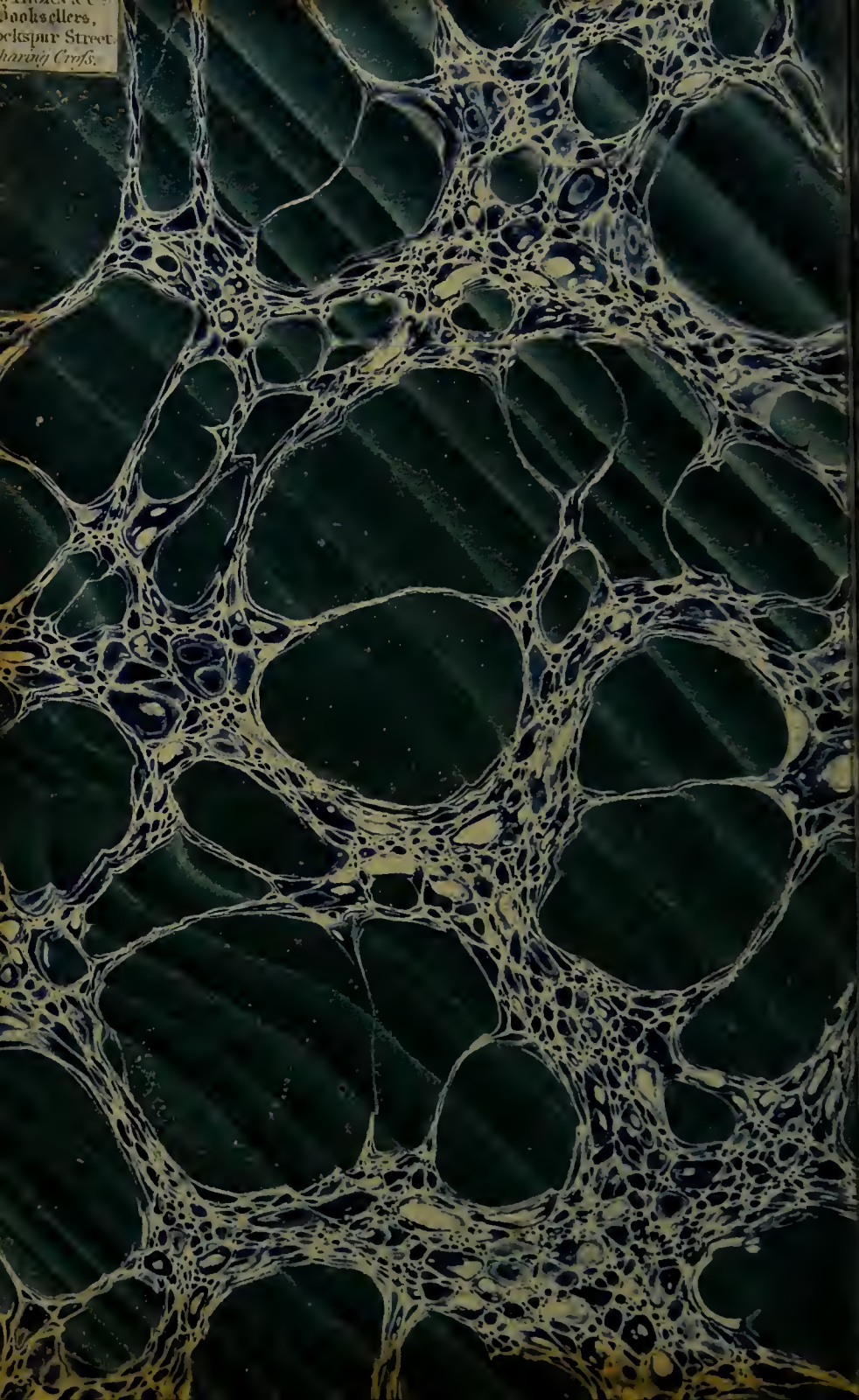
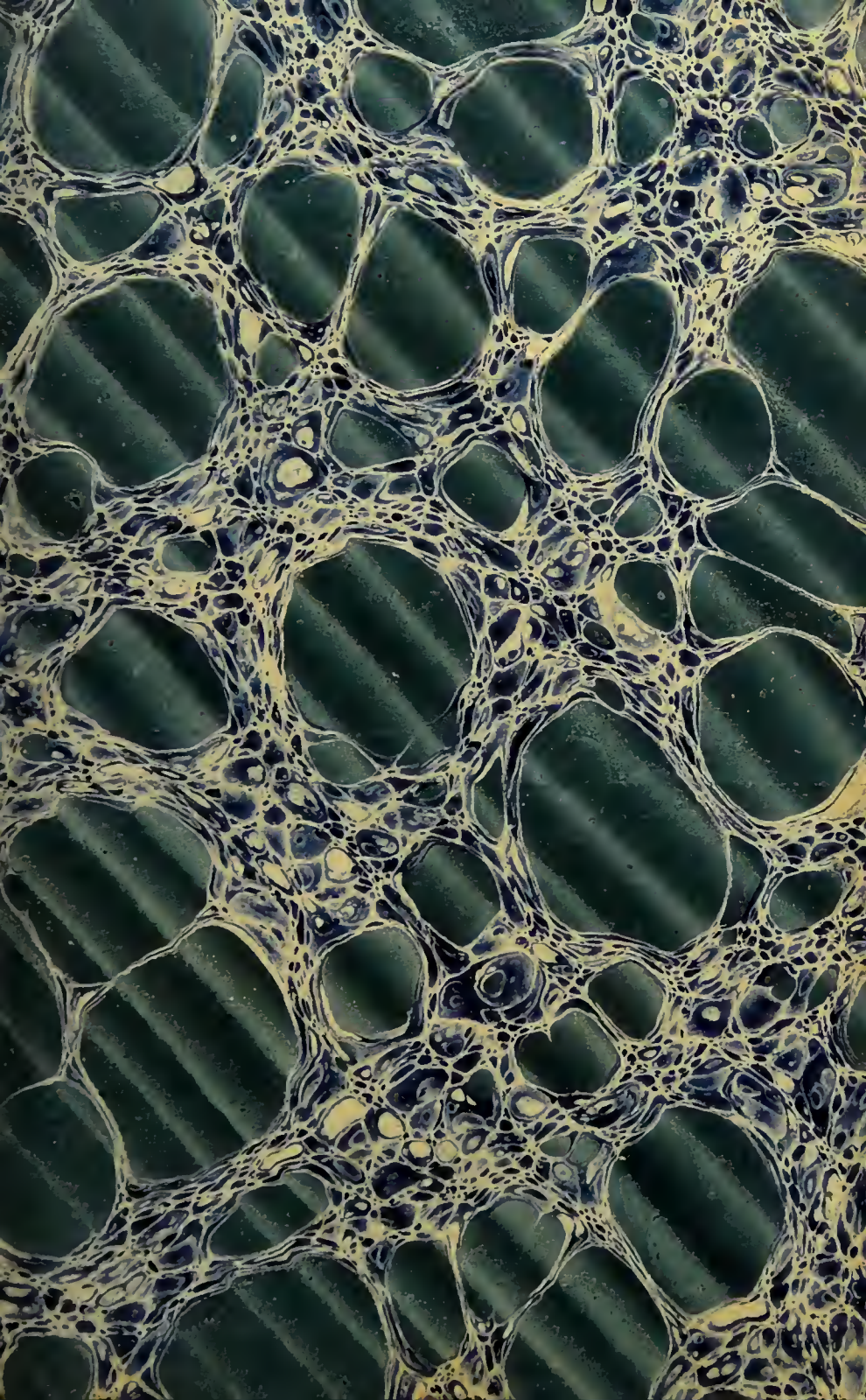




James & C.  
Bookbinders,  
St. Pauls Church Street,  
London, W.C.







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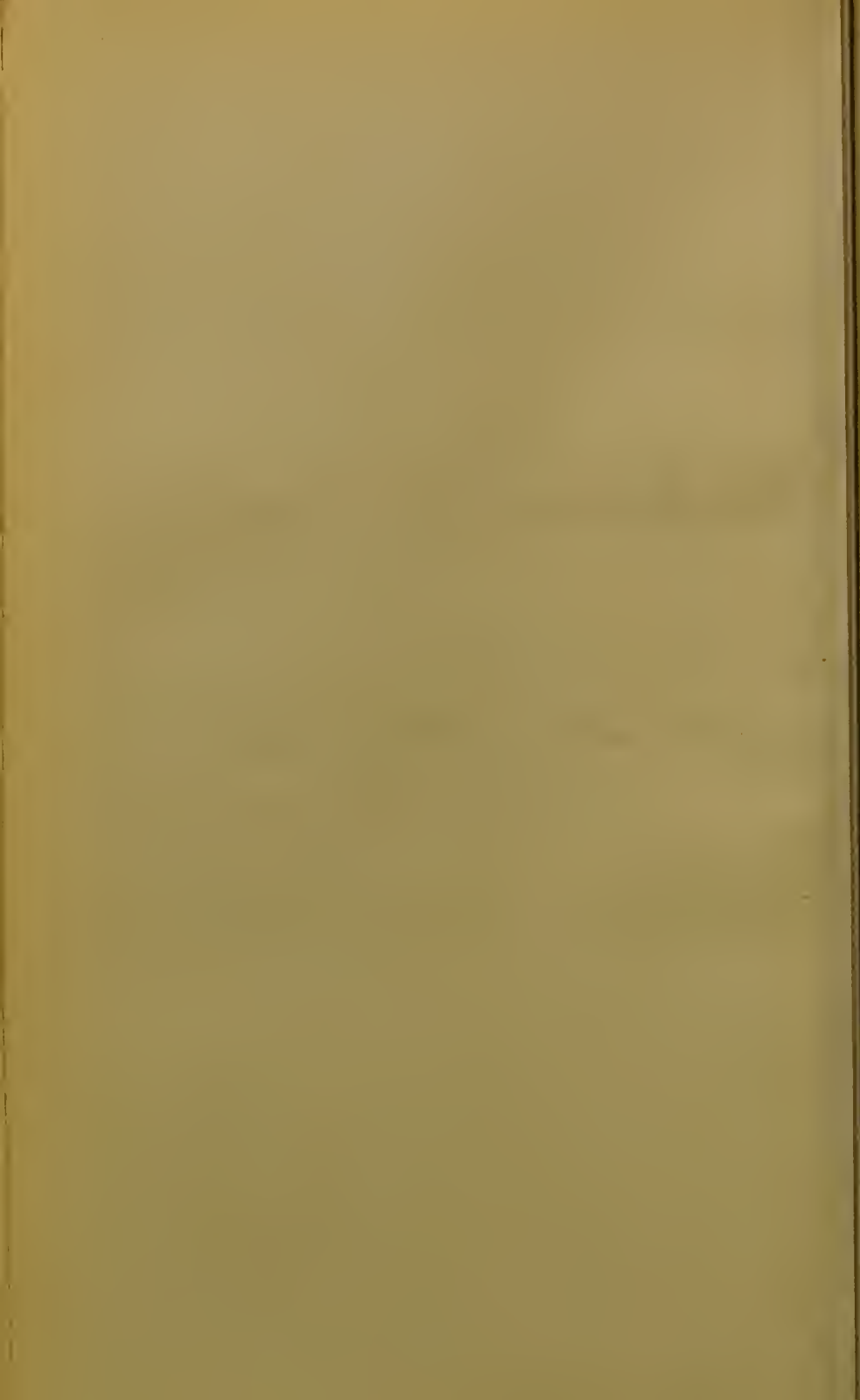
To

Mr. William Chalmers.

Decr. 1850.

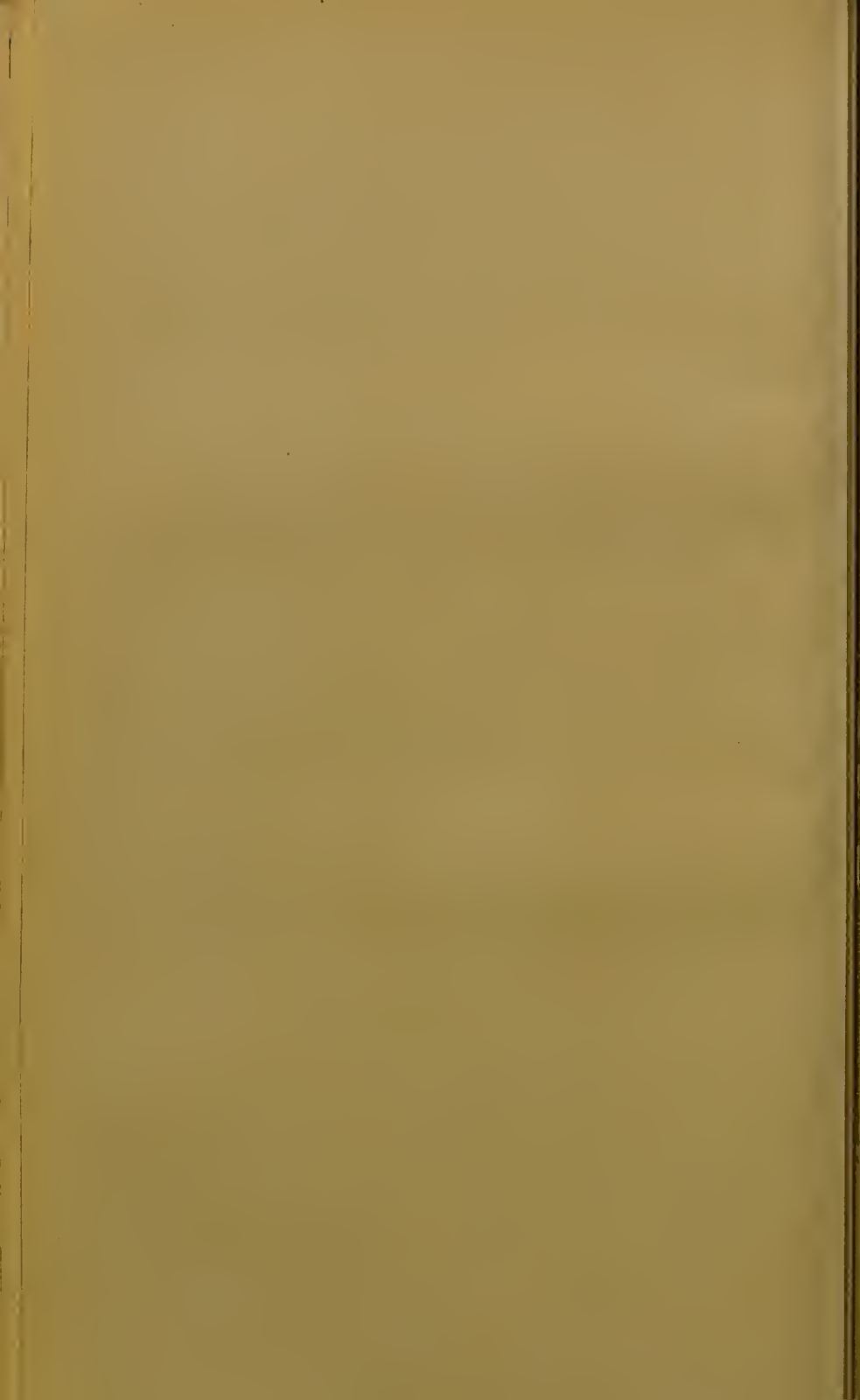
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Her Royal Highness  
The Duchess of Kent.

Jaeger







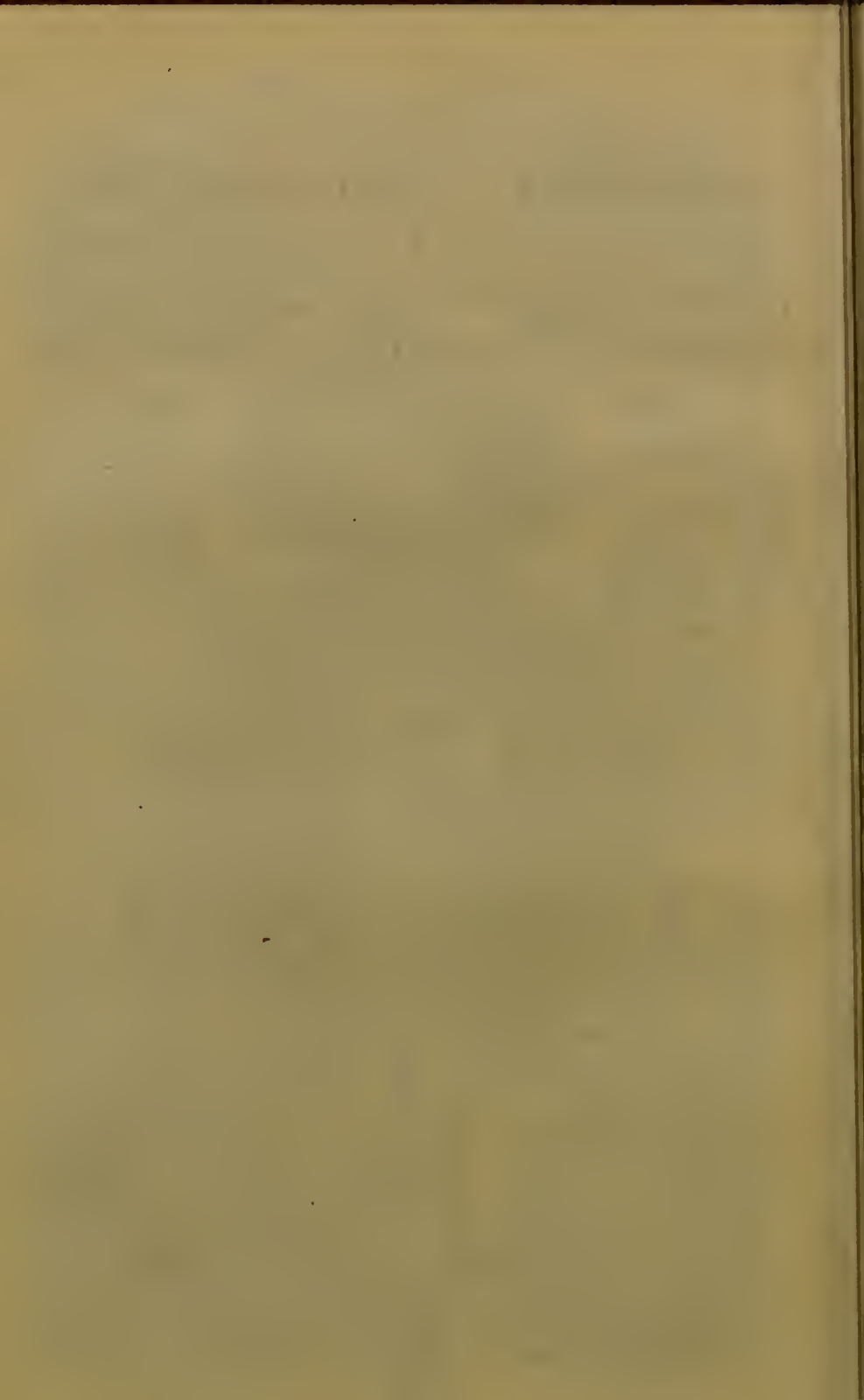












THE

# TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE.

( PART I. )

BEING A NEW AND ENLARGED

## DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

compiled from genuine Editions of

JOHNSON,

ASH,	[	BARROW,	[	ENTICK,	[	TODD,
BAILEY,	[	BUTCHANNAN,	[	JONES,	[	TOOKE,
BARCLAY,	[	CRABB,	[	SHERIDAN,	[	WALKER,

WEBSTER, &c.

*containing also a very considerable number of significant and useful Words, selected from Modern Authors of repute, & which are not to be found in any other Lexicographical Work whatever:*

Preceded by a

### COMPENDIOUS ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

with

#### VERBAL DISTINCTIONS,

classified, and partially illustrated,

*the whole surrounded by*

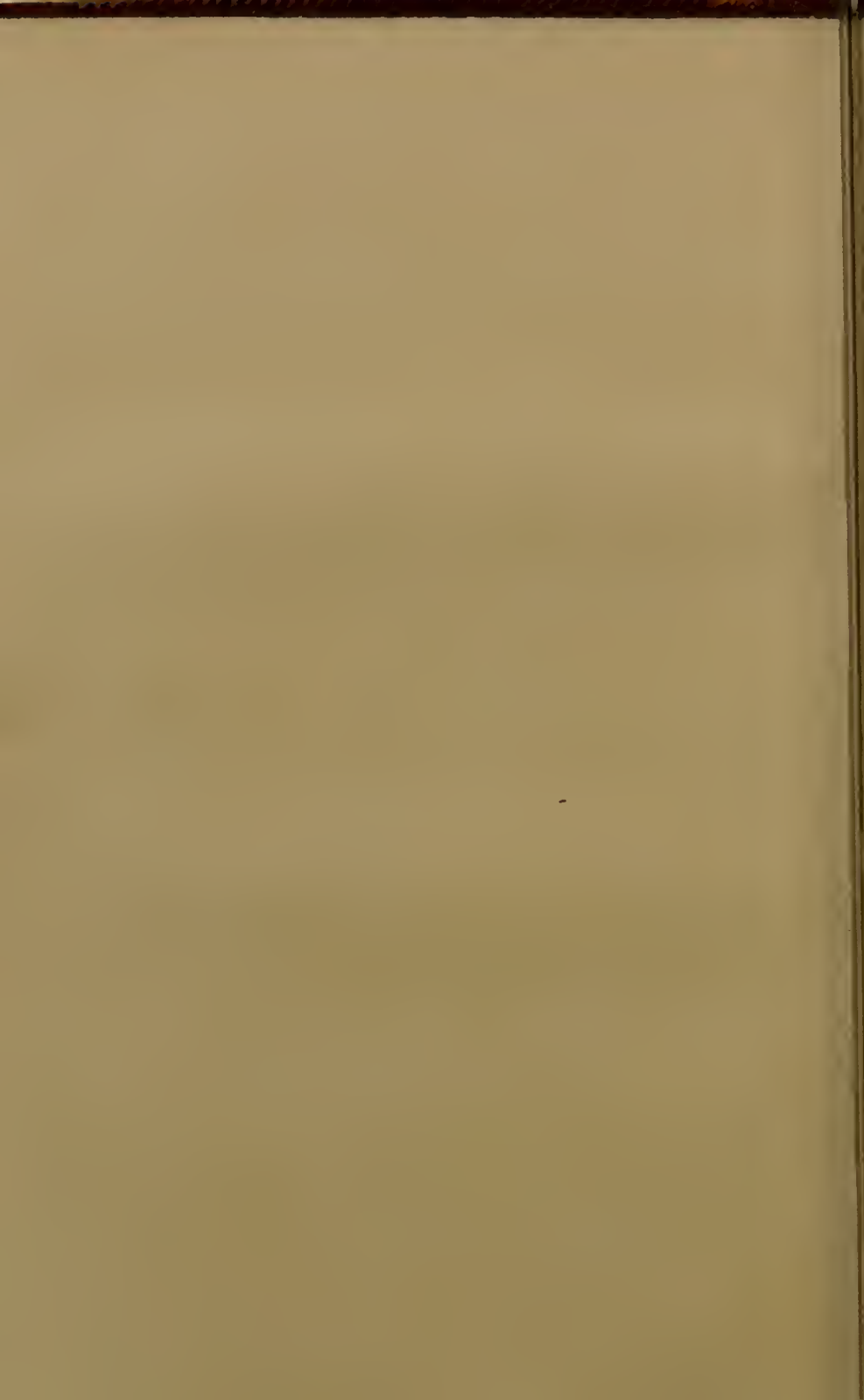
MORALS, MAXIMS, AND PROVERBIAL APHORISMS,

*in Alphabetical Order.*

BY SAMUEL MAUNDER.

NEW EDITION.

London, Longman and Co Paternoster Row, (S)





19727.

THE  
TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE,  
AND  
*Library of Reference.*

BY  
SAMUEL MAUNDER.

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EIGHTEENTH EDITION,  
REVISED THROUGHOUT, AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

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LONDON:  
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,  
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1848.



LONDON:  
SPOTTISWOODE and SHAW  
New-street-Square.

## INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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THAT regard for brevity which I have shown throughout this laborious, but, I trust, not useless Volume, will be evinced, as far as may be consistent with perspicuity, in my Introductory Observations. The plan of the Work, though novel, is simple; and its contents, though varied, are for the most part such as require little more than a recapitulation of their several heads: in short, if the utility of the design be not apparent, it would be unreasonable to expect that anything which might here be offered could render it so.

To discuss the nature or merits of one's own performances is, indeed, at all times dangerous, inasmuch as it is extremely difficult to say all that may be considered necessary, without incurring the charge of egotism; and, in truth, I feel so little desire for the kind of notoriety which Authorship confers, that did not experience convince me how injurious it has been to my interests to evade the literary responsibility attached to my own productions, how humble soever their character, "THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE AND LIBRARY OF REFERENCE," in all probability, would either have been anonymously ushered into the world, or have appeared as the work of another.

To what extent I may carry a publication to which I have given so comprehensive a title, will naturally be determined by future contingencies; at present it is sufficient to observe, that no inconsiderable progress has been made in preparing suitable materials for a *Continuation*. But this volume is complete in itself, and, as far as it goes, is intended to supply a deficiency felt by all who have not access to good libraries, or whose means are too limited to purchase larger works of reference; while it is believed there are not a few who will consider that the unusual portability of a volume, in which so great a mass of useful matter is combined, is a desideratum for the youthful student. Judicious condensation has been my aim throughout; and, in endeavouring to avoid proximity, I hope I have not been led into the opposite extreme: how far I have succeeded, the public, whose candour is seldom appealed to in vain, must decide. I will therefore no longer trespass on my circumscribed limits, than to make such concise observations as appear indispensable, in noticing the various contents of the work.

As the "*New and enlarged Dictionary of the English Language*" forms the main feature of Part I., my observations will properly commence with it; and, in so doing, I feel no hesitation in premising, that, if its size and price be considered, there is no publication with which it may not safely bear the closest comparison; for, independently of having introduced every well-authorized word which the largest Dictionaries contain, I have added, from the works of the most correct English writers of the present day, a numerous list of useful and significant words, the definitions of which I have never been able to meet with in any lexicographical work hitherto published. I feel it necessary to lay some stress upon this, because, although I court comparison, I am aware there are few persons who will take the trouble to ascertain the fact by making such comparison. But it is not merely the *number* of Words which a Dictionary may contain that gives to it a value. In the progress of literature, not only are new words introduced into every living language, but a modification, and oftentimes a total change, takes place in the meanings of many already in use; while some grow obsolete, and others, which once, perhaps, formed part of the

## Introductory Observations.

phraseology of polished society, are destined at a subsequent period to be known only as cant terms or vulgar jargon. Upon this head so much might be said, that I find it difficult to confine my remarks to the brief limits I have prescribed for them. I can, however, assure the reader, that in the following pages this has been steadily kept in view.

On nothing connected with the principles of language is there so great a diversity as in the rules laid down by different Lexicographers for fixing a correct and uniform system of Spelling; and as few of them invariably abide by their own rules, it can excite no surprise that the want of uniformity and consistency is so apparent. Orthography is, in fact, too often subject to the caprice of authors or the arbitrary laws of fashion, to be governed for any great length of time on settled principles; and those who have noticed the verbal pedantry that may be discovered in one writer, or the affectation that may be seen in another (to say nothing of the great change that Orthography undergoes, as it were by common consent, in the lapse of a few generations) will readily subscribe to the truth of what I have advanced.

Whoever has devoted his time to the compilation of an English Dictionary, must confess how much he owes to the mental energy of that profound philologist who so pre-eminently overcame the difficulties by which he was surrounded; yet the preceding observations could be abundantly confirmed by a reference to his own erudite work. The laws of language are not immutable; and the most that can be done to insure their permanence, is to consult analogy and etymological precision, in order to preserve a consistent uniformity. The practice of the best writers of the present century has been decidedly at variance with many of Dr. Johnson's examples in Orthography: how useless, then, would it be to resist the popular current, unless, indeed, it had its source in manifest error, and was continued in violation of obvious propriety. Need I illustrate this remark by naming any other instance than the uniform exclusion of the letter *k*, in all such words as *critick*, *music*, *publick*, &c.? Modern usage has decided the point, and all the pains which have been taken by the "improvers" of Johnson to perpetuate it, have proved useless and superogatory.

I may here remark, that notwithstanding I have inserted many scientific words, and others which are purely technical, it was impossible that the Volume could be rendered perfect in that particular; but I have reason to anticipate that far more terms of art will be found contained in it than could be well expected. Should I proceed with my design, an indulgent public will hereafter have to determine, how far a compendious vocabulary of such terms can be rendered compatible with practical utility.

Although this is not a "Pronouncing" Dictionary, according to the common acceptance of the term, it will perhaps be expected that, in the Introductory Observations, there should at least be some reference to English Orthoepey. I have endeavoured to give this subject all the attention its importance demands; and, in so doing, I have minutely examined those unsightly combinations of letters and figures, through the means of which a just pronunciation has been sought to be established. Far be it from me to wish to detract from the merits of any. No small degree of patience was necessary for such an undertaking; and I am ready to admit that much skill and ingenuity have been displayed in the various attempts. But, has the end in view been attained? With becoming diffidence, I hope, but certainly with a full conviction that I have judged rightly, I venture to affirm, that an absolute reliance on any of these systems must end in disappointment. By constant reference, or tedious dictation, such modes may somewhat facilitate orthoepeical instruction; but even those who have pursued them with most advantage will find, that, instead of having obtained any *rational*



## Introductory Observations.

*guide* for the correct pronunciation of words, they will often, very often, be left to the mere mechanical operation of the memory. In fact, I have never known an instance of Orthoepey having been studied in this way, in which the learner did not continually discover his own helplessness, as well as the imbecility of the system, either by his want of confidence when he met with a word with which he did not happen to be familiar, or by some ludicrous misconception of his "pronouncing" instructor. Dr. Johnson observes, that "most writers of English Grammars have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written; and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that, of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation: one, cursory and colloquial; the other, regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different, in different mouths, by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have, however, generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse, and, concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech." For my own part, I consider that a correct pronunciation, like a polite address, is seldom thoroughly acquired without an intercourse with good society, or the advantage of having received instruction, in early life, from persons whose previous habits and studies qualified them for the task; and such, I presume, are the majority of those who undertake the education of respectable youth. As far as any assistance can be derived from a careful accentuation of the words, that assistance may be found here; the accentual mark being placed not merely on the emphatic syllable, but on the right letter of that syllable; and, where the use of the double accent would better explain the intention, it has been invariably adopted. [See also "Concise Directions" at the end of Part I.]

For a considerable time past I have been collecting and arranging materials for a philological work, in which more than ordinary attention will be paid to rhetorical accuracy, and, consequently, to the powers of letters in their various combinations; but I found it much too diffuse for my present purpose, and being unwilling to mutilate that which at some future period may appear in a complete form, I was glad to avail myself of the Compendium herein printed, which, under the title of "*The Miniature English Grammar*,"\* has already received the approbation of discerning critics. The "*English Verbal Distinctions*," which follow, are, I trust, not less appropriate: the mode of classing them is both novel and discriminative: and I feel satisfied they will be well received by all who take the trouble to examine them.

Part II. commences with a *New Universal Gazetteer*; in which, I believe, all the information really necessary in a work of geographical reference will be found condensed. It cannot be expected that copious descriptions of every place could be given, but no important features have been omitted, nor has anything that could add to its usefulness been overlooked. Appended to the *Gazetteer*, are several *Statistical Tables*, which, together with *The List of Cities, Market-Towns, Boroughs, &c.* of the United Kingdom, have been derived from the best sources for accuracy, and cannot fail to be serviceable.

The *Compendious Classical Dictionary*, it will be seen, is far more comprehensive than the usual abridged accounts of the Heathen Deities; and, though

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\* Upon a close examination of the *Grammar*, it was thought expedient to make some material additions and alterations in various parts. It is, consequently, rather less concise than before; but the Editor humbly presumes that the few additional pages add to the utility of the volume.

## Introductory Observations.

it may not contain all that the *classical* reader might desire, will greatly assist those who have not larger works on the subject. Subjoined to this is a List of *Scripture Proper Names*, accented, which, particularly for youth, will also be found useful.

An *Analysis of General History* comes next. Instead of the usual method of recording the leading events of History, in chronological order, from the Creation downwards, I have arraigned them alphabetically; thereby adapting it to the general character of the work, as one principally intended for reference; and condensing a vast quantity of matter into a small compass. It is worthy of remark, too, that although its confined limits precluded the possibility of making it complete as a work of reference to *Universal History*, yet it will materially serve that end, and be a perfect index to the principal occurrences in the history of our own country in particular.

The *Dictionary of Law Terms* was written by me for a former publication. I have now, however, made many additions to it; and I trust that *unprofessional* readers will become better acquainted with the meaning of legal terms and phrases by a perusal of this epitome, divested as it is of all technicalities, than if they even took the trouble to consult professional books. With respect to the various Tabular Addenda with which the work is concluded, I have only to hope that such have been selected as are most useful for general purposes.

And now, the *body* of the Work having passed, as it were, in brief review before me, I come to speak, though last not least, of the novel, and, as it may be thought, whimsical manner in which each page is garnished. If I had no other plea for its adoption than that of novelty, I should not, great as the attractions of novelty are, have felt myself justified in travelling out of the beaten path. But I make no scruple in owning, that I am so impressed with the value of those gems of wisdom which have been handed down to us in the form of apothegms, that I gladly seized an opportunity of enriching the pages of a book with them, which, unless I greatly overrate its qualities, will find its way into numerous schools and families, and, consequently, meet the eye of youthful readers. To them I would say, that I sincerely hope many of these brief lessons of experience may be engraven on the tablet of the memory, never to be erased. What are they but the golden remains of antiquity, or the treasures of modern wisdom?—copious in meaning, yet marked by elegant terseness; inculcating the precepts of worldly prudence, yet having a tendency to check vice, strengthen virtue, and lead the mind to a reliance on the Divine Will. We are, perhaps, not duly sensible, how much of whatever good may have marked our career is to be attributed to the influence of some pious, moral, or prudential maxim with which our youthful minds were imbued. Parents and teachers who appreciate this remark, will hail with satisfaction the opportunity presented by the following pages, of planting the seeds of wisdom in the minds of youth, hereafter to be expanded to a goodly harvest; for Proverbs, however quaintly expressed, contain the essence of some moral truth or practical lesson; they are drawn from real life, and are generally the fruit of philosophy grafted on the stem of experience. Indeed, although of late years neglected by most writers, they were formerly so greatly held in reverence, that scarcely a book appeared in which its author did not bear testimony to their value by the free use he made of them. Nay, we are told by Mr. D'Israeli, that “much later even than the reign of Elizabeth, our ancestors had proverbs always before them, on every thing which had room for a piece of advice on it. They had them painted on their tapestries, stamped on the most ordinary utensils, the blades of their knives, the borders of their plates, and ‘counsed them out of goldsmiths’ rings.’” I know it may be objected, that proverbial sayings frequently contain gross allusions, and inculcate sentiments not always favourable to virtue: That is undeniable; and if I have not shown a due regard to the ex-

## Introductory Observations.

elusion of such from this collection, I grant that I must be very ill qualified for the compilation of a work that is intended for all classes and all ages. I trust, however, that, though numerous, they are unexceptionable; and I will conclude my observations on aphoristic precepts in the quaint, but apposite, language of a writer of the seventeenth century: "They walk upon men's tongues, dance in their fancies, are carried about in their memories, and are reserved for graces of their discourses, when they desire to appear in their festival habits and holiday behaviour."\*

I have now only to say a few words respecting the different descriptions of *Mottoes*, and to suggest a method or two relative to the manner in which they may be advantageously used in schools. Instead of the Aphorisms and Proverbs which elsewhere throughout the volume environ the subject matter, the "English Grammar," "Verbal Distinctions," and "Phrases," are surrounded by short sentences, intended as Exercises on Syntax and Style; each of which is repeated in a corrected form, and placed opposite, as a "Key" to the Exercise. The marginal spaces of the "English Dictionary" are occupied by Moral Maxims, *alphabetically arranged* throughout; from which vast stock, an almost inexhaustible supply of new *Lines for Writing Copies* are furnished, and some of the trite and oft-repeated sentences now in use may be discontinued. But it is not in this way only that they may be found useful: the judicious Teacher may form them into *Lessons* to be committed to memory; select from among them many which will serve as *Themes*; or use them in a variety of other ways, which his own experience will point out. — Selections from the Proverbs of all Nations decorate the pages of the "Gazetteer." They are in colloquial phraseology, and, of course, less formal and didactic, but not less apposite (if we regard their application to the every-day occurrences of life) than the moral sentences which garnish the pages of the "English Dictionary." — With the "Classical Dictionary" is commenced a series of *Latin Mottoes*, with free translations; and these, which I hope will not be less acceptable than the others, are continued till the "Dictionary of Law Terms" is begun; when a collection of Latin Sentences, recognised as fundamental maxims of British Law, are given, with English translations, and carried on to the end of the Volume. Thus it will be seen, that I have attended to something like method in the arrangement of this rather heterogeneous and formidable phalanx; but how they will be received, of what use they may be found, and whether the novelty will be regarded like many other novelties — as more adapted for ornament than use — I leave to the Public, at whose tribunal they will be judged, and to whose decision I shall bow with deference; hoping, ere long, again to appear before them with another volume of "The Treasury of Knowledge," &c., forming a *NEW UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY*.

SAMUEL MAUNDER.

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\* "I have seen it remarked," says Lord Eldon, in his *Anecdote Book*, "that something which in early youth captivates attention, influences future life in all stages. When I left school in 1766 to go to Oxford, I came up from Newcastle to London in a coach, then denominated, on account of its quick travelling, as travelling was then estimated, a 'fly,' being, as well as I remember, three or four days and nights on the road. There was no such velocity as to endanger overturning or other mischief. On the panels of the carriage were painted the words '*Sat cito, si sat bene*;' — words which made a most lasting impression on my mind, and have had their influence upon my conduct in all subsequent life. . . . In short, in all that I have had to do in future life, professional and judicial, I have always felt the effect of this early admonition on the panels of the vehicle which conveyed me from school, '*Sat cito, si sat bene*.'" — *Twiss's Life of Lord Eldon*.



## TO THE SIXTH EDITION THE FOLLOWING WAS PREFIXED.

So well received was the first Edition of this Work, that on the appearance of the second the Proprietor had the gratification of being able to preface it with the following congratulatory sentence :—" With scarcely one solitary advertisement to assist the sale, the whole of a large impression of *THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE* has been purchased by the Public in the space of three months ; and at this moment several hundred copies are required of *this* Edition, to execute orders given for the *first*." He at the same time justly attributed " the eager demand manifested for it " to " the highly favourable reception given to it by every Reviewer under whose notice it had come." And he further remarked, that, " independently of the publicly-expressed opinions of the critical bench, he had been honoured by many private testimonies, every way flattering to his undertaking—some accompanied by ingenious observations and recommendatory hints, and others replete with unqualified praise ;" while he assured " his liberal judges and patrons (among whom were several conductors of eminent Schools, whose good opinion was rendered the more valuable by its being the result of arduous professional experience), that he was resolved to pay the most sedulous attention to its improvement, in order to have that claim on their support in future, which is ever awarded to those who diligently strive to maintain it."

Since that period the Author has endeavoured to redeem his pledge, by devoting considerable time and attention to the revision of every portion of this volume ; and he now, with increased confidence, presumes to hope that his labour has not been thrown away.—After consulting numerous philological and scientific publications, and diligently collating them with the works which had previously been examined, he has been enabled to *add* upwards of *TEN THOUSAND* " useful, significant, and well-authorized words " (with definitions as perspicuous as their indispensable conciseness would admit of) to the "*ENLARGED ENGLISH DICTIONARY*" in Part I. ; thereby rendering it the most copious Vocabulary of the English language extant—not merely in comparison with others of a corresponding size, but with any Dictionary of six times its bulk and price. *How* he has performed his task, others must determine ;—for *him* to say more on the subject might be deemed offensive egotism ;—to say less would, he thinks, be a mere *affectation* of modesty. He trusts, however, he shall not be charged with either ; yet he must confess, (if he may be allowed to apply to the writers of prefaces a trite, though classical, simile), that while endeavouring to steer clear of the whirlpool of Charybdis, none are in more imminent danger of being wrecked on the rock of Scylla.

If, by a happy method of condensation, the Author has been enabled to send forth " a book remarkable for the mass of useful information it contains," and, while doing so, has shown a laudable desire to engraft virtuous principles on human acquirements, his chief aim has been answered. The pressing calls of business or of duty deprive many of the means of pursuing literature or science, in any better way than by desultory reading, aided by books of reference ; and he who claims the parentage of this volume is not one who disdains the humble efforts of the intellect, or despises the rudest stepping-stones to learning ; being convinced that every advance, however trifling, which the mind makes towards attaining perfection, increases the rational enjoyments of life. Nor is he singular in his opinion. " Ignorance," says the author of *Rasselas*, " is mere privation, by which nothing can be produced : it is a vanity in which the soul sits motionless and torpid for want of attraction : and, without knowing why, we always rejoice when we learn, and grieve when we forget."—And an eminent poet, whose knowledge of general literature is on a par with his manly and harmonious verse, has made the following judicious remarks ; \*

\* Vide the Inaugural Speech of the late Mr. Thomas Campbell (April 12, 1827), on his having been chosen lord rector of the University of Glasgow.

## Introductory Observations.

"In comparing small learned acquisitions with none at all, it appears to me to be equally absurd to consider a little learning valueless, or even dangerous, as some will have it, as to talk of a little virtue, a little wealth, or health, or cheerfulness, or a little of any other blessing under heaven, being worthless or dangerous.

"To abjure any degree of information, because we cannot grasp the whole circle of the sciences, or sound the depths of erudition, appears to be just about as sensible as if we were to shut up our windows because they are too narrow, or because the glass has not the magnifying power of a telescope.

"For the smallest quantity of knowledge that a man can acquire, he is bound to be contentedly thankful, provided his fate shuts him out from the power of acquiring a larger portion—but whilst the possibility of farther advancement remains, be as proudly discontented as ye will with a little learning. For the value of knowledge is like that of a diamond, it increases according to its magnitude, even much more than in a geometrical ratio.—One science and literary pursuit throws light upon another, and there is a connection, as Cicero remarks, among them all—

"*"Omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum; et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur."*

The force of the foregoing extract would be weakened by any additional remarks; but the following lines may, perhaps, be allowed to stand in lieu of a more appropriate conclusion:—

Where'er the rays of Science cheer mankind,  
Or Learning's hallowed light illumines the mind,  
There Knowledge pours her countless treasures forth,  
And points to Wisdom, Honour, Fame, and Worth;  
There splendid talents proud distinction claim,  
There Genius earns a never-dying name,  
Virtue asserts her power, and Merit tries  
No more in vain to bear away the prize;  
For Truth and Justice there with Freedom reign,  
And modest Merit follows in their train.

March, 1831.

## ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SIXTEENTH EDITION.

SINCE the above was written, nine large Editions of "The Treasury of Knowledge" have been issued—which, while it affords the best proof that the kind greeting given to the Work on its first appearance was not undeserved, has encouraged the Author to endeavour to render it still more worthy of the public favour.\* Until lately, his time has been fully occupied in producing (as parts of one uniform series, yet quite independent of each other), "The Biographical Treasury," "The Literary and Scientific Treasury," and the "Treasury of History;" which, as they severally appeared, were honoured with flattering notices from various members of the critical corps; many of whom generously seized the opportunity to reiterate their former commendations of *this highly-favoured volume*. To them, therefore, for the uniformly handsome manner in which they have commented on his labours—and to a liberal Public, for the patronage they have as uniformly bestowed on them—he once more returns his most grateful acknowledgments.

Dec. 1844.

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\* By re-modelling and considerably extending *The New Universal Gazetteer*, by introducing a *Synoptical View of the Peerage*, and by sundry other additions and emendations.

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## A

## COMPENDIOUS ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

## Verbal Distinctions, partially Illustrated:

The whole garnished with

BRIEF EXAMPLES, AS MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON SYNTAX AND STYLE.

"To know Latin and Greek, is a great intellectual luxury; but to know one's own language, is almost an intellectual necessity." [necessary]. — *Bulwer*.

ENGLISH Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It consists of four parts; *Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Prosody*.

*Orthography* teaches the nature and power of letters, and the correct spelling of words.

*Etymology* treats of the several kinds of words.

*Syntax* treats of the construction of sentences.

*Prosody*, of pronunciation and poetry.

But the most useful parts are *Etymology* and *Syntax*; and to these this short treatise is confined.

## ETYMOLOGY.

The words, or parts of speech, that constitute the English language, are the *Article*, *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Relative*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Auxiliary*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

## OF THE ARTICLE.

The article is prefixed to nouns, to limit or determine their meaning; as, "a strait, an isthmus, the ocean."

There are three articles; *a*, *an*, and *the*.

*A* and *an* are named *indefinite*, because they denote some one thing of a kind; as "a wren, an eagle."

*The* is named *definite*, because it points out some particular thing; as, "the book, the world."

## OF THE NOUN.

A noun is the name of any thing in existence, or of which we can form an idea; as, "health, happiness, globe, telescope."

Nouns are of two kinds, *proper* and *common*.

*Proper nouns* are the names of persons, places, &c.; as "Adam, Eden, Nile, Egypt."

*Common nouns* are all other names; and may be subdivided into *substantive* and *abstract*; *substantive*, or names of things substantial, as "camels, cedar, amethyst;" *abstract*, or names characterized by some quality, as "lightness, velocity, content."

A noun is known by its either admitting an article before it, as "a star, the sky;" or making sense without, as in "youth, beauty."

Nouns have the properties of *gender*, *number*, and *case*."

They have four genders; *masculine*, *feminine*, *common*, and *neuter*.

The *masculine* gender denotes animals of the male kind, as "boy, tiger."

The *feminine* denotes animals of the female kind, as "girl, tigress."

The *common* denotes those to which either *masculine* or *feminine* is applicable; as "guardian, ward, cousin, lamb, elephant."

The *neuter* denotes lifeless objects; as "wisdom, wealth."

Gender is distinguished in three ways:—

1. By different words; as, "boy, girl; husband, wife; father, mother; son, daughter; uncle, aunt; nephew, niece."

2. By a different termination; as "heir, heiress; benefactor, benefactress; hero, heroine; testator, testatrix."

3. By a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective, prefixed to the noun; as, "a manservant, a maid-servant; a he-ass, a she-ass; a male child, a female child."

1. "Sometimes, however, by a figure in rhetoric, called *personification*, we assign sex to things inanimate. Thus, instead of 'it (the moon) rises,' we say, 'she rises'; instead of 'it (death) advances with hasty steps,' we say, 'he advances.'

"This mode of expression, by which we give life and sex to things inanimate, forms a striking beauty in our language, rendering it in this respect superior to the languages of Greece and Rome, neither of which admitted this animated phraseology." — *Crombie*.

2. "The *masculine* term has a general meaning, expressing both male and female; and is always employed when the office, occupation, profession, &c., and not the sex, of the individual is chiefly to be expressed; and the *feminine* term is used in those cases only, in which discrimination of sex is indispensable. Thus:—If I say, 'The poets of this age are distinguished more by correctness of taste, than sublimity of conception,' I clearly include in the term *poets*, both male and female writers of poetry. If I say, 'She is the best poetess in this country,' I assign her the

EX.—IT IS NO USE ATTEMPTING TO LEARN GRAMMAR, WITHOUT WE ATTEND TO ITS RULES.

KEY.—TO ATTEMPT TO LEARN GRAMMAR IS OF NO USE, UNLESS WE ATTEND TO ITS RULES.

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superiority over those only of her own sex. If I say, 'She is the best poet in this country,' I pronounce her superior to all other writers of poetry, both male and female. When distinction of sex is necessary for the sake of perspicuity, or where the sex is the primary object, the feminine noun must be employed to express the female: thus, 'I hear that some authoresses are engaged in that work.' Here the feminine term is indispensable."—*Crombie*.

Nouns have two numbers; the singular and the plural.

The singular expresses only one object; as, "a scholar, a preceptor."

The plural expresses two objects or more; as, "scholars, preceptors."

Some nouns have only a singular number; as, "gold, silver, utility, worth."

Some singular nouns are made plural, to express varieties of the same things; as, cloth, oil, sugar, tea, wine, &c.

Some nouns have only a plural number; as, alms, ashes, dregs, cates, folk, lungs, optics, pincers, pulse (esculent seeds), regalia, riches.

Some nouns are alike in both numbers; as, apparatus, census, corps, deer, sheep.

And some, when used in a plural sense, do not take a plural form; as, audience, commonalty, divan, laity, populace, retinue.

3. Proper names, when used either figuratively to express eminence or distinction, or to denote two or more persons of the same name, admit the plural number; as, "Every nation has its *Hectors, Cæsars*, and *Alexanders*; *Solomons*, *Ciceros*, and *Lucretius*."

The plural number is usually formed by adding *s* to the singular; as *vista*, *vistas*; *shrub*, *shrubs*; *alley*, *alleys*.

But when the noun ends in *ch* soft, *s*, *sh*, *ss*, or *x*, the plural is formed by adding *cs*; as, *peach*, *peaches*; *bolus*, *boluscs*; *fish*, *fishes*; *glass*, *glasses*; *box*, *boxes*. If the noun ends in *ch* hard, the addition of *s* only forms the plural; as, *loch*, *lochs*; *monarch*, *monarchs*.

Nouns ending in *o* preceded by a vowel, have only *s* added to form the plural; as, *cameo*, *nuncio*, *ratio*. If preceded by a consonant, they sometimes have *es* added, as in *buffalo*, *cargo*, *volcano*; and sometimes only *s*, as in *portico*, *solo*, *rotundo*.

The nouns *beef*, *calf*, *corf*, *clf*, *half*, *leaf*, *loaf*, *wolf*, *sheaf*, *shelf*, *thief*, *wolf*, *life*, *knife*, and *wife*, change the *f* and *fe* into *ves*; as, *beef*, *beeves*; *clf*, *clves*; *knife*, *knives*, &c.; *staff* makes *staves*; all other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, have only *s* added.

Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* for *ies*; as, *ally*, *allies*; — those ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, follow the general rule; as, *valley*, *valleys*.

The plurals of some nouns are irregular: — *man* makes *men*; *woman*, *women*; *child*, *children*; *die* (a small cube), *dice*; *foot*, *feet*; *goose*, *geese*; *house*, *hies*; *mouse*, *mice*; *ox*, *oxen*; *penny*, *pence*; *tooth*, *teeth*.

4. "Two or more nouns in concordance, and forming one complex name, or a name and a title, have the plural termination annexed to the last only," as, "the two *Miss Thomsons*."—"Analogy," Dr. Priestley observes, "would plead in favour of another construction, and lead us to say, 'the two *Misses Thomson*;' for, if the ellipsis were supplied, we should say the two young ladies of the name of Thomson. The latter form of expression, it is true, occasionally occurs; but general usage, and, I think, analogy likewise, decides in favour of the former; for, with a few exceptions, and these not parallel to the examples now given, we almost uniformly, in complex names, confine the inflection to the last noun."—*Crombie*. Thus, "In the holes and corners where nature keeps her curiosities, there may be *Wrens* and *Inigo Jonescs*." "The Transatlantic *Sir John Sinclairs* are yet *in ovo*." By analogy, we ought to say *man-traps*, *mouse-traps*, *queen-consorts*, *lord-chancellors*, &c.

5. In speaking of a family individually, adding the plural termination to the name is inadmissible; and instead of *Mr., Mrs., and the two Miss Lawsons*, we ought to say, either, *Mr., Mrs., and the two Misses Lawson*, or *Mr. and Mrs. Lawson and the two Miss Lawsons*; thus making the name strictly applicable to each individual.

6. Names of titles formed of a noun and an adjective require the inflection on the first word: as *attorneys-general*, *knight-errant*, *courts-martial*.

7. The proper plurals of the words *spoonful*, *mouthful*, and such like, are *spoonfuls*, *mouthfuls*, and not *spoonsfull*, *mouthsfull*; between which and the preceding there is an essential difference: thus, "Two large *spoonfuls* of this mixture to be taken," implies, that twice the quantity a spoon will hold is to be taken; but "Two large *spoonsfull* of this mixture to be taken," may intimate, that the *spoons* also are to be taken.

8. The words *means*, *news*, and *pains*, are used both as singular and plural nouns.

"As a general rule for the use of *means* as either singular or plural, it might render the construction less vague, and the expression therefore less ambiguous, were we to employ it as singular, when the mediation or instrumentality of one thing is implied; and as plural, when two or more mediating causes are referred to. 'He was careful to observe what *means* were employed by his adversaries to counteract his schemes.' Here *means* is properly joined with a plural verb; several methods of counteraction being signified. 'There is not a more effectual *means* to awaken in us an ambition raised above low pursuits, than to value ourselves as heirs of eternity.' Here the instrumentality of only one thing is happlied, and the noun is therefore used as singular.

"*News* is far more generally used as a singular noun; but the rule just now recommended might, perhaps, be useful here also.

"In regard to *pains*, modern usage seems



to incline to the use of it as a plural noun." —Crombie.

9. "There are cases in which no change is made to denote plurality;" as in *stone* (14lbs. *weight*), *sail* (meaning *ships*), *head* (*cattle*), *stand* (applied to *arms*), *foot* (to *infantry*), *horse* (to *cavalry*); *brace*, *dozen*, *hundred*, *thousand*, &c.: "and though the neglect of the plural termination is ungrammatical, it probably savours less of vulgarity to go thus far with the multitude, than of pedantry to quit the beaten track."—*Systematic Education*.

The following nouns, chiefly from the dead languages, retain generally their original plurals; those marked R have the English plural also:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Amanuensis,	amanuenses.
Amphibium,	amphibia.
Amphora,	amphoræ.
Analysis,	analyses.
Animalculum,	animalcula.
Antithesis,	antitheses.
Apex,	apices.
Aphelion,	aphelia.
Apogæon,	apogæa.
Apparatus,	apparatus.
Appendix,	appendices. n.
Arcanum,	arcana.
Asylum,	asyla. n.
Automaton,	automata. R.
Axis,	axes.
Bandit,	banditti.
Basis,	bases.
Beau,	beaux.
Calculus,	calculi.
Calx,	calces.
Candelabrum,	candelabra.
Catachresis,	catachreses.
Census,	census.
Chateau,	chateaux.
Cherub,	cherubim. R.
Chrysalis,	chrysalides.
Ciccone,	ciceroni.
Colossus,	colossi.
Convolvulus,	convolvuli.
Crisis,	crises.
Criterion,	critéria.
Datum,	data.
Desideratum,	desiderata.
Diæresis,	diæreses.
Dictum,	dicta.
Dilettante,	dilettanti.
Dogma,	dogmata. R.
Effluvium,	effluvia.
Ellipsis,	ellipses.
Emphasis,	emphases.
Emporium,	emporía. n.
Encomium,	encomia. n.
Ephemeron,	ephemera.
Erratum,	errata.
Eulogium,	eulogia. n.
Fæcula,	fæculæ.
Fasciculus,	fasciuli.
Flambeau,	flambeaux.
Focus,	foci.
Foramen,	foramina.
Formula,	formulæ.
Forum,	fora.
Fungus,	fungi. n.
Fulerum,	fulera.
Genius,	genii, aerial beings. geniuses, persons of genius.

Geus,  
Gymnasium,  
Hippopotamus,  
Hypothesis,  
Ignis-fatuus,  
Incubus,

## Index,

Lamina,  
Larva,  
Lusus-naturæ,  
Lyceum,  
Macula,  
Magus,  
Mausoleum,  
Medium,  
Memorandum,  
Menstruum,  
Mephitis,  
Metamorphosis,  
Miasma,  
Minutia,  
Molaris,  
Momentum,  
Monsieur,  
Museum,  
Narcissus,  
Nautilus,  
Nebula,  
Nidus,  
Nimbus,  
Nucleus.  
Oasis,  
Parenthesis,  
Parhelion,  
Perihelion,  
Phasis,  
Phenomenon,  
Polypus,  
Premium,  
Proboscis,  
Radius,  
Ranunculus,  
Sarcophagus,  
Scholium,  
Scoria,  
Seraph,  
Series,  
Species,  
Spectrum,  
Speculum,

Sphinx,

Spicula,  
Stadium,

Stamen,

Stigma,

Stimulus,  
Stratum,  
Succedaneum,  
Synopsis,  
Synthesis,  
Terminus,  
Thesis,  
Tumulus,  
Vertebra,  
Vertex,  
Virtuoso,  
Viscus,  
Vortex,

genera.  
gymnasia.  
hippopotami.  
hypotheses.  
ignes-fatui.  
incubi.  
indices, algebraic ex-  
ponents.  
indexes, pointers, ta-  
bles of contents.  
lamina.  
larvæ.  
lusus.  
lycea. R.  
maculæ.  
magi.  
mausolea.  
media.  
memoranda. R.  
menstrua.  
mephites.  
metamorphoses.  
miasmata.  
minutia.  
molares.  
momenta.  
messieurs.  
musea. R.  
narcissi.  
nautili.  
nebulæ.  
nidi.  
nimbi.  
nuclei.  
oases.  
parentheses.  
parhelias.  
perihelia.  
phases.  
phenomena.  
polypi.  
premia. R.  
proboscides.  
radii.  
rauunculi. n.  
sarcophagi.  
scholia.  
scoriæ.  
seraphim. R.  
series.  
species.  
spectra.  
specula.  
sphinges, the hawk-  
moth.  
spiculæ.  
stadia.  
stamens, when used  
of flowers.  
stamina, the solids of  
the human body.  
stigmata, in botany  
and surgery.  
stimuli.  
strata.  
succedanea.  
synopses.  
syntheses.  
termini.  
theses.  
tumuli.  
vertebræ.  
vertices.  
virtuosi.  
viscera.  
vortices.

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Nouns have three cases ; the *nominative*, the *possessive*, and the *objective*.

*Cas* is that circumstance in which a noun or a pronoun is placed with relation to some verb, preposition, pronoun, or other noun, in the same sentence.

The *nominative* case simply expresses the name of a thing, and is the subject of the verb ; as, "The eye infinitely surpasses all the works of human industry."

The *possessive* expresses the relation of property or possession ; and, in nouns in the singular number, is formed by adding to them the letter *s* preceded by an apostrophe ; as, "The days of winter are those of nature's rest ;" or, if they end in *s*, *ncc*, or *ss*, by adding only the apostrophe ; as, "High on Parnassus' top ; Ulysses' qucen ; for goodness' sake ; experience' self shall aid thy lame belief."

In nouns in the plural ending in *s*, the *possessive* is formed by adding an apostrophe only ; as "Studious of peace, their neighbours' and their own."

The *objective* case generally follows transitive verbs and participles, and prepositions ; as, "Set your affections on things above ;" "Redeeming the time."

Nouns are thus declined :—

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
<i>Nominative case,</i>	Man	Men.
<i>Possessive,</i>	Man's	Men's.
<i>Objective,</i>	Man	Men.
<i>Nominative case,</i>	A Parent	Parents.
<i>Possessive,</i>	A Parent's	Parents'.
<i>Objective,</i>	A Parent	Parents.

## OF THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective is a word added to nouns, to point out their properties, kinds, or qualities ; as, "A good name is preferable to great riches ;" "No pursuit is more delightful, or more diversified, than the attentive contemplation of nature."

The only change it undergoes (besides that of number, which applies chiefly to demonstrative adjectives) is on account of comparison, of which there are three degrees : *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The *positive* is the simple form of the adjective, and expresses the quality of an object ; as, *pure*, *bright*.

1. The termination *ish*, by its lessening the signification of the *positive*, may be deemed a degree of comparison ; as, *damp*, *dampish*, or rather *damp*. *Ish* and *rather*, having the same import, ought not to occur in the same sentence.

The *comparative* expresses an increase or a decrease of the quality ; as, *purcr*, *brighter*, *less pure*, *less bright*.

2. "It has been questioned, whether *prior*, *superior*, and several others, which have the form of the Latin comparative, should be deemed comparatives. I think they ought not, for these reasons ; first, they have not the form of the English comparative ; secondly, they are never followed by *than*, which uniformly accompanies the English comparative ; thirdly, it is not to be conceived, that every ad-

jective which implies comparison is therefore a comparative, otherwise *preferable*, (better than), *previous* (prior to), might be deemed comparatives ; and fourthly, many of these have truly a positive meaning. The *interior* means simply the *inside*, as opposed to the *exterior* or *outside* ; the *anterior*, the one before, opposed to *posterior*, the one behind."—Crombie.

3. When two comparative adjectives come together, one compared by *more* or *most*, and the other by *er* or *est*, the adjective compared by *er* or *est* should be placed first. "Mr. Halleck, one of the *most popular* and *sweetest* bards of America, is about to give the world a new poem." Properly, "*sweetest* and *most popular* ;" or "the *most popular* and the *sweetest* bard."

4. When only two persons or things are spoken of comparatively, to use the *superlative* is improper. "And which is *best* ?" replied Mentor, "a superb city, with a sterile and neglected country ; or a country in high culture, and fruitful as a garden, with a city where decency has taken place of pomp." It ought to have been, "and which is *better* ?"

The *superlative* expresses the greatest increase or decrease of the quality ; as, *purest*, *brightest*, *least pure*, *least bright*.

5. Adjectives whose signification does not admit intension or remission, cannot be compared. Among these are to be reckoned all words expressive of figure, as, *circular*, *square*, *triangular*, *straight*, *perpendicular* ; for it is obvious, that if a body or a figure be triangular, or square, or circular, it cannot be more or less so. It is either circular or not circular, triangular or not triangular."—Crombie.

6. Some adjectives have an innate superlative meaning, and ought not to have the superlative form superadded ; they will not admit any kind or degree of comparison ; and they exclude all intensive words : such are *chief*, *complete*, *endless*, *entire*, *extreme*, *impossible*, *infallible*, *infinite*, *paramount*, *perfect*, *right*, *supreme*, *total*, *universal*. The following sentences are consequently incorrect : "The *chiefest* among ten thousand ; The *completest* piece of mechanism ever exhibited ; *How endless* is thy love ! *Very entire* ; Far as the earth's *extremest* bounds ; *How impossible* it is to meet the wishes of all minds ! *How infinite* are the works of God ! *How perfect* in design ! *So totally* inconsistent with justice ; Fire is a *very universal* agent in perfecting the arts, and contributing to the comforts of life."

Adjectives of only one syllable are usually compared by adding *r* or *er*, and *st* or *est* ; as, *pure*, *purcr*, *purest* ; *bright*, *brighter*, *brightest*.

Adjectives of more syllables than one, are for the most part compared by *more* and *most* or *very* ; or *less* and *least* ; as, *careful*, *more careful*, *most* or *very careful* ; *less careful*, *least careful*. Dissyllables ending in *y*, as *lovely*, in *le* after a consonant, as *ample* ; or accented on the latter syllable, as *polite* ; easily admit *er* and *est* ; as, *lovelier*, *loveliest* ; *ampler*, *amplest* ; *politer*, *politest*.

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In some words the superlative is formed by adding the adverb *most* to the end of them; as, *foremost, hindmost, uttermost*.

Some adjectives are compared irregularly; as, *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; much or many, more, most; near, nearer, nearest or next; late, later, latest or last; old, older or elder, oldest or eldest*.

*Demonstrative* or *definitive* adjectives point out precisely the things to which they relate: *this* and *that*, with their plurals *these* and *those*, *former* and *latter*, and sometimes the indefinite adjectives *one* and *other*, are of this denomination.

"Body and soul must part:

*This* wings its way to heaven;

*That* drops into the grave."

"Warnings point out our danger; glo-mous, time:

As *these* are useless when the sun is set,  
So *those*, but when more glorious reason  
shines."

"Homer was the greater genius, Virgil the better artist: in the *one* we admire the man; in the *other*, the work. The *former* hurries us with a commanding impetuosity; the *latter* leads us with an attractive majesty."

*Indefinite* adjectives express their subjects in a general or indeterminate manner. Of this kind are *some, other, any, one, all, such*.

Of these, only *one* and *other* admit being varied; *one* takes the possessive case, as *one, one's*; and *other* is declined thus:—

<i>Nom. case,</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Other,</i>	<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
<i>Possessive,</i>		<i>Other's,</i>		<i>Others'.</i>
<i>Objective,</i>		<i>Other,</i>		<i>Others.</i>

The plural *others* represents the adjective and the noun; thus, "Charity conceals the faults and infirmities of *others*" — *other persons*.

*Distributive* adjectives denote several persons or things individually: they are *each, every, either, and neither*.

*Each* and *every* refer singly to all the persons or things of any number; as, "*Each* heart despoil'd of *every* joy, would still on hope rely."

*Either* implies one or the other of two only; "We hold, O king! in one hand the sword, an olive branch in the other; peace and war; — choose *either*."

*Neither* means not *either*. "The princess asserted her resolve to live and die with one to whom she was bound by honour and duty; and whom *neither* would permit her to abandon."

*Numeral* adjectives are either *cardinal*, as *two, three*; or *ordinal*, as *second, third*.

*Pronominal* adjectives relate to possession or property: they are *my, thy, her, our, your, their*; from the pronouns *I, thou, she, it*.

## OF THE PRONOUN.

The pronoun is used instead of a noun, to prevent a too frequent repetition of it; as, "Take fast hold of instruction: keep *her*, for *she* is thy life." "And Joseph

knew *his* brethren, but *they* knew not *him*." "We take no note of time, but from *its* loss."

1. This is the peculiar use of the pronoun: but we often see the pronouns *he* and *him, they* and *them*, without any noun for them to represent; thus, "Blessed is *he* that considereth the poor and needy." "*He* that is slow to anger is better than the mighty." "Let *him* that giveth, do it with simplicity; *him* that ruleth, with diligence; *him* that sheweth mercy, with cheerfulness." "*Them* that honour me, I will honour; and *they* that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed." The *singular* pronoun has in such cases gained, as it were by prescription, a right of usage which it would be inconvenient to disturb. Not so, the *plural* pronoun; and the last preceding example would be perfectly correct, only if expressed thus: "Those that honour me; those that despise me;" the word *persons* being understood after *those*.

2. Mr. Lindley Murray says, "We frequently meet with *those* instead of *they* at the beginning of a sentence, and where there is no particular reference to an antecedent; as, '*Those* that sow in tears, sometimes reap in joy.'" Now demonstrative adjective pronouns (as Mr. Murray incorrectly calls them) do not always refer to an antecedent; they refer often to something *subsequent*, as in this very example.

In his eighth rule of Syntax, Mr. Murray says, "Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive expressed or understood; as, 'Few are happy,' that is, *persons*." According to Mr. Murray, "*those*" is an adjective pronoun; therefore "*those*" belongs to a substantive expressed or understood; and in the example, "*those* that sow in tears" belongs indubitably to the substantive *persons* understood. "It is not, however, always easy," adds Mr. Murray, "to say whether a personal pronoun or a demonstrative is preferable in certain constructions. 'We are not unacquainted with the calumny of *them* [*or those*] who openly make use of the warriest professions.'" I should say, without hesitation, "the calumny of *those*" is preferable.

"*They*," says Mr. Lennie (*Eng. Gram.* p. 45.), "stands for a noun already introduced, and should never be used till the noun be mentioned. *Those*, on the contrary, points out a noun not previously introduced, but generally understood. It is improper, therefore, to say, '*They* that are truly good must be happy.' We should say, *those* that are truly good; because we are pointing out a particular class of persons, and not referring to nouns previously introduced. A noun, when not expressed after *this, that, these*, and *those*, is always understood."

The pronouns are, *I, thou, he, she, it; we, ye or you, and they*.

The properties of pronouns are, *number, person, gender, and case*.

Pronouns have two numbers, the singular and the plural; and three persons in each.

EX. — EVERY MAN SHOULD ACT CONFORMABLE TO HIS CHARACTER AND STATION.

KEY. — EVERY MAN SHOULD ACT CONFORMABLY WITH HIS CHARACTER AND STATION.



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The persons of the *singular* number are, *I*, the first; *thou* or *you*, the second; and *he*, *she*, and *it*, the third.

The persons of the *plural* number are, *we*, the first; *ye* or *you*, the second; and *they*, the third.

The first person is the person that *speaks*; the second, the person *spoken to*; and the third, the person or thing *spoken of*.

Their genders are distinguished thus:—

*He* is *masculine*; *she* is *feminine*; *it* is *neuter*; *I*, *thou*, *we*, and *ye* or *you*, are *common*; and *they* is *masculine*, *feminine*, *common*, and *neuter*.

They have three cases, and are thus declined:—

Pers.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
1st.	Nom.	<i>I</i> .	<i>We</i> .
	Poss.	<i>Mine</i> .	<i>Ours</i> .
	Obj.	<i>Me</i> .	<i>Us</i> .
2d.	Nom.	<i>Thou</i> or <i>you</i> .	<i>Ye</i> or <i>you</i> .
	Poss.	<i>Thine</i> or <i>yours</i> .	<i>Yours</i> .
	Obj.	<i>Thee</i> or <i>you</i> .	<i>You</i> .
3d.	Nom.	<i>He</i> , <i>she</i> , <i>it</i> .	<i>They</i> .
	Poss.	<i>His</i> , <i>hers</i> , <i>its</i> .	<i>Theirs</i> .
	Obj.	<i>Him</i> , <i>her</i> , <i>it</i> .	<i>Them</i> .

The possessive cases *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, and *theirs*, represent the pronominal adjective and the noun; as, "Tis Providence alone secures, in every change, both *mine* and *yours*;"—*my life*, &c.

A reciprocal pronoun is formed by prefixing a pronominal adjective, or a pronoun in the objective case, to the noun *self* or *selves*; as, *myself*, *thyself*, *himself*, *itself*, *ourselves*, *themselves*. *Ourself* is peculiar to the regal style. "Witness *Ourself* at Westminster."

## OF THE RELATIVE.

The relative is a conjunctive pronoun, and refers to some preceding noun or pronoun, called its *antecedent*; as, "He preaches well *who* lives well."

"Vain, very vain, my weary search to find That bliss *which* centres only in the mind."

The relatives are, *who*, *which*, *that*, *what*, and *whether*; though the last is almost obsolete, *which* being generally used instead.

*Who* is applied exclusively to persons; *which*, mostly to brutes and things inanimate; and *whether* to them all; as, "How benevolent is God, *who* never forsakes the creatures *which* his hands have made."

*That*, as a relative, is used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*; as, "He *who* has good health is young; and he is rich that owes nothing." "Air, *which* all living creatures respire, is a subtle fluid that surrounds our globe."

*What* is a compound relative, including the antecedent as well as the relative; and means that *which* or *those* *which*; as, "So slow the growth of *what* is excellent!"

*Who*, *which*, and *what* agree with nouns in both numbers; and when used in asking questions, are called *interrogatives*; as, "But *who* can paint the lover as he

stood?" "*Which* is the great commandment in the law?" "Take no thought, saying, *What* shall we eat? or *what* shall we drink?"

*Who* and *which* admit of inflection; that is, change of form or of termination, and are thus declined:—

Singular and Plural.	
Nominative,	<i>Who</i> , <i>Which</i> .
Possessive,	<i>Whose</i> , <i>Whose</i> .
Objective,	<i>Whom</i> , <i>Which</i> .

## OF THE VERB.

The verb is the principal word in a sentence; it expresses our thoughts and actions, and how we "live, move, and have our being;" as, "He *who promises* and *delays*, loses his thanks." "Time, with all its celerity, *moves* slowly on to him, whose whole employment is to *watch* its flight."

Verbs are of two kinds, *transitive* or *active*, and *intransitive* or *neuter*; and these are divided into *regular*, *irregular*, and *defective*.

1. What Mr. L. Murray and many others call *passive* verbs, we consider as verbs *transitive* in the *passive voice*.

If a verb will admit the objective case of a pronoun after it, as in "Educate *him* well;" it is *transitive*. Intransitive verbs, generally, do not admit an objective case after them. "And the men *rose* up, and *went* down to Egypt, and *stood* before Joseph." Here *rose*, *went*, and *stood* are *intransitive*.

The properties of the verb *transitive* are, *voice*, *mode*, *tense*, *number*, and *person*.

The properties of the verb *intransitive* are the same, with the exception of *voice*, which belongs to verbs *transitive* only.

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural; and three persons in each.

*Voice* is the *active* or *passive expression* of a verb *transitive*:—the *active voice* expresses *action* or *agency*; thus, "Hope is one of the choicest gifts which Heaven bestows on man." The *passive voice* denotes a *being acted upon*, and is formed by the past participle of a transitive verb, and an inflection of the auxiliary *be*; thus, "He that tilleth his land *shall be satisfied* with bread."

*Mode* is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which any thing we think, say, or do, is represented.

There are five modes: the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, the *subjunctive*, and the *infinitive*.

The *indicative* simply asserts; as, "The moon *revolves* round the earth, and *accompanies* it in its revolution round the sun;"—or it asks a question; as, "Who *guides* the migratory swallows' flight?"

The *imperative* commands, exhorts, &c.; as, "*Abhor* that which is evil, *cleave* to that which is good." "*Know* thyself." "His blood *be* on us, and on our children!"

The *potential* implies possibility, probability, permission, will, and obligation;

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as, "I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word would harrow-up thy soul." "He may come." "You must wait." "I can stay."

The *subjunctive*. The criteria of this grammatical stumbling-block are, its requiring the presence of another verb to form complete sense, its being preceded by a conjunction, its requiring the second and third persons singular to be the same as the first, and its expressing future time without the aid of an auxiliary: thus, "Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbour's house, lest thou weary him, and he hate thee."

The *infinitive* is preceded by the particle *to*, expressed or understood, and denotes things in a general way, without distinction of number or person; as, "It is of importance to the sum of human felicity, not to neglect minute attentions to make the most of life as it passes."

*Tense* is the distinction of time.

"In English, we can express but two tenses by one word; namely, the *present*, as *advise*; and the *past*, as *advised*: yet as we often have occasion to divide time into more than two parts, we are obliged to have recourse to *auxiliaries*, or *helping words*. These enable us to divide the past time into three degrees, and to bring in a future, which we can divide into two degrees, making in the whole six divisions of time; and the particle *preter* (signifying *past*), prefixed to the names of some of the tenses, is of singular service in pointing out the tenses reckoned as past."—*Lindley Murray Examined*.

There are six tenses; namely, the *present*, the *preterimperfect*, the *preterperfect*, the *preterpluperfect*, the *imperfect future*, and the *perfect future*.

The *present* and *preterimperfect* are formed by the verb alone, and are called *simple tenses*; the rest are formed with the aid of *auxiliaries*, and are called *compound tenses*.

The *present tense* denotes an action or an event now passing, or some circumstance or property now existing; as,—

"Think we, or think we not, time hurries on,

With a resistless unremitting stream."

"By ceaseless action, all that *is*, subsists."

The *preterimperfect* denotes a finished action or event; as, "And Esau ran and met him, and embraced him, and fell on his neck, and kissed him; and they wept." It denotes also an action or an event remaining incomplete at a certain time past; thus, "Two of them went that day to Emmaus; and while they communed and reasoned [were communing and reasoning], Jesus himself drew near, and went with them."

The *preterperfect* refers to what is past, and also alludes to time present; as,—

"Friendship! how much thou hast deserved from me!

Oh have I proved the labours of thy love."

The *preterpluperfect* represents a circumstance as past, prior to some other

circumstance, or some particular time; as,—

"Scarcely had the happy tenant proved the sweets  
Of the fair spot, when straight he must be gone."

The *imperfect future* denotes an intended action, or a circumstance that has yet to take place; as,—

"The storms of wintry time will quickly pass,  
And one unbounded spring encircle all."

The *perfect future* intimates that some action will or will not be finished, or some event will or will not have taken place, by, at, or before a certain time; or before some other action or event: as, "Verily, I say unto you, ye shall not have gone over the cities of Israel before the Son of Man come."

The tenses also represent an action as incomplete or imperfect; as in the phrase, *I am writing*; or complete and perfect; as in the phrase, *I have written*.

## OF THE PARTICIPLE.

The participle is an inflection of the verb, having the properties of the verb, the adjective, and the noun.

As a *verb*, it is either *transitive* or *intransitive*, as the verb from which it is formed; thus, "Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content." "And so much the more, as we see the day approaching."

It has five tenses; two simple and three compound. The simple tenses are, the present, ending in *ing*, as *pleasing*; and the past, ending (if the verb is regular) in *ed*, as *pleased*:—the compound tenses are, in the active voice, the past, as, *having pleased*; and in the passive voice, the present, as *being pleased*, and the past, as *having been pleased*.

As an *adjective*, it describes nouns; as, "The parched earth welcomes the refreshing rain; a feeling heart; departed worth."

As a *noun*, it is always in the present simple tense; as, "What stubbing, digging, ploughing, and harrowing are to land; thinking, reflecting, and examining are to the mind."

## OF THE AUXILIARY.

The auxiliary is used in forming such tenses as the verb cannot form of itself; as, "So have I striven to preach the gospel, where Christ was not named, lest I should build on another man's foundation."

The auxiliaries are, *be*, *do*, *have*, *shall* and *will*, *can*, *may*, and *must*, with their inflections.

They are conjugated as follows:—

## BE.

The conjugation of the auxiliary and the intransitive verb *be*, appears in Italian

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characters in the conjugation of the transitive verb *call*, passive voice.

## DO.

*Present Tense.*

*Sin.* I do, Thou dost or you do, He does.  
*Plu.* We do, Ye or you do, They do.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sin.* I did, Thou didst or You did, He did.  
*Plu.* We did, Ye or you did, They did.

## HAVE.

*Present Tense.*

*Sin.* I have, Thou hast or You have, He hath or has.  
*Plu.* We have, Ye or you have, They have.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sin.* I had, Thou hadst or You had, He had.  
*Plu.* We had, Ye or you had, They had.

The auxiliaries *shall* and *will*, with their inflections, have distinct meanings, and are interchanged in the different persons.

*Shall* and *should*, in the first person, express simple futurity; and in the second and third persons, imply a command or decision of the speaker.

*Will* and *would*, in the first person, imply a command or decision of the speaker; and in the second and third persons, express only simple futurity.

## SHALL.

*Present Tense.*

*Sin.* I shall, Thou wilt or you will, He will.  
*Plu.* We shall, Ye or you will, They will.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sin.* I should, Thou wouldst or you would, He would.  
*Plu.* We should, Ye or you would, They would.

## WILL.

*Present Tense.*

*Sin.* I will, Thou shalt or you shall, He shall.  
*Plu.* We will, Ye or you shall, They shall.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sin.* I would, Thou shouldst or you should, He should.  
*Plu.* We would, Ye or you should, They should.

This is according to the mode of speaking in practice every day; yet I know of only one grammarian that has adopted it.

## CAN.

*Present Tense.*

*Sin.* I can, Thou canst or you can, He can.  
*Plu.* We can, Ye or you can, They can.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sin.* I could, Thou couldst or you could, He could.  
*Plu.* We could, Ye or you could, They could.

## MAY.

*Present Tense.*

*Sin.* I may, Thou mayst or you may, He may.  
*Plu.* We may, Ye or you may, They may.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sin.* I might, Thou mightst or you might, He might.  
*Plu.* We might, Ye or you might, They might.

## MUST.

*Present and Preterimperfect Tenses.*

*Sin.* I must, Thou or you must, He must.  
*Plu.* We must, Ye or you must, They must.

*Be, do, and have*, are sometimes real verbs, and conjugated in the same manner.

The conjugation of a verb is the regular combination of its several voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons.

A verb is *regular*, whose preterimperfect tense of the indicative mode, and past participle, are formed by adding to the verb *ed*; or *d* only, if the verb ends in *e*.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterimperf.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
I labour.	I laboured.	Laboured.
I aspire.	I aspired.	Aspired.

A regular verb transitive is conjugated as the following verb *to call*.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Tense.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Sin.* 1. I call.  
2. Thou callest or you call.  
3. He, she, or it calleth or calls.  
*Plu.* 1. We call.  
2. Ye or you call.  
3. They call.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Sin.* 1. I am called.  
2. Thou art or you are called.  
3. He is called.  
*Plu.* 1. We are called.  
2. Ye or you are called.  
3. They are called.

*Preterimperfect.*

*Sin.* 1. I called.  
2. Thou calledst or you called.  
3. He called.  
*Plu.* 1. We called.  
2. Ye or you called.  
3. They called.

*Sin.* 1. I was called.  
2. Thou wast or you were called.  
3. He was called.  
*Plu.* 1. We were called.  
2. Ye or you were called.  
3. They were called.



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## Preterperfect.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

- Sin.* 1. I have called.  
 2. Thou hast or you have called.  
 3. He has called.  
*Plu.* 1. We have called.  
 2. Ye or you have called.  
 3. They have called.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

- Sin.* 1. I have been called.  
 2. Thou hast or you have been called.  
 3. He has been called.  
*Plu.* 1. We have been called.  
 2. Ye or you have been called.  
 3. They have been called.

## Preterpluperfect.

- Sin.* 1. I had called.  
 2. Thou hadst or you had called.  
 3. He had called.  
*Plu.* 1. We had called.  
 2. Ye or you had called.  
 3. They had called.

- Sin.* 1. I had been called.  
 2. Thou hadst or you had been called.  
 3. He had been called.  
*Plu.* 1. We had been called.  
 2. Ye or you had been called.  
 3. They had been called.

## Imperfect Future.

- Sin.* 1. I shall call.  
 2. Thou wilt or you will call.  
 3. He will call.  
*Plu.* 1. We shall call.  
 2. Ye or you will call.  
 3. They will call.

- Sin.* 1. I shall be called.  
 2. Thou wilt or you will be called.  
 3. He will be called.  
*Plu.* 1. We shall be called.  
 2. Ye or you will be called.  
 3. They will be called.

## Perfect Future.

- Sin.* 1. I shall have called.  
 2. Thou wilt or you will have called.  
 3. He will have called.  
*Plu.* 1. We shall have called.  
 2. Ye or you will have called.  
 3. They will have called.

- Sin.* 1. I shall have been called.  
 2. Thou wilt or you will have been called.  
 3. He will have been called.  
*Plu.* 1. We shall have been called.  
 2. Ye or you will have been called.  
 3. They will have been called.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

- Sin.* 1. Let me call.  
 2. Call thou, or do thou or you call.  
 3. Let him call.  
*Plu.* 1. Let us call.  
 2. Call ye or you, or do ye or you call.  
 3. Let them call.

- Sin.* 1. Let me be called.  
 2. Be thou or you called.  
 3. Let him be called.  
*Plu.* 1. Let us be called.  
 2. Be ye or you called.  
 3. Let them be called.

## POTENTIAL MODE.

## Present Tense.

(May, can, must.)

- Sin.* 1. I may call.  
 2. Thou mayst or you may call.  
 3. He may call.  
*Plu.* 1. We may call.  
 2. Ye or you may call.  
 3. They may call.

- Sin.* 1. I may be called.  
 2. Thou mayst or you may be called.  
 3. He may be called.  
*Plu.* 1. We may be called.  
 2. Ye or you may be called.  
 3. They may be called.

## Preterimperfect.

(Might, could, would, should.)

- Sin.* 1. I might call.  
 2. Thou mightst or you might call.  
 3. He might call.  
*Plu.* 1. We might call.  
 2. Ye or you might call.  
 3. They might call.

- Sin.* 1. I might be called.  
 2. Thou mightst or you might be called.  
 3. He might be called.  
*Plu.* 1. We might be called.  
 2. Ye or you might be called.  
 3. They might be called.

## Preterperfect.

(May, can, must have.)

- Sin.* 1. I may have called.  
 2. Thou mayst or you may have called.  
 3. He may have called.  
*Plu.* 1. We may have called.  
 2. Ye or you may have called.  
 3. They may have called.

- Sin.* 1. I may have been called.  
 2. Thou mayst or you may have been called.  
 3. He may have been called.  
*Plu.* 1. We may have been called.  
 2. Ye or you may have been called.  
 3. They may have been called.

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## Preterpluperfect.

(Might, could, would, should have.)

## ACTIVE VOICE.

- Sin.* 1. I might have called.  
 2. Thou mightst or you might have called.  
 3. He might have called.  
*Plu.* 1. We might have called.  
 2. Ye or you might have called.  
 3. They might have called.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

- Sin.* 1. I might have been called.  
 2. Thou mightst or you might have been called.  
 3. He might have been called.  
*Plu.* 1. We might have been called.  
 2. Ye or you might have been called.  
 3. They might have been called.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

(If, though, lest, unless, whether.)

- Sin.* 1. If I call.  
 2. If thou or you call.  
 3. If he call.  
*Plu.* 1. If we call.  
 2. If ye or you call.  
 3. If they call.

- Sin.* 1. If I be called.  
 2. If thou or you be called.  
 3. If he be called.  
*Plu.* 1. If we be called.  
 2. If ye or you be called.  
 3. If they be called.

## Preterimperfect.

- Sin.* 1. If I called.  
 2. If thou or you called.  
 3. If he called.  
*Plu.* 1. If we called.  
 2. If ye or you called.  
 3. If they called.

- Sin.* 1. If I were called.  
 2. If thou or you were called.  
 3. If he were called.  
*Plu.* 1. If we were called.  
 2. If ye or you were called.  
 3. If they were called.

## INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense, To call.

Preterperfect, To have called.

Present Tense, To be called.

Preterimperfect, To have been called.

## PARTICIPLES.

Present, Calling. Past, Called.  
 Compound Past, Having called.

Present, Being called.  
 Past, Having been called.

## OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

An irregular verb is one whose preterimperfect tense and past participle are formed without adding *d* or *ed* to the verb.

The following is a tolerably correct list of them:—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Am,	was,	been.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Awake,	awoke, <i>r.</i>	awaked.
Bake,	baked,	baken, <i>r.</i>
Bear ( <i>to bring forth</i> ),	bare,	born.
Bear ( <i>carry</i> ),	bore,	borne.
Beat,	beat,	beaten.
Become,	became,	become.
Begin,	began,	begun.
Behold,	beheld,	beheld.
Bend,	bent,	bent.
Bereave,	bereft, <i>r.</i>	bereft, <i>r.</i>
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bid,	bade, bid,	bidden.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	bitten, bit.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break,	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built,	built.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	cast.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Catch,	caught, <i>r.</i>	caught, <i>r.</i>
Chide,	chid,	chidden.
Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Cleave ( <i>adhere</i> ), <i>r.</i>		
Cleave ( <i>split</i> ),	elove, eleft,	eloven, eleft.
Cling,	clung,	clung.
Clothe,	clothed,	clad, <i>r.</i>
Come,	came,	come.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Creep,	crept,	crept.
Crow,	crew, <i>r.</i>	crowed.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare ( <i>challenge</i> ), <i>r.</i>		
Dare ( <i>venture</i> ),	durst,	dared,
Deal,	dealt, <i>r.</i>	dealt, <i>r.</i>
Dig,	dug, <i>r.</i>	dug, <i>r.</i>
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drink,	drauk,	drunk.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Dwell,	dwelt, <i>r.</i>	dwelt, <i>r.</i>
Eat,	ate,	enten.
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found,	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Flug,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten.

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Present.	Preterimperf.	Past Part.	Present.	Preterimperf.	Past Part.
Forego,	forewent,	foregone.	Slay,	slew,	slain.
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.	Sleep,	slept,	slept.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.	Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Get,	got,	gotten, got.	Sling,	slang, slung,	slung.
Gild,	gilt, r.	gilt, r.	Slink,	slank, slunk,	slunk.
Gird,	girt, r.	girt, r.	Slit,	slit,	slit.
Give,	gave,	given.	Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Go,	went,	gone.	Sow,	sowed,	sown, r.
Grave,	graved,	graven, r.	Speak,	spoke, spake,	spoken.
Grind,	ground,	ground.	Speed,	sped,	sped.
Grow,	grew,	grown.	Spell,	spelt, r.	spelt, r.
Hang, <i>to sus-</i>	hanged,	hanged.	Spend,	spent,	spent.
<i>pend to de-</i>			Spill,	spilt, r.	spilt, r.
<i>stroy life;</i>			Spin,	spun, span,	spun.
<i>otherwise</i>	hung,	hung.	Spit,	spet, spit,	spitten, spit.
Have,	had,	had.	Split,	split,	split.
Hear,	heard,	heard.	Spread,	spread,	spread.
Heave,	hove, r.	hove, r.	Spring,	sprang, sprung,	sprung.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn, r.	Stand,	stood,	stood.
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.	Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Hit,	hit,	hit.	Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Hold,	held,	holden, held.	Sting,	stung,	stung.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.	Stink,	stank, stunk,	stunk.
Keep,	kept,	kept.	Strew,	strewed,	strown.
Kneel,	knelt, r.	knelt, r.	Stride,	strode,	stridden. [en,
Knit,	knit, r.	knit, r.	Strike,	struck,	struck, strick-
Know,	knew,	known.	String,	strung,	strung.
Lade,	laded,	laden.	Strive,	strove,	striven.
Lay,	laid,	laid.	Swear,	swore,	sworn.
Lead,	led,	led.	Sweat,	sweat,	sweat.
Leave,	left,	left.	Sweep,	swept,	swept. [len.
Lend,	lent,	lent.	Swell,	swelled,	swelled, swol-
Let,	let,	let.	Swim,	swam, swum,	swum.
Lie ( <i>repose</i> ),	lay,	lain.	Swing,	swang, swung,	swung.
Light,	lit, r.	lit, r.	Take,	took,	taken.
Load,	loaded,	loaden.	Teach,	taught,	taught.
Lose,	lost,	lost.	Tear,	tore,	torn.
Make,	made,	made.	Tell,	told,	told.
Mean,	meant, r.	meant, r.	Think,	thought,	thought.
Meet,	met,	met.	Thrid,	thrid,	thrid.
Mow,	mowed,	mown.	Thrive,	throve, r.	thriven.
Pay,	paid,	paid.	Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Put,	put,	put.	Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Quit,	quitted, quit,	quit.	Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Read,	read,	read.	Wax,	waxed,	waxen, r.
Rend,	rent,	rent.	Wear,	wore,	worn.
Rid,	rid,	rid.	Weave,	wove,	woven.
Ride,	rode,	ridden.	Weep,	wept,	wept.
Rift,	rift,	rift.	Wet,	wet, r.	wet, r.
Ring,	rang, rung,	rung.	Win,	won,	won.
Rise,	rose,	risen.	Wind,	wound,	wound.
Rive,	rived,	riven.	Work,	wrought, r.	wrought, r.
Run,	ran,	run.	Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Saw,	sawed,	sawn, r.	Write,	wrote,	written.
Say,	said,	said.			
See,	saw,	seen.			
Seek,	sought,	sought.			
Seethe,	seethed,	sodden.			
Sell,	sold,	sold.			
Send,	sent,	sent.			
Set,	set,	set.			
Shake,	shook,	shaken.			
Shape,	shaped,	shapen, r.			
Shave,	shaved,	shaven, r.			
Shear,	shore,	shorn.			
Shed,	shed,	shed.			
Shine,	shone, r.	shone, r.			
Shoe,	shod,	shod.			
Shoot,	shot,	shot.			
Show,	showed,	shown.			
Shred,	shred,	shred.			
Shrink,	shrank,	shrank.			
Shut,	shut,	shut.			
Sing,	sang, sung,	sung.			
Sink,	sank, sunk,	sunk.			
Sit,	sat,	sitten, sat.			

EX. — THERE IS A GREAT NUMBER OF EXCEEDING GOOD WRITERS AMONG THE FRENCH.

KEY. — THERE ARE A GREAT NUMBER OF EXCEEDINGLY GOOD WRITERS AMONG THE FRENCH.

A *defective* verb is one that is used in some only of the modes, tenses, and persons, and is also irregular.

An *impersonal* verb is one that is construed with the neuter pronoun *it*, and is used only in the third person singular; as, "It *lightens*, it *thunders*;" "Here the lank miser, eased of a tax it *irked* the wretch to pay, lies cheaply lodged."

A *finite* verb is a verb in any mode but the infinitive.

## OF THE ADVERB.

The adverb is joined to adjectives, verbs, participles, or other adverbs, to express their quality, or some attendant circumstance; thus, "Be *kindly* affected one to another." "If *walking* uprightly, man



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*walketh securely.*" "The hair contributes very greatly to the beauty of the countenance."

Some adverbs are compared as adjectives, either by adding *r* or *er* and *est*; as, *late, later, latest*; *soon, sooner, soonest*: or by the aid of *more* and *most, less and least*; as, *more happily, most willingly; less readily, least perceptibly.*

## OF THE PREPOSITION.

The preposition is used to connect words; and is placed chiefly before nouns and pronouns, to show the relation they have to some other words: thus, "The worth of a thing is best known by the want of it." "For the purpose of being scattered by the wind, some seeds are furnished with a sort of wings."

## OF THE CONJUNCTION.

The conjunction is used to connect words and sentences; as, "Life and death are in the power of the tongue." "Good words cost nothing, but are worth much."

Conjunctions are of two sorts, *copulative* and *disjunctive*.

The *copulative* conjunction joins words

and sentences, and connects their meanings also; thus, "The sun diffuses light and life throughout the creation; and without him, all nature would languish and die."

The *disjunctive* conjunction unites words and sentences, but disjoins their meanings; thus, "Give me *neither* poverty nor riches; lest I be full, and deny thee; or poor, and steal, and take thy name in vain."

Or and nor are sometimes elegantly put for *either* and *neither*, at the beginning of a sentence: —

"Safe in the hand of one disposing Power,  
Or in the natal or the mortal hour."

"Nor infancy, in warm caress,  
Its mother's hope and happiness;  
Nor ruddy youth, nor manhood's prime,  
Can boast beyond the present time."

## OF THE INTERJECTION.

The interjection is a word, or words, used to express some sudden passion or emotion of the mind; as, "The golden hours are past, and I knew not their value; they fled in haste, and, *alas!* they will never return." "Throw empires away, and be blameless; but, *oh!* husband thy precious hours."

## OF SYNTAX.

SYNTAX treats of the connection and proper arrangement of words, in the formation of sentences; and is subject to certain rules.

A sentence is an assemblage of words making complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds; simple and compound.

A simple sentence contains only one subject and one finite verb; and makes complete sense without the aid of relative or conjunction: thus, "Man wants but little here below."

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences, connected by relatives or conjunctions: thus, "The sun's vivifying rays may be considered as an emblem of the happy influence of a truly good man, who scatters joy and blessings on all around." "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together; and forming sometimes part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole one: as, "In human hearts," "what bolder thought can rise," "than man's presumption on to-morrow's dawn?"

Syntax consists of two parts; concord and government.

Concord is the agreement of one word with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is one word's requiring another to be in a particular case, mode, or tense.

## RULE I.

The article *a* is used before nouns in the singular number, and adjectives, beginning with any consonant but silent *h*; as, "*a* bee, *a* hive, *a* honeyed tongue."

The article *an* is used before nouns in the singular number, and adjectives, beginning with a vowel or silent *h*; as, "*an* autograph, *an* heiress, *an* absolute fact." It is used before *h* aspirated, also, in words accented on the second or the fourth syllable; as, "*an* hyena, *an* historiographer."

The article *the* is used before nouns in either number; as, "On *the* sabbath, *the* slaves and cattle of *the* Jews had rest."

But there are many nouns which do not require an article before them; as,

"When *avarice* enslaves the mind,  
And selfish views alone bear sway,  
*Man* turns a savage to his kind,  
And blood and rapine mark his way."

1. When a word beginning with a vowel is coupled with one beginning with a consonant, the *indefinite* article should be repeated; thus, "It is necessary to *an* easy and a happy life, to possess our minds in such a manner, as to be well satisfied with our own reflections."

2. "There is a particular use of the *indefinite* article which merits attention. In denoting comparison, when the article is suppressed before the second term, the latter, though it may be an appellative, assumes the character of an attributive, and becomes the predicate of the subject or first term. Thus, if we say, 'He is a

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better soldier than scholar,' the article being suppressed before the second term, the expression is equivalent to 'he is more warlike than learned.' If, on the contrary, the second term be prefaced with the article, as in 'He would make a better soldier than a scholar,' this term continues an appellative, and forms the other subject of comparison. The meaning accordingly is, 'he would make a better soldier than a scholar would make.' In the former case, the subject, as possessing different qualities in various degrees, is compared with itself; in the latter, it is compared with something else. These two phraseologies are frequently confounded, which seldom fails to create ambiguity." — *Crombie*.

3. "The *definite* article is used to distinguish between things which are individually different, but have no generic name, and things which are, in truth, one and the same, but are characterized by different qualities. For example, if I should say, 'The red and blue vestments were most admired,' it might be doubted whether I meant that the union of red and blue in the same vestment was most admired, or that the red and the blue vestments were both more admired than the rest. In strictness of speech, the former is the only proper meaning of the words, though the latter sentiment is often thus expressed. If the latter be intended, we should say, 'the red vestments and the blue,' or 'the red and the blue vestments,' where the article is repeated. If I say, 'the red and blue vestments,' it is obvious that only one subject is expressed, namely, 'vestments,' characterised by the two qualities, 'redness' and 'blueness,' as combined in the subject. Here the subject is one; its qualities are plural. If I say 'the red vestments and the blue,' the subjects are plural, expressed, however, by one generic name, *vestments*. 'The lords spiritual and temporal,' and 'the civil and military authorities,' are phraseologies objectionable on the same principle.

"When two or more adjectives are used as epithets to one and the same thing, and the article is not used, the place of the noun ought to show whether both adjectives belong to the same thing, or to different things having the same generic name. 'Near and remote beauties,' things sacred and secular, 'ancient and modern authors,' 'new and old books.' This arrangement is faulty; both epithets cannot belong to the same subject. It should be 'near beauties and remote,' 'sacred things and things secular,' 'ancient authors and modern,' 'new books and old.'" — *Crombie*.

4. "The *indefinite* article, though generally placed before the adjective, as 'a good man,' is put after the adjective *such*; and where the qualifying words, *as, how, so, and too* occur, its place, except in inverted sentences, is between the adjective and the noun; thus, 'Such a gift is too small a reward for so great a service.' The *definite* article is likewise placed before the adjective, as 'The great globe itself.' *All* is the only adjective that precedes this article; as,

'Happy the man who sees a God employ'd  
In all the good and ill that chequer life!'

## RULE II.

Every nominative case, except the nominative absolute, must have a finite verb or an auxiliary, expressed or understood, agreeing with it; thus, "No man is great but in proportion as he restrains and subdues his passions." "Happy they whose improvement has kept pace with the fleeting minutes; who have seized the important fugitives, and engaged them in the pursuit of wisdom." That is, "Happy are they."

The nominative case absolute is when a noun or a pronoun is joined to the present participle, in an independent sentence; thus, "It is remarkable, that an eldest son of the house of Braganza has never reigned; something having always occurred to prevent it." Sometimes the participle is omitted: thus,

"Youth lost in dissipation, we deplore,  
Through life's sad remnant, what no sighs restore."

That is, "youth being lost."

Sometimes both the participle and the pronoun are omitted: thus,

"In life embark'd, we smoothly down the tide  
Of time descend, but not on time intent."

That is, "we having in life embark'd."

A. The nominative case generally precedes the verb, but sometimes it is put after it, or between the auxiliary and the verb.

1. When a question is asked, a command given, or a wish expressed: thus, "Lovest thou me?" "Come unto me, all ye that labour." "May we grow wiser and better as life wears away!"

2. When a supposition is made without a conjunction; as, "Were justice followed, then would man be good." "Oh, had those lips but language!"

3. When an intransitive verb is used; as, "Sweet is the remembrance of a well-spent life." "I touched the string on which hung all her sorrows."

4. When the verb is preceded by the adverbs *here, there, where, then, thus, &c.*; as, "Here lies in dust the Theban obelisk." "There sleeps the sage in peace, who had oppression cease." "Where rest the mighty guardians of mankind." "Thus passes all, by Time controlled, to an irremediable doom." "Then come, Reflection, nymph of sober mien, teach me to meditate the solemn scene."

5. To impart strength and vivacity to the expression; as, "So flourish'd, blooming, and unseen by all, the sweet *Lavinia*."

B. A plural noun or pronoun, connected by the preposition of with a singular noun in the nominative case, is sometimes mistaken for the nominative case, and the verb erroneously made to agree with it; as in the following examples:—"Though numberless victims, in all the pride of youth and beauty, have prematurely



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dropped into the grave before their eyes, still, from the duchess to the housemaid, the *symmetry* of their *forms continue* to be preferred, to the preservation of modesty, health, and even life itself." "Although there were no fewer than five persons in the room at the time, not one of them *were* conscious of the moment of his dissolution." Correct thus: "the *symmetry* of their forms *continues*; not one of them *was*."

## RULE III.

Two or more nominatives in the singular number, connected by the copulative conjunction *and*, expressed or understood, require a plural verb; thus,

*"Fame, honour, beauty, state, train, blood, and birth,  
Are but the fading blossoms of the earth."*

"And now *abide faith, hope, charity*, these three; but the greatest of these is *charity*."

1. Notwithstanding the intervention of *and*, if, through a disuniting word, the predicate be, in sense, applicable to only one of the nominatives, or to both of them taken separately, the verb must be singular if the noun is singular; thus, "*Wisdom*, [and] not years, *is* the gray hair to man."

2. A verb between two nouns in the singular number, joined by a copulative conjunction, must necessarily be in the singular number, being applicable to them both singly, though expressed only to the former: thus, "*The world passeth away, and the lust thereof*."

3. "It was customary with the writers of antiquity, when the nouns were nearly synonymous, to employ a verb singular; as, 'understanding, reason, and prudence *is* in old men.' In similar instances, some English authors have employed a verb singular. ['I hate the cruel *pride* and *arrogance* that *makes* men boast over a conquered foe.'] I concur, however, with L. Murray, in disapproving this phraseology; for either the terms are synonymous, or they are not. If they are, only one term should be retained, and a verb singular joined with it; if not, there are as many distinct ideas as terms, and a plural verb should be used." — *Crombie*.

4. "In such expressions as the following, it has been doubted whether the verb should be in the singular or in the plural number: — 'Every officer and soldier claim a superiority in regard to other individuals.' Here, I conceive, the phraseology is correct. The expression, 'Every officer and soldier claims,' might signify one individual under two different designations. Whether we should say, 'Every officer and every soldier claim,' is a point more particularly questioned. We often hear correct speakers say in common conversation, 'Every clergyman, and every physician, *is* by education a gentleman;' and there seems to be more *ease*, as well as more precision, in this than in the other mode of expression. It is unquestionably, however, more agreeable to analogy to say, 'are gentlemen.'" — *Crombie*.

## RULE IV.

Two or more nominatives in the singular number connected by the disjunctive conjunction *or* or *nor*, expressed or understood; or the phrase *as well as*; require a singular verb: thus, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is *no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom*, in the grave, whither thou goest." "The quantity *as well as* the quality of what he ate or drank, *was* prescribed, by the laws, to the king."

## RULE V.

Two or more nominatives of different numbers, or of different persons, joined by a disjunctive conjunction, require verbs and auxiliaries to agree with the nearer nominative; as, "Some countries *are* so cold, that neither the trees *nor* the earth *produces* fruits that will nourish man."

## RULE VI.

When two nominatives of different numbers are joined by a disjunctive conjunction, the latter of them explanatory of the former, the verb must agree with the former; as, "The Decalogue, or Ten Commandments, *is* in two parts." "The Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, *was* first observed in March, 1715-16."

## RULE VII.

Every nominative having a plural signification, though not a plural form, if conveying the idea of *number*, must have a plural verb or pronoun agreeing with it; as, "In youth, the *multitude pursue* pleasure as their chief good." If conveying the idea of an *aggregate body*, it must have a verb or a pronoun agreeing with it in the singular number; as "The youthful party *was* quite delighted."

"On many occasions, where a noun of number is used, it is very difficult to decide, whether the verb should be in the singular or in the plural number: and this difficulty has induced some grammarians to cut the knot at once, by asserting that every noun of number, as it constitutes one aggregate of many particulars, must always be considered as conveying the idea of unity; and that, consequently, the verb and pronoun connected with it, cannot properly be ever used in the plural number. This opinion is contrary to the practice of the best writers, and against the rules of the most respectable grammarians. Some nouns of number certainly convey to the mind an idea of plurality, as *nobility, gentry, clergy, commonalty, peasantry, soldiery, ancestry*; others, that of a whole as one thing, as *court, army, meeting, congregation, parliament, party*; and others again, sometimes that of unity, and sometimes that of plurality, as, *committee, council, enemy, people, public, senate*; and on this ground it is warrantable, and consistent, to apply a plural verb and pronoun to the one class, and a singular verb and pronoun to the other. The impropriety of the following constructions must be immediately perceived: 'The *nobility*, exclusive of its capacity as hereditary councillor of the crown, *forms* the pillar to

EX. — HIS CAME UP, AND DESIRED THE INFANT TO BE GIVEN TO HIM IMMEDIATELY.

KEY. — HE CAME UP, AND DESIRED THE INFANT MIGHT BE GIVEN TO HIM IMMEDIATELY.

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support the throne.' 'The commonalty is divided into several degrees.' 'What reason have the army for proceeding in this manner?' 'The congregation were unusually large and respectable.' In all these instances respectively, a different verb and pronoun should have been used; and if the reader would apply them in revising the sentences, he would perceive the propriety of the change."

## RULE VIII.

When two nouns, or a noun and a pronoun, meaning the same person or thing, come together, they are in apposition, that is, in the same case: thus, "And Joseph was brought down to Egypt, and sold to Potiphar, an Egyptian, captain of the guard, an officer of Pharaoh." "God hath made me a father to Pharaoh, lord of all his house, and ruler throughout the land of Egypt."

## RULE IX.

When two nouns, or a pronoun and a noun, or a relative and a noun, come together, the latter denoting the property or possession of the former, the latter requires that the former be in the possessive case: as, "And the Lord blessed the Egyptian's house for Joseph's sake."

1. "This case is generally resolvable into the objective with the preposition of, as, 'the king's sceptre,' or, 'the sceptre of the king;' 'his head,' or, 'the head of him.' I have said generally, for it is not always thus resolvable. For example, the Christian sabbath is sometimes named 'the Lord's day,' but, 'the day of the Lord' conveys a very different idea, and denotes 'the day of judgment.'—(Crombie.) "A man of [i. e. addicted to] pleasure is a man of [i. e. liable to] pains."

2. When several nouns in the possessive case, immediately following each other, are governed by a subject as the common property of them all, the sign of the possessive case is annexed only to the last; as, "The Peshwa, Nizam, Rajah of Travancore, and Coorg Rajah's forces, amounted to about forty thousand men;" but when a subject belongs individually to several nouns, the possessive sign must be annexed to each; thus, "Among the many things which I brought off from the ship, were pens, ink, and paper; and several parcels in the captain's, mate's, gunner's, and carpenter's keeping."

3. When a name consists of more terms than one, the last only admits the sign of the possessive case; as, "Who has not read Robinson Crusoe's adventures?" When a short explanatory term is subjoined to a name, the sign may be annexed to either of them; as, "He lives at Cooper the stationer's, or at Cooper's the stationer." If there are more explanatory terms than one, the sign must be affixed to the name; as, "The books may be had at Murray's, the bookseller and publisher." When the words are so connected as not to admit a pause before the conclusion; or when words in apposition immediately follow each other, the sign should be placed at or near the end; thus, "He was

invited to become a trustee, in consequence of one of the individuals appointed under the will's declining to act. I am thy servant Jesse the Bethlehemite's youngest son."

4. Little explanatory circumstances should never occur between the possessive case and the word which usually follows it: "There are several handsome mosques within the fort; but no buildings worth notice in its vicinity, except Gholam Shah's (the founder of the city) tomb on a hill to the south." Better, "except the tomb of Gholam Shah, the founder of the city, on a hill to the south."

## RULE X.

Pronouns must always represent correctly the nouns for which they stand, in person, gender, number, and case; as, "The moment a woman steps out of her proper sphere, she ceases to be, in proportion to her deviation from the path prescribed to her, either amiable or respectable. All men think all men mortal but themselves. Improve each moment as it flies."

The neuter pronoun it is associated, by a peculiar idiom, with nouns and pronouns, whatever is their gender or number; as, "It is not troops, it is not treasures, that are the support of a kingdom; but friends."

## RULE XI.

The relatives who, which, and that, always belong to an antecedent noun or pronoun, expressed or understood; as, "He who gathereth in summer is a wise son, but he that sleepeth in harvest is a son that causeth shame. That charity is most useful which promotes industry."

1. As the relative is always of the same person as the antecedent, the verb must agree with it accordingly; thus, "I who am desirous of instruction, disdain not to listen to any one who has knowledge to communicate. Who art thou, O man! that presumest on thine own wisdom?" "He who increaseth his riches, increaseth his cares."

2. Sometimes a whole clause is antecedent to the relative; as "If there is but a step between us and death; if death may come upon us in a moment; which numberless instances prove; surely it behoves us to be prepared for its approach."

3. When the relative and its antecedent come together, and are nominatives to different verbs, the relative is nominative to the former, and the antecedent to the latter; as, "He who reminds a man of a benefit, demands it again; nor must we tell others of it; he that hath conferred a benefit, must be silent."

4. "Priestley has remarked, that the pronouns whoever and whosoever have sometimes a double construction; as in the two following examples:—"Gustavus Adolphus was so far from thinking it derogated from the dignity of a gentleman, or the honour of an officer, to refuse a challenge, that he punished with death whoever presumed to decide a quarrel with



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thesword.' 'He offered a great recompense to whomsoever would help him to a sight of him.' Though the learned author seems to admit both these modes of construction, we apprehend that only one of them is grammatical. The antecedent is often understood to the relative *who*, and to the compounds *whoever* and *whosoever*. If the antecedent be supplied, it will be found that the construction is not arbitrary, as Priestley supposes, but definite and fixed. The first sentence is correct. 'He punished with death *him* whoever presumed,' the relative being the nominative to the verb. 'He offered a great recompense to *him* or *them*, whosoever should help him.' *Whomsoever* is a solecism: though close to the preposition *to*, it is not under its government."—*Crombie*.

5. To distinguish one of two or more persons, the relative *which* must be used; as, "*Which*, now, of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbour to him that fell among the thieves?"

6. After adjectives in the superlative degree, the adjective *same*, and the interrogative *who*; and where there are two antecedents, one requiring *who* and the other *which*; the relative that is used in preference to *who* or *which*; thus, "The worst thief that I know is prostration." "He that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, is the same that shall betray me." "Who that now liveth, shall not surely die." "It was the lady, and not her fortune, that he married."

7. The only peculiarity in the construction of relatives, besides that of their invariably preceding the verb, is, that *whom* is always employed after *than*, though analogy requires *who*; "Fix the brand of infamy on the seducer, than *whom* a more atrocious character does not exist."

8. *What* is often improperly used instead of *which*; for instance, "If we are wise, we shall convert the melancholy event before us, not to the purposes of political speculation, fruitless conjecture, or anxious foreboding, but (*what* is infinitely better) to a profound consideration of the hand of God." It ought to be, "*which* is infinitely better." Johnson properly uses *which* in the following quotation: "By some fortuitous hiequefaction, mankind were taught to produce a body at once solid and transparent; which would admit the light of the sun, and exclude the violence of the wind; extend the sight of the philosopher to new ranges of existence; and charm him, at one time, with the unbounded extent of the material creation, at another, with the endless subordination of animal life; and, *which* is yet of greater importance, supply the decays of nature with subsidiary sight."

## RULE XII.

A noun, or a pronoun, that answers an interrogation, must be in the same case as the interrogative; thus, "*Whose* son is he? They say unto him, *David's*."

## RULE XIII.

When there is no nominative case between the relative and the verb, the relative is itself the nominative case; thus,

"Those *who* want health, want every thing." "Every thing *which* conveys useful information, is a fit subject for liberal curiosity." "He *that* considers how soon he must close his life, will find nothing of so much importance as to close it well."

The relative, whether in the nominative, the possessive, or the objective case, invariably precedes the verb; thus, "He *who* is useful will always be respected." "There was a certain nobleman *whose* son was sick at Capernaum." "Those *whom* conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune." "Sea-salt is lighter than that *which* we commonly use." "Goodness affords the only comfort *which* can be enjoyed without a partner."

## RULE XIV.

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative either belongs to some noun, or is governed by some verb, participle, or preposition, in its own member of the sentence; thus, "How small the bliss *which* sense alone bestows!"

## RULE XV.

When the relative and the verb are preceded by two nominatives of different persons, they must agree with the latter; as, "I, even I, am *he that* comforteth you."

In interrogative sentences like the following, the relative and the verb must agree in person with the former nominative; thus, "Is *it you that* interests himself so much for the family?" that is, "Is the person that interests himself so much for the family, you?"

## RULE XVI.

Every adjective refers to some noun, expressed or understood; as, "On *this side* and on *that*." "I call upon the *younger part* of my readers to acquire, while their minds may yet be impressed with new images, a love of innocent pleasures, and an ardour for useful knowledge."

A. The adjective is generally placed immediately before the noun; as, "Tis *moral grandeur* makes the mighty man."

Exception 1. When the adjective is closely connected with some word or words following; as,

"Their own defect, *invisible to them*,  
Seen in another, they at once condemn."

2. When connected with the verb to be, expressing simple affirmation; as, "Nothing can atone for the want of modesty; without which, *beauty is ungraceful*, and *wit [is] detestable*;" or with any other verb serving as a mere copula, to unite the predicate with its subject; as "Sic, stand thou still."

3. For the sake of harmony; as,  
"But *truth divine* for ever stands secure."

4. When several adjectives are connected with the noun; as,  
"Perhaps, at last, close scrutiny may show  
The *duet dastardly*, and *mean*, and *low*."

5. Adjectives denoting extent of space or time are put after the clause expressing

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the measure; as, "A sermon *two hours long*;" "An infant *three months old*;" "A pillar *one hundred and fifty feet high*;" "A pit *four hundred yards deep*."

B. The adjective *such* is properly applicable to *species or nature*, and requires as to correspond to it; thus, "Shall not my soul be avenged on *such* a nation as this?" The word *so* applies properly to degree; as, "What nation is there so great, that hath statutes and judgments so righteous?"

C. *Such*, when signifying *those or so many*, requires as for its correlative term; the following sentence is therefore incorrect: "None are more ready to shrink in a day of trouble, than such who, while it is distant, seem most daring." It ought to be, "such as, while it is distant," &c.

D. The phrase *one another*, being applicable to more than two persons or things, ought not to be used when only two are mentioned: "Virtue and vice are diametrically opposed to *one another*." It should be, *each other*; or, *the one to the other*."

E. The adjective *whole*, when it signifies *all*, should never be joined to a plural noun: "A grand day of pilgrimage to Mount Ararat being appointed, the *whole* devotees who have visited Mecca, resort hither." In this sentence, "*whole devotees*" may imply such as were not sick: it ought to have been, either, "*all the devotees*," or, "*the whole of the devotees*."

F. The word *universal*, also, is equally liable to misconception: thus, "The *universal* Irish people have made the most ample preparations, to manifest their attachment to their sovereign." In this sentence, *universal* does not convey the intended idea; which is, that *all, without exception*, had made preparations; the sentence should therefore have been, "The Irish people, *universally*, have," &c.

G. Dr. Noah Webster, in the Grammar prefixed to his English Dictionary, Rule xviii., says, "Adjectives are used to modify the actions of verbs, and to express the qualities of things in connection with the action by which they are produced. Examples:—

"Open thine hand *wide*."

We observe in this passage, that *wide*, the attribute of hand, has a connection with the verb *open*; for it is not "open *thine wide hand*," but the attribute is supposed to be the effect of the act of opening. Nor can the modifier, *widely*, be used; for it is not simply the manner of the act which is intended, but the effect.

"Let us write *slow* and *exact*."

We might, perhaps, substitute *slowly* for *slow*, as describing only the manner of writing: but *exactly* cannot be substituted for *exact*, for this word is intended to denote the effect of writing, in the correctness of what is written. The adjective expresses the idea with a happy precision and brevity.

As this is one of the most common, as well as most beautiful idioms of our language, which has hitherto escaped due observation, the following authorities are subjoined to illustrate and justify the rule.

"We could hear distinctly the bells, which sounded sweetly *soft* and *pensive*."  
—Chandler's Travels.

"Magnesia feels *smooth*; calcareous earths feel *dry*; lithomarge feels very *greasy*, or at least *smooth*; yet some feels *dry* and *dusty*." —Kirwan.

"In Bradley's work, an apple is described, one side of which is sweet and boils *soft*; the other sour, and boils *hard*."  
—Darwin, *Phytol*.

"The cakes ate *short* and *crisp*." —Goldsmith.

"If you would try to live *independent*."  
—Pope.

"Thy brother has come; and thy father has killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him *safe* and *sound*."

"The raw hazy influence spreads *wide*, sits *deep*, and hangs *heavy* on the springs of life."

"One day the soul, supine with ease and fullness, revels *secure*."

Sofar are the words here used from being adverbs, that they cannot be changed into adverbs without impairing the beauty, weakening the force, or destroying the meaning, of the passages. Let the sentences be put to the test—"Magnesia feels *smoothly*—the cakes ate *shortly* and *crisply*—the apples boil *softly* or *hardly*—thy brother has come: and thy father has killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him *safely* and *soundly*." Every English ear rejects this alteration at once; the sentences become nonsense. —Dr. Crombie concurs with Webster.

## RULE XVII.

Demonstrative adjectives must agree in number with their nouns: as, "*That kind* of knowledge is the most valuable, which tends to make a man wiser and better."  
"In certain countries, there is but one season: *these countries* occupy the torrid zone: in *this zone*, the days and nights are of equal length during the greatest part of the year." "No wounds like *those* a wounded spirit feels."

1. In the following example, the adjective *that* is erroneously applied to a plural, as well as to a singular noun: "Now that the Scheldt is open, and Antwerp in the enjoyment of *that* good government and *wise regulations* formerly found only in Holland, it is doubtful whether Amsterdam will ever regain its former population and opulence." It ought to have been, "that good government, and *those* wise regulations."

2. The expressions *these kind* and *those kind* are gross solecisms. The correct phrases are, *this kind* and *that kind*.

## RULE XVIII.

The distributive adjectives, *each*, *every*, *either*, and *neither*, require the nouns, pronouns, verbs, and auxiliaries connected with them, to be in the singular number; as, "*Each season* regularly succeeds the other, and *every season* has its peculiar charms." "No navigator has yet reached *either pole*."

EX. — SCARCE HAD THE SPIRIT OF LAWS MADE ITS APPEARANCE, THAN IT WAS ATTACKED.

KEY. — SCARCELY HAD THE SPIRIT OF LAWS MADE ITS APPEARANCE, WHEN IT WAS ATTACKED.



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"Thus things terrestrial wear a different hue,  
As youth or age persuades, and neither true."

1. The distributive adjective *every*, though referring only individually to several persons or things, "is sometimes joined to a plural noun, when the things are conceived as forming one aggregate; as, 'every twelve years,' that is, 'every period of twelve years.'" — *Crombie*.

2. The distributive adjective *either* is often used improperly instead of *each* and *any one*: thus, "A line of buildings extends on *either* hand, forming a magnificent street." "The situation is select, and at a central distance of about a mile from *either* of the five bridges."

## RULE XIX.

Finite verbs and first auxiliaries must have a nominative case, either expressed or understood, agreeing with them in number and person: thus, "*Education begins the gentleman; reading, good company, and reflection finish him.*" "*I have been young.*" "*Let not the sun go down upon your wrath,*" that is, "*Let not ye.*"

1. Sometimes the infinitive mode, and sometimes part of a sentence, is the nominative case to the verb; as, "*To learn in youth, is less painful than to be ignorant in age.*" "*Bear and forbear* is good philosophy." "Although error is multiform, truth is uniform; and that we should embrace the one, and reject the other, is of infinite consequence."

2. The nominative case usually precedes the verb, the objective follows it; and the order generally determines the case in nouns: but the pronoun, having a proper form for each of those cases, is sometimes, when in the objective case, placed before the verb, and when in the nominative, after it; as, "*Me fortune leads to traverse realms alone.*" "Are they Hebrews? so am I." "Now speakest thou plainly." "To-morrow, said he, thou shalt hear him."

3. "Were it not to remove the doubts arising from the vague and indecisive language of some grammarians, it would be unnecessary to state, that when the verbs between nouns of different numbers, whichever of them has priority of position, or whatever is their relative distance from the verb, the verb must invariably agree with its own subject. This is often the only means by which we can clearly discriminate subject and predicate; the confounding of which, except in those propositions which seem identical, cannot be regarded as a trivial error. When the subject and the predicate are of the same number, they may be distinguished by their position; the subject should precede the verb. We may truly say, 'humming-birds are animals;' but we cannot with truth affirm, in the same sense, that 'animals are humming-birds.' When they are of different numbers, they may be distinguished by the concord; the verb must agree in number with its own nominative; that is, with the word regarded as subject."

(*Grant*.) Thus, "The most grateful incense that ascends to heaven, is the prayers of the afflicted for those that comfort them." "The prayers of the afflicted for those that comfort them, are the most grateful incense that ascends to heaven."

## RULE XX.

Transitive verbs and participles, in the active voice, govern the objective case, or the infinitive mode: thus, "Of these things remind them, charging them that they strive not about words to no profit." "*Study to be quiet, and to mind your own business.*"

1. "Sometimes a verb is construed with a whole clause as its objective case: thus, 'A mind imbued with moral science cannot approve man's being made the property of man.'

2. "Nouns have no particular termination for the objective case; it is distinguished merely by its position, which is after the verb; as, 'Alexanderslew Clitus.' Reverse the order, and the meaning is reversed. By inattention to the place of the object, it oft happens that considerable ambiguity is produced; as in 'And all the air a solemn stillness holds;' in which it is impossible to ascertain, from the mere words, whether the air holds the stillness, or the stillness holds the air. Thus, also, when Pope says, 'And thus the son the fervent sire addressed,' it may be asked, Did the son address the sire, or the sire the son? A little attention would have prevented the ambiguity. If the sire addressed the son, the line would run thus: 'And thus his son the fervent sire addressed.' If the son addressed the sire, 'And thus the son his fervent sire addressed.' In such instances, the pronoun clearly indicates both the nominative and the objective case." — *Grant*.

3. Intransitive verbs cannot be made transitive, nor must transitive verbs ever be considered as intransitive. Particular notice should be taken of the difference between *lay*, and the irregular verb *lie*, *raise* and *rise*; especially because, both in writing and conversation, they are often absurdly confounded. *Lay* is transitive, and signifies to place; *lie* is intransitive, and means to be in a recumbent posture. *Raise* is transitive, and signifies to set upright, to enhance; *rise* is intransitive, and means to get up from rest or from a fall, to increase in price or value. The preterimperfect tense of *lay* is *laid*; of *lie*, *lain*; of *raise*, *raised*; of *rise*, *rose*; the past participle of *lay* is *laid*; of *lie*, *lain*; of *raise*, *raised*; of *rise*, *risen*. The following sentences are therefore incorrect: — "The coffin, urn, &c. were to *lay* in private state yesterday for a short time." "Yesterday the remains of the late duke *laid* in private state." "The studies of the naval hero had not *laid* among the votaries of the muse." "When the curtain was *raising* for the ballet." "As he *rose* his eyes, they met the inquiring ones of his mother and Miss Howard." "The sums *risen* by unusual subscription being on the decline."

4. The following phraseology is equally objectionable: — "In the Gobelins manu-

EX. — THE STATE OF SOCIETY HAS ARRIVED TO AN ALARMING HEIGHT.

KEY. — THE STATE OF SOCIETY HAS ARRIVED AT AN ALARMING HEIGHT.

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factory I found several beautiful subjects just *manufacturing*." In this sentence, either the present participle of the passive voice (*being manufactured*) should have been used, or a different construction adopted: as, "In the Gobelín manufactory I found several beautiful subjects just *in the loom*."

## RULE XXI.

Intransitive verbs and participles, and verbs transitive in the passive voice, admit other verbs after them in the infinitive mode: thus, "Public worship *tends to unite mankind*." "Endeavouring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." "But Paul *was permitted to dwell* by himself."

1. Though the sign *to* is generally used before the latter verb, it is omitted before the verbs which follow *dare, bid, make, feel, need, hear, let, see*; as, "I *feel my heart throb strangely*." "I *see the rural virtues leave the land*." "Sick of the tumult where the trumpet's breath *bids ruin smile*." "But *need they leave the land?*" "They *dare not longer stay*." "While Ocean *hears vindictive thunders roll*." "Thou shalt *make me hear of joy and gladness*."

"For *let kind nature do the best she can*, 'Tis woman still that makes or mars the mau."

2. But the sign *to* is omitted only when the former verb is in the active voice; for when it is in the passive, the sign *to* is retained: as,

"She *ne'er is seen to weep, or heard to sigh*."

3. The infinitive mode is frequently admitted after nouns and adjectives; thus, "There *is a time to weep, and a time to laugh*." "Be *ready to hear, but slow to advise; slow to promise, but quick to perform*."

4. The verbs *think, suppose, believe, pretend*, and others expressing acts of the mind, are frequently used as *transitive* verbs, when perhaps, in strictness, they ought to be used as *intransitive* ones, with a corresponding phraseology; thus, "I *believe him to be a very honest man*." "Utterly unacquainted with those very discoveries *which he here pretends to be so evident*." "Many hours elapsed before he *could be said to reflect*." "Whom do you *suppose it to be?*" "Bills *are requested to be paid half yearly*." The sentences ought, I think, to be; "I *believe [that] he is a very honest man*." "Utterly unacquainted with those very discoveries *which he here pretends are so evident*." "Many hours elapsed before it *could be said that he reflected*." "Who do you *suppose it is?*" "It *is requested that bills be paid half yearly*."

## RULE XXII.

The verb intransitive *be*, with intransitive verbs in general, and transitive verbs in the passive voice, require the case following to be the same as that which precedes them; as, "I *am he*." "It *was I*." "They took *him to be me*." "The country blooms *a garden and a grave*."

"And *Joseph was made ruler over all the land of Egypt*."

## RULE XXIII.

The present participle, when used as a verb, does not admit an article before it, or the preposition of after it; as, "The instinct of animals for *preserving their young*, is stronger than the desire of *satisfying their own wants*."

As a noun, it is used in three ways:—1. with an article before it, and the preposition of after it; thus, "Whirlpools in the ocean are caused by rocks, and the meeting of numerous currents." 2. Without an article before it, or the preposition of after it; as, "Scarcely a day passes, in which some human being is not, without *warning*, summoned to the grave." 3. With an article, an adjective, or a possessive case before it; but without the preposition of after it; as, "Justice is the *paying a strict regard to the rights and interests of others*; or *the not preferring our own welfare to theirs*." "This *drinking cold water moderately in a morning, makes the pill and the purging-draught superfluous*." "Much depends on *John's observing the day*; his neglecting it would give pain."

"Some late writers have discarded a phraseology which appears unobjectionable, and substituted one which seems less correct: and instead of saying, 'Lady Macbeth's walking in her sleep, is an incident full of tragic horror,' would say, 'Lady Macbeth, walking in her sleep, is an incident full of tragic horror.' This seems to me an idle affectation of the Latin idiom, less precise than the common mode of expression, and less consonant with the genius of our language. For, ask what was an incident full of tragic horror; and, according to this phraseology, the answer must be, Lady Macbeth; whereas the meaning is, not that *Lady Macbeth*, but *her walking in her sleep*, was an incident full of tragic horror.

"This phraseology also, in many instances, conveys not the intended idea. For, as Priestley remarks, if it is said, 'What think you of my horse's running to-day?' it is implied that the horse did actually run. If it is said, 'What think you of my horse running to-day?' it is intended to ask, whether it be proper for my horse to run to-day. This distinction, though frequently neglected, deserves attention; for it is obvious, that ambiguity may arise from using the latter only of these phraseologies to express both meanings."—Crombie.

The present participle is also sometimes used absolutely; so: "This conduct, *viewing it in the most favourable light*, reflects discredit on his character." Here the participle is made absolute, and is equivalent to "if we view it in the most favourable light," or to the infinitive absolute, "to view it in the most favourable light."

## RULE XXIV.

Verbs and nouns expressive of *hope, desire, expectation, intention*, &c. must be followed by the present tense of the in-



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finitive, or the preterimperfect of the potential mode; thus, "We *expected to find* you quite well; and *hoped you would spend* the evening with us." "It was my *wish to preserve* the portion of the narrative composed by Dr. Leyden." "It was no part of Napoleon's *plan to go to war*," &c. "His *intention was to remain at peace*," &c.

"I have lost this game, though I thought I should have won it." It ought to be, "though I thought I should *win it*." "This," says Dr. Crombie, "is an error of the same kind as 'I expected to have seen you; I intended to have written.' The preterite time is expressed by, 'expected, intended,' and how far back soever that expectation or intention may be referred, the seeing or writing must be considered as contemporary, or as soon to follow; but cannot, without absurdity, be considered as anterior. It should be, 'I expected to see; I intended to write.' Priestley, in defending the other phraseology, appears to me to have greatly erred; the expression implying a manifest impossibility. The action represented as the object of an expectation or intention, and therefore, in respect to these, necessarily future, cannot surely, without gross absurdity, be exhibited as past, or antecedent to these."

## RULE XXV.

The past participle, and not the preterimperfect tense, of the irregular verbs, must be used after the auxiliaries *have* and *be*, with their inflections: thus, "These things I have *spoken* to you, that in me ye may have peace." "How hardly is the restive will of man first *broken* to duty!"

Between the past participle of intransitive verbs, and that of transitive verbs in the passive voice, there is a distinction, which, in the use of them, deserves attention: the former ought generally to be preceded by an inflection of the auxiliary *have*, the latter by one of the auxiliary *be*; the following examples are therefore erroneous: "But see how this bustle is *fed* with the setting sun." "The beasts *are sunk* to their lair, and the birds *are retired* to their nests." "The castle and the cottage *are vanished* together." "Arise, shine, for your light *is come*, and the glory of the Lord *is risen* upon you." In these sentences *has* and *have* ought to have been used instead of *is* and *are*.

## RULE XXVI.

Adverbs have no government; but are generally placed close to the words which they modify or affect. The usual arrangement is, before adjectives; as, "The winds are particularly *serviceable* for navigation and commerce;" before transitive verbs, as, "The field of battle *plainly told* the history of the fight;" after intransitive verbs, as, "The lord of the land *spoke roughly* to us;" between the auxiliary and the verb, as, "The man *did solemnly protest*, Ye shall not see my face, unless your brother be with you;" and between the auxiliary and the participle, as, "We *are fearfully and wonderfully made*."

1. "The force of adverbs (says Dr. Crom-

bie) depends on their position. The improper collocation of them, causes obscurity and misconception. In no case are writers so apt to err as in the position of the word *only*; whose place, in my opinion, is after the noun to which it refers, or which it exclusively implies, and before the attributive. In the following sentence of Addison's, the collocation is faulty: 'The practice of religion will *not only* be attended with that pleasure which accompanies actions to which we are habituated, but with those supernumerary joys that arise from a consciousness of such a pleasure.' This collocation implies, that the practice of religion would be something more than attended: whereas the author intended to say, that the practice of religion would be attended with something more than a certain pleasure. The sentence should therefore proceed thus: 'The practice of religion will be attended, *not only* with that pleasure,' &c. In the following sentence of Johnson's, the collocation is proper. 'He whose mind is engaged by the acquisition of a fortune, *not only* escapes the tediousness of inactivity, but gains enjoyments unknown to those who live lazily on the toils of others.'

"I have said, this word *only* should follow the noun, or pronoun, and precede the attributive. Perspicuity requires this arrangement, and correct writers observe it. 'The perfidious voice of flattery reminded him,' says Gibbon, 'that by exploits of the same nature, by the defeat of the Nemean lion, and the slaughter of the wild boar of Erymanthus, the Grecian Hercules had acquired a place among the gods, and an immortal memory among men. *They only* forgot to observe, that in the first ages of society, a successful war against savage animals, is one of the most beneficial labours of heroism.' In the beginning of the latter sentence, the adverb *only* is misplaced. As it stands, the meaning is, that they were the only persons who forgot: it should be, '*only* they forgot to observe; that is, 'one thing they forgot, namely, 'to observe.'

2. "Adverbs are sometimes improperly used for adjectives; thus, 'After those wars, of which they hoped for a soon and prosperous issue.' 'Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities.' 'A *soon* issue,' and 'often infirmities,' are not English; adverbs cannot agree with nouns; they should be 'a *speedy* issue,' and '*frequent*,' or, rather, '*many* infirmities.' 'The then ministry' for 'The ministry of that time;' and 'The above discourse' for 'The preceding discourse;' are exceedingly inelegant, and do not suit the idiom of our language."

3. The adverbs *where* and *whence* are not unfrequently used incorrectly, instead of a relative and its governing preposition; as, 'A cause *where* justice was so much concerned.' It ought to be 'a cause *in which* justice,' &c.

4. We sometimes see *never* used instead of *ever*; as, "Let the mind be *never* so capacious, *never* so active, it is not capable of constant labour, or total rest." It should be, '*ever* so capacious, *ever* so active; "

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that is, "how capacious or active soever."

5. No, as an adverb, is employed solitarily to negative a whole sentence; thus, "Art thou that prophet?"—"No." Otherwise, "I am not." It is improper to use *no* for *not*, in direct connection with other words.

## RULE XXVII.

Two negatives in the same clause, or referring to the same thing, destroy each other, and leave the sense affirmative; thus, "It is not the eating, *nor* it is not the drinking, that must be blamed, but the excess." "*Neither* nature *nor* art holds *no* cement like sympathy of woe." Correct thus: "*nor* is it the drinking;" "*any* cement."

But when one of them forms a part of some other word, or when the adverb *only* intervenes, two negatives are correct: thus, "It is *no uncommon* thing to see from twelve to fifteen different sorts of shell-fish in the principal market at Naples." "We must *not only not* destroy, duty requires that we should preserve, life."

Three negatives in different clauses are sometimes used for particular emphasis; as, "For then shall be great tribulation; such as hath *not* been from the beginning of the world; *no, nor* shall ever be." "But of that day, and that hour, knoweth *no* man, *no, not* the angels in heaven."

## RULE XXVIII.

Prepositions govern the objective case, or what is equivalent to it; as, "And he said *unto me*, The Lord, *before whom* I walk, will send his angel *with thee*, and prosper thy way."

Sometimes part of a sentence, sometimes a whole one, supplies the place of an objective case: thus, "There was at this time a dispute between our two archbishops, *about Who should be greatest*,"—"Earth's highest station ends *in Here he lies*."

## RULE XXIX.

Conjunctions connect the same modes, tenses, and persons of verbs; the same cases of nouns and pronouns; and adjectives in the same degree of comparison: thus,—

"*Fairest and foremost* of the train that wait

On man's *most dignified and happy* state."

"*Between you and me*."

"Some men make gain a fountain, whence proceeds

A stream of *liberal and heroic* deeds."

"But, ah! what *wish can prosper*, or what *pray'r*,

For merchants rich in cargoes of despair!  
Who drive a loathsome traffic, *gauge and span*,

And *buy the muscles and the bones* of man!"

## RULE XXX.

Some conjunctions require the subjunctive mode after them; some the indicative.

The subjunctive—to express something conditional, or simply future; thus, "*If* thy brother *trespass* against thee, reprove him; and *if* he *repent*, forgive him." "*Love not sleep, lest* thou *come* to poverty."

The indicative—when existing facts and circumstances are implied; thus, "*If* the editor *has* many such letters to produce, his book will be something to talk of." "*Unless* my glass *deceives* me, I have not lost one beauty of my earliest years."

1. Conjunctions cannot properly govern both the subjunctive mode and the indicative in the same sentence, and under the same circumstances: "But this same Cassio, *though* he *speak* of comfort, yet *looks* sadly." It ought to be, "*speaks* of comfort."

2. That annexed to an injunction, a command, &c., is followed by the subjunctive mode; as, "See *that* no man *render* evil for evil."

3. The conjunction is often omitted, and the order of the sentence inverted; thus, "*Were* any other event, of far inferior moment, *ascertained* by evidence, which made but a distant approach to that which attests the certainty of a life to come; *had* we equal assurance, that, after a very limited though uncertain period, we should be called to migrate into a distant land, from which we were never to return, the intelligence would fill every breast with solicitude." "*Does* he grow weary of power, he abdicates." "*Is* he dissatisfied with his neighbour, he removes." The plain grammatical order would be, "*If* any other event *were ascertained*;" "*If* we *had* equal assurance;" "*If* he *grows* weary;" "*If* he is dissatisfied."

4. *Were* is frequently used for *would be*, and *had* for *should have*: thus, "*It were* (or *would be*) no virtue to bear calamities, if we did not feel them." "The annunciation of life and immortality by the gospel, did it contain no other truth, *were* (or *would be*) sufficient to cast all the discoveries of science into shade." "I was much solicited at Norwich not to refuse a bishopric, and had that of Chichester been offered me, *I had* not (or *should not have*) refused it."

## RULE XXXI.

Conjunctions do not govern the cases of nouns and pronouns; but in comparing with *than* or *as*, the noun or pronoun following it agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or a preposition, expressed or understood: thus, "Health is better *than* riches;" than riches *are*. "How much better is it to get wisdom *than* gold!" than to get gold. "In journeying through life, our aims are various *as* the roads we take:" that is, as the roads we take *are*.

*Than* is used after all adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree; after the adjective *other*, and the adverbs *otherwise* and *else*.

Some conjunctions are used in pairs; others correlatively with adverbs; and between the respective words a suitable



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correspondence should be preserved, so that, in the subsequent member of a sentence, the latter answer correctly to the former : as,

*Either*—or: "I like to see *either* man or community reforming." "It were rare sailing, if winds and weather were *either* at command or foreseen."

*Whether*—or: "The time draws on, when not a single burial spot, *whether* on land, or in the spacious sea, but must give back its long-committed dust."

*Neither*—nor: "The heads of birds are small; so that *neither* the action of their wings, *nor* the progress of their bodies through the air, is retarded."

*Though, although*—*yet, nevertheless*: "Though our passage through this world be ever so tempestuous, *yet* we shall arrive at a safe port." "Although the fig-tree blossom not, nor fruit be in the vine; the labour of the olive fail, and the fields yield no meat; the flock be cut off from the fold, and there be no herd in the stalls; *yet* will I rejoice in the God of my salvation."

*As—as, As—so*: expressing comparisons of equality: thus, "Motion is *as* necessary to the sea, as the circulation of the blood to animals."

"As no faculty of the mind is more capable of improvement than the memory; so none is more in danger of decay by disuse."

*As—so, So—as*; comparisons of quality; "As virtue is its own reward, so is vice its own punishment." "In Lapland, the flakes of snow are sometimes so small, as to resemble a fine dry powder."

*As—so, So—as*; comparisons in respect of degree: "As the aged depart from the dignity, so they forfeit the privileges, of gray hairs." "There is no town so small, no place so desert, as entirely to preclude the successful cultivation of science."

*So—as, So—that*; expressing a consequence: thus, "Teach us so to number our days, as to apply our hearts unto wisdom." "We are so accustomed to the beauties of nature, that we neglect to admire the wisdom of their divine Author."

## RULE XXXII.

The interjections *O, oh, and ah*, require the objective case of a pronoun in the first person after them; as, "*Ah me!* how fleeting all our joys are found!" but the nominative case in the second person; as "*O thou,* who dry'st the mourner's tears!" "Look down with pity, *oh, ye* pow'rs above!"

## OF STYLE.

"Style may be defined to be the particular manner in which we express our conceptions by means of language."

"The qualities of a good style are *perspicuity and ornament*. Perspicuity is, however, the more important quality. It is, indeed, the only quality that is indispensable. No merit, with respect to matter or ornament, can compensate for its absence. By perspicuity, says Quintilian, care is taken not merely that the reader

may understand, but that he cannot fail to understand."

"To write with perspicuity, the primary requisite is, to possess clear ideas. Perspicuity of expression, then, demands careful attention to two things; 1st, the choice of single words and phrases; and 2d, the conformable arrangement of them in periods or sentences. Perspicuity in the choice of words and phrases implies *purity and propriety*. Their apt arrangement is founded on the rules of syntax, and the natural associations of the ideas."

"To write with *grammatical purity*, three things are essential: 1st, that all the words be of that language; 2d, that they be arranged according to the rules of its syntax; and 3d, that they express the precise meaning which good usage has affixed to them."

## PROPRIETY.

"It is a species of impropriety, producing ambiguity, to employ a word or a phrase susceptible of different meanings; or to use the same word or phrase successively in different senses; thus, "Denmark and Norway were held together by *no common tie*," may denote either that they were not united by any common tie, or that they were held together by an uncommon one."

"Inconsistent words or phrases are highly improper; as, 'I had like to have gotten one or two broken heads;' instead of 'I once or twice narrowly escaped getting my head broken.'"

"Vulgarisms are a species of impropriety to be avoided."

"Technical words and phrases, being the dialect of a particular class, and seldom understood by the generality of readers, should not be employed without discretion."

"The machinery of the mind works through a roughness of wheel and a stubbornness of spring with jarring and confounding attrition."

Obscure and unintelligible expressions are improper:—"Yet when that flood in its own depths was drown'd."

One great source of these is the *affectation of excellence or fine writing*:—"Personifications, however rich their depictions and unconstrained their latitude,—analogies, however imposing the objects of parallel, and the media of comparison,—can never expose the consequences of sin to the extent of fact, or the range of demonstration."

Nearly allied to the unintelligible are the *marvellous, the puerile, and the learned*.

*Marvellous*.—"My wound is great, because it is so small."

The bombastical nonsense of which was thus properly exposed by the Duke of Buckingham:—

"It would be greater were it none at all."

*Puerile*.—"From harmony, from heavenly harmony, This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony,  
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,  
The diapason closing full in man."

EX.—WE DO NOT KNOW IN WHAT EITHER REASON OR INSTINCT CONSIST.

KEY.—WE, DO NOT KNOW IN WHAT EITHER REASON OR INSTINCT CONSISTS.



## A Compendious English Grammar.

*Learned.*—"Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,  
But an eternal now does always last."

"The want of precision is a great impropriety. By precision it is understood that the words and phrases employed express the writer's meaning, and nothing more. To attain this quality, particular care must be taken to discriminate accurately the words and phrases termed *synonymous*; and not to accumulate, in the description of the same object or circumstances, either these or such as include the signification of each other.

"*Obsolete* or *affected* language, *foreign* idioms and words, *provincial* expressions, &c., are inconsistent with purity and propriety:—"Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings;" "Deal not with us *after* our sins;" "The *quick* and the *dead*;" might be good English when the Liturgy was composed; but no one would now use these words in the same sense.

"*Established* terms, however, are not to be proscribed, even though their use may involve circumstantial impropriety. We may still speak of *sun-rise* and *sun-set*, though we know that the sun neither *rises* nor *sets*.

"Propriety requires careful attention to the use of the different kinds of figures.

## PERSPICUITY AND ORNAMENT.

CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.—CLEARNESS OF ARRANGEMENT.—GENERAL RULES.

*Rule 1.*—"The words and members most nearly related in sense should be placed as near as possible to each other; that their mutual relation may appear to the greatest advantage."

"What nearly escapes the naked eye, when viewed through a microscope, has an inconceivable fineness and beauty." In this sentence, the verb *has*, being closely connected with *what nearly escapes the naked eye*, ought to have been placed immediately after it: thus, "What nearly escapes the naked eye, *has*, when viewed through a microscope, inconceivable fineness and beauty."

*Rule 2.*—"A circumstance ought never to be placed between two capital members; since by such a situation, it is doubtful to which it belongs."

"Though our brother is upon the rack, so long as *we ourselves* are at ease, our senses will never inform us of what he suffers."

But, when interjected between parts of the member to which it belongs, ambiguity is avoided, and the capital members are kept distinct: thus, "Though our brother is upon the rack, our senses, so long as *we ourselves* are at ease, will never inform us of what he suffers."

*Rule 3.*—"Words expressing things connected in thought ought generally to be placed contiguous, even though their separation would not cause ambiguity."

"When the woman has made her own choice, for form's sake, she sends a *congé*

*d'élire* to her friends." It ought to have stood thus: "When the woman has made her own choice, she sends, for form's sake, a *congé d'élire* to her friends."

*Rule 4.*—"Great attention is required to the proper disposition of the relatives *who*, *which*, *what*, and of all connective particles. A trivial error may obscure the meaning of a whole sentence; and even where the meaning is intelligible, yet if these relatives and particles are misplaced, we always find something disjointed in the construction."

"It is folly to pretend to arm ourselves against the accidents of life, by heaping up treasures, which nothing can protect us against, but the good providence of our heavenly Father." *Which* generally refers grammatically to the immediately preceding noun, which here is *treasures*; and this would make nonsense of the whole period. The sentence should have been arranged thus: "It is folly to pretend, by heaping up treasures, to arm ourselves against the accidents of life."

*Rule 5.*—"When different things have relation to each other, with respect to the order of time, place, cause, and effect; a corresponding order should be observed in assigning them their position in the sentence."

"The houses of these strange people are mere pigeon-houses, perched on poles, with a notched stick as the sole means of egress and ingress;" correctly, "as the sole means of ingress and egress."

*Rule 6.*—"Circumstances should not immediately follow one another, but should be interspersed among the principal words on which they depend, or to which they refer. This is happily effected thus:—

"If, whilst they profess only to please, they secretly advise and give instruction, they may now perhaps, as well as formerly, be deemed, with justice, the best and most honourable among authors." Let us examine the effect of a different arrangement: "If, whilst they profess to please only, they advise and give instruction secretly, they may be deemed the best and most honourable among authors, with justice, perhaps, now as well as formerly." Here we have precisely the same words, and the same sense; but in consequence of the circumstances being so intermingled as to elog the capital words, the whole is perplexed, and devoid of grace and skill."

## OF UNITY.

*Rule 1.* "A sentence should contain one leading proposition; it may embrace several members or circumstances, provided they be made subservient to one predominating object or principle. The unity of a sentence is destroyed chiefly by the introduction of extraneous words and ideas, and the combination of sentiments naturally so distinct that they ought to be expressed in separate sentences."

"He was much pleased with the mode of living of the inhabitants, a handsome race of people, which, in many of the conveniences of life, resembles that of the

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Europeans." The unity of this sentence is destroyed by the misplaced description of the people.

Rule 2. — "It is obvious, that objects not having intimate connection, should not be associated in the same sentence." The following is a violation of this rule : —

"In this uneasy state both of his public and private life, Cicero was oppressed by a new and cruel affliction, the death of his beloved daughter Tullia; which happened soon after her divorce from Dolabella, whose manners and humours were entirely disagreeable to her."

Rule 3. — "During the course of the sentence, the scene should be changed as little as possible." In the following example, the frequent change of scene forms a jumble of objects, which it is very difficult to comprehend under one view : —

"This vast and gloomy landscape, scarcely animated by a grave and taciturn population, is relieved, but at long intervals, by the clusters of oaks, which surround the scattered habitations, where the peasant and his family live, pell-mell, with a part of the domestic animals, which are fattened on the fruit of the trees planted round their dwellings; flocks of sheep wandering among the furze under the care of shepherds covered with their fleece, mounted on high stilts; and who might be taken at a distance for the Les-trigons, whom some learned men place in this country: such is the aspect of the Upper Landes."

Rule 4. — "One principal agent should lead the sentence, and one species of construction generally prevail in it; an unnecessary mixture of active, passive, and neuter phraseologies being carefully avoided."

"The sultan being dangerously wounded, *they carried him* to his tent; and, upon hearing of the defeat of his troops, *he was put* into a litter, which transported him to a place of safety." "It should be an indispensable rule in life, *to contract* our desires to our present condition; and, whatever *may be* our expectations, *we should live* within the compass of what we actually possess." These sentences might be improved thus : — "The sultan, being dangerously wounded, *was carried* to his tent; and, on the defeat of his troops, *was transported* in a litter to a place of safety." "It should be an indispensable rule in life, to contract our desires to our present condition, and, whatever *are* our expectations, *to live* within the compass of what we actually possess."

Rule 5. — "Unnecessary parentheses are especially to be avoided."

"Aware of the dangers which an immense influx of strangers, irritated by the inflammatory appeals of their factious leaders, (who, under the pretence of promoting parliamentary reform, have been for a length of time past agitating the minds of the labouring classes of society,) portended, the conservators of the public tranquillity took every precaution adequate to the occasion." "After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down, and sold to a surgeon (formerly in France

the bodies of criminals, after execution, were a part of the hangman's perquisites, who had liberty to dispose of them as he thought proper), who ordered it to be removed to his house for dissection."

"They should not, as in the former of these examples, be so long as to disturb the reader in resuming the train of the sentiment, or oblige him to review what precedes; nor should they, as in the latter, be interjected between words intimately connected: but should arise naturally out of the subject, and yet be so far unconnected with it, that the sentiment inclosed might be removed without destroying the general sense of the period."

Rule 6. — "Sentences should never be extended beyond what seems to be their natural close. Inattention to this rule is destructive both of strength and unity."

"Reason is the glory of human nature, and the chief eminence by which we are raised above our fellow creatures the brutes, in this lower world." Here the word *brutes* forms the natural close; what follows, only enervates the thought.

## OF STRENGTH.

"The strength of a sentence consists in such a selection and position of the words, and arrangement of the members, as are the most conducive to the full and explicit expression of the intended meaning."

Rule 1. — "A sentence should be divested of all redundant words and members; and the relation of unnecessary circumstances, and such as are unimportant, or already implied, is to be avoided."

In the following sentences the words in Italics are superfluous : — "A great part of the population consists of small erratic hordes, *who live in a migratory state, and have no permanent habitation.*" "The view of the river is intercepted by an *intervening* hill." "This building contains, besides the theatre itself, *which wants repair*, a concert-room, and many vast apartments."

"Particular care is requisite in the use of copulatives, relatives, and all the words employed either in connection or transition. These have been named the joints and hinges of language. Its gracefulness and strength, therefore, depend, in a great measure, on the manner in which they are employed; and the less conspicuous this is, the closer will be the union of the various parts, and the more easily will the reader glide from one word, clause, or member, to another."

Rule 2. — "What is termed *splitting of particles*, that is, the separation of a preposition, or other part of speech, from its regimin, ought to be as much as possible avoided : —

"Above all, cultivate your mind; supply it with those rich materials of knowledge, *which* no earthly power can bereave you of." "The distance and strength of Russia prevented him *from*, for the present, *pushing* his complaints to extremity." "It has *the* (in such a matter) valuable sanction of Josephus."

EX. — WHO IS WORTHY TO OPEN THE BOOK, AND TO LOOSE THE SEALS?

KEY. — WHO IS WORTHY TO LOOSE THE SEALS, AND TO OPEN THE BOOK?



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"In such instances, a degree of dissatisfaction arises, from the violent separation of two things which ought to be intimately united. But it is not always easy to avoid such separations; nor, perhaps, is it always necessary; yet, if many words intervene, suspense, if not ambiguity, must be the consequence."

Rule 3. — "The more important words should be so placed as to make the strongest impression; the first and last words of a sentence are generally the most conspicuous."

"Great animation arises from placing an important word at the beginning: thus, '*Sunk* are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all.' When, however, the leading object is not only to give weight to the sentiment, but also to sustain the attention, or suspend the curiosity, important words may be placed advantageously at the close: thus, 'Happy the man who, void of cares and strife, in silken or in leathern purse retains a *splendid shilling*.'"

Rule 4. — "The strongest part of the thought, or that which forms the result, should come the last, for which reason, all circumstances, and all conditional members, ought to be placed in the middle or at the beginning of the sentence."

"Thus if, instead of saying, 'Woman certainly is the joy of life, rationally speaking,' we say, 'Rationally speaking, woman is certainly the joy of life,' we add to the force of the observation, while we improve the sound."

Rule 5. — "The plain and grammatical order of a sentence, may be deemed the most consistent with ease and simplicity. Inversion, or the disposition of words out of that order, is a branch of ornament combining sound, sense, and effect; and is employed chiefly in works addressed to the passions, emotions, or imagination. It should not, however, be *indulged*, but to reach some beauty, or produce some effect, not attainable by the usual order." By a plain grammatical order, the effect of the following sentence would have been destroyed: —

"Upon them (the European civil servants of the East India Company) in consequence devolve the duties of dispensing justice to millions of people, of various languages, manners, usages, and religions; of administering a vast and complicated system of revenue, throughout districts equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms in Europe; and of maintaining civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions in the world."

Rule 6. — "Though a sentence should not, in general, be concluded with an inconsiderable word, or with a particle, as, *by, from, about, of, with, up, to, &c.*; yet certain words included in this vague term, if particularly significant, may with great propriety terminate a sentence:" thus, —

"Not many days ago, you saw her young, beautiful, virtuous, and happy: ye who are parents will judge of my felicity *then*: ye will judge of my affliction *now*." "As in the next world, so in this, the only

solid blessings are owing to the goodness of the mind, not to the extent of the capacity; friendship *here* is an emanation from the same source as beatitude *there*."

"Compound verbs, such as *bring-about, lay-hold-of, clear-up*, and others of the same kind, are ungraceful conclusions of a period: if, instead of these, a simple verb can be employed, the sentence is always terminated with strength. Even the pronoun *it*, especially when joined with a preposition, cannot gracefully conclude a sentence."

"Sentences are sometimes too long, at other times too short and abrupt. A long period, perfectly clear and well constructed, if not so prolonged as to exhaust the patience and attention of the reader, is always beautiful and pleasant; but the extreme difficulty of constructing such periods, renders them often feeble, ungraceful, and obscure."

"Lastly, the strength and beauty of a sentence may be promoted by a judicious use of the figures *incrementum, climax, and antithesis*, and of figurative language in general."

## OF RHETORICAL FIGURES.

"A figure is the expression of a sentiment in a manner different from the ordinary way, to render the discourse more emphatic and ornamental."

1. "*Simile* is that by which, for ornament or illustration, we make formal comparison:" thus, "All flesh is *as grass*, and all the glory of man *as the flower of the field*."

"Strictly speaking, the *simile* is not a figure, as there is no change of language."

2. "*A metaphor* is a simile without formal comparison:" thus, —

"An idler is *a watch* that wants both hands;  
As useless if it goes, as when it stands."

3. "*An allegory* is a continuation of metaphorical language through several sentences:" thus, —

"'Tis done! dread Winter spreads his latest glooms,  
And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd year."

Behold, fond man;  
See here thy pictur'd life; pass some few years,

Thy flowering Spring, thy Summer's ardent strength,

Thy sober Autumn fading into age,  
And pale concluding Winter comes at last,

And shuts the scene."

4. "*Catachresis*, or abuse of words, is any harsh trope, but commonly an overstrained metaphor;" as, —

"Whence the scar'd owl, on pinions gray,  
Down the lone valley sails away."

5. "*Hyperbole* is an excess of figurative, and generally of metaphorical language;" as, "*Rivers* of blood, and *hills* of slain."

6. "*Irony* is a trope in which the sign and the thing signified are directly contrary; in which we speak contrarily to what we mean, and are so to be understood:" thus, —

EX. — COLD WATER DID FOR HIM WHAT DRUGS FAILED IN DOING.

KEY. — COLD WATER DID FOR HIM WHAT DRUGS FAILED OF DOING, OR, FAILED TO DO.

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"After all, nothing can be clearer, than that an incessant round of diversion, and the more lively and hurrying the better, is the most important end of life."

7. "*Antithesis* compares things contrary or different, so as to render them remarkable by the contrast."

"Howard visited all Europe:—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, or to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals, or collate manuscripts:—but, to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to collate and compare the distresses of all men in all countries."

8. "*Metonymy* is the putting the name of one thing for that of another allied to it, or dependent on it:" thus,—

*Cause for effect:*—

"Again unmann'd, a shower of sorrow shed,  
[bedew'd.]

And streaming grief his faded cheek

*Effect for cause:*—

"If mischief befall him by the way, then will ye bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."

*Subject for quality:*—

"The serpent blended with the dove;  
Wisdom with meek simplicity."

*Quality for subject:*—

"Here garrulous old age winds up his tale,  
And jovial youth hears not the voice of mirth."

A proper name for a common one: as,—

"May there not be Sir Isaac Newtons in every science?"

*Budge for office:* as, the crown for royalty; the mitre for the priesthood; the sword for the military occupation; and the gown for the professions, law, physic, and divinity.

*Place for inhabitants:*—

"Be good!—and let Heaven answer for the rest."

*Container for thing contained:*—

"The cups that cheer but not inebriate."

*General for army, &c.*

9. "*Synecdoche*, or *Comprehension*, is similar to metonymy: it puts

*The whole for a part:*—

"The world has gone after him."

*A part for the whole:*—

"Heaven speed the canvas gallantly unfurl'd,

To furnish and accommodate a world."

*The matter for the material:* as, hemp for halter; steel for sword, knife, razor; oak for ship, &c.

*General for special, and special for general, &c.*

10. *Prosopopœia*, or *Personification*, is when an absent or a dead friend is introduced, speaking or spoken to; or when life, speech, action, or feeling is attributed to an inanimate or irrational being: a most useful figure, when properly introduced and judiciously managed: thus,—

"Hear the words of *Prudence*, give heed unto her counsels, and store them in thy heart: her maxims are universal, and all the virtues lean upon her; she is the guide and mistress of human life."

11. By *Apostrophe*, the speaker suddenly breaks through the chain of his discourse, and, in a feeling manner, addresses the living or the dead, or even inanimate nature.

In the last volume of his travels, the late Dr. Edward Clarke (than whom few men saw more of the world) thus apostrophizes his country:—

"Oh, England! decent abode of comfort, and cleanliness, and decorum! Oh, blessed asylum of all that is worth having upon earth!—Oh, sanctuary of religion, and of liberty, for the whole civilised world!—It is only in viewing the state of other countries, that thy advantage can be duly estimated!—May thy sons who have fought the good fight, but know and guard what they possess in thee!—Oh, land of happy firesides, clean hearths, and domestic peace; of filial piety, and parental love, and connubial joy; the cradle of heroes, the school of sages, the temple of law, the altar of faith, the asylum of innocence, the bulwark of private security and of public honour!

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,  
My heart, untravel'd, fondly turns to thee."

12. *Incrementum* is a species of amplification, according to which the sense advances without a strict climax; as,—

"The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,  
The solemn temples, the great globe Yea, all which it inhabit, shall dissolve,  
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,  
Leave not a wreck behind."

"For I am persuaded that neither death nor life; nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers; nor things present, nor things to come; nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature; shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

13. The strict *climax* is a kind of repetition; in which the expression ending the first member of a sentence begins the second; that ending the second, the third; and so on till the sentence is complete. There is much of strength and beauty in this figure, when the several steps rise naturally, and are closely connected.

"As we consider ourselves not only as sensitive, but as rational beings; not only as rational, but social; not only as social, but immortal; whatever violates our nature in any of these respects, cannot afford us true pleasure."

EX. — BOTH OF THEM ARE DESERVING OF MUCH MORE ATTENTION THAN EITHER OF THEM RECEIVES.

KEY. — THEY BOTH ARE DESERVING OF MUCH MORE ATTENTION THAN EITHER OF THEM RECEIVES.



## ENGLISH VERBAL DISTINCTIONS ;

WITH  
Occasional Illustrations.

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IN SIX PARTS.  
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PART I.—Words differently spell'd, but pronounc'd exactly alike.

PART II.—Words differently spell'd, but pronounc'd nearly alike.

PART III.—Words spell'd alike, but differently pronounc'd.

PART IV.—Words spell'd and pronounc'd alike, but differing widely in meaning.

PART V.—Words spell'd alike, but of which the part of speech is changed by change of accent.

PART VI.—Words accented on the same syllable, but of which the spelling or pronunciation, or both, are changed by change of accent.

## PART I.

Words differently spell'd, but pronounced exactly alike.

Ac'cessary, s. an accomplice—a. assisting  
Ac'cessory, a. additionalAdze, s. an edge-tool for chopping with  
Adds, *third pers. sing. pres. tense of add*

Ail, s. a disease, sickness, infirmity

Ale, s. a liquor made of malt and hops

Air, s. the element compassing the earth—  
v. a. to warm at the fire

Ayr, s. a town in Scotland

Ere, *ad.* beforeE'er (ever), *ad.* at any time, at all times

Eyre, s. the court of justices itinerant

Eyre, s. a family name

Heir, s. one that inherits any thing—

“The tender *heir* of Baron *Eyre*, of *Ayr*, justice in *eyre*, *cre* (if *e'er*) he sallies forth to take the *air*, follows Dr. Hunter's maxim, and *airs* his pocket-handkerchief.”Airy, a. light as air, unsubstantial  
Eyre, or *Ærie*, s. the nest of a bird of prey

Ait, s. a small island in a river

Ate, *preterite of eat*Aloud', *ad.* with a loud voiceAllow'd, *past tense of allow*—v. a. to consent to

Al'tar, s. a place at which to make offerings to heaven

Al'ter, v. a. to change, turn, vary

An, *indef. art.* one, any

Ann, Anne, s. female Christian names

An'chor, s. an instrument by which to retain and fasten a ship

An'ker, s. a liquid measure of ten gallons

“What vessels care I for, save vessels of wine?”

What *anchors*, save *ankers* of brandy divine?”

An'ger, s. great displeasure, resentment

An'gour, s. pain or smart from a sore

“He that is slow to *anger* is better than the mighty.”“The *angour* of his wound was insupportable.”

An'alyst, s. one that analyzes any thing

An'allist, s. a writer of annals

An'te, a Latin particle, signifying *before*An'ti, a particle, signifying *against*.—[Both are much used in composition.]

Ar'bour, s. a long arched shady place under covert of branches interwoven

Ar'bor, s. a spindle, an axis

Ark, s. the vessel in which Noah was preserved from the deluge

Arc, s. a segment of a circle, an arch

Ascent', s. act of rising; hilly ground

Assent', *c.* consent—v. n. to agree to

As'perate, v. a. to make rough

As'pirate, v. a. to pronounce with full breath

Aspera'tion, s. a making rough

Aspira'tion, s. an ardent wish

Aught, s. any thing

Ought, v. *imperf.* to be obliged by duty—“Can *ought* more delicious be named

Than the exquisite juice of the pine?”

“Do what you *ought*, and come what will.”

Awl, s. a shoemaker's instrument to bore holes with

All, a. the whole number or quantity—s. every thing—*ad.* completely, wholly

Ba'con, s. the flesh of swine, salted and dried

Ba'ken, *past participle of bake*

Bad, a. ill, vicious, unwholesome

Bade, *preterite of bid*—v. a. to commandBalls, s. *pl.* hoops to support a tiltBales, *plural of bale*

Balze, s. a kind of coarse woollen cloth

Bays, *plural of bay*, the laurel.—“The bays,” is a figurative expression for an honorary crown or garland

Bald, a. without hair

Bawled, *past part. of bawl*

Bale, s. a quantity of merchandize packed up in canvass, and corded tight

Bail, s. the setting at liberty, by a surety given for the appearance, when demanded, of a person in custody

Bar'berry, s. a kind of fruit

Bar'bar'y, s. a country of Africa

Bare, a. naked; mere—v. a. to strip

Bear, s. a savage quadruped—v. a. to endure; bring forth, carry—

“He who goes no further than *bare* justice, stops at the beginning of virtue.”“The effects of vice the blameless should not *bear*.”

EX.—EVERY THING SINCE THAT EVENT WORE A NEW ASPECT.

KEY.—EVERY THING SINCE THAT EVENT HAS WORN A NEW ASPECT.

KEY.—WE WERE OBLIGED TO ADOPT SOME MEASURES.

## English Verbal Distinctions.

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EX.—THE HARBOUR IS ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, THOUGH THE ENTRANCE BE NARROW.

KEY.—THE HARBOUR IS ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, THOUGH THE ENTRANCE IS NARROW.

- Bar'en, *a.* sterile, not prolific [count  
Bar'on, *s.* a noble, in rank next below a vis-  
Base, *s.* the bottom or foundation of any  
thing [musical composition  
Bass, *s.* the lowest or deepest part of any  
Bawl, *v.n.* to cry out with great vehemence  
Ball, *s.* any thing made in a globular form  
Bay, *s.* a part of the sea where ships may  
anchor, by its running into and being shel-  
tered by the land  
Bey, *s.* a Turkish governor of a province  
Bee, *s.* an insect that makes honey  
Be, *v.n.* to exist  
Beach, *s.* the shore, the strand  
Beech, *s.* a species of forest-tree  
Bean, *s.* a well-known leguminous plant  
Been, *past part.* of *be*  
Beat, *v.a.* to strike—*s.* a watchman's round  
Bect, *s.* an edible saccharine root  
Bean, *s.* a gayly-dressed man  
Bo! *int.* a word of terror to children  
Bow, *s.* an instrument to shoot arrows from  
Beer, *s.* a fermented malt liquor  
Bier, *s.* a carriage for conveying the dead,  
by hand, to the place of interment  
Bell, *s.* a hollow sonorous body of cast metal  
Belle, *s.* a gay young lady  
Berry, *s.* a small pulpy fruit  
Bury, *v.a.* to inter, to conceal  
Berth, *s.* a station or appointment aboard a  
ship; a ship's station when at anchor  
Birth, *s.* the act of coming into life; extrac-  
tion; thing born  
Bin'acle, *s.* the compass-box in a ship  
Bin'ocle, *s.* a telescope with two tubes  
Bit, *s.* a morsel, the iron part of an auger  
Bitt, *s.* that part of a bridle which is put into  
the horse's mouth  
Bite, *s.* the seizure and piercing of any  
thing with the teeth  
Bight, *s.* a creak, a small bay  
Blue, *a.* of the colour so named [of air  
Blew, *preterite* of *blow*, to make a current  
Board, *s.* a plank; entertainment at table  
Bored, *preterite* of *bore*, to perforate  
Boar, *s.* the male swine  
Bore, *s.* a sudden and violent influx of the  
tide into a river; a hole; the size of a  
hole; something exceedingly irksome  
Bold, *a.* possessing strength and courage to  
commence action  
Bowled, *past tense* of *bowle*—*v.a.* to trundle  
Bourn, *s.* a bound, a limit; a brook  
Borne, *preterite* of *bear*, to carry  
Bow, *s.* an act of reverence  
Bough, *s.* an arm or branch of a tree  
Bowl, *s.* a wooden ball, a kind of vessel  
Boll, *s.* a round stalk or stem  
Boy, *s.* a youth; a male child  
Booy, *s.* a large piece of floating wood made  
fast to a vessel  
Braid, *v.a.* to weave together  
Brayed, *past tense* of *bray*—*v.a.* to pound  
Brake, *s.* a ship's pump; fern [ing  
Break, *s.* a pause, an interruption, an open-  
Braze, *v.a.* to solder with brass  
Brays, *third person sing.* of *bray*, to pound  
Breach, *s.* violation; a quarrel  
Breech, *s.* the lower hind part of the body  
Bread, *s.* food made from corn  
Bred, *preterite* of *breed*, to bring up  
Breast, *s.* the source of infant nourishment  
Brest, *s.* a sea-port town of France  
Broach, *s.* a spit—*v.a.* to tap a cask  
Brooch, *s.* an ornamental breast-pin  
Bruise, *v.a.* to crush or mangle with a  
heavy blow [liquor  
Brews, *third person sing.* of *brew*, to make  
Brute, *s.* a general name for all animals but  
Bruit, *s.* a rumour; a noise [man  
Bur, *s.* a rough head of a plant  
Burr, *s.* the lobe or lap of the ear  
Burg, *s.* a walled town or privileged place  
Borough, *s.* a borough  
Bur'row, *s.* a rabbit-hole  
Borough, *s.* a town corporate  
But, *ad.* only—*conj.* yet, nevertheless  
Butt, *s.* an object of ridicule; a barrel of 126  
gallons  
Buy, *v.a.* to acquire by paying a price for  
By, *ad.* aside—*prep.* noting the means by  
which any thing is done; according to,  
*past*—  
"A traveller, in a stage-coach not famed  
for its celerity, inquired the name of the  
coach. 'I think, sir,' said a fellow-pas-  
senger, 'it must be the *Regulator*; for I  
observe all the other coaches go by it.'"  
Ca'culus, *s.* a concrete substance some-  
times found in the human bladder  
Ca'culous, *a.* stony, gritty, gravelly  
Ca'endar, *s.* an orderly distribution of time  
into the months, weeks, and days which  
constitute the year  
Ca'ender, *s.* a machine for giving a gloss to  
cloth of various kinds  
Calk, *v.a.* to drive oakum into the seams  
of a ship, and cover it with hot pitch  
Calk, *s.* a species of coarse spar  
Call, *s.* a requisition, vocation, impulse  
Caul, *s.* a small net for wigs  
Ca'lus, *s.* any cutaneous, carneous, or os-  
seous hardness  
Ca'lous, *a.* hardened, insensible  
Can'did, *a.* ingenuous, open, honest  
Can'died, *a.* conserved with sugar—  
"The *candid* man has nothing to conceal: he  
speaks nothing but the truth."  
"By being well *candied*, the fruit may be  
preserved."  
Cane, *s.* a kind of strong reed  
Cain, *s.* the brother of Abel  
Can'non, *s.* a long round hollow engine of  
metal, for projecting balls by means of  
gunpowder  
Can'on, *s.* an ecclesiastical law; a dignitary  
in cathedrals  
Cap'ital, *s.* a chief city or town; stock of a  
trading company  
Capitol, *s.* the temple of Jupiter Capitol-  
inus, at Rome

## English Verbal Distinctions.

Car'cass, *s.* a dead body; the shell, ribs, or framing of a house or other building  
 Car'casse, *s.* an oval iron case filled with combustibles, to be projected from a mortar

Car'rot, *s.* a well-known esculent root  
 Car'at, *s.* a weight of four jeweller's grains, seven of which make six grains troy

Cask, *s.* a barrel  
 Casque, *s.* a helmet

Cast, *s.* a throw; any thing formed in a mould

Caste, *s.* a tribe, the members of which are of the same rank and profession

Cast'ers, *s. pl.* a frame containing bottles for oil, vinegar, &c.

Cast'ors, *pl.* of *castor*, the beaver

Ceiling, *s.* the inside of a roof or top of an apartment

Seal'ing, *pres. part.* of *seal*

Cell, *s.* a hermit's residence, a small cavity  
 Sell, *v. a.* to give for a price

Ce'llar, *s.* a room below the ground

Sel'ler, *s.* one who sells any thing

Cense, *s.* a public rate, a tax

Sense, *s.* perception by the senses, understanding

Cen'ser, *s.* a pan to burn incense in

Cen'sor, *s.* a corrector of manners, a licenser of the press

Cent, *s.* for *centum*, a hundred

Sent, *preterite* of *send*, to despatch from one place to another

Scent, *s.* perfume, power of smelling

Cere, *v. a.* to cover with wax

Sear, *a.* dry, not any longer green—*v. a.* to sear, *s.* a prophet [cauterize]

Ces'sion, *s.* a giving-up, a giving-way

Ses'sion, *s.* act of sitting; time during which an assembly sits

Ceta'ceous, *a.* of the whale species

Seta'ceous, *a.* bristly, set with strong hairs

Chagrin', *s.* vexation

Shagreen', *s.* the skin of a kind of fish

Chaste, *a.* pure

Chased, *preterite* of *chase*, to hunt, pursue

Check, *s.* restraint, interruption; checked linen or cotton

Cheque, *s.* an order on a banker, or other person, to pay money to bearer on demand

Cluff, *s.* a blunt clown

Chough, *s.* a kind of sea-bird

Cit, *s.* an inhabitant of a city

Sit, *v. n.* to rest upon the breech

Cite, *v. a.* to summon to answer in a court

Site, *s.* situation, local position [ing]

Sight, *s.* perception by the eye, sense of see-

Claim'ant, *s.* one that makes a claim

Cham'ant, *a.* crying, beseeching earnestly

Clause, *s.* a single part of a discourse; a still-clause, *pl.* of *claus* [ulation]

Clerk, *s.* a clergyman, a man of letters

Clark, *s.* a common surname

Cliff, *s.* a steep rock

Cleft, *s.* a mark in music, to show the key in which the piece is to begin

Clima, *s.* climate, region

Climb, *v. a.* to ascend

Close, *s.* end, conclusion—*v. a.* to shut

Clothes, *s.* raiment, dress

Coarse, *a.* inelegant, gross

Course, *s.* career, track

Corse, *s.* a dead body—

"The refined pleasures of a pious mind are superior to the coarse gratifications of sense."

"Deserts in vain opposed their course."

"The deadly winter lays him along the snow a stiffened corse."

Cob'ble, *v. a.* to do, make, or mend clumsily  
 Cob'le, *s.* a small open fishing-boat

Coin, *s.* a piece of stamped metal made cur-

Quoin, *s.* a wedge [rent as money]

Coigne, *s.* an outer angle of a building

Col'lar, *s.* a part of dress for the neck

Chol'er, *s.* irascibility, anger

Commendatary, *s.* one who holds a living in commendam

Commendatory, *a.* favourably representative

Compliment, *s.* an act or expression of civility [quantity, or number]

Complément, *s.* complete set, provision,

Complimen'tal, *a.* expressive of respect or civility [complement]

Complemen'tal, *a.* serving to make up the

Con'cert, *s.* communication of designs; a musical performance

Cou'sort, *s.* the conjugal companion of either sex; any ship keeping company with another

Consent', *s.* permission, assent, compliance

Concent', *s.* harmony, consistency

Coom, *s.* the greasy matter that works out of the wheels of carriages

Coomb, *s.* a measure of four bushels

Coquet', *v. a.* to entice by blandishments

Coquette', *s.* a gay girl, who, after having gained the attention of one lover, casts him off flirtingly, and throws herself assiduously in the way of another

Cor'al, *s.* a marine animal substance, growing in the form of a plant

Cor'ol, *s.* the inner covering of a flower

Cord, *s.* a rope, a string—*v. a.* to tie

Chord, *s.* a string of a musical instrument

Core, *s.* the heart or inner part of a thing

Corps, *s.* a body of soldiers

Cos, *s.* a species of lettuce

Coss, *s.* an Indian road-measure of about two miles

Cot, *s.* a small house, a hut

Cott, *s.* a particular sort of bed-frame, used by the officers in the navy; a swing cradle

Cough, *s.* a convulsion of the lungs

Koff, *s.* a small sailing-vessel

Comm'sel, *s.* advice, a legal adviser

Comm'cil, *s.* an assembly met to consult



## English Verbal Distinctions.

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Cowl, *s.* a monk's hood  
 Coul, *s.* a deep circular tub with two ears  
 Cozen, *v. a.* to cheat, defraud  
 Cousin, *s.* an uncle's or an aunt's child  
 "Call me *cousin*, but *cozen* me not."  
 Cranium, *s.* the skull  
 Cra'neum, *s.* a gymnastic school at Corinth  
 Creak, *v. n.* to make a harsh noise, as a hinge wanting oil  
 Creek, *s.* a small port, a bay, a cove  
 Crease, *s.* a mark made by folding anything  
 Creese, *s.* a kind of dagger used by the Malays  
 Crew, *s.* a ship's company  
 Creux, *s.* a term in engraving, signifying the reverse of relief  
 Cru'el, *a.* inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous  
 Crew'el, *s.* a ball of yarn or worsted [rous]  
 Cruise, *s.* a voyage in search of an enemy's ships  
 Crews, *pl.* of *crew*, a ship's company  
 Cue, *s.* temper of mind; an intimation what or when to speak  
 Kew, *s.* the name of a place  
 Queue, *s.* the hair tied behind; a tail  
 Curb, *s.* a part of a bridle; restraint  
 Kerb, *s.* any edging of strong solid stuff, to serve as a guard to something else—  
 "If he had pulled the *curb*, his horse would not have thrown him against the *kerb-stone*."  
 Cymbal, *s.* a kind of musical instrument  
 Symbol, *s.* an abstract, a compendium, a type  
 Cy'press, *s.* a tree emblematical of mourning  
 Cy'prus, *s.* a thin transparent black stuff  
 Dam, *s.* a mother; a mole or bank to confine water—*v. a.* to confine by a mole  
 Damn, *v. a.* to condemn, explode; doom to punishment in a future state  
 Day, *s.* the time between the rising and setting of the sun [Barbary states  
 Dey, *s.* the supreme governor in some of the  
 Dear, *a.* beloved; costly  
 Deer, *s.* an animal hunted for venison—  
 "Although *deer-stealing* might have been a pleasure to him, he eventually purchased it at a *dear* rate."  
 "One blessing of life, my *dear* girl, is to give."  
 Deem, *v. a.* to judge; to consider  
 Dime, *s.* a tenth part; tithe  
 Delgn, *v. n.* to vouchsafe  
 Dane, *s.* a native of Denmark  
 Demean, *v. n.* to behave  
 Deme'ane, *s.* land kept by the lord of a manor in his own hands  
 Dew, *s.* a mist that falls while the sun is below the horizon  
 Due, *s.* one's right; what may be justly claimed—  
 "Give to every man his *due*."  
 "Dish'd'd like drops of morning *dew*."

Die, *s.* the stamp used in coining; a small cube, numbered from 1 to 6; hazard—  
*v. n.* to lose life, perish, wither, grow rapid  
 Dye, *s.* colour, stain, hue—*v. n.* to tinge, colour—  
 "The best-concerted schemes men lay for fame, *die* fast away."  
 "The eglantine smell'd sweeter, and the rose assumed a *dye* more deep."  
 Discreet, *a.* prudent, cautious, modest  
 Discre'te, *a.* distinct, not continuous  
 Doe, *s.* a female deer  
 Dough, *s.* paste yet unbaked  
 Dram, *s.* a glass of spirits  
 Drachm, *s.* the eighth part of an ounce  
 Draft, *s.* a bill of exchange, sketch of a legal instrument  
 Draught, *s.* pictorial sketch; act of drinking; liquor drunk at once; act of drawing  
 Dun, *a.* dark, gloomy—*v. a.* to apply repeatedly for a debt [form  
 Done, *past. part.* of *do*, to practise, act, perform  
 Dust, *s.* any matter reduced to very small  
 Dost, *second person sing.* of *do* [particles  
 Ear'nest, *a.* ardent, warm, zealous  
 Er'nest, *s.* a man's name  
 Ea'sel, *s.* the painter's frame, on which he sets his canvass for pictures  
 Ef'sel, *s.* vinegar, verjuice  
 Empirical, *a.* practised only by rote  
 Emphy'rical, *a.* containing the combustible principle of coal  
 Faint, *a.* languid, feeble  
 Feint, *s.* a false appearance, a mock assault  
 Fane, *s.* a temple consecrated to religion  
 Fain, *ad.* gladly  
 Feign, *v. a.* to dissemble, conceal  
 Fare, *v. n.* to be entertained—*s.* provisions  
 Fair, *a.* beautiful, handsome; just, direct—  
*s.* a stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a female beauty—  
 "Acquaintance brisk and gay,  
 How have you *far'd* this many a day."  
 "Content, and careless of to-morrow's *fare*."  
 "Before the ripen'd field the reapers stand  
 In *fair* array."  
 "Or guide their darling step to Finland *fairs*."  
 "Perhaps to find some four-foot *fair*,  
 And tell the story of the hare."  
 Fawn, *s.* a young deer  
 Faun, *s.* a kind of rural deity  
 Feat, *s.* a deed performed with skill  
 Feet, *pl.* of *foot*  
 Fees, *pl.* of *fee*, a reward  
 Feaze, *v. a.* to untwist the end of a rope  
 Fel'low, *s.* an associate; one of the same kind  
 Fel'loe, *s.* the circumference of a wheel  
 Fer'nle, *s.* a small metal hoop  
 Fer'ule, *s.* a little wooden pallet or slice  
 Fend, *s.* a quarrel, contention  
 Feod, *s.* a freehold  
 Few, *a.* not many, a small number  
 Feu, *s.* a free and gratuitous right to lands



Fl'lip, *s.* a jerk of the fingers let go from the thumb  
 Phil'ip, *s.* a man's Christian name  
 Fil'ter, *v. a.* to cleanse by straining  
 Phil'ter, *s.* something to cause love  
 Fi'nary, *s.* a forge at the iron-mills  
 Fi'nery, *s.* fine clothes; show, splendour of appearance  
 Fish'er, *s.* one who employs his time in fishing  
 Fiss'ure, *s.* a cleft, a narrow chasm  
 Flee, *v. n.* to run from danger; to have recourse to shelter [see]  
 Flea, *s.* a well-known nimble domestic insect  
 "The wicked *flee* when no man pursueth."  
 "Three things only are well done in haste; *fleeing* from the plague, escaping quarrels, and catching *fleas*."  
 Flue, *s.* down or soft fur, a small pipe to convey air or smoke [hound]  
 Fleu, *s.* the large chaps of a deep-mouthed  
 Fly'ers, *s.* those stairs which go straight up, and do not wind  
 Flie'rs, *pl.* of *flier*, that part of a machine which regulates its motion  
 Foe, *s.* an enemy in war, an opponent  
 Foh! *an interjection* of disgust  
 Fore, *a.* anterior  
 Four, *a cardinal num. adj.* two and two  
 Fo'remast, *s.* the mast nearest the head of a  
 Fo'remost, *a.* first [ship]  
 Fort, *s.* a fortified place  
 Forte, *s.* any peculiar faculty  
 Forth, *ad.* forwards, into public  
 Fourth, *an ordinal num. adj.* the next after the third  
 Fowl, *s.* a winged animal clothed with feathers, a bird  
 Foul, *a.* impure, gross; unjust, wicked  
 Freeze, *v. a.* to congeal with cold  
 Frieze, *s.* a large flat member that separates the architrave from the cornice  
 Frith, *s.* a strait of the sea  
 Fryth, *s.* a plain between woods  
 Fir, *s.* the tree which furnishes deal  
 Fur, *s.* skin with soft hair  
 Fun'gus, *s.* a mushroom; any unnatural excrescence  
 Fun'gous, *a.* exerescent, spongy  
 Furze, *s.* gorse, whins  
 Firs, furs, *s. pl.* of *fir* and *fur*  
 Gage, *s.* a pledge  
 Gauge, *s.* a measure  
 Gall, *s.* the bile [France]  
 Gail, *s.* anciently a native of what is now  
 Galloon', *s.* thick narrow ferret  
 Galloon', *s.* a sort of ship employed by the Spaniards in the West India trade  
 Gate, *s.* a large door, a wooden frame upon hinges at the entrance of a field  
 Gait, *s.* manner and air of walking  
 Gazet', *s.* a small Venetian coin  
 Gazette, *s.* a paper of public intelligence

Gel'atin, *s.* that extractive matter which, by boiling animal substances in water, appears in the form of a solid tremulous jelly  
 Gelatine, *a.* formed into a jelly  
 Gild, *v. a.* to overlay with leaf-gold  
 Guild, *s.* a company, a fraternity  
 Gilt, *s.* golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter  
 Guilt, *s.* the state of a person who is justly charged with some crime—  
 "Gilt will not long hide guilt."  
 Glare, *s.* overpowering lustre  
 Glair, *s.* the white of an egg beaten to a froth  
 Gloze, *v. a.* to flatter, wheedle  
 Glows, *third pers. pres. tense* of *glow*—*v. n.* to shine without flame  
 Gore, *s.* blood, coagulated blood  
 Goar, *s.* a piece inserted to widen a garment  
 Grate, *s.* a frame divided by bars diversely placed [gether]  
 Great, *a.* large, important—*s.* the whole to  
 Gra'ter, *s.* a coarse file for culinary purposes  
 Greater, *compar.* of *great*—*a.* large  
 Grease, *s.* melted fat, the soft part of fat  
 Grece, *s.* the name of a maritime country in the south-east of Europe  
 Greaves, *pl.* s. armour for the legs [flict]  
 Gric'ves, *third pers. sing.* of *greive*, to afflict  
 Grizz'ly, *a.* somewhat gray  
 Gris'ly, *a.* ghostly, horrible, hideous  
 Groan, *s.* breath respired with difficulty and hoarse noise  
 Grown, *past. part.* of *grow*, to increase  
 Guest, *s.* one entertained at another's table  
 Guessed, *preterite* of *guess*, to conjecture  
 Ha! *int.* an expression of wonder or surprise  
 Hah! *int.* an expression of sudden effort  
 Hale, *a.* healthy, sound, hearty—*v. a.* to drag by force  
 Hail, *s.* drops of rain frozen in falling—*v. a.* to salute, greet—  
 "Henry Jenkins and Thomas Parr were very *hale* old men: the former lived to the age of 169, the latter 152."  
 "Where toll shall *hail* the charmer Health his bride."  
 "Down comes a deluge of sonorous *hail*."  
 Hair, *s.* one of the common teguments of the body  
 Hare, *s.* a well-known quadruped  
 Hall, *s.* a court of justice, a large room  
 Haul, *v. a.* to pull, drag violently  
 Haw, *s.* the berry and seed of a species of thorn  
 Haugh, *s.* a little meadow in a valley  
 Hear, *v. a.* to perceive by the ear, to be told  
 Here, *ad.* in or at this place—  
 "While ocean *hears* vindictive thunders roll."  
 "Here let me sit in sorrow for mankind."  
 Heart, *s.* the source of vital motion; affection  
 Hart, *s.* a stag  
 Herd, *s.* a number of beasts together  
 Heard, *preterite* of *hear*

## English Verbal Distinctions.

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Hew, *v. a.* to chop, fell  
 Hue, *s.* colour, dye, complexion  
 Hugh, *s.* a man's Christian name  
 Eve, *s.* the female sheep  
 Hide, *s.* the skin of a brute  
 Hied, *preterite* of *hie*, to hasten  
 High, *a.* elevated, proud, dear  
 Hie, *v. n.* to hasten  
 Hish, *int.* hush! be silent!  
 Hissed, *preterite* of *hiss*  
 Ho! *int.* a sudden call  
 Hoe, *s.* a tool to cut up weeds with  
 Hoard, *s.* a store, a treasure  
 Horde, *s.* a migratory company  
 Hock, *s.* old strong Rhenish wine  
 Hough, *s.* the lower part of the thigh  
 Hole, *s.* a cavity  
 Whole, *s.* all, distinguished from a part  
 Hollow, *a.* excavated, having a void space within  
 Holla, *int.* a word of call to one at a distance  
 Hoop, *s.* a flat ring of wood or other matter  
 Whoop, *s.* a shout of pursuit  
 Hymn, *s.* a song of adoration  
 Him, *the objective case* of *he*  
 I, *the pronoun of the first pers. sing. num.*  
 Eye, *s.* the organ of vision  
 In, *prep.* noting the place in which any thing is present, state, time, &c.—*ad.* within, Into any place  
 Inn, *s.* a house of entertainment for travellers  
 Inipient, *a.* commencing  
 Insipient, *a.* foolish, void of understanding  
 Indiscreet, *a.* imprudent, incautious  
 Indiscrete, *a.* not separated or distinguished  
 Indite, *v. a.* to draw up, compose  
 Indict, *v. a.* to accuse, prefer a bill of complaint against  
 Intention, *s.* design, purpose  
 Intension, *s.* degree of power or energy  
 Isle, *s.* an island  
 Aisle, *s.* an alley in a church—  
 "A fairer *isle* than Britain, sun ne'er saw."  
 "The stately vaulted pile,  
 The echoing cloister, or the pillar'd *aisle*."  
 Jam, *s.* a conserve of fruit  
 Jamb, *s.* a supporter of a door  
 Jet, *s.* a species of fossil, a spout of water  
 Jetie, *s.* a strong framing of timber filled with stones, to preserve the foundation of piers from injury  
 Jettee, *s.* a projection of any part of a building: a kind of pier; a mole projected into the sea  
 Jetty, *a.* made of jet, black as jet  
 Jury, *s.* twelve persons sworn to try a cause  
 Jewry, *s.* Judea or the land of Judah  
 Just, *a.* equitable, exactly proportioned—*ad.* exactly, merely, barely  
 Joust, *s.* a tilt, a tournament  
 Kernel, *s.* the edible substance contained in a shell  
 Colonel, *s.* the commander of a regiment

Key, *s.* an instrument to open a lock  
 Quay, *s.* a wharf  
 Kill, *v. a.* to deprive of life, destroy  
 Kiln, *s.* a stove, a fabric for drying or burning things  
 Knare, *s.* a hard knot  
 Ne'er, *a contraction* of *never*  
 Kneel, *v. n.* to bend the knee, rest on the knee [lar heat  
 Neal, *v. a.* to temper by a gradual and regular  
 Knot, *s.* a complication of a string, a hard part of wood—*v. n.* to knit knobs for fringes  
 Not, *ad.* the particle of denying or refusing  
 Lac, *s.* the singular production of an insect in the East Indies, and employed for various purposes in the arts and manufactures  
 Lack, *s.* want, deficiency—*v. n.* to be in want  
 Lade, *v. a.* to load, freight; to heave out  
 Laid, *the preterite* of *lay*, to place  
 Lanch, *v. a.* to dart, cast as a lance [water  
 Launch, *v. a.* to force into the sea or deep  
 Lane, *s.* a narrow way, street, or passage  
 Lain, *past. part.* of *lie*, to repose  
 Lapse, *s.* flow, glide; small mistake  
 Laps, *pl.* of *lap*  
 Lat'cen, *s.* brass, iron tinned over  
 Latin, *a.* the language of the ancient Romans  
 Lax, *a.* loose, vague [to want  
 Lacks, *third pers. pres. tense* of *lack*—*v. a.*  
 Laze, *v. n.* to live idly, to be idle  
 Lays, *pl.* of *lay*, a song  
 Leak, *s.* a breach or hole that lets in water  
 Leek, *s.* a species of onion  
 Least, *the superlative* of *little*  
 Leased, *preterite* of *lease*, to let out  
 Led, *preterite* of *lead*, to conduct  
 Lead, *s.* a well-known metal  
 Lee, *s.* that side of a ship opposite to the one on which the wind acts in crossing—her  
 Lea, *s.* inclosed ground [course  
 Lees, *pl. s.* dregs, sediment  
 Leas, *pl.* of *lea*  
 Lessen, *v. a.* to diminish  
 Les'son, *s.* a precept  
 Let'lee, *s.* a woman's Christian name  
 Let'tuce, *s.* a kind of plant  
 Levy, *s.* the act of raising men or money  
 Levée, *s.* a party of the nobility, &c. convened to pay respects to the king  
 Limb, *a.* a distinct part or member of the  
 Limn, *v. a.* to draw, paint [body  
 Lion, *s.* a wild-beast of great strength  
 Lien, *s.* a bond, covenant, or contract; judgment, statute, or recognisance  
 Literal, *a.* exactly according to the words  
 Littoral, *a.* pertaining to the shore  
 Load, *s.* a burden, a freight  
 Lode, *s.* any regular vein or course of metal in a mine  
 Loan, *s.* any thing transferred to another on condition of return or repayment  
 Lone, *a.* solitary, single

EX.—A PUBLIC DINNER WAS GIVEN TO THE INHABITANTS OF ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDDING.

KEY.—A PUBLIC DINNER, OF ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDDING, WAS GIVEN TO THE INHABITANTS.

## English Verbal Distinctions.

Lock, *s.* an instrument for fastening doors; a tuft; a contrivance for raising the water of a canal

Loch, Lough, *s.* a lake

Low, *a.* mean, dejected; not loud

Lo! *int.* look, see, behold

Lum'ber, *s.* any thing useless

Lum'bar, *a.* pertaining to the loins

Lynx, *s.* a wild-beast remarkable for sharp sight

Links, *pl.* of *link*, *s.* a single ring of a chain

Maid, *s.* a virgin

Made, *preterite* of *make*—

"Counsellor Garrow, during his cross-examination of a prevaricating *old female* witness, by which it was essential to prove that a *tender* of money had been *made*, had a scrap of paper thrown to him by a counsel on the other side, and on it was written,—

"Garrow, submit,—that tough old jade Can never prove—a *tender maid*!"

Mail, *s.* armour, a bag of letters

Male, *s.* the he of any species

Man'age, *s.* conduct, administration

Man'ege, *s.* a place in which horses are trained, or horsemanship is taught

Mane, *s.* the hair which hangs down on the neck of horses, &c.

Main, *s.* the ocean—*a.* principal

Man'ners, *pl.* *s.* general way of life, ceremonious behaviour, studied civility

Man'ors, *pl.* of *manor*, a district of land anciently held by a lord as necessary for the use of his family—

"Manners, first Earl of Rutland, soon after his creation, told Sir Thomas More, when that great man was made chancellor, that he was too much elated with his preferment, and verified the old proverb,—*'Honores mutant Mores.'* 'No, my lord,' said Sir Thomas, 'the pun will do much better in English,—*'Honours change Manners.'*"

Mark, *s.* a token, proof

Marque, *s.* a licence to make reprisals upon an enemy's ships at sea

Mar'shal, *s.* the chief officer of arms; one who regulates rank and order at feasts, &c.

Mar'tial, *a.* warlike, brave, military

Mar'tial, *s.* an ancient Latin poet

Mar'shall, *s.* an English family name

Mar'ten, *s.* a large kind of weasel; a species of swallow

Mar'tin, *s.* a man's Christian name

Mat'ress, *s.* a cushion to lie on, or put un-

Mat'rice, *s.* a mould (*der* a bed

Maze, *s.* a labyrinth; confusion of thought

Maize, *s.* Indian wheat

Mead, *s.* a meadow; a drink made of honey

Meed, *s.* reward, recompense (*and* water

Mean, *a.* base; of low rank or birth

Mien, *s.* air, look, manner—

"Not *mean*, though simple."

"The same sweet form, the same enchanting *mien*."

Med'dler, *s.* a busy-body

Med'lar, *s.* a kind of fruit

Meet, *a.* fit, proper—*v. a.* to encounter, to come face to face with

Mete, *v. a.* to measure

Meat, *s.* animal food, food in general—

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is *meet*, and it tendeth to poverty."

"With what measure ye *mete*, it shall be measured to you again."

Met'al, *s.* a hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion, obtained from ores dug out of the earth."

Met'tle, *s.* spirit, sprightliness, courage

Me'tre, *s.* harmonic disposition of syllables

Me'ter, *s.* a measurer

Mett, *s.* a dry measure of about a bushel

Met, *preterite* of *meet*

Mi'ghty, *a.* strong, powerful

Mi'ty, *a.* swarming with mites

Mil'lenary, *a.* consisting of a thousand

Mil'linery, *s.* such things as milliners deal in

Mi'ner, *s.* one that digs mines, or works the ores in them

Mi'nor, *s.* a person under 21 years of age

Mist, *s.* a low thin cloud, small rain

Missed, *pret.* of *miss*, to perceive the want of

Mite, *s.* a minute insect found in cheese

Night, *s.* power unlimited

Moan, *s.* audible sorrow [*a* scythe

Mown, *past part.* of *mow*, to cut down with

Mood, *s.* temper of mind; a term in grammar

Mode, *s.* a particular form of the verb

Mor'dant, *s.* a substance used in dyeing, to make the colouring matter adhere to the materials to be dyed

Mor'dent, *a.* biting, pungent, acrid

Mote, *s.* a small particle of matter [*defence*

Moat, *s.* a deep trench filled with water, for

Mu'cus, *s.* the matter discharged at the nose

Mu'eous, *a.* slimy, viscous

Mule, *s.* a beast of burden

Mewl, *v. n.* to squall as a child

Mur'rain, *s.* the plague in cattle

My'r'rhine, *a.* pertaining to myrrh

Mus'cle, *s.* the fleshy fibrous part of an ani-

Mus'cel, *s.* a kind of shell-fish [*mal* body

Muse, *s.* one of the nine sister heathen goddesses presiding over the liberal arts—*v. n.* to meditate [*carriages*

Mews, *pl. s.* a receptacle for horses and

Nap, *s.* a short sleep

Knap, *s.* a protuberance

Na'val, *a.* pertaining to ships or the navy

Na'vel, *s.* a part of the body

Nave, *s.* middle part of a church; that part

of a wheel in which the axle moves

Knave, *s.* a rascal, a scoundrel

Nay, *ad.* no; not only so; but more

Neigh, *v. n.* to utter the voice of a horse

Need, *s.* necessity, exigency

Knead, *v. a.* to work with the fists, as bakers work dough



## English Verbal Distinctions.

45

New, *a.* fresh, modern  
 Knew, *preterite of know*  
 Gnu, *s.* a species of antelope

Night, *s.* the time from sunset to sunrise  
 Knight, *s.* a gentleman next in rank to baronets

Nit, *s.* the egg of a louse  
 Nit, *v. a.* to weave without loom, to unite

No, *a.* not any—*ad.* the word of refusal  
 Know, *v. a.* to perceive with certainty—  
 "No man's defects sought they to know."  
 "No, my love, no."

Nose, *s.* that prominence on the face which is the organ of smell and the emunctory of the brain

Knows, *third pers. sing. of know*

Nun, *s.* a religious recluse woman  
 None, *a.* not one, not any

Oar, *s.* an instrument to row with  
 Ore, *s.* metal in a mineral state  
 O'er, *a.* contraction of over

Ode, *s.* a lyric poem  
 Owed, *preterite of owe*

Oh! *int.* denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise  
 Owe, *v. a.* to be indebted

O'glie, *s.* a savoury dish composed of many ingredients, found chiefly at Spanish tables  
 Olio, *s.* a mixture, a medley

One, *a cardinal numeral adjective*  
 Won, *preterite of win, to gain*

Orter, *s.* an amphibious quadruped that preys upon fish [the flower  
 Ortar (of roses), *s.* the fine essential oil of

Our, *pron. a.* belonging to us [time  
 Hour, *s.* the 24th part of a day, a particular

Pact, *s.* a contract, covenant  
 Packed, *pret. of pack, to bind up for carriage*

Pæan, *s.* a song of triumph  
 Pe'on, *s.* an Indian foot soldier; also, a servant or attendant

Pain, *s.* sensation of uneasiness  
 Pane, *s.* a square [of glass or other matter]

Pains, *pl. s.* labour, trouble  
 Pance, *s. pl. of pane*

Pair, *s.* a couple  
 Pare, *v. a.* to cut off the peel or the rind  
 Pear, *s.* a well-known fruit—

"Young Celandon  
 And his Amella were a matchless pair."  
 "We pare apples, pears, and cucumbers,  
 but peel oranges."

Palace, *s.* a royal residence  
 Pallas, *s.* a name of Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom

Pale, *s.* a flat narrow piece of wood; jurisdiction

Pall, *s.* a deep cylindrical wooden vessel

Paflet, *s.* a small low bed  
 Pafette, *s.* a painter's colour-board

Pall, *s.* a covering thrown over the coffin at  
 Paul, *s.* a Christian name [a funeral  
 Pawle, *s.* a piece of iron so fixed as to prevent the recoil of a windlass, &c.

Pan'nel, *s.* a kind of rustic saddle  
 Pan'el, *s.* a square or piece of matter inserted; a schedule of the names of a jury

Pass, *s.* a strait and difficult passage  
 Pas, *s.* precedence

Pause, *s.* a stop; place or time of intermission  
 Paws, *pl. of paw, the foot of a beast of prey*

Peace, *s.* quiet, respite from war  
 Piece, *s.* a patch, a part; a composition

Peak, *s.* the top of an eminence  
 Pique, *s.* a rancorous feeling occasioned by some personal offence

Peal, *s.* a succession of loud sounds  
 Peel, *s.* a soft substance on the outside of some kinds of fruit, as oranges

Pearl, *s.* a gem obtained from the East Indian oyster

Purl, *s.* a medicated malt liquor

Peer, *s.* an equal, a fellow, a nobleman  
 Pier, *s.* a mass of stone opposed by way of fortress against the sea

Peerage, *s.* the dignity of a peer, body of peers

Pierage, *s.* a toll for making use of a pier

Pen'cil, *s.* an instrument for writing without ink; a small brush of camels' hair  
 Pen'sile, *a.* hanging, suspended

Pen'dant, *s.* a jewel for the ear  
 Pen'dent, *a.* hanging

Phrase, *s.* two or more words rightly put together [many  
 Frays, *pl. of fray, a violent quarrel between*

Piet, *s.* the name of a tribe of ancient Britons who painted their bodies

Picked, *preterite of pick, to choose, gather*

Pilot, *s.* one who steers a ship  
 Pl'ate, *s.* a well-known governor of Judea

Place, *s.* local existence  
 Plaice, *s.* a kind of flat sea-fish

Plane, *s.* a joiner's tool to smooth with; a level surface

Plain, *s.* an extent of level ground

Plate, *s.* a small shallow vessel of porcelain  
 Plait, *s.* a fold, a double [or metal]

Please, *v. a.* to gratify, content  
 Pleas, *pl. of plea, an apology; pleadings*

Plum, *s.* a well-known fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds

Plumb, *s.* a leaden weight at the end of a line

Polypus, *s.* anything with many roots or feet  
 Polypous, *a.* having the nature of a polypus

Pool, *s.* a standing water  
 Poule, *s.* the stakes of all the players, to be played for at some games of cards

Populace, *s.* the common people  
 Pop'ulous, *a.* full of people

Prac'tice, *s.* habit; exercise of a profession  
 Prac'tise, *v. a.* to do habitually

Praise, *s.* commendation, glorification  
 Prays, *third pers. sing. of pray*

Pray, *v. n.* to make petitions to heaven  
 Prey, *s.* something to be devoured; plunder

EX.—IT WAS UNCERTAIN IF THE FRENCH WERE IN POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

KEY.—IT WAS UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE FRENCH WERE IN POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.



# English Verbal Distinctions.

Profit, *s.* gain, pecuniary advantage  
 Prophet, *s.* one who foretells events  
 Quartz, *s.* a kind of stone  
 Quarts, *pl.* of *quart*, the fourth part of a gallon  
 Queen, *s.* the wife of a king, a supreme ruler  
 Quean, *s.* a worthless woman  
 Quire, *s.* twenty-four sheets of paper  
 Choir, *s.* a band of singers  
 Rab'bit, *s.* a well-known furry quadruped  
 Rab'bet, *s.* a sort of joint in joinery  
 Rain, *s.* the moisture that falls from the clouds  
 Reign, *s.* sovereignty  
 Rein, *s.* that part of a bridle that extends from the horse's head to the rider's hand—  
     *"Swelled with the vernal rains."*  
     *"O'erjoyless deserts smiles the rural reign."*  
     *"The trembling steed heeds not the rein."*  
 Rap, *v. a.* to strike smartly  
 Wrap, *v. a.* to cover with something thrown round, to involve  
 Rath, *a.* early, coming before the time  
 Wrath, *s.* anger, fury, rage  
 Ravin, *s.* food seized by violence, rapine  
 Ravine, *s.* a deep channel scooped out by a torrent  
 Raze, *v. a.* to overthrow, subvert, root up  
 Raise, *v. a.* to set upright, erect; to excite  
 Red, *a.* of the colour of blood  
 Read, *preterite* of *read*  
 Reed, *s.* a hollow knotted stalk  
 Read, *v. a.* to peruse  
 Reins, *pl. s.* the lower part of the back  
 Rains, *pl.* of *rain*  
 Rest, *v. n.* to be at quiet, be still  
 Wrest, *v. a.* to twist by violence, to take forcibly away  
 Rye, *s.* a sort of esculent grain  
 Wry, *a.* distorted, crooked  
 Rig'or, *s.* severity, strictness  
 Rig'ger, *s.* one employed in rigging ships  
 Rime, *s.* hoar frost, a hole, a chink  
 Rhyme, *s.* correspondence of the last sound of one line to the last sound of another  
 Ring, *v. a.* to make to sound as a bell  
 Wring, *v. a.* to turn round violently, force out by contortion  
 Ry'ot, *s.* wild festivity, sedition, an uproar  
 Ry'ot, *s.* an Indian peasant or cultivator  
 Rite, *s.* a solemn act of religion, an external observance  
 Right, *s.* justice, freedom from error  
 Wright, *s.* an artificer in wood  
 Write, *v. a.* to express by means of letters  
 Road, *s.* an open way, a public passage  
 Ride, *preterite* of *ride*  
 Room, *s.* space, extent of place, way unobstructed, an apartment in a house  
 Rome, *s.* the capital of Italy  
 Rote, *s.* mere memory, without comprehension of the sense  
 Wrote, *preterite* of *write*

Row, *s.* a rank or file  
 Roe, *s.* the female of the hart; the eggs of fish  
 Ruff, *s.* a puckered linen ornament  
 Rough, *a.* rugged; inelegant of manners  
 Sail'or, *s.* a seaman  
 Sail'er, *s.* any vessel that sails; a ship  
 Sale, *s.* the act of selling  
 Sail, *s.* a sheet by means of which the wind impels a vessel through the water; a figurative expression for *ship*  
 Same, *a.* identical, of the like kind or degree  
 Saim, *s.* hog's yard  
 Sarcoph'agus, *s.* a sort of stone coffin  
 Sarcoph'agous, *a.* flesh-eating  
 Sa'tire, *s.* a poem censuring vice or folly  
 Sa'tyr, *s.* a sylvan deity  
 Sa'voury, *a.* piquant to the taste  
 Sa'vory, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Scir'rhous, *a.* indurated  
 Scir'rhous, *s.* a hard glandular tumour  
 Seal, *v. a.* to fasten or mark with a seal  
 Ceil, *v. a.* to plaster the roof of a room  
 Seam, *s.* the suture where two edges are sewed together  
 Seem, *v. n.* to have semblance  
 See, *v. a.* to perceive by the eye  
 Sea, *s.* the ocean  
 Seed, *s.* the organized particle which produces a new plant  
 Cede, *v. a.* to yield, resign, give up  
 Seen, *past part.* of *see*  
 Scene, *s.* a contexture of objects  
 Seine, *s.* a kind of fishing-net  
 Se'nior, *s.* one older than another  
 Signior, *s.* an Italian title of respect, equivalent to the English *mister*  
 Sen'sual, *a.* pleasing to the senses  
 Cen'sual, *a.* pertaining to the census  
 Shear, *v. a.* to clip with shears, cut with a sickle [ship's course]  
 Sheer-off, *v. n.* to deviate from the line of a  
 Sheer, *a.* pure, unmingled  
 Shoal, *s.* a shallow [body; a crowd]  
 Shole, *s.* a quantity of fishes swimming in a  
 Shock, *s.* concussion, conflict, offence; a pile of sheaves [of corn]  
 Shough, *s.* a species of shaggy dog  
 Sig'net, *s.* a seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king  
 Cyg'net, *s.* a young swan  
 Sil'iceous, *a.* consisting chiefly of flint  
 Cli'cious, *a.* made of hair  
 Sine, *s.* a line in geometry  
 Sign, *s.* a token, a symbol  
 Sink, *s.* a drain  
 Cinque, *s.* the number five  
 Sice, *s.* the number six at dice  
 Slze, *s.* any viscous or glutinous substance  
 Sin'gle, *a.* one, individual, not compounded  
 Cin'gle, *s.* a girth for a horse  
 Shin'gle, *s.* a thin board to cover houses  
 Chin'gle, *s.* gravel free from dirt, pebble-beds on the sea-shore

EX.—LADIES, THERE IS NOT ONE OF YOU THAT UNDERGO THIS TORTURE.

KEY.—LADIES, THERE IS NOT ONE OF YOU THAT UNDERGOES THIS TORTURE.

## English Verbal Distinctions.

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EX.—A LIST OF AUTHORS WHO HAVE BEEN BORN OR RESIDED IN ENGLAND.

Slay, *v. a.* to kill, to butcher  
 Sley, *s.* a weaver's reed  
 Slight, *s.* neglect, contempt [tice  
 Sleight, *s.* an artificial trick, dexterous prac-  
 Sloe, *s.* the fruit of the black thorn  
 Slow, *a.* not swift, not ready, acting with  
 deliberation  
 Soak, *v. a.* to macerate, drench  
 Soke, *s.* privilege or jurisdiction; also, the  
 circuit in which it is exercised  
 Soar, *v. n.* to fly aloft, to tower  
 Sore, *s.* a place tender and painful; an ulcer  
 Sow, *s.* a female pig  
 Sough, *s.* a subterraneous drain  
 Sew, *v. a.* to join by thread drawn with a  
 So, *adv.* in like manner [needle  
 Spi'nal, *a.* pertaining to the back-bone  
 Spi'nel, *s.* a sort of mineral  
 Stade, *s.* a furlong  
 Staid, *a.* sober, grave, regular  
 Stayed, *a.* fixed, settled  
 Stake, *s.* a post or strong stick  
 Steak, *s.* a slice of flesh, a collop  
 Stare, *s.* a fixed look; a staring  
 Stair, *s.* steps by which we ascend from the  
 lower part of a building to the upper  
 Stationary, *a.* fixed, not progressive  
 Stationery, *s.* the wares of a stationer  
 Stav, *s.* continuance in a place; a prop  
 Staith, *s.* a repository and mart for coals, to  
 which they are brought immediately from  
 the pit  
 Steal, *v. a.* to take clandestinely without right  
 Steel, *s.* iron refined and hardened  
 Step, *s.* instance of conduct; act of advanc-  
 ing, gait  
 Steppc, *s.* a wide tract of barren land  
 Stile, *s.* a ladder across a fence; the pln of  
 a sun-dial  
 Style, *s.* title; any particular mode  
 Suc'cour, *s.* help in distress, relief of any kind  
 Sucker, *s.* the piston of a pump, a twig  
 Sum, *s.* the amount  
 Some, *a.* certain [persons], more or fewer  
 Sun, *s.* the great central luminary of the  
 planetary system, and that which makes  
 Son, *s.* a male child [the day  
 "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."  
 "My son, if slimmers entice thee, consent  
 thou not."  
 Sub'tler, *comp.* of subtle, *a.* acute in thought  
 Su'tler, *s.* a victualler that follows an army  
 Sub'tle, *a.* sly, artful, cunning  
 Su'tile, *s.* the net weight of a commodity  
 Suite, *s.* a series, regular order  
 Sweet, *a.* pleasing to any of the senses—  
 "A charming suite of apartments."  
 "In sweet disorder lost."  
 Soared, *past time* of soar, *v.* to mount  
 Sword, *s.* a kind of weapon of war  
 Tacked, *preterite* of tack  
 Tact, *s.* touch, feeling

Tail, *s.* a continuation of the vertebræ of  
 the back, hanging down behind  
 Tale, *s.* a narrative, a story; number  
 Tare, *s.* a weed that grows among corn; an  
 allowance for the weight of any thing in-  
 closing a commodity  
 Tear, *s.* a rent, a fissure  
 Tar'tan, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff  
 Tar'tane, *s.* a vessel with one mast and a  
 triangular sail, used in the Mediterranean  
 Tax, *s.* something imposed by Parliament  
 for public purposes  
 Tacks, *plural* of tack, *s.* a small nail  
 Team, *s.* a number of horses or oxen yoked  
 to one carriage  
 Teem, *v. n.* to produce, pour  
 Tear, *s.* a drop of water from the eye  
 Tier, *s.* a row, a rank  
 Ter'race, *s.* a raised walk  
 Ter'ras, *s.* an argillaceous earth found on  
 the banks of the Rhine  
 Temse, *s.* a sieve, a searce  
 Thames, *s.* a river of England  
 The, the *definite article*  
 Thee, the *objective case* of thou  
 Their, *pro. a.* belonging to them  
 There, *ad. in* or at that place  
 Throne, *s.* a regal seat of state  
 Thrown, *past part.* of throw, *v. a.* to cast  
 Tide, *s.* the ebb and flow of the sea; a fit  
 Tied, *preterite* of tie, to bind [time  
 Time, *s.* that portion of eternity which re-  
 spects this world; a proper season  
 Thyme, *s.* a kind of plant  
 Tint, *s.* a dye, a colour  
 Teint, *s.* a hue, a touch of the pencil  
 Toise, *s.* a French measure of six feet  
 Toys, *pl.* of toy, a plaything  
 Told, *past part.* of tell, *v. a.* to relate  
 Tollo'd, *past tense* of toll, *v. a.* to ring with  
 solemn pauses—  
 "He went and told the Sexton.  
 And the sexton toll'd the bell."  
 Ton, *s.* a weight of twenty hundred  
 Tun, *s.* a large cask, a measure of two pipes  
 Tongue, *s.* the organ of speech; a language  
 Tong, *s.* the catch of a buckle  
 Ton'sil, *s.* one of the glands of the tongue  
 Ton'sile, *a.* that will admit of being clipped  
 Tract, *s.* a region, a quantity of land; a  
 small book  
 Tracked, *preterite* of track, to trace  
 Trav'el, *v. n.* to make journeys  
 Trav'all, *v. n.* to be in labour  
 Tray, *s.* a broad shallow vessel of wood,  
 paper, or metal, used at meals  
 Trey, *s.* a three at cards  
 Trait, *s.* a stroke, a touch  
 Tri'poll, *s.* the capital of a territory of the  
 same name in Africa  
 Tri'poly, *s.* a kind of sharp-cutting sand  
 Troll, *v. n.* to fish with a line having a  
 swivel that lets the bait turn round  
 Troul, *v. n.* to move or utter volubly

KEY.—A LIST OF AUTHORS WHO WERE BORN OR WHO RESIDED IN ENGLAND.

## English Verbal Distinctions.

Turn, *s.* act of turning, vicissitude, inclination, convenience

Tourn, *s.* a court-leet held by the sheriff

Two, *a cardinal num. adj.* one and one

Too, *ad.* besides, also

To, *prep.* noting motion towards, as far as—

“Three gentlemen meeting to sup at a tavern, one of them wished for partridges. A brace was accordingly brought, which he was requested to carve. On this, he took one to himself, leaving the other for his friends. ‘Stop, stop,’ cried one of them, ‘that is not fair.’—‘Perfectly fair, I think,’ replied the gentleman; ‘there is one for you two, and one for me too.’”

Urn, *s.* a variform strait-necked vessel for divers uses

Earn, *v. a.* to gain by labour, obtain

Vale, *s.* a valley

Vail, *s.* money given by a guest to a servant

Veil, *s.* a cover to conceal the face—

“Not fairer grows the lily of the vale.”

“Draw o’er the dismal scene soft pity’s veil.”

“One of the minor miseries formerly imposed upon society by the despotism of fashion, was the necessity of giving large sums, denominated *voils*, to a whole bevy of butlers, footmen, and lackeys.”

Vane, *s.* a weathercock

Vain, *a.* fruitless, ostentatious

Vein, *s.* one of the canals which return the blood to the heart—

“All thoughts of happiness on earth are vain.”

“While sad remembrance bleeds at every vein.”

Veinous, *a.* pertaining to the veins

Ve’nus, *s.* the goddess of beauty

Verge, *s.* brink, edge, utmost border

Virge, *s.* a rod carried as an emblem of authority; a dean’s mace

Vial, *s.* a small bottle

Vio’, *s.* a kind of stringed instrument of music

Wail, *s.* audible sorrow

Wale, *s.* a projecting timber in a ship’s side; a risling part in cloth

Whale, *s.* the largest of fishes

Wain, *s.* a carriage, a wagon

Wane, *s.* decrease, decline

Waist, *s.* the middle part of the body

Waste, *s.* wanton destruction

Wall, *v. a.* to inclose with walls

Waul, *v. n.* to cry, to howl

Ware, *s.* something to be sold

Wear, *v. a.* to carry appendant to the body

Where, *ad.* at or in which place

Wave, *v. a.* to move loosely—*s.* water raised above the level of the surface

Walve, *v. a.* to put off, relinquish, reject

Way, *s.* a road, journey, course, means

Wey, *s.* (of wool) six rods and a half; (of corn) five quarters

We, *pro. pers.* the *pl.* of I

Wee, *a.* little, small

Weak, *a.* feeble, infirm

Week, *s.* the space of seven days

Weakly, *a.* sickly

Week’ly, *a.* happening, or done, once a week

“Week passed after week, till, by weekly succession

His weakly condition was past all expression.”

Weath’er, *s.* state of the atmosphere as to heat, cold, drought, or moisture

Weth’er, *s.* a sheep

Wheth’er, *rel. pro.* which of the two

Weal, *s.* happiness, prosperity

Wheel, *s.* a circle of wood, metal, or other matter, that revolves on an axis

Wheal, *s.* a small swelling filled with matter

Whis’key, *s.* a single-horse chaise, having a movable hood

Whis’ky, *s.* a spirit distilled from barley

Wield, *v. a.* to use with full command, as a thing not too heavy

Weald, *s.* a wood, a grove

With, *prep.* by means of, on the side of

Withe, *s.* a willow twig

“And Samson said unto her, if they bind me with seven green withes that were dried, then shall I be weak, and as another man.”

Wood, *s.* a forest

Would, *preterite* of the auxiliary *will*

Worst, *a. sup. deg.* most calamitous or wicked

Werst, *s.* a Russian measure, equal to 3500 English feet

Wort, *s.* an infusion of malt

Wert, *s. second pers. sing.* of *were*

Wreck, *s.* destruction at sea; ruin

Wraik, *s.* sea-weed

Wrest’ing, *s.* violent twisting, extortion

Rest’ing, *present part.* of *rest*

Ye, *pers. pro. pl.* of *thou*

Yea, *ad.* yes

Yew, *s.* a kind of evergreen tree

You, *pers. pro.* second person

Yoke, *s.* a frame of wood for coupling oxen

Yolk, *s.* the yellow part of an egg

## PART II.

Words differently spelt, but pronounced nearly alike.

Abil’ity, *s.* power to do any thing

Hab’ility, *s.* habitual faculty

A’ble, *a.* having great power of mind, body, or fortune

A’bel, *s.* a man’s Christian name

Abscess’ion, *s.* a departing or going away

Absciss’ion, *s.* a cutting off or away

Ab’rthence, *s.* forbearance, temperance

Ab’sthents, *s.* an ancient sect who abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage

Ac’cidence, *s.* a book containing the rudiments of grammar [has fallen out]

Ac’cidents, *pl.* of *accident*—*s.* something that

Acts, *s. pl.* actions, deeds

Axe, *s.* an instrument for cutting wood



## English Verbal Distinctions.

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KEY.—THE ENDS OF A DIVINE AND HUMAN LEGISLATOR ARE VASTLY DIFFERENT.

Add, *v. a.* to join to what was before  
 Had, *preterite of have*, to possess  
 Addition, *s.* the bringing of several numbers into one  
 Aditi<sup>on</sup>, *s.* the act of going to  
 Adulteress, *s.* an unchaste woman  
 Adulterous, *a.* guilty of adultery  
 Agnation, *s.* descent from the same father in a direct male line  
 Agni<sup>tion</sup>, *s.* acknowledgment  
 Airy, *a.* light as air; unsubstantial  
 Hair<sup>y</sup>, *a.* overgrown with hair  
 Allegation, *s.* affirmation; declaration  
 Alligation, *s.* the act of tying together  
 Al<sup>tar</sup>age, *s.* an emolument arising from oblations  
 Al<sup>ter</sup>age, *s.* the breeding-up of a child  
 Al<sup>ter</sup>, *v. a.* to change, to vary  
 Al<sup>tar</sup>, *s.* a place for divine offerings  
 Hal<sup>ter</sup>, *s.* a headstall for fastening a horse to the manger  
 Am, *first person sing. of be*  
 Ham, *s.* the thigh of a hog salted  
 An<sup>chor</sup>, *s.* an iron to hold a ship  
 Han<sup>ker</sup>, *v. n.* to long importunately  
 And, *a particle* joining words and sentences  
 Hand, *s.* one of the members of the body  
 Ant, *s.* an insect well known  
 Aunt, *s.* a father or mother's sister  
 Haunt, *s.* a place of frequent resort  
 Antec<sup>ed</sup>ence, *s.* the act of preceding  
 Antec<sup>ed</sup>ents, *s. pl.* nouns having relatives subjoined  
 Ar<sup>d</sup>our, *s.* heat, heat of affection  
 Har<sup>d</sup>er, the *compar. a.* more hard  
 Aure<sup>ola</sup>, *s.* circle of rays called a glory  
 Are<sup>ola</sup>, *s.* the circle surrounding the nipple of the breast  
 Ark, *s.* the vessel built by Noah  
 Ark, *int.* hear! listen!  
 Arm, *s.* the limb that reaches from the hand to the shoulder  
 Harm, *s.* injury, mischief  
 Ar<sup>as</sup>, *s.* tapestry  
 Har<sup>ass</sup>, *v. a.* to fatigue  
 Ar<sup>row</sup>, *s.* the weapon used with a bow  
 Har<sup>row</sup>, *s.* a frame of wooden bars crossing each other, and set with long iron teeth  
 Art, *s.* skill, dexterity  
 Hart, *s.* a kind of stag  
 Art<sup>less</sup>, *a.* sincere, undisguised  
 Heart<sup>less</sup>, *a.* unfeeling, spiritless  
 As, *conj.* in the same manner or degree  
 Has, *third person sing. of have*  
 Ash, *s.* a kind of tree  
 Hash, *s.* meat cut in slices and cooked in a deep pan over the fire  
 Asp, *s.* a kind of serpent  
 Hasp, *s.* a clasp to fold over a staple  
 Assis<sup>t</sup>ance, *s.* help  
 Assis<sup>t</sup>ants, *pl. of assistant*, *s.* a helper  
 At, *prep.* near, in, with  
 Hat, *s.* a cover for the head  
 Atten<sup>d</sup>ance, *s.* the act of attending [tends  
 Attend<sup>ants</sup>, *pl. of attendant*, *s.* one who at-

An<sup>d</sup>ible, *a.* that may be heard  
 O<sup>d</sup>ible, *a.* hateful  
 Bal<sup>lad</sup>, *s.* a song  
 Bal<sup>let</sup>, *s.* a theatrical representation, consisting of music and dancing  
 Bal<sup>lot</sup>, *s.* a little ball used in voting; the act of voting by ballot  
 Bee<sup>tle</sup>, *s.* a sort of insect  
 Be<sup>tel</sup>, *s.* an Indian shrub growing like the vine: its leaf is highly prized  
 Bin<sup>n</sup>acle, *s.* the compass-box in a ship  
 Bin<sup>oc</sup>le, *s.* a telescope with two tubes  
 Bod<sup>ice</sup>, *s.* stays; a kind of waistcoat  
 Bod<sup>ies</sup>, *s.* the *pl.* of *body*  
 Bold, *a.* daring; brave  
 Bow<sup>led</sup>, *part. cast* as a bowl  
 Boll, *s.* a round stalk or stem  
 Bole, *s.* the trunk of a tree, a measure of six bushels  
 Bo<sup>ne</sup>less, *a.* without bones  
 Bo<sup>nel</sup>ace, *s.* flaxen lace  
 Breech<sup>es</sup>, *s. pl.* a part of male attire  
 Breach<sup>es</sup>, *s. pl. of breach*, an opening  
 Bri<sup>d</sup>al, *a.* pertaining to a wedding, nuptial  
 Bri<sup>d</sup>le, *s.* a thing by which the rider governs a horse—  
 “Glittering and gay the *bridal* guests appeared.”  
 “Men in morality should ne<sup>er</sup> be idle, But for their passions make a strong curb-*bridle*.”  
 Brit<sup>ain</sup>, *s.* the island comprehending England, Scotland, and Wales  
 Brit<sup>on</sup>, *s.* a native of Britain  
 Cal<sup>iber</sup>, *s.* the diameter of a gun-barrel, or  
 Cal<sup>ibre</sup>, *s.* sort or kind [of a bullet  
 Cap<sup>tor</sup>, *s.* he that takes a prisoner or a prize  
 Cap<sup>ture</sup>, *s.* act of taking; thing taken  
 Cau<sup>d</sup>al, *a.* pertaining to the tail  
 Cau<sup>d</sup>le, *s.* a beverage for women in child-bed  
 Chron<sup>ical</sup>, *a.* of long duration, relating to time [der of time  
 Chron<sup>icle</sup>, *s.* a register of events in the or-  
 Cit<sup>ron</sup>, *s.* a large kind of lemon  
 Cit<sup>rine</sup>, *a.* lemon-coloured  
 Coffin, *s.* a chest or case for the dead  
 Cough<sup>ing</sup>, *s.* a continued fit of a cough  
 Colla<sup>tion</sup>, *s.* comparison; the bestowing of a benedice by a bishop; a repast  
 Cola<sup>tion</sup>, *s.* filtration  
 Con<sup>fin</sup>ence, *s.* chastity; self-government  
 Con<sup>fin</sup>ents, *s. pl.* the four great divisions of the globe, viz. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America  
 Convent<sup>ical</sup>, *a.* pertaining to a conventicle  
 Convent<sup>icle</sup>, *s.* an assembly for worship  
 Cool<sup>y</sup>, *s.* a road-porter in the East Indies  
 Cool<sup>y</sup>, *ad.* without heat or passion  
 Cor<sup>al</sup>, *s.* a sea plant  
 Cho<sup>ral</sup>, *a.* pertaining to a choir  
 Correspon<sup>d</sup>ence, *s.* intercourse  
 Correspon<sup>d</sup>ents, *pl. of correspondent*, *s. one* with whom intercourse is kept up  
 Corvet<sup>n</sup>, *s.* any vessel of war under 20 guns  
 Curvet<sup>n</sup>, *s.* a leap, a bound

KEY.—THE ENDS OF A DIVINE AND THOSE OF A HUMAN LEGISLATOR ARE VASTLY DIFFERENT.



# English Verbal Distinctions.

Cow'ard, *s.* one whose predominant passion  
 Cow'herd, *s.* one who tends cows [is fear  
 Cur'rent, *s.* a running stream  
 Cur'rant, *s.* a small fruit growing in bunches  
 Decerta'tion, *s.* a contention; a dispute  
 Disserta'tion, *s.* a discourse  
 Delact'a'tion, *s.* a weaning from the breast  
 Delect'a'tion, *s.* pleasure, delight  
 Depen'dence, *s.* state of being subject  
 Depen'dents, *pl.* of *dependent*, *s.* one who  
 depends on another  
 Deprava'tion, *s.* the act of making any thing  
 bad [ing away from  
 Depriva'tion, *s.* the act of depriving or tak-  
 ing away  
 Descent', *s.* progress downwards; birth [nion  
 Dissent', *s.* disagreement, difference of opi-  
 nion  
 Desert', *s.* degree of merit or demerit  
 Dessert', *s.* the last course of an entertain-  
 ment  
 Devi'ser, *s.* a contriver; an inventor  
 Divi'sor, *s.* the number by which the divi-  
 dend is divided  
 Devi'sable, *a.* capable of being devised  
 Divi'sible, *a.* capable of being divided  
 Deference, *s.* regard, respect  
 Deferents, *s.* *pl.* of *deferent*, a planet's orbit  
 Deform', *a.* ugly, disfigured—*v. a.* to render  
 unsightly  
 Difform', *a.* having parts of various structure  
 Dire, *a.* dismal, dreadful  
 Dy'er, *s.* one who dyes cloths, &c.  
 Disease, *s.* a malady, distemper  
 Disse'iz, *v. a.* to dispossess  
 Di'vers, *a.* several, sundry  
 Divers'e, *a.* different, multiform  
 Doom, *s.* state to which one is destined  
 Dome, *s.* a cupola  
 Door, *s.* that which opens to yield entrance  
 Doer, *s.* an actor, an agent [to a house  
 Dor'sal, *a.* fixed or pertaining to the back  
 Dor'sel, *s.* a pannier  
 Do'tard, *s.* a man whose age has impaired  
 his intellects  
 Do'tard, *s.* a tree kept low by cutting  
 Ear, *s.* the organ of hearing  
 Hear, *v. a.* to perceive by the ear  
 Earl, *s.* a title of nobility next below a mar-  
 quis  
 Hurl, *v. a.* to throw with violence [quess  
 Eat, *v. a.* to devour with the mouth  
 Heat, *v. a.* to make hot  
 Ed'dy, *s.* water that runs contrarily to the  
 main stream; a whirlpool  
 Head'y, *a.* rash; apt to affect the head  
 Edge, *s.* the cutting part of a blade; margin  
 Hedge, *s.* a fence of thorns, &c.  
 Eel, *s.* a long serpentine fish  
 Heel, *s.* the hind part of the foot  
 Elgthy, *s.* eight times ten  
 Hay'ti, *s.* the original and present name of  
 the island once called St. Domingo  
 E'ther, *s.* an element more subtle than air;  
 the matter of the highest regions above  
 E'ther, *distrib. a.* one or the other of two

Elap'se, *v. n.* to glide away [another  
 Illap'se, *s.* gradual entrance of one thing into  
 Elec'tor, *s.* one that can vote at an election  
 Elec'tre, *s.* anything that possesses electricity  
 Elegist, *s.* a writer of elegies  
 Elegist, *s.* one who panegyrizes  
 Elegy, *s.* a mournful and plaintive poem  
 El'ogy, *s.* a panegyric  
 Ell, *s.* a measure of a yard and a quarter  
 Hell, *s.* the place of punishment after death  
 Elm, *s.* a kind of tree  
 Helm, *s.* the rudder of a ship  
 Elm'de, *v. a.* to escape by stratagem  
 Illu'de, *v. a.* to deceive, mock  
 Elu'sion, *s.* escape from inquiry or exami-  
 nation  
 Illu'sion, *s.* mockery; false show; error  
 Elu'sive, *a.* practising elusion  
 Illu'sive, *a.* deceiving by false show  
 Em'nent, *a.* issuing from  
 En'nient, *a.* high; dignified; conspicuous  
 Emer'ge, *v. n.* to rise [out of]  
 Immer'ge, *v. a.* to put under water or any  
 other fluid  
 Endue', *v. a.* to supply with mental excel-  
 lence  
 Indue', *v. a.* to invest [lencies  
 Err, *v. n.* to deviate, miss the right way,  
 Her, *objective case of she* [mistake  
 Er'rand, *s.* a message  
 Er'rant, *a.* wandering, rambling  
 Erst, *ad.* formerly, long ago  
 Hurst or Hyrst, *s.* a grove, a thicket  
 Eruption, *s.* a bursting forth, an efferves-  
 cence [place  
 Irruption, *s.* inroad, burst of invaders into a  
 Eve, *s.* the close of the day  
 Heave, *v. a.* to raise, force up from the breast  
 Ewer, *s.* a water jug  
 Hew'er, *s.* one that cuts down trees  
 Expedience, *s.* fitness, propriety  
 Expedients, *s. pl.* means; contrivances  
 Fe'tor, *s.* a strong offensive smell  
 Fea'ture, *s.* any single part of the face  
 Flin'wer, *s.* the blossom of a plant [powder  
 Flour, *s.* the edible part of corn reduced to a  
 Gam'ble, *v. n.* to play extravagantly for mo-  
 ney  
 Gam'bol, *v. n.* to dance, skip, frisk [ney  
 Glut'ton, *s.* one who eats to excess  
 Glut'ten, *s.* the fibrous matter of vegetables  
 Glut'tonous, *a.* given to excessive feeding  
 Glut'tinous, *a.* gluey  
 Grik'tle, *s.* a cartilage  
 Griz'zle, *s.* a mixture of white and black  
 Group, *s.* a crowd, a cluster  
 Grope, *v. n.* to feel where one cannot see  
 Hames, *s.* the two crooked pieces which  
 encompass a horse-collar  
 Aims, *pl.* of *aim*, the object of a design  
 Hate, *v. a.* to have a vindictive aversion to  
 Ate, *pret.* of *eat*

EX.—THE KING DID NOT BEHAVE WITH THAT DIGNITY AS WAS EXPECTED FROM HIM.

KEY.—THE KING DID NOT BEHAVE WITH THAT DIGNITY WHICH WAS EXPECTED FROM HIM.

## English Verbal Distinctions.

51

Ha'ven, *s.* a safe station for ships  
 Heaven, *s.* the habitation of the blessed  
 Haw, *s.* the berry of a species of thorn  
 Awe, *s.* reverence  
 Hay, *s.* grass dried for fodder in winter  
 Aye, *ad.* always, for ever  
 Hearse, *s.* a carriage in which to convey the dead to the grave [Scotland  
 Erse, *s.* the language of the Highlands of

Heard, *pret.* of *hear*, to hearken to  
 Erred, *pret.* of *err*, to miss the right way  
 Hea'ter, *s.* an iron to heat a smoothing-iron  
 Eater, *s.* one that eats  
 Hermetical, *a.* chymical  
 Hermitcal, *a.* solitary, like a hermit  
 Her'ring, *s.* a sort of small sea-fish  
 Er'ring, *pres. part.* of *err*  
 Hill, *s.* ground considerably elevated  
 Ill, *s.* misfortune, misery—*a.* bad  
 Hire, *s.* wages for service  
 Higher, *compar. a.* more elevated  
 Ire, *s.* anger

"The labourer is worthy of his *hire*."  
 "Speak in a *higher* tone, but not as though you were in *ire*."

Hit, *v. a.* to strike, *opposed* to miss  
 It, *the neuter pronoun*

Hive, *s.* a habitation for bees  
 I've, *a contraction* of *I have*

Hoax, *s.* an imposition, a deception  
 Oaks, *pl.* of *oak*, a tree

Holy, *a.* pious, hallowed  
 Wholly, *ad.* entirely

Hon'orary, *a.* conferring honour without gain  
 On'erary, *a.* fitted for burdens

Hose, *pl.* *s.* stockings  
 Owes, *third pers. sing.* of *owe*

Ho'sler, *s.* one who sells stockings  
 Os'ier, *s.* a tree of the willow kind

Howl, *s.* the cry of a wolf or a dog [mice  
 Owl, *s.* a bird that flies by night, and catches

Howl'ing, *s.* a continued cry as of a wolf or a dog  
 Owl'ing, *s.* the exporting of wool or sheep out of the kingdom

Hu'meral, *a.* belonging to the shoulder  
 Hu'moral, *a.* proceeding from humours

Hyperbola, *s.* one of the conic sections  
 Hy perbole, *s.* a rhetorical figure by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth

Ides, *pl. s.* a term in the Roman calendar, given to a series of eight days in each  
 Hides, *pl.* of *hide*, an animal's skin [month

Idle, *a.* lazy, not employed  
 Idol, *s.* an image worshipped as God—  
 "Idle men are dead all their life long."  
 "Before no idol bow thy knee."

Im'manent, *a.* intrinsic, inherent  
 Im'minent, *a.* impending

Impass'able, *a.* not to be passed  
 Impass'ible, *a.* incapable of suffering

Impos'tor, *s.* one who cheats by a fictitious character

Impos'ture, *s.* the practice of an impostor

In'nocence, *s.* purity; freedom from guilt  
 In'nocents, *s. pl.* the babes put to death by order of Herod

Inten'dance, *s.* a Spanish province  
 Inten'dants, *pl.* of *intendant*, a superintending officer

Irra'diate, *v. a.* to adorn with rays of light  
 Era'diate, *v. n.* to shoot like a ray

I'sland, *s.* land surrounded by water  
 High'land, *s.* a mountainous region

Itch, *s.* a sort of cutaneous disease; a teasing desire

Hitch, *s.* a catch; a sort of knot or noose

Jes'ter, *s.* one fond of uttering jests and sarcasms

Ges'ture, *s.* motion of the body; attitude

Joint'er, *s.* a sort of plane  
 Joint'ure, *s.* the estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's death

Jug'gler, *s.* one who practises sleight of hand  
 Jug'ular, *a.* pertaining to the throat

Ju'venile, *a.* youthful  
 Ju'venial, *s.* the name of a celebrated [poet Latin

Lair, *s.* the couch of a beast of prey  
 Layer, *s.* a lamina of one kind of matter lying upon another

Le'gislator, *s.* a lawgiver  
 Le'gislation, *s.* the power that makes laws

Li'ar, *s.* one who tells falsehoods

Lyre, *s.* a harp

Lieu, *s.* place, room, stead

Loo, *s.* the name of a game at cards

Lin'iment, *s.* an external medicine; an unguent

Lin'eament, *s.* a feature

Loam, *s.* a species of clay

Loom, *s.* a weaver's work-frame

Loath, *a.* unwilling, disliking

Loathe, *v. a.* to consider with the disgust of satiety

Loose, *s.* freedom from restraint

Luce, *s.* a full-grown pike

Lore, *s.* learning

Lower, *compar.* of *low*, not high

Lour, *v. n.* to appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to look sullen

Lower, *v. n.* to fall, to sink

Lou'ver, *s.* an opening for the smoke

Lov'er, *s.* a suitor

Low, *a.* weak, poor, mean, deep

Low, *v. n.* to bellow as a cow

Mag'uate, *s.* a grandee, a noble

Mag'net, *s.* the stone that attracts iron

Man'tle, *s.* a cloak

Man'tel, *s.* work raised before a chimney

Mare, *s.* the female horse [fem  
 Mayor, *s.* the chief magistrate of a corpora-

Mat'lin, *a.* used in the morning

Mat'ling, *s.* a texture of rushes

EX.—THEY WHO ASCENDED UP THE HILL HAD A FINE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

KEY.—THEY WHO ASCENDED THE HILL HAD A FINE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

## English Verbal Distinctions.

Mat'ass, *s.* a chymical glass vessel for digestion and distillation

Mat'tress, *s.* a kind of quilted bed

Med'al, *s.* a piece of metal struck in the form of money, to preserve the memory of some person or event

Med'dle, *v. n.* to interpose officiously

Mer'lin, *s.* a kind of hawk

Mer'lou, *s.* that part of a parapet which is terminated by two embrasures of a battery

Message, *s.* an errand

Mes'suage, *s.* a dwelling-house

Mind, *s.* the intelligent power

Mine, *s.* a cavity in the earth containing ores

Mis'sal, *s.* the mass-book [hand

Mis'sile, *s.* any offensive weapon thrown by

Mod'el, *s.* a representation in miniature

Mod'ule, *s.* a mould

Mon'itory, *a.* admonishing

Mon'etary, *a.* relative to commercial coin

Moor, *s.* a large tract of uncultivated ground overgrown with heath [greater degree

More, *a.* greater—*compar. ad.* in or to a

No'menclator, *s.* one who calls persons or things by their proper names [bulary

Nomencla'ture, *s.* the act of naming, a voca-

Oar, *s.* an instrument to row with

Hoar, *a.* gray with age; white with frost

O'bit, *s.* funeral obsequies

Ho'bit, *s.* a small mortar

Occupat'ion, *s.* employment; business

Aucupat'ion, *s.* fowling; bird-catching

Odd, *a.* singular, unaccountable

Hod, *s.* a portable lime-trough

Old, *a.* aged; past the middle of life

Hold, *s.* grasp, seizure, support

Ooze, *s.* soft flow; the liquor of a tanner's vat; soft mud

Whose, *possessive case of who and which*

Ope, *v. a.* to open

Hope, *s.* the encouragement given to desire; the pleasing expectation that its object will be attained

Or'acle, *s.* one famed for wisdom

Au'ricle, *s.* the external ear

O'ral, *a.* delivered by word of mouth

Ho'ral, *a.* pertaining to the hour

Au'ral, *a.* pertaining to the air

Or'ery, *s.* a machine for representing the motions and phases of the planets

Ho'rary, *a.* relating to the hours

Ot'ter, *s.* an amphibious quadruped

Ho'tter, *compar. a.* more hot

Pal'ate, *s.* the organ of taste

Pal'ette, *s.* the board for a painter's colours

Par'el, *s.* a frame for fastening the yards to the mast, to raise or lower them

Par'ol, *a.* delivered by word of mouth

Pas'tor, *s.* a shepherd, a clergyman

Fas'ture, *s.* ground on which cattle feed; food

Pat'ience, *s.* an abstention from complaint of what one suffers [der disease

Pat'ients, *s. pl.* of *patient*, one suffering un-

Pat'ine, *s.* the cover of a chalice

Pat'ten, *s.* a woman's shoe of wood to keep her out of the dirt

Plain'tiff, *s.* one that commences a law-suit

Plain'tive, *a.* expressive of sorrow

Pole, *s.* a long staff; a point of the earth's axis; a measure of five yards and a half

Poll, *s.* the head; a list of voters

Pore, *s.* a spiracle of the skin—*v. n.* to look

Poor, *a.* indigent [intently

Pop'lar, *s.* a kind of tree

Pop'ular, *a.* suitable or pleasing to the people

Pour, *v. a.* to emit, let out

Power, *s.* authority, influence

Pre'cedent, *s.* a rule for future times [others

Pre'sident, *s.* one placed with authority over

Pre'sence, *s.* the state of being present

Pre'sents, *s. pl.* of *present*, something presented by another

Prin'ciple, *s.* fundamental truth, motive, tenet

Prin'cipal, *s.* a capital sum placed out at interest

Projec'tor, *s.* one who forms schemes

Projec'ture, *s.* a jutting-out, projection

Prunel'la, *s.* preparation of purified nitre

Prun'lo, *s.* a kind of stuff for clergymen's gowns

Puf'fin, *s.* a sort of water-fowl

Puf'fing, *s.* extravagant praise

Rud'ical, *a.* primitive, original

Rad'icle, *s.* that part of the seed of a plant which becomes a root

Rav'en, *v. a.* to devour with voracity

Rav'in, *s.* plunder, rapaciousness

Re'gimen, *s.* regulation of diet [colonel

Re'giment, *s.* a body of soldiers under one

Rel'ic, *s.* any thing kept with a kind of religious veneration, in remembrance of another

Ref'lect, *s.* a widow

Rheum, *s.* thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth

Room, *s.* an apartment

Room'y, *a.* spacious, wide, large

Rheum'y, *a.* full of sharp moisture

Rouse, *v. a.* to wake from rest, to excite to thought or action

Rows, *pl.* of *row*, a turbulent confusion

Scope, *s.* intention, drift, space

Scoop, *s.* a kind of large ladle

Sen'try, *s.* a watch, a sentine

Cent'ury, *s.* a hundred years

Serge, *s.* a kind of cloth

Surge, *s.* a swelling wave

Ship'ping, *s.* vessels of navigation

Ship'pen, *s.* a cowhouse, a stable

Sloop, *s.* a small one-masted vessel

Slope, *s.* a declivity

Slough, *s.* a deep miry place

Slow, *a.* tedious, tardy, dull

Soap, *s.* a substance used in washing

Soup, *s.* a strong decoction of meat

Sole, *s.* a kind of sea-fish; the bottom of the Soul, *s.* the immortal spirit [foot

Sor'rel, *s.* a plant resembling dock, but having an acid taste

Sor'el, *a.* inclining to a red colour

KEY.—IT IS EQUALLY THE SAME TO ME WHETHER YOU RIDE OR WALK TO TOWN.

KEY.—IT IS THE SAME TO ME WHETHER YOU RIDE OR WALK TO TOWN.



## English Verbal Distinctions.

53

Stoop, *v. n.* to bend down or forward; to yield, condescend, descend  
 Stupe, *v. a.* to foment

Stud, *s.* an ornamental nail; a collection of  
 Stood, *pret.* of stand [horses]

Snifer, *s.* a petitioner, wooer

Suture, *s.* a closure by sewing; an union of bones by means of dentiform margins

Surplice, *s.* the white vest of the officiating clergy

Surplus, *s.* something more than suffices

Sord, *s.* turf, grassy ground

Sword, *s.* a kind of weapon of war

Tan'nin, *s.* the vegetable material used in tanning

Tan'ning, *s.* the process of preparing hides and skins by means of certain vegetable matter

Tomb, *s.* a monument for the dead

Tome, *s.* a volume, a book

Track, *s.* a road, a beaten path

Tract, *s.* a region, a quantity of land

Troop, *s.* a company, a small body of cavalry

Trope, *s.* the change of a word from its original signification

Weigh, *v. a.* to try the weight of; equal in weight

Whey, *s.* the thin or serous part of milk

Weight, *s.* quantity measured by the balance; gravity; importance

Wait, *s.* ambush

Wen, *s.* a fleshy excrescence

When, *ad.* at what time

Wet, *a.* humid, having moisture adhering

Whet, *v. a.* to sharpen, make keen

What, *rel. pr.* that which, something indefinite

Wot, *v. n.* to know, to be aware

Which, *rel. pr.* applied to things

Whitch, *s.* a woman given to unlawful arts

While, *s.* time, space of time

Wile, *s.* a trick, an antic; a stratagem

Whin, *s.* gorse, furze [queror at play  
 in, *v. a.* to gain by conquest; to be con-

Whine, *s.* plaintive noise

Wine, *s.* the fermented juice of the grape

Whist, *s.* a game at cards

Wist, *pret.* of wis, to know

Whit, *s.* a point, a jot, a little

Wit, *s.* quickness of fancy

White, *a.* snowy, pale; pure, unblemished

Wight, *s.* a person, a being

Whither, *ad.* to what place, to which place

With'er, *v. n.* to fade, dry up, pine away

Holme, *s.* the hlex, or evergreen oak

Home, *s.* one's own house, or place of constant residence

Wig, *s.* a cap of false hair

Wing, *s.* one of a political party so named

World, *s.* the terraqueous globe

Whirled, *pret.* of whirl, to turn round

## PART III.

## Words spelt alike, but differently pronounced.

An-gust, *s.* the name of the eighth month  
 Au-gust', *a.* grand, magnificent royal

Buf'-fet, *s.* a blow with the fist

Buf'-fet', *s.* a kind of cupboard

Clough (klof), *s.* an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight

Clough (klon), *s.* a sort of sluice for letting out the water of a pond, &c.

Com'-pact, *s.* an agreement

Com'-pact', *a.* jointed close together

Com'-press, *s.* a bolster of soft linen

Com'-press', *v. a.* to force into a small compass

Con'-jure, *v. a.* to enjoin solemnly [main

Con'-jure (kun'-jur), *v. n.* to practise legerde-

Con'-sole, *s.* a member in architecture projecting as a bracket

Con-so'le, *v. a.* to cheer

Cor'-o-nal, *s.* a crown, a garland

Co-ro'-nal, *a.* pertaining to the top of the head

Com'-et, *s.* a species of star with a long train or tail of lights

Co-met', *s.* a game at cards

Courtesy (kur'-te-se), *s.* favour; polished complaisance [by females

Courtesy (kur'-se), *s.* the reverence made

Cruise (kruze), *s.* a voyage in search of an

Cruise (kruce), *s.* a small cup [enemy's ship

Des'-ert, *s.* a wild, an uninhabited place

De-serve, *v. a.* to leave when one's assistance is wanted

En'-trance, *s.* the act of entering

En-tran'-ce, *v. a.* to put into an ecstasy

Gal'-lant, *a.* brave, noble

Gal'-lant', *a.* inclined to courtship

Gimp (gimp), *s.* a kind of silk twist or lace trimming

Gimp (jimp), *v. a.* to jag, to denticulate

In'-cense, *s.* a rich perfume exhahed by fire

In-cen'-se, *v. a.* to inflame with anger

Live (liv), *v. n.* to be in a state of animation; to pass life

Live (lire), *a.* quick, active

Lease (leace), *v. a.* to let by lease

Lease (leaz), *v. n.* to glean

Mh'-ute (mh'-nit), *s.* the sixtieth part of an

Mhute (mi-nu'te) *a.* small, slender [hour

Minutely (mi-nu'te-le), *ad.* exactly [minute

Minutely (mi-nu'te-le), *a.* happening every

No'-ta-ble, *a.* remarkable

No't-a-ble, *a.* skilled in domestic affairs

No't-a-bly, *ad.* remarkably

No't-a-bly, *ad.* with good management

Ob'-ject, *s.* something presented to the senses

Ob-ject', *v. a.* to present in opposition

EX.—SHE WAS VERY CHARITABLE, AND USED TO GIVE COALS TO THE POOR GRATIS.

KEY.—SHE WAS VERY CHARITABLE, AND USED TO GIVE COALS TO THE POOR.

KEY.—THIS AFFAIR IS OF NO CONSEQUENCE TO ANY ONE.



## English Verbal Distinctions.

Ordinary (or'-de-nar-re), *s.* the established judge of an ecclesiastical court  
 Ordinary (ord'-na-re), *s.* a place of eating at a certain fixed price

Pas'-ty, *s.* a sort of pie made without a dish  
 Pa'-sty, *a.* like paste, doughy

Pendant (pen'-dant), *s.* a jewel hanging in  
 Pendant (pen'-nant), *s.* a streamer [the ear]

Poesy (po'-e-se), *s.* the art of writing poems; poetry

Poesy (po'-ze), *s.* a motto engraved on a ring

Prol'-ate, *a.* extended beyond an exact circle

Pro-la'te, *v. a.* to pronounce, utter

Provost (prov'-vust), *s.* the head of certain corporations [army]

Provost (pro-vo'), *s.* the executioner of an

Put (pút), *v. a.* to place; to reposit

Put (put), *s.* a sort of game at cards

Ra'-ri-ty, *s.* uncommonness; a thing valued for its scarcity

Rar-i-ty, *s.* thinness, *the opposite of density*

Rec'-re-ate, *v. a.* to refresh, delight

Re-cre-a'te, *v. a.* to create anew

Resound (re-zound'), *v. n.* to be echoed back

Resound (re-sound'), *v. a.* to sound again

Rev'-el, *v. n.* to feast with loose and noisy merriment

Re-vel', *v. a.* to retract, draw back

Sewer (sow'-er) *s.* one that works with a needle [water]

Sewer (sew'-er or shore), a passage for foul

Slough (slo'n), *s.* a deep miry place

Slough (sluf), *s.* the cast skin of a serpent

Sough (sou), *s.* a subterraneous drain [wind]

Sough (soo), *v. n.* to whistle; *applied to the*

Su'-pine, *s.* a kind of verbal noun [indolent]

Su-pi'ne, *a.* lying with the face upwards;

Tarry (tar'-re), *v. n.* to stay

Tarry (tahr'-re), *a.* like tar

Traject (trad'-ject), *s.* a ferry [throw]

Traject (tra-ject'), *v. a.* to east through, to

Un'-dress, *s.* a loose dress

Un-dress', *v. a.* to divest of clothes

## PART IV.

*Words spellt and pronounced exactly alike, but differing widely in Signification.*

Arms, *pl. s.* all sorts of weapons of war; a state of hostility

Arms, *pl. s.* ensigns armorial

Arms, *pl. of arm*, a limb

"The Duchess of Kingston was remarkable for having a high sense of her own dignity. Being one day detained in her carriage, by the unloading of a cart of coals, in a very narrow street, she leaned with both her arms upon the door, and said to the man, 'How dare you, sirrah, stop a woman of quality in the street!' 'Woman of quality?' replied the man. 'Yes, fellow,' rejoined her grace; 'don't you see my arms upon my carriage!' 'Yes,' replied he, 'I do; and a pair of coarse arms they are!'"

Calf, *s.* the young of a cow

Calf, *s.* a blockhead

Calf, *s.* the thick part of the leg

"Harry, I cannot think," says Dick,

"What makes my ancles grow so thick."

"You do not recollect," says Harry,

"How great a calf they have to carry!"

Cause, *s.* that through which anything happens

Cause, *s.* a subject of litigation. *See Effects.*

Challenge, *v. a.* to except to, object to

Challenge, *v. a.* to invite to fight a duel

"An Irish bookseller, previously to the trial of a cause in which he was defendant, was informed by his counsel, that if there were any of the jury to whom he had any personal objections, he might legally challenge them; that is, oppose their being jurors. 'Faith, and so I will,' replied he: 'if they do not bring me off handsomely, I will challenge every man of them.'"

Corporal, *a.* material, pertaining to the body

Corporal, *s.* the lowest officer of the infantry

"A soldier in a newly-raised Irish corps observed to his comrade, that a corporal was to be dismissed the regiment. 'Faith and indeed!' replied the other: 'I hope it is the corporal so troublesome in our company.' 'What's his name?' inquired the soldier. 'Why, Corporal Punishment, honey, to be sure!'"

Crown, *s.* an ornament worn on the heads of kings, &c.

Crown, *s.* a coin of five shillings' value

Cry, *v. n.* to weep

Cry, *v. a.* to proclaim

"A judge did once his tipstaff call,

And say, 'Sir, I desire

You go forthwith and search the hall,

And send me in the crier.'

"And search, my lord, in vain I may,"

The tipstaff gravely said:

"The crier cannot cry to-day,

Because his wife is dead."

Dry, *a.* free from moisture

Dry, *a.* plain; hard, severe

"The reverend Doctors Hardy and Macknight were colleagues in the Old Church of Edinburgh. One Sunday, when it was Dr. Macknight's turn to preach, it happened that he had got drenched by a heavy shower, and was standing before the session-room fire drying his clothes, when Dr. Hardy came in, whom he requested to take his place, as he had escaped the rain. 'No, sir,' replied Hardy, 'preach yourself; you will be dry enough in the pulpit.'"

Effects', *s.* the production of operating causes

Effects', *s.* goods and chattels

"An attorney having died in low circumstances, one of his friends observed that he had left but few effects. 'That is not much to be wondered at,' said another; 'for he had but few causes.'"

End, *s.* intent, purpose

End, *s.* conclusion

"Tom prais'd his friend, who'd changed his  
 For blinding fast himself and Kate [state,  
 In union so divine.

"Wedlock's the end of life," he cried:

"Too true, alas!" said Jack, and sigh'd,—

"I will be the end of mine."

## English Verbal Distinctions.

55

Felt, *past tense of feel*Felt, *s.* stuff for making hats

"Mr. Bannister, passing by a house which had been almost consumed by fire, inquired whose it was. Being told it was a hatter's, 'Ah,' said he, 'then the loss will be *felt*.'"

General, *a.* public, extensiveGeneral, *s.* one that commands an army

"When accounts of Buonaparte's astonishing successes in Italy arrived, a young nobleman observed, that he had gained most of those advantages through the assistance of some newly-created generals. 'I know of no general he has created lately, but one,' said a gentleman present, 'and that is *General Consternation*.'"

Hastings, *s.* peas that come in earlyHastings, *s.* a sea-port town in SussexHead, *s.* that part of an animal which contains the brainHead, *s.* principal topic

"When the infamous Judge Jeffries was told that the Prince of Orange would very soon land, and it was reported that a manifesto, stating his inducements, objects, &c., was already written, 'Pray, my lord,' said a gentleman present, 'what do you think will be the *heads* of this manifesto?' '*Mine*,' replied he, 'will be one.'"

Keep, *v. a.* to retainKeep, *v. a.* to be confined to

"A drunken fellow, having sold all his goods except a feather-bed, at last made away with that, too; and, being reproved by some of his friends for his conduct, he replied, 'As I am very well, thank God, why should I *keep my bed*?'"

Left, *a.* the opposite of rightLeft, *past part. of leave*; remaining behindOn a *Left-handed Writing-Master*.

"Though Nature thee of thy right hand bereft,

*[left.]*

Right well thou writest with the hand that's

Maggot, *s.* a small grubMaggot, *s.* a whin, an odd fancy

"Swift, dining one day with a lady, complained that the leg of mutton, a dish at table, was full of maggots. 'Not half so full as *your head*, doctor,' replied the lady, drily. The dean was silent, and did not rally again during the evening."

Measure, *s.* a vessel to measure withMeasure, *s.* a mean of action; proceedingOrder, *s.* method, proper state, ruleOrder, *s.* a mandate, a commandOrder, *s.* the badge of a society distinguished by some mark of honour

"When the late illustrious Chevallier Taylor was enumerating the honours he had received from the different princes of Europe, and the orders with which he had been dignified, a gentleman remarked that he had not named the King of Prussia; adding, 'I suppose, sir, he never gave you any *order*.' You mistake, sir," replied the chevaller: 'he gave me a very *peremptory order* to quit his dominions.'"

Painter, *s.* one who paintsPainter, *s.* a rope for fastening a boat to a ship, or a wharf

"A painter was employed in painting a West Indian in the Thames, on a stage suspended under her stern. The captain, who had just got into the boat alongside, to go ashore, ordered the cabin-boy to let go the *painter* (the rope that held the boat). The boy instantly went aft, and let go the rope by which the painter's stage was held. The captain, surprised at the boy's delay, cried out, 'Confound you for a lazy dog! why don't you let go the painter?' 'He's gone, sir,' replied the boy, 'pots and all!'"

Paste, *s.* a cement made of flour and waterPaste, *s.* an artificial compound resembling precious stones

"The late John Palmer, the comedian, whose father was a bill-sticker, and who had occasionally practised in the same humble occupation himself, strutting one evening in the green-room of Drury-Lane Theatre, in a pair of glittering buckles, a gentleman present remarked, that they greatly resembled diamonds. 'Sir,' said Palmer, with warmth, 'I would have you to know, that I never wear anything but diamonds.' 'I ask your pardon,' replied the gentleman; 'I remember the time when you wore nothing but *paste*.' This produced a loud laugh, which was heightened by Parsons's joggling him on the elbow, and drily saying, 'Jack, why don't you *stick him against the wall*?'"

Promising, *a.* giving hopes of some future excellencePromising, *part.* making promises

"Of the late Earl of —, who, when young, was noted for cajoling his creditors with a future pay-day, it was observed by one of his friends, that it was a pity that fortune should neglect so *promising* a young gentleman."

Raise, *v. a.* to increase, advanceRaise, *v. a.* to obtain, procure

"A farmer, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, was once met by his landlord, who told him he had some thoughts of *raising* his rent; to which the farmer replied, 'I am very much obliged to you, sir; for indeed I cannot *raise* it myself.'"

Spirits, *s. pl.* inflammable distilled liquorsSpirits, *s. pl.* vigour or cheerfulness of mind

"Is my wife out of *spirits*?" said John, with a sigh,

As her voice of a tempest gave warning:  
'Quite out, sir, indeed,' said the maid in reply;

'For she *finished the bottle* this morn-

Strike-out, *v. a.* to effaceStrike-out, *v. a.* to bring to light

"When Woodward first acted Sir John Brute, Garrick was induced by curiosity, or perhaps jealousy, to be present. A few days afterwards they met; when Woodward asked Garrick how he liked him in the part, adding, 'I think I *struck out* some beauties in it.' 'I think,' said Garrick, 'you *struck out* All the beauties in it.'"

EX.—ALTHOUGH YOU WERE IN SUCH HASTE TO GO, I SEE YOU ARE RETURNED BACK AGAIN.

KEY.—ALTHOUGH YOU WERE IN SUCH HASTE TO GO, I SEE YOU HAVE RETURNED.

## English Verbal Distinctions.

Subject, *s.* a groundwork for reflection, deliberation, or discourse

Subject, *s.* one that lives under the dominion of another

"Daniel Purcell, the famous punster, being desired one night, in company, to make a pun extempore, asked, 'Upon what subject?' 'The king,' was the answer. 'O, sir,' replied Daniel, 'the king is not a subject.'"

Take, *v. a.* to receive

Take, *v. a.* to bear, suffer with impunity

"A porter passing near Temple Bar, with a load on his shoulder, having unintentionally jostled a man going that way, the fellow gave him a violent box on the ear; on which a gentleman that saw it exclaimed, 'Why, my friend, will you take that?'—'Take it!' replied the porter, rubbing his cheek; 'didn't you see him give it me?'"

Take in, *v. a.* to receive hospitably

Take in, *v. a.* to cheat, impose on

"Quin, upon his first going to Bath, found he was charged most exorbitantly for every thing; and, at the end of a week, complained to Nash, who had invited him thither, as the cheapest place in England for a man of taste and a *bon-vivant*. The master of the ceremonies, who loved his joke, and knew that Quin also relished a pun, replied, 'They have acted by you on truly Christian principles.' 'How so?' says Quin. 'Why,' resumed Nash, 'you were a *stranger*, and they *took you in*.'—'Ay,' rejoined Quin, 'but they have *fleece*d me instead of *clothing* me.'"

Testament, *s.* a will

Testament, *s.* the latter portion of the Holy Scriptures

"A countryman, going into the office in which the wills are kept at Doctors' Commons, and, gazing at the large volumes on the shelves, asked whether they were all *bibles*. 'No, sir,' answered one of the clerks; 'they are *testaments*.'"

Transport, *v.* to carry into banishment

Transport, *v.* to put into ecstasy

Up, *ad.* in a state of insurrection

Up, *ad.* out of bed

"During the rebellion in Scotland, the Earl of Chesterfield was in Ireland; and one morning, when it was reported that the Roman Catholics were about to rise, a gentleman ran very abruptly into his chamber. 'My lord, my lord, we are undone!' says he; 'all Ireland is expected to be *up* immediately.' 'Why, what o'clock is it?' says the earl. 'Ten, my lord,' answered the gentleman. 'Then I will get *up* myself,' says his lordship, very calmly; 'for I think every man ought to be *up* at ten o'clock.'"

Watch, *s.* a small portable machine for measuring time [detect or prevent]

Watch, *v. a.* to guard, to observe in order to

"He who a *watch* would wear two things must do:

Pocket his *watch*, and watch his *pocket* too."

## PART V.

*Words of similar Orthography, but of which the Part of Speech is changed by Change of Accent.*

Ab'sent, *a.* not present [present]  
Ab-sent', *v. a.* to withdraw, to forbear being

Ab'stract, *s.* an abridgment

Ab-tract', *v. a.* to separate

Ac'-cent, *s.* a mark to regulate pronunciation

Ac-cent', *v. a.* to pronounce or note the accents

Af'-fix, *s.* a particle united to the end of a  
Af-fix', *v. a.* to unite to the end [word]

At'-tri-bute, *s.* the thing assigned to another

At-trib'-ute, *v. a.* to assign things to others as their causes

Aug'-ment, *s.* increase

Aug-ment', *v. a.* to make bigger or more

Cem'-ent, *s.* any matter with which two bodies are made to cohere

Ce-ment', *v. a.* to unite with cement

Col'-league, *s.* one employed upon the same  
Col-lea-gue', *v. n.* to unite [business]

Col'-lect, *s.* any short prayer

Col-lect', *v. a.* to bring together

Com'-ment, *s.* an exposition

Com-men't' (upon), *v. a.* to expound

Com'-merce, *s.* traffic with foreign countries

Com-mer'-ce, *v. n.* to hold intercourse

Com'-mon-place, *a.* ordinary [heads]  
Common-place', *v. n.* to reduce to general

Com'-plot, *s.* a confederacy

Com-plot', *v. n.* to conspire

Com'-port, *s.* behaviour

Com-port', *v. a.* to behave

Com'-pound, *s.* a mass formed of many in-  
Com-pound', *v. a.* to mingle [ingredients]

Con'-cert, *s.* communication of designs

Con-cert', *v. a.* to settle by private communication

Con'-cord, *s.* harmony

Con-cord', *v. n.* to agree

Con'-crete, *s.* a body made up of different principles

Con-cre'-te, *v. n.* to coalesce into one mass

Con'-dite, *a.* conserved, candied

Con-di'te, *v. a.* to conserve

Con'-duct, *s.* management, behaviour

Con-duct', *v. a.* to lead, direct, manage

Con'-fect, *s.* a sweetmeat

Con-fect', *v. a.* to make up into sweetmeats

Con'-fine, *s.* boundary

Con-fine', *v. a.* to limit, restrain

Con'-flict, *s.* a violent opposition

Con-FLICT', *v. n.* to struggle

Con'-serve, *s.* a sweetmeat of fruit boiled with sugar

Con-ser'-ve, *v. a.* to preserve by boiling with [sugar]

EX.—TRAVELLERS ARE UNABLE TO POINT OUT THE SPOT WHERE CARTHAGE STOOD AT THIS DAY.

KEY.—TRAVELLERS ARE AT THIS DAY UNABLE TO POINT OUT THE SPOT WHERE CARTHAGE STOOD.



## English Verbal Distinctions.

57

Con'sort, *s.* the conjugal companion of either  
Con-sort', *v. n.* to associate [sex]

Con'sult, *s.* act of consulting  
Con-sult', *v. a.* to ask advice of

Con'test, *s.* dispute, debate  
Con-test', *v. a.* to dispute, controvert

Con'text, *s.* general series of a discourse  
Con-text', *v. a.* to weave together

Con'tract, *s.* a binding agreement  
Con-tract', *v. a.* to draw close together

Con'trast, *s.* opposition and dissimilitude of figures

Con'trast', *v. a.* to place in opposition

Con'verse, *s.* familiar discourse  
Con-ver'se, *v. n.* to discourse familiarly

Con'vert, *s.* a person converted from one opinion to another [good one]

Con'vert', *v. a.* to turn from a bad life to a

Con'vict, *s.* one found guilty of some offence

Con-vict', *v. a.* to prove guilty

Con'voy, *s.* attendance in order to protect

Con-voy', *v. a.* to accompany in order to protect

Coon'ter-mand, *s.* repeal of an order  
Coon-ter-mand', *v. a.* to revoke, annul

Coon'ter-march, *s.* a march back again  
Coon-ter-march', *v. n.* to march back again

Coon'ter-mine, *s.* a mine by which to find the enemy's mine [an enemy's mine]

Coun-ter-mine', *v. a.* to delve a passage into

Coon'ter-plot, *s.* an artifice opposed to an artifice [tifice]

Coon-ter-plot', *v. n.* to oppose artifice to artifice

Coon'ter-poise, *s.* equivalence of weight or power

Coon-ter-poise', *v. a.* to counterbalance

Des'cant, *s.* a discourse at large

Des-cant' (upon), *v. a.* to treat of at large

Di'gest, *s.* any materials arranged methodically

Di-gest', *v. a.* to range methodically [ally]

Dis'count, *s.* abatement for ready money

Dis-count', *v. a.* to make an abatement for prompt payment

Down'right, *a.* plain, open, undisguised

Down-right', *ad.* in plain terms

Es'cort, *s.* a company of armed men attending by way of guard or distinction [guard]

Es-cort', *v. a.* to accompany by way of safety

Es'say, *s.* an attempt, an endeavour

Es-say', *v. a.* to attempt, to try

Ex'cerpt, *a.* called, selected

Ex-cerpt', *s.* an extract, a select passage

Ex'ile, *s.* banishment, a banished man

Ex-ile', *v. a.* to banish

Ex'port, *s.* a commodity carried out in traffic

Ex-port', *v. a.* to carry out of a country

Ex'tract, *s.* an abstract; the pure parts of any substance drawn from its gross ones

Ex-tract', *v. a.* to draw out, select and abstract

Ex'terminant, *s.* intestine motion, tumult

Ex'terminant', *v. o.* to rarify by intestine motion of parts

Fo're-cast, *s.* antecedent policy or contrivance

Fore-cast', *v. a.* to provide against [ance]

Fo're-taste, *s.* anticipation

Fore-taste', *v. a.* to anticipate

Fre'quent, *a.* often occurring

Fre-quent', *v. a.* to visit often

Im'port, *s.* moment; any thing brought from abroad

Im-port', *v. a.* to bring from a foreign country

Im'press, *s.* mark made by pressure

Im-press', *v. a.* to stamp, fix deep

Im'crease, *s.* the act of becoming more or greater, or of making more or greater

In-crease', *v. a.* to make more or greater

In'lay, *s.* matter to be inserted

In-lay', *v. a.* to variegate with different bodies inserted into a ground

In'stinct, *s.* the power which determines the will of the brute creation

In-stinct', *a.* moved, animated

In'sult, *s.* an attack made with insolence

In-sult', *v. a.* to treat with insolence

In'ter-change, *s.* mutual giving and receiving

In-ter-change', *v. a.* to put each in the place of the other

In'ter-dict, *s.* a prohibitory decree

In-ter-dict', *v. a.* to forbid, prohibit

In-val'id, *a.* of no weight or efficacy

In-va-lid', *s.* one disabled by sickness or hurts

Mis-con'duct, *s.* bad behaviour, bad management

Mis-con-duct', *v. a.* to conduct improperly

O'ver-charge, *s.* too great a charge

O-ver-charge', *v. a.* to load too much

O'ver-flow, *s.* inundation, exuberance

O-ver-flow', *v. a.* to run over, to deluge

O'ver-throw, *s.* defeat, destruction

O-ver-throw', *v. a.* to defeat, demolish

Per'fume, *s.* sweet odour, fragrance [scent]

Per-fume', *v. a.* to impregnate with sweet

Per'mit, *s.* a written authority from an excise-officer for removing goods [sent]

Per-mit', *v. a.* to authorize by a formal contract

Pre'ce-dent, *s.* a rule or example to future

Pre-ce'-dent, *a.* former, going before [times]

Pre-con'tract, *s.* a previous contract

Pre-con-tract', *v. n.* to bargain beforehand

Pre'fix, *s.* a particle put before a word

Pre-fix', *v. a.* to put before

Pre'l'ude, *s.* something introductory

Pre-lu'-de, *v. a.* to serve as an introduction to

Pres'age, *s.* a prognostic

Pre-sage', *v. a.* to forebode, foretell

Pres'ent, *s.* a gift

Pre-sent', *v. a.* to give formally

Prod'uce, *s.* the thing produced [ence]

Pro-du'-ce, *v. a.* to bring forth, call into existence

Pro'ject, *s.* a scheme, a contrivance

Pro-ject', *v. a.* to form in the mind; to put out

Pro'test, *s.* a solemn declaration of opinion

Pro-test', *v. n.* to declare solemnly one's opinion or resolution

EX.—THERE IS NO PEOPLE ON EARTH THAT HAS MORE FAULTS THAN THEY.

KEY.—THERE ARE NO PEOPLE ON EARTH THAT HAVE MORE FAULTS THAN THEY.

## English Verbal Distinctions.

Reb'-el, *s.* one that opposes lawful authority  
 Re-bel', *v. n.* to oppose lawful authority  
 Rec'-ord, *s.* a register, an authentic memo-  
 Re-cord', *v. a.* to register, to celebrate [rial  
 Ref'-use, *s.* worthless remains  
 Re-fu'se, *v. a.* not to grant what is asked  
 Rep'-ri-mand', *s.* expression of disapprobation  
 Rep-ri-mand', *v. a.* to chide  
 Sep'-ul-chre, *s.* a grave, a tomb  
 Se-pul'-chre, *v. a.* to bury, entomb  
 Sub'-ject, *s.* one that lives under the domi-  
 nion of another  
 Sub-ject', *v. a.* to expose, make liable  
 Sur'-charge, *s.* a charge beyond what is just  
 Sur-char'ge, *v. a.* to overload, overcharge  
 Sur'-name, *s.* a family name  
 Sur-na'me, *v. a.* to give a family name to  
 Sur'-vey, *s.* a view, a prospect  
 Sur-vey', *v. a.* to view as examining  
 Tor'-ment, *s.* any thing that gives pain  
 Tor-ment', *v. a.* to put to pain  
 Trans'-fer, *s.* the act of transferring  
 Trans-fer', *v. a.* to assign  
 Trans'-port, *s.* a vessel for conveying sol-  
 diers by sea; rapture  
 Trans-port', *v. a.* to carry over sea as a fe-  
 lon; to put into ecstasy  
 Trav'-erse, *a.* lying across  
 Tra-ver'se, *ad.* crosswise  
 Un'-der-hand, *a.* clandestine  
 Un-der-hand', *ad.* clandestinely  
 Un'-der-rate, *s.* a price below the value  
 Un-der-ra'te, *v. a.* to rate too low  
 Up'-right, *a.* perpendicularly erect; honest  
 Up-right', *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon  
 Up'-roar, *v. a.* to throw into confusion  
 Up-roar', *s.* tumult, disturbance

## PART VI.

*Words accented on the same Sylla-  
 ble, but whose Orthography or Pro-  
 nunciation, or both, are changed  
 by a Change of the Part of Speech.*

Abuse (a-bu'ce), *s.* ill-use  
 Abuse (a-bu'ze), *v. a.* to injure by use  
 Advice (ad-vi'ce), *s.* direction in the choice  
 of good [of good  
 Advise (ad-vi'ze), *v. a.* to direct in the choice  
 Bath (*th* sharp), *s.* a convenience for bathing  
 Bathe (*th* flat), *v. n.* to immerse one's self  
 in water  
 Behoof', *s.* advantage  
 Behoo've, *v. imp.* to be fit or meet for  
 Belief, a persuasion of the truth, or  
 assent of the mind.  
 Belie've, *v.* to credit; to have reliance on.  
 Breath (*th* sharp), *s.* the air drawn in and  
 ejected by the lungs  
 Breathe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to draw in and eject  
 air by the lungs  
 Cleatrice (silk'-a-tris), *s.* a scar  
 Cleatrize (silk'-a-trize), *v. a.* to heal, skin over

Close (kloce), *a.* shut fast  
 Close (kloze), *v. a.* to put together  
 Cloth (*th* sharp), *s.* any thing for dress or  
 covering manufactured in the loom  
 Clothe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to invest with clothes  
 Confuse (kon-fu'ce), *a.* confounded  
 Confuse (kon-fu'ze), *v. a.* to confound  
 Cowardice (kow'-ur-dis), *s.* want of courage  
 Cowardize (kow'-ur-dize), *v. a.* to render  
 cowardly  
 Diffuse (dif-fu'ce), *a.* widely spread, copious  
 Diffuse (dif-fu'ze), *v. a.* to pour out, scatter  
 Disuse (dis-u'ce), *s.* cessation of use or custom  
 Disuse (disu'ze), *v. a.* to cease to make use of  
 Effuse (ef-fu'ce), *a.* dissipated, extravagant  
 Effuse (ef-fu'ze), *v. a.* to pour out  
 Excuse (eks-ku'ce), *s.* plea offered in exte-  
 nuation  
 Excuse (eks-ku'ze), *v. a.* to extenuate by  
 apology  
 Glass, *s.* a transparent substance for windows  
 Glaze, *v. a.* to cover with glass  
 Grease (greace), *s.* the softest part of the fat  
 Grease (greaze), *v. a.* to smear with grease  
 Grass, *s.* the common herbage of fields  
 Graze, *v. n.* to feed on grass  
 House (howce), *s.* human abode; any abode  
 House (howze), *v. a.* to shelter, harbour  
 Loath (*th* sharp), *a.* unwilling  
 Loathe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to see with aversion  
 Loose (looce), *a.* unbound, untied [gagc  
 Loose (looze), *v. a.* to unbind, untie, disen-  
 Louse (lowce), *s.* a wingless insect, better  
 known than respected  
 Louse (lowze), *v. a.* to free from lice  
 Misuse (mis-u'ce), *s.* misapplication  
 Misuse (mis-i'ze), *v. a.* to treat improperly  
 Mouse (mowce), *s.* a small quadruped  
 Mouse (mowze), *v. n.* to catch mice  
 Mouth (*th* sharp), *s.* the aperture at which  
 food is taken  
 Mouth (*th* flat), *v. a.* to utter with a voice  
 affectedly big  
 Prophecy (prof'-e-se), *s.* a prediction  
 Prophecy (prof'-e-si), *v. a.* to predict  
 Reproof', *s.* blame to the face  
 Reprove', *v. a.* to blame, censure  
 Sheath (*th* sharp), *s.* a case, a scabbard  
 Sheathe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to inclose in a sheath  
 Smooth, *a.* the opposite of rough  
 Smooth (*th* in both flat), *v. a.* to make smooth  
 Thief, *s.* one who steals  
 Thieve', *v. n.* to practise stealing  
 Use (uce), *s.* act of using, qualities that make  
 a thing proper for any purpose  
 Use (uze), *v. a.* to employ for any purpose  
 Wife, *s.* a woman that has a husband  
 Wive, *v. n.* to take a wife  
 Wreath (*th* sharp), *s.* a chaplet  
 Wreath (*th* flat), *v. a.* to curl, entwine

EX.—I HAD NO SOONER SET DOWN BUT HE TOLD ME THE WHOLE STORY.

KEY.—I HAD NO SOONER SAT DOWN "AN HE TOLD ME THE WHOLE STORY."

# PROVERBS, TERMS, AND PHRASES, In the Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

## LATIN.

AB alio expectes, alteri quod feceris.

Expect from one person that which you have done to another

Ab inconvenienti. From the inconvenience

Ab initio. From the beginning

Ab ovo usque ad mala. From the beginning to the end of the entertainment

Abundat dulcibus vitis. He abounds with pleasant thoughts

Ab uno disce omnes. From a single instance you may infer the whole

Acerrima proximorum odia. The hatred of the nearest relations is the most bitter

Acribus initis, incurioso fine. Alert in the beginning, negligent in the end

Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea. Guilt springs not from the act done, but from the mind of the agent

Ad captandum vulgus. To catch the rabble

Adeo inteneris consuescere multum est. Such are the advantages of early instruction

Adhuc sub iudice lis est. The affair is not decided

Ad infinitum. To infinity [yet decided]

Ad Græcas kalendas. Never

Adolescentem verecundum esse decet. A young man ought to be modest

Ad referendum. To be further considered

Adscriptus glebæ. Attached to the soil

Ad valorem. In proportion to the value

Ægrescit medendo. The remedy is worse than the disease

Æquo animo. With an equal mind

A fortiori. With stronger reason

Alias. Otherwise; as Owens *alias* Evans

Aliibi. Elsewhere

Alieni appetens, sui profusus. Covetous of other men's property, prodigal of his own

Alma mater. A benign mother; applied generally to the University

Ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces. To scatter ambiguous rumours among the mob

Amens et thoro. Divorced from bed & board

Amicus certus in re incerti cernitur. A real friend is discovered in a trying case

Amor patriæ. The love of our country

Anglice. In English

Anguis in herba. A snake in the grass

Animum rege, qui nisi parcat imperat. Govern your mind, which, unless it obeys, will command

An nescis longas regibus esse manus? Do you not know that kings have long hands?

Anno Domini (A. D.) In the year of our Lord [world]

Anno Mundi (A. M.) In the year of the world

Aunus Mirabilis. The year of wonders.—A poem of Dryden's, so called in commemoration of the destructive fire of London

Antiqua homo virtute ac fide. A man of ancient virtue and fidelity

A posteriori. From the effect to the cause

A priori. From the cause to the effect

Arbiter elegantiarum. Master of the ceremonies

Arca imperii. State secrets [monies]

Argumentum ad hominem. An argument to the man

Argumentum baculum. Club law

Ars est celare artem. The perfection of art is to conceal art

Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum. Set a beggar on horseback, and he'll ride to the devil

Audendo magnus tegitur timor. Fear is often concealed under a show of daring

Audentes fortuna juvat. A faint heart never won a fair lady

Audi alteram partem. Hear the other party

Aura popularis. The gale of popular favour

Auri sacra fames. The accursed appetite for gold [Caesar or nobody]

Aut Caesar aut nullus. He will either be a victor or nobody

A vinculo matrimonii. From the bond or tie of marriage

BELLUM internecivum. A war of mutual extermination

Boni fide. In good faith; in reality

Bonus nocet, quisquis pepercerit malis. He injures the good who spares the bad

Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio. I labour to be concise, and I become obscure

Brutum fulmen. A harmless thunderbolt

CÆCUS iter monstrare vult. A blind man wishes to show the road

Cacoëthes. An evil custom. Thus, cacoëthes loquendi—scribendi, A rage for talking—scribbling

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. The traveller with an empty purse may sing before the footpad

Caput mortuum. The worthless remains

Causa latet, vis est notissima. The cause is concealed, the effect is notorious

Caveat actor—caveat emptor. Let the doer—let the buyer beware [quæce]

Cedant arma togæ. Let arms yield to eloquence

Cede Deo. Submit to Providence

Certiorari. To be made more certain

Cito maturum, cito putrum. Soon ripe, soon rotten

Comes jucundus In via pro vehiculo est. An agreeable companion upon the road is as good as a coach

Communia propriè dicere. To express common things with propriety

Commune bonum. A common good

Communibus annis. One year with another

Compes mentis. A man of sane mind

Concordia discors. A jarring concord

Contra bonos mores. Against good morals

Contra stimulum calcas. You kick against a spur [King]

Caram Domino Rege. Before our Lord the King

Corpus delicti. The body of the crime

Corruptio optimi pessima. The abuse of the best thing is the worst

Credat Judæus Apella. Let the circumcised Jew believe that

Crescit amor nimmi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit. The love of self increases with the self

Crimen hære majestatis. High treason

Cucullus non facit monachum. It is not the cowl that makes the friar

EX.—YOU AND ME WILL ENDEAVOUR TO OVERTAKE JOHN AND THEY THREE OTHERS.

KEY.—YOU AND I WILL ENDEAVOUR TO OVERTAKE JOHN AND THE THREE OTHERS.



## Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Cui bono? Cui malo? To what good—to what evil, will it tend?

Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent. Light griefs are loquacious; deep sorrow has no tongue

Currente calamo. With a running pen  
Custos rotulorum. The keeper of the rolls and records [is not to the swift]

Curus [or, cursus] non est levis. The race  
DA locum melioribus. Give place to your betters

Damnatio quod non intelligunt. They condemn what they do not understand  
Data. Things given or granted

Decipimur specie recti. We are deceived by fair appearances [the law]

De facto—de jure. From the fact—from  
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Fear is the indication of a degenerate mind

Delectando pariterque monendo. By imparting at once pleasure and instruction  
Delenda est Carthago. Carthage must be destroyed.—(The words of Cato)

De mortuis nil nisi bonum. Let nothing be said of the dead but what is favourable  
Deo favente—juvante—volente. With God's favour—help—will

Desideratum. A thing desired [right time]

Desipere in loco. To play the fool at the  
Desunt cætera. The remainder is wanting  
Detur digniori. Let it be given to the more worthy [of God]

Deo volente (D.V.) With the permission  
Deus nobis hæc otia fecit. God has given us this leisure

Dies faustus—inaustus. A lucky—an unlucky day  
Dienæ penates. Household gods [lucky day]

Dijecta membra poetæ. The scattered remains of the poet

Discite iustitiam moniti, et non temnere divos. Be admonished to learn justice and reverence for the gods

Divide et impera. Divide and govern

Domus et placens uxor. Thy house and pleasing wife

Dulce est decorum est pro patriâ mori. It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country [aloud]

Dum tacent clamant. Their silence speaks

Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt. Fools are ever in extremes

Dum vivimus, vivamus. Let us live while  
Durante vitâ. During life [we live]

EA sub oculis posita negligimus: proximorum incariosi, longinqua sectamur. We neglect the things under our noses, and, regardless of what is within our reach, pursue what is remote

Ece homo. Behold the man

E flammâ cibum petere. To obtain a livelihood by desperate means

Eripuit fulmen cælo, mox sceptrâ tyrannus. He first snatched the thunderbolt from Jove, and then the sceptre from kings. (Thurgot's motto for Dr. Franklin)

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. There is a medium in all things, and there are certain limits, on either side of which rectitude cannot exist

Esto perpetua. Be thou perpetual

Esuriens leoni ex ore exulperare prædam. To tear the prey from the mouth of a hungry lion

Et sic de similibus, de cæteris. And so of the like—of the rest

Ex cathedrâ. From the chair

Excerpta. Extracts [milted]

Ex concessio. From what has been added

Ex curiâ. Out of court [way of example]

Exempli gratiâ (E.g., and Ex gr.) By

Ex facto jus oritur. The law arises out of the fact [thing]

Ex nihilo nihil fit. Nothing produces nothing

Ex officio. By virtue of his office

Ex parte. On one part

Ex pede Herculeum. Judge of the size of the statue of Hercules by the foot

Experientia stultus docet. Experience makes fools wise

Experimentum crucis. A decisive experiment

Experto crede. Believe an experienced man

Expertus metuit. The man of experience dreads it

Ex tempore. Out of hand—without study

EXCERPTA. Extracts

EXEMPLI GRATIÂ. By way of example

EX FACTO JUS ORITUR. The law arises out of the fact

EX NIHILO NIHILO FIT. Nothing produces nothing

EX OFFICIO. By virtue of his office

EX PARTE. On one part

EX PEDE HERCULEUM. Judge of the size of the statue of Hercules by the foot

EXPERIENTIA STULTUS DOCET. Experience makes fools wise

EXPERIMENTUM CRUCIS. A decisive experiment

EXPERTO CREDE. Believe an experienced man

EXPERTUS METUIT. The man of experience dreads it

EX TEMPORE. Out of hand—without study

FACETIARUM apud præpotentes in longum memoria est. The powerful hold in long remembrance an ill-timed pleasantry [those whom it stains]

Facinus quos inquinat æquat. Guilt levels

Fac simile. Do the like: an engraved resemblance of hand-writing

Fæx populi. The dregs of the people

Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbrâ. Vice deceives under the shape and shadow of virtue [strength in her progress]

Fama vires acquirit eundo. Fame acquires

Fas est et ab hoste doceri. It is allowable to derive instruction even from an enemy

Felices ter et amplius quos irrupta tenet copula. Thrice happy they who are bound together by indissoluble ties

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. He is happy who can learn prudence from the dangers of others

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas. Happy is the man who is able to understand the causes of things

Felo de se. A suicide

Feræ naturæ. Animals of a wild nature

Fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt. Men readily believe what they wish to be true

Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall

Filius nullius. The son of nobody; a bastard

Flagrante bello. During hostilities

Forcundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Whom has not the inspiring bowl made eloquent? [bold]

Fortes fortuna juvat. Fortune favours the

Fortuna multis dat nihil, nulli satis. To many fortune gives too much, to nobody enough [consume food]

Fruges consumere nati. Men born only to eat

Enit ilium. Troy was, but is no more

GENUS irritabile vatum. The irritable tribe of poets

Gloria quanta libet quid erit, si sola gloria est. Praise without profit, puts little in the pocket

Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens. Out of breath to no purpose, and very busy about nothing

Gratum est quod patriæ civem populoque dedisti. It is agreeable to have given a citizen to the country and the state

Grave virus munditias pepulit. The virulent poison has corroded the healthy part

Gravis ira regum semper. The anger of kings is always terrible

## Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

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Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi sed sape cadendo. The drop hollows the stone, not by the force, but the frequency of its fall

HÆREDIS fletus sub personâ risus est. The weeping of an heir is laughter under a mask

Hand facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi. They will not easily rise in the world, whose talents are depressed by poverty

Hand passibus æquis. With unequal steps  
Ilen! quam difficile est crimen non proleare vultu! How difficult a matter it is not to betray guilt by the countenance!

Hic est, antnusquam, quol querimus. Here, or no where, is the object of our search

Hic muris atheniens esto, nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. Let this be thy braven wall of defence, to be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation

Hic patet ingeniis campis. Here is a field  
Hinc ille lachrymæ. Hence proceed these  
Hoc age. Do this

Hominis errare, insipientis vero in errore perseverare. Any man may err, but a fool only will persevere in error

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. I am a man, and deem nothing which relates to a man foreign to my feelings

Honestâ quædam scelera successus facit. Success makes some sorts of wickedness appear honourable

Honos alit artes. Honour fosters the arts  
Hortus siccus. A collection of the leaves of plants in a dried state

IDEM sonans. Sounding alike  
Id est (i. e.) That is

Id genus omne. All persons of that designation  
Ignis fatuus. A foolish fire; the meteor or electrical phenomenon called "Will-o'-the-wisp"

Ignoti nulla cupido. No desire is felt of a  
Illa dolet vire quæ sine teste dolet. Her grief, who grieves unseen, is sincere

Ille crucem sceleris pretium, hic diadema. One man is crucified for a crime which raises another to a throne

Ille potens sul lactusque degit, cui licet in diem dixisse, *Vixit*. That man lives happily, and in full control over himself, who from day to day can say, *I have lived*

Imitatores, servum pecis! Ye imitators, a servile herd!

Imperium, flagitio acqulsitum, nemo unquam bonis artibus exercent. The power criminally acquired is never beneficially exercised

Imperium in imperio. A government within  
Imprimatur. Let it be printed

Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est. To the wicked the virtues of other men are always an object of terror

Impromptu. Without study  
Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim. In attempting to avoid a lesser, he falls into a greater evil

Incoctum generoso pectus honesto. A mind imbued with generous and honourable qualities

In commendam. In trust or recommendation  
Index expurgatorius. A purifying index  
Indocti discant, et audent meminisse perit. Let the unskilful learn, and the learned improve their recollection

In esse; in posse. In being; possible. (Logical expressions)

Inest sua gratia parvis. Little things have their own peculiar grace

In formâ pauperis. In the form of a poor man

In foro conscientie. Before the tribunal  
Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero. I prefer the most disadvantageous peace to the justest war. (The favourite maxim of Fox)

Ingenio stat sine morte decus. The honours of genius are eternal

Innuendo. An oblique hint or insinuation  
In propria personâ. In person

In puris naturalibus. Stark naked  
In re. In the matter of

Insanus omnis furere credit cæteros. Every madman believes that all other persons are mad

Instar omnium. One example may suffice  
Inter nos. Between ourselves

In terrorem. In terror.  
In transitu. In passing

Intuta quæ indecora. Those things which are disgraceful are unsafe

Invidiam placare paras virtute relicta. To shun detraction would you fly from virtue  
In vino veritas. There is truth in wine

Invita Minerva. Without the aid of genius  
Ipse dixit. He himself said it: dogmatism  
Ipso facto—jure. In the fact itself—by the law itself

Iras et verba locant. They hire out their passions and their words. (Spoken of lawyers)

Iter pigrorum quasi sepes spinarum. The way of the sluggard is as a hedge of thorns

JACTA est alea. The die is cast  
Jactitatio. Boasting; also, in law, jactitation of marriage, &c.

Januis clausis. With shut doors

Jucundi acti labores. Past labours are pleasant  
Juxta damnator cum nocens absolvitur. Guilt attaches to a judge when the guilty are suffered to escape

Jure divino—humano. By divine—by human law  
Jus civile—gentium. The civil law—the law of nations

Justitiæ partes sunt non violare homines; veremundie non offendere. Justice consists in doing men no injury; decency in giving them no offence

Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum. It is the fault of youth that it cannot govern its own violence

LABITUR et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. The river runs now, and will continue to run through every succeeding age

Labor omnia vincit. Labour conquers every thing

Laborum dulces homines. The sweet solace  
Læus sum laudari a te viro laudato. It gives me pleasure to be praised by you, the object of so much praise

Lapsus lingue. A slip of the tongue  
Latet anguis in herbâ. There is a snake in the grass

Latitat. He lurks; summons, by which the defendant is *feigned* to be concealed

Laudator temporis arth. A praiser of past times

Laudibus arguitur viti vnosus. A drunkard is discovered by the praises he bestows on wine

Leve fit quod bene fertur onus. That load which is cheerfully borne becomes pleasant

EX.—THE MOR NEXT ATTACKED THE DUKE'S HOUSE, WHO THEY ASSASSINATED.

KEY.—THE MOR NEXT ATTACKED THE HOUSE OF THE DUKE, WHOM THEY ASSASSINATED.

## Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Lex non scripta—scripta. The common—the statute law [the law of the land]  
Lex talionis—terræ. The law of retaliation—  
Littera scripta manet. The written letter remains

Locum tenens. A deputy or substitute  
Locus criminis. The place where a crime has been committed

Locus sigilli (L.S.) The place of the seal  
Longa est injuria, longæ ambages. The injury is great, and the story long

Longum est iter per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla. Instruction by precept is tedious, by example short and effectual  
Lueri bonus odor ex quâlibet re. The smell of gain is good, whencesoever it proceeds

MAGNA CHARTA. The Great Charter.  
Magna est veritas et prævalebit. The truth is powerful, and will ultimately prevail [great name]

Magni nominis umbra. The shadow of a  
Magnum est vectigal parsimonia. Economy is itself a great income

Maledicus a maleficio non distat nisi occasione. The slanderer differs from the evil-doer only in the want of opportunity

Malè parata malè dilabuntur. Things ill-gotten are as badly expended

Malum in se—malum prohibitum. An evil in itself—a thing evil because forbidden

Mars gravior sub pace latet. A more severe war lurks under the show of peace

Materiam superabat opus. The workmanship surpassed the materials

Maximus in minimis. Very great in very trifling things [be the safest]

Medio tutissimus ibis. A medium course will

Memento mori. Remember death

Memorabilia. Things to be remembered

Mens sibi conscia recti. A mind conscious in itself of rectitude

Mens agitat molem. Mind informs the mass

Minutiae. Trifles; minute parts

Mirabile dicta. Wonderful to tell

Miseris succurrere disco. I learn to relieve the wretched

Miserum est aliorum incumbere famæ. It is a wretched thing to depend on the fame of others [offender to prison]

Mittimus. We send: a writ to commit an

Mollia tempora faulit. The favourable moments for speaking

Monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum a vitis. A monster whose vices are not counterbalanced by a single virtue

Mors omnibus communis. Death is common

Multa gemens. Groaning deeply [to all]

Mulum in parvo. Much in little

Manus Apolline dignum. An offering worthy of Apollo [cessary changes]

Mutatis mutandis. After making the necessary changes

Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur. Change the name, and the story will apply to yourself [poem without words]

Mutum est pictura poema. A picture is a

NAM vitis nemo sine nascitur. No man is born without faults [many of players]

Natio comoda est. The nation is a comfortable

Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret. You may attempt to drive away nature by violence, but she will still return

Ne cede malis. Do not yield to misfortune

Necesse est ut multos timeant, quem multi timeant. They whom many dread, must live in terror of many

Necessitas non habet leges. Necessity has no law [to know all things]

Nec scire fas est omnia. It is not permitted

Nec vixit malè qui natus moriensque fecellit. Nor has he spent his life badly, who, from the cradle to the grave, hath passed it in privacy

Nem. con. Abbreviation for *nemine contradicente*. Nem. dis. Abbreviation for *nemine dissente*. Without opposition.

The former is used in the House of Commons; the latter in the House of Peers, to express concurrence

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. No man is wise at all times

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. No man ever became incurably vicious at once

Ne plus ultra. Nothing beyond—the utmost point [the hand of a boy]

Ne puero gladium. Trust not a sword to

Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo. Apollo does not always bend his bow

Ne quid niois. Too much of one thing is good for nothing

Nescit vox missa reverti. A word once uttered can never be recalled

Ne sutor ultra crepidam. Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last

Nihil legebat quod non exciperet. He picked something out of every thing he read

Nihil tam absurdum, quod non dictum sit ab aliquo philosophorum. There is no absurdity which has not been maintained by some philosopher

Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpa. To be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation

Nil fuit unquam tam dispar sibi. Nothing was ever so unlike itself

Nisi Dominus frustra. Unless the Lord assist you, all your efforts are vain

Nisi prius. Unless before; a writ by which the sheriff is to bring a jury to Westminster Hall on a certain day, "unless before" that the Lords Justices go into his county to hold assizes

Noceat emptâ dolore voluptas. Pleasure, bought at the expense of pain, is injurious

Nolle prosequi. To be unwilling to proceed.—This is used when a plaintiff, having commenced an action, declines to proceed therein [a bishop]

Nolo episcopari. I do not wish to be made

Nomina stultorum semper parietibus hærent. He is a fool, and ever shall, who writes his name upon a wall

Non assumpsit. He did not assume.—A plea in personal actions, when the defendant denies that any promise was made

Non constat. It does not appear

Non ego ventosæ venor suitragia plebis. I do not hunt for the votes of the inconstant rabble

Non est vivere, sed valere vita. Life consists not in mere existence, but in the well-spending of our time

Non fumum ex fulgore sed ex fumo dare lucem. Not to elicit smoke from splendour, but splendour from smoke—

Non gratiis hostes. No thanks to enemies

Non nostrum tantas componere lites. It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes

Non obstante. Notwithstanding; a disprising power in patents

Non omnia possumus omnes. We cannot all of us do every thing

Non omnia possumus omnes. We cannot all of us do every thing

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Non omnia possumus omnes. We cannot all of us do every thing

Non omnia possumus omnes. We cannot all of us do every thing

EX.—RICHARD WILL WIN ALL THE MARBLES WHEN THIS GAME IS FINISHED.

KEY.—RICHARD WILL HAVE WON ALL THE MARBLES WHEN THIS GAME IS FINISHED



## Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

63

KEY.—THE OLD PAIR OF SHOES DID NOT SUIT THE NEW PAIR OF STOCKINGS.

Noscitur ex sociis. He is known by his company.  
Nota Bene (N.B.) Mark well [panions]  
Nudum pactum. A naked agreement  
Nulla venenata litera mista joco est. My paper is free from any venomous jest  
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.  
Being bound to swear to the dogmas of no master

Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia. Possessed of prudence, no protecting divinity is wanting

Nullum tempus occurrit regi. No time impedes the king

Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit. Nature and sound philosophy are ever at variance

Nunquam libertas gratior extat quam sub rege pio. Liberty is never more grateful than under a patriotic king

Nunquam non paratus. Always ready

Nusquam tuta fides. Our confidence is nowhere safe

OBITER dictum. A thing said by the way, or in passing [in dark terms]

Obscuris vera involvens. Involving truth

Obscurum per obscurius. Explaining something obscure by what is more obscure

Obsequium amicos, veritas indium parit. Obsequiousness procures friends, truth hatred

Occupet extremum scabicus. The devil take the hindmost [vided they fear]

Oderint dum metuant. Let them hate, provided they fear

Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo. I loathe and repulse the profane vulgar

Odium theologicum. A theological hatred

Omne solum fortis patria. To a brave man every soil is his country

Onus probandi. The weight of proof; the burden of proving

Operæ pretium est. It is worth while

Opinionum commenta delict dies, naturæ judicia confirmat. Time annihilates speculative opinions, but confirms the judgments of nature [the faculty]

Opprobrium medicorum. The reproach of physicians

Orator fit, poeta nascitur. Oratory may be acquired, but a poet must be born a poet

O! si sic omnia. O! that he had always done, or spoken thus [manners]

O tempora, O mores! O the times, O the times

Otlum cum dignitate—sine dignitate. Ease with—without dignity

PABULUM Acherontis. Food for the churchyard [woe bear the palm]

Palmas qui meruit ferat. Let him who has earned them

Par passim. By a similar gradation

Par nobile fratrum. (Ironically.) A noble pair of brothers

Par pari referro. I return like for like

Parva minima sui. The flattered remnant of the man or thing

Parti quo plus bibunt, eo plus sident. Ever drunk, ever dry

Partis mendacior. A greater liar than a Partisan

Particeps criminis. An accomplice

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. The mountains are in labour, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth

Parvum parva decent. Little things are suitable

Passim. Every where [able to a little man]

Pater patrie. The father of his country

Patriæ pietatis imago. An image of paternal tenderness

Pendente lite. While the suit, or contest, is depending

Per fas et nefas. Through right and wrong

Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ. A work full of hazard and danger

Permitte divi cætera. Entrust the rest to the gods

Per saltum. By a leap [the gods]

Per se. By itself

Pessimum genus inimicorum laudantes. Flatterers are the worst species of enemies

Plus apud nos vera ratio valeat quam vulgi opinio. Let sound reason weigh more with us than popular opinion

Pocula nascitur non fit. Nature, not study, must form a poet

Posse comitatus. The power of the county

Possunt quia posse videntur. They are able because they think they are so

Postulata. Things required

Potentiam cautius quam acerbis consiliis tutius haberi. Power is more safely retained by cautious than severe counsels

Præmouitus, præmunitus. Forewarned, fore-armed

Præmunire. A writ issued against individuals who hold illegal communications with the see of Rome [ance]

Primâ facie. On the first view, or appearance

Primæ viæ. The first passages: the upper part of the intestinal canal

Primum mobile. The main spring; the first impulse [ance of evil]

Principis obsta. Oppose the first appearance

Pro aris et focis. For our altars and firesides [praised and starves]

Probitas laudatur et aiget. Honesty is praised and starves

Pro bono publico. For the public good

Pro et con. For and against

Pro hac vice. For this turn

Proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem læsisset. It is in the nature of man to hate the individual he has injured

Pro re natâ. For a special business

Pro salute animæ. For the health of the soul

Prosperum et felix seculus virtus vocatur. Successful villany is called virtue

Pro tempore. For the time

Punica fides. Carthaginian faith; treachery

Puras Deus, non plenas, adspicit manus. God looks not to full, but to clean hands

QUÆ fuerant vitia mores sunt. What were once vices are now the manners of the day

Querenda pecunia primum, virtus post unum. We must first of all get money, and virtue may then follow as it best may

Quâmdiu se bene gesserit. As long as he shall conduct himself properly

Quando illum juvenimus parem? When shall we look upon him like again?

Quantum. How much

Quantum mutatus ab illo! How changed from what he once was!

Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis. Whatever precepts you give, be short

Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas sapere caveto. Take especial care what and to whom you speak of any individual

Quid dolui facient, audent cum talia fures? What will their masters not do, when low villains thus presume! [hunter]

Quid nunc? What now!—Applied to a news-Quid pro quo. What for what; fit for tat

Quid rides? Why do you laugh?

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? Who shall guard the guards themselves?

KEY.—THE PAIR OF OLD SHOES DID NOT CORRESPOND WITH THE PAIR OF NEW STOCKINGS.

## Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Quoad hoc. To this extent [tention  
 Quo animo? With what purpose, or in-  
 Quocunque trahunt fata, sequamur. Where-  
 ever the Fates direct us, let us follow  
 Quod Deus vult perire, prius demeritat.  
 Those whom God has a mind to destroy,  
 he first deprives of their senses  
 Quod erat demonstrandum. Which was  
 meant to be shown  
 Quod est in corde sobrii est in ore ebrii.  
 What soberness conceals, drunkenness  
 reveals  
 Quot homines, tot sententiæ. So many  
 men, so many opinions  
 Quo warranto? By what warrant? A writ  
 lying against the person who has usurped  
 any franchise or liberty against the king  
 RARA avis in terris, nigroque simillima  
 cygno. A rare bird in the earth, and  
 very like a black swan: a prodigy  
 Rari nantes in gurgite vasto. Swimming  
 dispersedly in "the vasty deep"  
 Ratio iustificat—suasoria. The reason which  
 justifies—persuades  
 Reductio ad absurdum. A reducing a posi-  
 tion to an absurdity. (Logical phrase)  
 Re infecta. Without attaining his end  
 Religiosus esse oportet, religiosum nefas.  
 A man should be religious, but not super-  
 stitious  
 Requiescat in pace. May he rest in peace  
 Res angusta domi. Narrow circumstances  
 Respicere finem. Look to the end [at home  
 Res publica. The commonwealth  
 Ride si sapis. Laugh if you are wise  
 Risu inepto res ineptior nulla. Nothing is  
 more contemptible than silly laughter  
 Risum teneatis, amici? Can you refrain  
 from laughter, my friends?  
 SÆPE stylum vertas. You must often  
 correct your compositions  
 Salus populi suprema est lex. The welfare  
 of the people is the supreme law  
 Salvo jure—pudore. Saving the right—  
 without offence to modesty  
 Sapiens dominabitur astris. The wise man  
 will be governed by the stars  
 Satis superque. Enough, and more  
 Satis verborum. Enough of words.—You  
 need say no more  
 Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vul-  
 gus. The doubtful multitude is divided  
 by contrary opinions  
 Scribimus indocti doctique, poemata passim.  
 Learned or unlearned, we are all scrib-  
 bling verses  
 Semper avarus eget. The covetous man is  
 Seriatim. In order [ever in want  
 Sero venientibus ossa. The last comer shall  
 have the bones  
 Serum est cavendi tempus in mediis malis.  
 The season of caution is past when we  
 are in the midst of evils  
 Sic itur ad astra. Such is the way to Im-  
 Sic passim. So every where [mortality  
 Sic transit gloria mundi. Thus the glory of  
 the world passes away [for yourselves  
 Sic vos non vobis. Thus you do not labour  
 Silent leges inter arma. Laws are silent in  
 the midst of arms  
 Simplex munificitiis. Simple and elegant  
 Sine die—invidia—odio. To an indefinite  
 time—without envy—hatred  
 Sine qua non. An indispensable condition  
 Sit tibi terra levis. May the earth lie  
 lightly on thy grave

Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.  
 They make a country a desert, and then  
 say they have given it peace [quitted  
 Solvuntur tabulae. The defendant is ac-  
 Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas. To  
 scatter deceptive rumours among the mob  
 Stat magni nominis umbra. He stands un-  
 der the shadow of a mighty name  
 Status quo ante bellum. The state in which  
 both parties were before the war  
 Stemmata quid faciunt? Of what value are  
 pedigrees?  
 Stratum super stratum. Layer above layer  
 Stultus labor est ineptiarum. It is folly to  
 hestow labour on trifles [pleasures  
 Sua enim voluptas. Every man has his own  
 Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. Gentle in  
 the manner, but vigorous in the deed  
 Sub pena. Under a penalty  
 Sub silentio. In silence  
 Suggestio falsi. The suggestion of a false-  
 Sui generis. Of its own kind [hood  
 Summum bonum. The chief good  
 Summum jus summa injuria. The rigour  
 of the law is the rigour of oppression  
 Sum quod eris, fui quod es. I am what  
 thou wilt be; I have been what thou art  
 Sunt superis sua jura. The gods have their own  
 laws [weapons he is beaten  
 Sui sibi gladio hunc jugulo. With his own  
 Suppressio veri. The suppression of truth  
 Suum cuique. Let every man have his own  
 Suis cuique mos. Every one has his particu-  
 lar habit

TABULA rasa. A smoothed tablet  
 Tædium vitæ. Weariness of life; ennui  
 Tam Martem quam Minervam. Equally by his  
 courage and genius  
 Telum imbelles sine ictu. A feeble weapon  
 thrown without effect  
 Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.  
 The times are perpetually changing, and  
 we change with the times [things  
 Tempus edax rerum. Time devours all  
 Tempus omnia revelat. Time discloses all  
 things [round in himself  
 Teres atque rotundus. A man smooth and  
 Terræ filius. A son of the earth  
 Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. I fear  
 the Greeks, even when they offer presents  
 Timidus se vocat cantum, parem sordidus.  
 The coward calls himself a cautious fel-  
 low, and the miser an economist  
 Toga virilis. The gown of manhood  
 Tolluntur in altum, ut lapsi graviore ruant.  
 They are raised high that their fall may be  
 Toties quoties. As often as [the heavier  
 Toto celo. By the whole heavens; as op-  
 posite as the poles [world's a stage  
 Totus mundus agit histrionem. "All the  
 Tradditur dies diei. One day is pressed on-  
 ward by another  
 Trila juncta in uno. Three joined in one  
 Tueri pertinaciter culpam culpa altera est.  
 To defend crime is to commit crime  
 Tuto et sine metu. Safely and fearlessly  
 Tunc tua res agitur paries, cum proximus  
 ardet. When thy neighbour's house is on  
 fire, beware of thine own

UBERRIMA fides. A full growth of con-  
 fidence; an implicit faith  
 Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. Uncer-  
 tainty destroys law [you will find bees  
 Ubi mel, ibi apes. Where honey is, there  
 Ubi supra. Where above-mentioned

## Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

65

Ultima ratio regum. The last reasoning of kings; (arms)

Ultimus regum. The last of tyrants

Unguibus et rostro. With talons and beak

Unguis in ulcere. A claw in the wound

Uni regnis virtuti. Friendly to virtue alone

Ut ameris, amabilis esto. That you may be loved, be deserving of love

Ut possidetis. As you possess, or as you

Ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet. We must act as we can when we cannot act as we wish

Ut sæpe summa ingenua in occulto latent! How often are men of the greatest genius lost in obscurity!

VACUUS cantat coram latrone viator. The traveller who has an empty purse sings before the footpad

Vade mecum. Go with me: a constant companion (usually applied to a pocket-book)

Valeat quantum valere potest. Let it prevail as far as it may

Veluti in speculum. As if in a mirror

Vendidit hic auro patriam. This man sold his country for gold

Venienti occurrere morbo. Meet the approaching disease

Venire facias. The writ for summoning a jury

Veni, vidi, vici. I came, I saw, I conquered. (Cæsar's despatch to the Roman Senate)

Veritatis simplex oratio est. The language of truth is simple

Vis inertie. A property of matter

Versus (v.) Against [traces backward]

Vestigia nulla retrorsum. There are no

Vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi. We extol the ancients, regardless of those of later date

Vice versa. The terms being exchanged

Vide ut supra. See the preceding statement

Vi et armis. By main force [prevails]

Vincit amor patriæ. The love of our country

Vitæ postscenia celant. They conceal that part of life which is passed behind the scenes

Vitam impendere vero. To stake one's life

Vitiant artus ægræ contagia mentis. When the mind is ill at ease, the body is in a certain degree affected

Vivâ voce. By or with the living or loud

Vivant Rex et Regina. May the King and

Vivat Rex. Long live the king. [Queen live]

Vivere si nequis rectè, decede peritis. If you know not how to live well, leave the society of those who do

Vivida vis animi. The lively vigour of

Viz. (videlicet.) Namely [more]

Vox et præterea nihil. A voice and nothing

Vox faucibus hæsit. The voice stuck in the throat

Vox populi, vox Dei. The voice of the people

Vultus est index animi. The countenance is the index of the mind

ZONAM perdidit. He has lost his purse

Zonam solvere. To loosen the virgin zone or cestus

## FRENCH.

A BANDON fait larron. Opportunity makes a thief

A barbe de fou on apprend à raire. Men learn to shave on the chin of a fool

Abbat. Stakes driven in the ditch of a fort to prevent storming [deserves another]

A bran jeu beau retour. One good turn

A beau se lever tard qui a bruit de se lever matin. Get a good name and you may lie abed

A bon chat bon rat. Set a thief to catch a

Abondance de bien ne nuit pas. Store is no sore

A bon demandeur bon refuseur. Inordinate demands should meet with bold denials

Aboyer à la lune. To bark at the moon

Abrenvoir de monches. A great gash in the face (in derision)

A chaque saint sa chandelle. Every parson must have his little pig

A cheval donné on ne regarde pas à la bouche. You must not look at a gift horse in the month

Acquiescer méchamment, dépenser sottement. Adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique. Farewell the carriage, farewell the shop

Adorer le veau d'or. To worship the golden calf

Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera. Help yourself, a venture affamé tout est bon. A good appetite needs no sauce

Ajustez vos blâmes. Adjust your differences

A l'abandon. At random

A la bonne heure. Well-timed; at an early

A la mode. According to the fashion

A la trogne on connaît Pivrogue. Two things a drunkard doth disclose—a crimson plaid and pimpled nose

A l'ingratitude. Unaware

A main armée. With force of arms

A méchant chien, court lien. A snappish cur must be tied short [conscience allows]

Ami jusqu'aux autels. A friend, as far as

Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. Beauty is potent, but money is omnipotent

A nouvelles affaires, nouveaux conseils. New circumstances, new counsels

A-propos. To the point

Argent comptant porte médecine. Ready money is a remedy

A rude âne rude ânier. To a desperate case

Assis entre deux selles le cul à terre. Between two stools we may come to the ground

A vieille mule frein d'or. An old mare

A vieux comptes, nouvelles disputes. Short reckonings make long friends

Avoir la langue déliée. To have one's tongue well hung

A tort et à travers. At cross purposes;

À fond. To the bottom

Aujourd'hui roi, demain rien. To-day, me; to-morrow, thee

À pis aller. At the worst

Aussi-tôt dit aussi-tôt fait. No sooner said

Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. So many men, so many minds

Autrefois acquit. Formerly acquitted

BATTRE la campagne. To beat about the bush

Beau monde. The fashionable world

Beaux esprits. Wits

Bienheureux qui peut rire en paix. Happy he who lives in peace

Boire avaler un affront. To pocket an affront

Bols tortu fait feu droit. Crooked wood makes an even fire

Bon homme, garde ta vache. Good man, mind thy cow

EX.—IF THEY HAD NOT THOUGHT THEMSELVES WISE, THEY WOULD NOT HAVE LOOKED SO FOOLISH.

KEY.—IF THEY HAD NOT DEEMED THEMSELVES WISE, THEY WOULD NOT HAVE APPEARED SO FOOLISH.



## Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Bon jour, bonne œuvre. The better day, the  
Bonne bouche. A delicate bit [better deed  
Bonnes nouvelles adoucissent le sang. Good  
news sweetens the blood

Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture  
dorée. A good name is better than a golden  
girdle [burn the candle at both ends  
Brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts. To

CANAILLE The rabble

Carte blanche. A blank sheet of paper ;  
an unconditional submission

Ce monde est plein de fous. The world  
is full of fools

Ce n'est pas être bien aise que de rire.  
Laughter is not always a proof of a mind  
at ease

Ce qui est différé n'est pas perdu. All is  
not lost that is delayed

Ce qu'on nomme libéralité, n'est souvent que  
la vanité de donner, que nous aimons  
mieux que ce que nous donnons. What  
is commonly called liberality, is frequently  
nothing more than the vanity of giving,  
which we love better than the thing given  
C'est du blé en grenier. There's corn in  
Egypt

C'est fait de lui. It is all over with him

C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas  
l'échafaud. It is the crime, not the  
scaffold, that constitutes the shame

C'est sa vache à lait. He is as good as a  
milch cow to him

C'est une autre chose. It is quite a differ-  
ent thing [clean

C'est un balai neuf. A new broom sweeps

C'est une grande folie de vouloir être sage  
tout seul. It is great folly to think of  
being wise alone

Chacun à son goût. Every one to his taste

Chacun est artisan de sa fortune. Every  
man is the architect of his own fortune

Chaque pays a sa guise. So many coun-  
tries, so many customs

Chasse-cousin. Bad wine given to drive  
away poor relations

Chacun tire de son côté. Every miller  
draws water to his mill

Chef-d'œuvre. A master-piece

Chercher une aiguille dans une boîte de  
foin. To seek a needle in a bottle of hay

Chose qui plat est à demi vendue. Pleasing  
ware is half sold [your own age

Commandez à vos valets. Make a page of

Comme il faut. As it should be

Congé d'élire. A leave to elect

Corps diplomatique. The diplomatic body

Coup de grace. The finishing stroke

Coup de main. A bold effort

Coup d'œil. A rapid glance of the eye

Coûte qui coûte. Let it cost what it may

Crier famine sur un tas de blé. To com-  
plain in the midst of plenty

Crôte de pâté vaut bien pain. A good pie  
wants no bread

Cul de sac. The bottom of a bag (ap-  
plied to the bottom of a narrow street),  
meaning "No thoroughfare."

D'ACCORD. Agreed; in tune

Dans l'art d'intéresser consiste l'art  
d'écrire. In the art of interesting con-  
sists the art of writing

Dans les petites boîtes les bons onguens.  
Short and sweet [strait or river

Débouchure. The mouth or opening of a

De galeté de cœur. Sportively

De haute lutte. By a violent struggle

Dépôt. A store or magazine

Dernier ressort. A last resource

Deshabiller un saint pour en habiller un  
autre. To rob Peter to pay Paul

Détour. A circuitous march

Dieu et mon droit. God and my right

Dieu vous garde. God bless ye

Diseur de bons mots. A sayer of good things

Dos d'âne. A shelving ridge

Double entente. A double meaning

Dorer la pilule. To gild the pill

Doux yeux. Soft glances

Droit d'aubaine. The right of escheat

Droit des gens. The law of nations

Du fort au faible. From the strong to  
the weak ; one with another

EAU bénite de cour. Court holy water—  
empty words

En barbette. Said of a battery when the  
cannon are higher than the breast-work

Enfants gâtés—trouvés. Spoiled children  
—foundlings [lorn hope

Enfants perdus. Lost children; the for-  
en lute. A vessel is said to be armed *en*

*flûte*, when it carries only the upper tier of  
guns; the lower deck being filled with store

En habiles gens. Like able men

En masse—en foule. In a body—in a crowd

En plein jour. In broad day

En revanche. In return

Entre deux vins. Half seas over

Entre nous. Between ourselves

En vieillissant on devient plus fou et plus  
sage. As we get old we become at once

more foolish and more wise

En voici d'une autre cuvee. This is of an-  
other brewing

Esprit de corps. The spirit of the whole body

Etre aux abois. To be at bay

Etre pauvre sans être libre, c'est le pire  
état ou l'homme puisse tomber. To be  
poor without being free is the worst state

into which man can fall

FACON de parler. A manner of speaking

Faire du cuir d'autrui large courroie. To  
be free of another man's purse

Faire d'une mouche un éléphant. To make  
mountains of molehills

Faire d'une pierre deux coups. To kill two  
birds with one stone

Faire maison nette. To make a clean house

Femme couverte. A married woman

Fendre un cheveu en quatre. To split a hair

Ferme ornée. A decorated farm

Fête champêtre. A rural feast

Fille de chambre. A chambermaid

Fourrer à chaque trou une cheville. To find  
a peg for every hole

Froides mains, chaudes amour. A cold  
hand shows a warm heart

GENS d'église—de guerre—de condition—  
de peu. Churchmen—military men—  
people of rank—the meaner sort of people

Gens de même famille. Birds of a feather

Goutte à goutte. Drop by drop

Grand chère et beau feu. Good cheer and  
good quarters

Grosse tête peu de sens. A great head and  
little wit

Guerre à outrance. "War to the knife's  
point." (Palafox, in the Spanish war)

HARDI comme un coq sur son fumier.  
Brave as a cock on his dunghill

EX.—JOHN MAY PROBABLY MAKE THE ATTEMPT, BUT HE CANNOT POSSIBLY EVER DO IT.

KEY.—JOHN MAY MAKE THE ATTEMPT, BUT HE CANNOT SUCCEED.

## Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

67

Hanteur. Height; haughtiness  
 Haut goût. High flavour [that evil thinks  
 Hôni soit qui mal y pense. Evil be to him  
 Hors de combat. Out of condition to fight  
 Hotel-Dieu. The house of God; the name  
 of an hospital

Il aboye à tout le monde. He snarls at  
 every body

Il a la mer à boire. He has the sea to drink;  
 he has a prodigious task to perform

Il a le diable au corps. The devil is in him

Il a plus d'heur que de science. He is  
 more lucky than wise

Il ennue à qui attend. Waiting is tedious

Il fant battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud.  
 Strike the iron whilst it is hot

Il faut être réservé même avec son meilleur  
 ami, lorsque cet ami témoigne trop de  
 curiosité pour pénétrer votre secret. It  
 is prudent to be on the reserve even with  
 your best friend, when he shows himself  
 too anxious to discover your secret [long

Il faut faire vie qui dure. Old young and old

Il lui vient du bien lorsqu'il n'a plus de dents

He gets bread when he has no teeth

Il n'a ni bouche, ni éperon. He has neither  
 wit nor courage

Il n'a pas inventé la poudre. He was not  
 the inventor of gunpowder. (*Satire*)

Il n'appartient qu'aux grands hommes  
 d'avoir de grands défauts. Great defects  
 belong only to great men

Il ne faut jamais délier un fou. One must  
 never bid defiance to a fool

Il ne faut pas manger tout son bien en un  
 jour. He who spends more than he should  
 will not have to spend when he would

Il n'est chasse que de vieux chiens. Old  
 dogs are staunch hunters

Il n'est festin que de gens écheles. Nothing  
 is like a miser's feast

Il n'est si bon cocher qui ne verse. It is a  
 good horse that never stumbles

Il n'est si grand jour qui ne vienne à vespre.

The longest day must have an end

Il n'y a point de belles prisons ni de laides  
 amours. Never seemed a prison fair, or  
 a mistress foul

Il se noierait dans un verre d'eau. A fea-  
 ther would sink him [marry than burn

Il vaut mieux se marier que de brûler. Better

Il y a des gens qui ressemblent aux vaude-  
 villes, qu'on ne chante qu'un certain  
 temps. Some men's fame resembles a po-  
 pular ballad, which, after being some time  
 chanted in the streets, is forgotten

Il y a des reproches qui louent, et des lou-  
 anges qui médisent. Some reproaches are  
 a commendation, and some praises de-  
 traction

J'AI en toujours pour principe de ne faire  
 jamais par autrui ce que je pouvois faire  
 par moi-même. I have always laid it

down as a principle never to do that by  
 another which I can do for myself

Jamais beau parler n'arrachera la langue.  
 Good words cost nothing

Jamais bon cheval ne devient rosse. True  
 blue never stains

Jamais bon coureur ne fut pris. An old  
 bird is never caught with chaff

Jeter le manche après la cognée. To ven-  
 ture the saddle after the horse

Jeu de mots—d'esprit—de théâtre. A play

on words, or pun—a witticism—a stage-  
 trick

J'y suis pour mon coût. I paid dear for it

LA beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans  
 parfum. Beauty without virtue is a  
 flower without perfume

La clef d'or ouvre toutes sortes de serrures.  
 Gold goes in at any gate except heaven's

La confiance fournit plus à la conversation  
 que l'esprit. Confidence contributes more  
 to conversation than wit or talent

La faim chasse le loup du bois. Hunger will  
 break through stone walls

La familiarité engendre le mépris. Familia-  
 rity breeds contempt [forward

L'affaires s'achemine. The business is going

La langue des femmes est leur épée, et elles  
 ne la laissent pas rouiller. The tongue  
 is the woman's sword, and she never suf-  
 fers it to rust

La maladie sans maladie. Hypochondriasis

La moquerie est souvent une indigence  
 d'esprit. Jest often indicates a want  
 of understanding

L'amour propre est le plus grand de tous  
 les flatteurs. Self-love is the greatest of  
 all flatters

Langage des halles. Billingsgate talk

La nuit tous chats sont gris. When can-  
 dles are out, all cats are gray

La patience est amère; mais le fruit en est  
 doux. Patience is bitter, but the fruit  
 of it is sweet

L'art de vaincre est celui de mépriser la  
 mort. The art of conquering is that of  
 despising death

Le vrai moyen d'être trompé, c'est de se  
 croire plus fin que les autres. The sure  
 way to be deceived is to believe ourselves  
 more cunning than the rest of the world

L'eau en vient à la bouche. That makes  
 one's mouth water

Le dessous des cartes. The under side  
 of the cards.—Il est au dessous des cartes.

He is in the secret

Le diable boiteux. The lame devil: the  
 devil on crutches, or two sticks

Le diable est aux vaches. There is the  
 devil to pay

Le grand œuvre. The philosophers' stone

Le jeu est le fils de l'avarice, et le père du  
 désespoir. Gaming is the child of avarice,  
 and the father of despair

Le monde est le livre des femmes. The  
 world is the book of women: they profit  
 more by observation than books

L'empire des lettres. The republic of letters

L'envie suit la vertu comme l'ombre suit le  
 corps. Envy is as inseparable from virtue  
 as the shadow from the body

Le plus sage est celui qui ne croit point  
 l'éternité. The wisest man is he who does  
 not think that he is so

Le roi le veut. The king wills it (the form  
 of passing a law). Le roi s'avise. The  
 king will consider (the form of refusing  
 to pass a bill). [makes men

Les affaires font les hommes. Business

Les bons comptes font les bons amis. Even  
 reckonings make long friends

Les chiens hargneux ont toujours les oreilles  
 déchirées. Bawling curs never want  
 sore ears [are low

Les raux sont basses chez lui. His finances

Les fous font des festins et les sages les

EX.—THE KING'S HEALTH WAS DRUNK WITH EVERY MARK OF ENTHUSIASM.

KEY.—THE KING'S HEALTH WAS DRUNK WITH EVERY MARK OF ENTHUSIASM.

## Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

mangent. Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them  
 Les fous font les modes, et les sages les suivent. Fools make fashions, and wise men follow them  
 Les honneurs changent les mœurs. Honours change manners  
 Les murailles ont des oreilles. Walls have ears  
 Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières. Many a little makes a mickle  
 Les plus courtes folies sont les meilleures. The shortest follies are the best  
 Les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours. No man is wise at all times  
 Les rois ont les bras longs. Kings have long arms  
 Le savoir faire. Address  
 Le savoir vivre. The knowledge of life  
 Le vin charme les soucis. Wine drowns care  
 L'homme propose et Dieu dispose. Man proposes and God disposes  
 L'une des marques de la médiocrité de l'esprit est de toujours conter. One of the marks of mediocrity of understanding is to be always telling stories

MAISON de ville. The town-house  
 Maître des hautes œuvres. A hangman  
 Maître des basses œuvres. A nightman  
 Maître d'hôtel. A house steward  
 Mal à propos. Ill-timed  
 Malheur ne vient jamais seul. Misfortunes seldom come alone  
 Manger son bled en vert. To eat the calf in the cow's belly  
 Mauvaise herbe croît toujours. Ill weeds grow apace  
 Mauvaise honte. False modesty  
 Médecin, guéris-toi toi-même. Physician, cure thyself  
 Mener quelqu'un par le nez. To lead one by the nose  
 Morte la bête mort le venin. Dead dogs don't bite  
 Mot du guet. A watchword  
 Mots d'usage. Phrases in common use  
 Muet comme un poisson. As mute as a fish  
 NE mets à ton doigt anneau trop étroit. Look before you leap  
 N'est heureux que qui le croit être. Happy he who happy thinks himself  
 Ni l'un ni l'autre. Neither the one nor the other  
 Nom de guerre. A war-name; a travelling title  
 Nul bien sans peine. No pains, no gains  
 Nuances de langage. Rhetoric

ON commence par être dupe; on finit par être fripon. They begin by being fools, and end in becoming knaves  
 On connaît l'ami au besoin. A friend is known in time of need  
 On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils. Men give nothing so liberally as their advice  
 On ne se blâme que pour être loué. Men only blame themselves for the purpose of being praised  
 On prend les hommes par les paroles et les bêtes par les cornes. Men are taken by their words, and beasts by their horns  
 Où il n'y a rien le roi perd ses drols. Where nothing is to be had the king loses his right  
 Ouvrage de longue haleine. A long-winded business  
 PAIN coupé n'a point de maître. Bread cut is every one's bread  
 Papier maché. Mashed paper

Par signe de mépris. As a token of contempt  
 Pas à pas on va bien loin. Step by step, one goes a long way  
 Pas de charge. Full gallop  
 Passe par tout. A master-key  
 Peine forte et dure. Strong and severe pain  
 Petite pluie abat grand vent. A little rain lays much dust  
 Peu de gens savent être vieux. Few persons know how to be old  
 Plus on est de fous plus on rit. More fools, more fun  
 Plus près est la chair que la chemise. I love my friends well, but myself better  
 Ponton. A temporary bridge for an army  
 Pour comble de bonheur. As the height of happiness  
 Pour qui ne les croit pas, il n'est pas de prodiges. There are no miracles to the man who does not believe in them  
 Prendre la lune avec les dents. To aim at impossibilities

QUAND la cornemuse est pleine on en chante mieux. When the belly is full, the music goes better  
 Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. Borrowers must not be choosers  
 Quand on voit la chose on la croit. Seeing is believing  
 Querelle d'Allemand. A drunken fray  
 Qui aime bien, bien châtie. He loves well who chastises well  
 Qui aime Jean, aime son chien.—Qui m'aime aime mon chien. Love me, love my dog  
 Qui a terme ne doit rien. One owes nothing till the rent becomes due  
 Qui bon l'achète bon le boit. As you brew so you must drink  
 Qui dit menteur dit larron. Show me a liar, and I'll show you a thief  
 Qui donne tôt donne deux fois. He that gives soon gives twice  
 Qui m'aime, me suive. Who loves me follow me  
 Qui n'a santé n'a rien. He that wants health, wants every thing  
 Qui trop embrasse mal étreint. Grasp all, lose all  
 Qui trop se hâte en cheminant, en bon chemin se fourvoie souvent. The more haste, the worse speed

RECULER pour mieux sauter. To go back in order to leap the better  
 Revenons à nos moutons. Let us return to our sheep.—Let us avoid digression  
 Rien ne ressemble mieux à un honnête homme, qu'un fripon. Nobody so like an honest man as an arrant knave  
 Rien n'est beau que le vrai. Nothing is beautiful but truth  
 Rire entre cuir et chair. To laugh in one's sleeve  
 Rire sous cap. To laugh in one's sleeve  
 Rôle d'équipage. A list of the crew  
 Ruse contre ruse. Diamond cut diamond  
 —trick for trick  
 Ruse de guerre. A stratagem

S'AMUSER à la montarde. To stand on trifles  
 Sang froid. Indifference; apathy  
 Savoir quelque chose sur le bout du doigt. To have a thing at one's fingers' end  
 Selon le pain il faut le couteau.—Selon la bourse gouverne la bonche. You must eat your coat according to your cloth  
 Si le ciel tombait il y aurait bien des alouettes de prises. If the sky fell we shall catch larks



## Proverbs. Terms. and Phrases

Soi-disant. Self-called

Si nous ne nous flattions pas nous-mêmes, la flatterie des autres ne nous pourroit nuire. If we did not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others would not be prejudicial to us

Souffler le chaud et le froid. To blow hot and cold

TANT mieux. So much the better—Tant pis. So much the worse

Tel brille au second rang, qui s'éclipse au premier. A man may shine in the second rank who would be eclipsed in the first

Tel maître, tel valet. Like master, like man  
Tirer le diable par la queue. To pull the devil by the tail

Tomber du grenier dans la cave. To have ups and downs [grace oneself]

Tourner casaque. To turn coat; to dis-

Tout chien qui aboie ne mord pas. Barking dogs seldom bite [wit is every body's wit]

Tout le monde est sage après coup. After-

Tout se fait par compéragé. Kissing goes by favour [by jowl]

Traiter de pair à compagnon. To go cheek  
Tuer le veau gras. To kill the fatted calf

UN bienfait n'est jamais perdu. A kindness is never lost

Un cadet de haut appétit. A sharp-set young fellow

Un chien regarde bien un évêque. A cat may look at a king [another]

Un clou chasse l'autre. One nail drives

Une fois n'est pas coutume. One act does not make a habit

Un homme cossu. A substantial man

Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire. A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him

VA où tu peux mourir où tu dois. Go where you can, and die where you ought

Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles. A hungry belly has no ears

Videttes. Sentinels on horseback

Ville prise château rendu. A city taken, a citadel yielded

Vive la bagatelle. Success to trifling

Voilà une autre chose. There's quite a different matter

Voir le dessous des cartes. To be in the secret

Vous y perdrez vos pas. You will lose your labour

## SPANISH AND ITALIAN.

A Darcaa perta il giusto pecca. *It.* Where a chest lies open, a righteous man may sin

Ad ogni uccello, suo nido è bello. *It.* Every bird thinks its own nest beautiful

A la burla dexarta quando mas agrada. *Sp.* Leave a jest when it pleases you best

Al buon vino non bisogna frasca. *It.* Good wine needs no bush

Al hombre bueno no le busquen ablengo. *Sp.* Seek not for a good man's pedigree

Al molino, ed alla sposa, sempre manca, qualche cosa. *It.* A mill and a woman are always in want of something

Al pin tristo porco vien la miglior pera. *It.* The poorest hog has the best pear

A pobreza, no hay vergüenza. *Sp.* Poverty has no shame [not be choosers]

A quien dan no escoge. *Sp.* Beggars must Asutado, e Dio Pasintero. *It.* Help yourself, and God will help you

Anto da fé. *Sp.* An act of faith; the burning of a heretic

Aviendo pregonado vino, vend vinágre. *Sp.* After having cried up their wine, they sell vinegar

BACIO di bocca spesso cuor non tocca. *It.* A kiss of the mouth often touches not the heart

Belle parole e cattivi fatti ingannano savj matli. *It.* Fair words butter no parsnips

Bella e folia vanno spesso in compagnia. *It.* Beauty and folly are frequent companions

Bisogna andar co' lupi. *It.* If you go to Rome, do as they do there

CADER dalla padella nella brace. *It.* To fall from Scylla into Charybdis

Chi è staccato di bonacie, si marita. *It.* Who is weary of a quiet life, gets himself a wife

Chi fa il conto senza l'oste. *It.* He who reckons without his host, reckons twice

Chi ha arte, per tutto ha parte. *It.* He who has an art, has every where a part

Chi ha quattrina ha anires. *It.* Money makes the mare to go

Chi non sa niente, non dubita niente. *It.* He who knows nothing, doubts nothing

Chi tace confessa. *It.* Silence is consent

Chi t'ha offeso non ti perdona mai. *It.* The man who has injured you will never forgive

Con amore. *It.* With love [yon]

Conto spesso e amicizie lunga. *It.* Short reckonings make long friends [an end]

Cosa fatta capo ha. *It.* A deed done has

DAR a dire favole. *It.* To make two bites of a cherry [high horse]

Dar in escand escenza. *It.* He rides the Di grand eloquenza picciola coscienza. *It.* Great eloquence, little conscience

Di novello tutto par bello. *It.* Novelty always appears handsome

Dios me libre de hombre de un libro. *Sp.* God deliver me from a man of one book

Donna che prende, tosto si rende. *It.* The maid that talketh yieldeth

Dono molto aspettato, e venduto, non donatto. *It.* A gift long waited for is sold, not given [After rain comes sunshine]

Dopo il callino ne vien il buon tempo. *It.*

ECHAR margaritas a puercos. *Sp.* To throw pearls before swine

Egli fa come la velpa dell'uve. *It.* He is like the fox and the grapes

E meglio cader dalle finestre che dal tetto. *It.* Of two evils choose the least

E meglio struccolar co' piedi che colla lingua. *It.* It is better one's foot make a slip than one's tongue

E meglio tarde che mai. *It.* Better late than never [grow apace]

Erba mala presto cresce. *It.* Ill weeds

E un fava in bocca al leone. *It.* That is carrying water to the ocean

## Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

EX.—HE PRESENTED A MEMORIAL VERY UNWISELY, WHERE HE BOASTED OF HIS SERVICES.

FEMME sotto se cognoit à la cotte. *It.* You may know a foolish woman by her finery  
 GICO di mano, gico villano. *It.* Practical jokes belong to the vulgar  
 Gli assenti hanno tosto. *It.* The absent are at fault  
 Grand placer, no escotar y comer. *Sp.* It is very pleasant to eat, and have nothing to pay  
 Gran pace sarrebbe in terra, se non vi fosse il mio, e il tuo. *It.* Peace would be general in the world, if there were neither mine nor thine  
 HUESPEDA hermosa mal para la bolsa. *Sp.* A handsome hostess is bad for the purse  
 Hurtar el puerco y dar los pies Dios. *Sp.* Steal a pig, and give the trotters for God's sake.  
 I FRUTTI proibiti sono i più dolci. *It.* Forbidden fruit is sweet.  
 Il buon padrone fa il buon servitore. *It.* Good masters make good servants.  
 Il remedio e peggior del male. *It.* The cure is worse than the disease  
 Il sabio muda conscio, il nescio no. *Sp.* A wise man changes his mind, a fool never  
 Il sangue del soldato fa grande il capitano. *It.* The blood of the soldier makes the glory of the general [ont the truth]  
 Il vino è una mezza corda. *It.* Wine brings  
 Il volto sciolto, gli pensieri stretti. *It.* The countenance open, the thoughts strictly confined  
 In pecto. *It.* In reserve [of an eye]  
 In un batter d'occhio. *It.* In the twinkling  
 JENER il pie in pin staffe. *It.* To have many strings to one's bow.  
 L'ABITO è una seconda natura. *It.* Habit is second nature [tunity makes a thief]  
 La comodità fa l'uomo ladro. *It.* Oppor-  
 La experiencia es madre de la ciencia. *Sp.* Experience is the mother of science  
 La fame è il miglior intingolo. *It.* Hunger is the best sauce  
 La fame non vuol leggi. *It.* Fair words do not fill an empty stomach  
 La famiglia fa disprezzamento. *It.* Familiarity breeds contempt  
 La povertà è la madre di tutti l'arti. *It.* Poverty is the mother of all arts  
 La probeza no est villezza, mas es ramo de picardia. *Sp.* Poverty is no baseness, but it is a branch of knavery  
 Lasciamo andar l'acqua allo 'ngin. *It.* We must run with the stream  
 L'au che abbagia poco morde. *It.* A barking dog does not bite  
 La verda' adelgazo pero no quiebra. *Sp.* Truth refines, but does not obscure  
 La verita è figlia del tempo. *It.* Truth is the daughter of time  
 Le buone leggi spesso nascono da cattivi costumi. *It.* Good laws often proceed from bad manners [devill rebukes sin]  
 Le reward prêche aux poevres. *Sp.* The li matti hanno bolletta di dir ciò che vogliono. *It.* Fools have liberty to say what they please  
 L'ultima che si perde è la speranza. *It.* The last thing that is lost is hope  
 MEGLIO tardi che non mai. *It.* Better late than never

Mezzo termine. *It.* A middle course  
 Miele in bocca, guarda la borsa. *It.* Honey in the mouth saves the purse  
 Mimoe profita nella sua patria. *It.* No one is a prophet in his own country  
 Mittere il cavio innangi a' buoi. *It.* To put the cart before the horse  
 NATURA lo fece, è poi ruppe la stampa. *It.* Nature formed him, and then broke the mould  
 Necios y porfiados hacen ricos a los letrados. *Sp.* Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich  
 Noce più la pace simulata, che la guerra aperta. *It.* A deceitful peace is more hurtful than open war  
 Non o oro tutto quel che lucca. *It.* All is not gold that glitters  
 Non grattate il corpo alle cicale. *It.* Do not awake a sleeping lion  
 Non giudicar la nave, stando in terra. *It.* Judge not of a ship as she lies on the stocks  
 Non is chusar coll'orso. *It.* Do not play with edged tools  
 Non sa più a che appigliarsi. *It.* He knows not which foot to stand upon  
 Non v'è rosa senza spine. *It.* There is no rose without a thorn  
 OGNI medaglia ha il suo reverso. *It.* Every medal has its reverse  
 PASSATO il pericolo, gabbato il santo. *It.* When the danger is past, the guardian saint is derided [softly goes far]  
 Passo a passo si va contour. *It.* Fair and  
 Pena e premio son l'anima del buon governo. *It.* Rewards and punishments are the basis of good government  
 Per la rosa spesso il spin, se coglie. *It.* The thorn is often plucked for the rose  
 Pietra mossa non fa muschio. *It.* A rolling stone gathers no moss [crime]  
 Povertà non è vizio. *It.* Poverty is not a  
 Puerta abierta, al santo tiento. *Sp.* The open door tempts the saint  
 QUANTO mayor è la fortuna, tanto e menor sicura. *Sp.* The most exalted fortune is the least secure  
 Questa fa venire l'acquolina alla bocca. *It.* That makes one's mouth water  
 Quien hace por comun, hace por ningun. *Sp.* He who gives to the public gives to no one  
 Quien sirve no es libre. *Sp.* He who serves is not free [covers thee, discovers thee]  
 Quien te cubre te descubre. *Sp.* That which  
 Qui fa le fatti suoi, non s'embratta le mani. *It.* He who doth his own business defileth not his fingers  
 SALUD y alegria belleza cria. *Sp.* Health and mirth create beauty  
 Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere. *It.* Evil does not always come to injure  
 Se non è vero, è ben trovato. *It.* If it be not true, it is at least well feigned  
 Si prendono più mosche col miele che col 'aceto. *It.* One catches more flies with honey than with vinegar  
 TAL padrone, tal servidore. *It.* Like master, like man  
 Tidersi è bene, e non fidarsi è meglio. *It.* Mistrust is the mother of safety.  
 Tutto ciò che riluce non è oro. *It.* All is not gold that glitters  
 VIEJO amador, invierno con flor. *Sp.* An amorous old man is like a winter flower

KEY.—HE PRESENTED A MEMORIAL, IN WHICH HE VERY UNWISELY BOASTED OF HIS SERVICES.

# A NEW AND ENLARGED Dictionary of the English Language, WITH MORAL MAXIMS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

ABB

ABJ

**A**, THE first letter of the alphabet, is an article set before nouns of the singular number: as, *a man, a tree*. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as *an ox*. It is placed before a participle, or participial noun; as, *a hunting, a begging*. It denotes proportion; the schoolmaster hath a hundred *a* year. It is used as an abbreviation of certain Latin words; as *A.M.* annum magister; *A.D.* anno domini. *A* has three different sounds: the broad sound, as *all, wall*; the open, as *father, rather*; and the slender, or close, as *place, face, waste*.

*Aaronic, Aaronical, a.* belonging or relating to the priesthood of Aaron

*Ab'vora, s.* the fruit of a species of palm-tree

*Ab's, s.* the fifth month of the ecclesiastical year

*Ab'ca, s.* an Indian plant [of the Jews]

*Ab'acist, s.* one who casts accounts

*Aback', ad.* backwards; back: (a sea term)

*Ab'acot, s.* an ancient crown or cap of state worn by the kings of England [cattle]

*Abac'tor, s.* one who steals or drives away

*Ab'acus, s.* (in architecture,) the crowning both of the capital and column [horns]

*Ab'ada, s.* a wild animal of Africa, with three

*Abad'don, s.* a name of Satan; the destroyer

*Abat', ad.* towards the stern: (a sea term)

*Ab'agun, s.* an Ethiopian bird of great beauty

*Abas'ance, s.* a bow; a mark of respect

*Abalienate, v. a.* to make over to another

*Abaliena'tion, s.* a making over to another

*Aban'don, v. a.* to resign; to forsake

*Aban'doned, a.* vileous, detestable; deserted

*Aban'doner, s.* a forsaker; one who leaves

*Aban'doning, s.* a leaving or forsaking

*Aban'donment, s.* the act of forsaking

*Ab'aret, s.* the girdle worn by Jewish priests

*Aban'ga, s.* a species of the palm-tree

*Aban'u'tion, s.* temporary banishment

*Abare, v. a.* to make bare or disclose

*Abarticula'tion, s.* the structure of a joint that has a strong and easy motion

*Abas', s.* a Persian weight for weighing pearls

*Abase, v. a.* to humble, to bring low

*Abas'ement, s.* the state of being brought low

*Abash', v. a.* to confuse, to make ashamed

*Abash'ment, s.* shame or confusion

*Abas'el, s.* a Persian silver coin

*Abatable, a.* capable of being abated

*Abate, v. a.* to lessen; to lower in price

*Abatement, s.* act of lessening; extenuation

*Abat'r, s.* one who abates or cheapens

*Abat'or, s.* one who enters on land, &c., before the lord takes possession

*Abat'is, [Fr.]* trees cut down, and so fahl as to form a defence for troops

*Abat'oir, [Fr.] a.* a general slaughter-house

*Abatude, s.* any thing diminished

*Abatre, s.* grass pressed or beaten down by a stag in passing

*Ab'um, s.* a species of red clay

*Abb, s.* the yarn on a weaver's warp

*Ab'ba, s.* a scriptural word signifying father

*Ab'batry, s.* office or possessions of an abbot

*Abbat'ial, Abbat'ical, a.* relating to an abbey

*Ab'be, s.* [Fr.] an abbot; a tutor or instructor

*Ab'ness, s.* the governess of a nunnery

*Ab'bey, s.* a residence for religious persons, whether men or women

*Ab'bey-lubber, s.* a lazy inmate of a monastery

*Ab'bot, s.* the chief of a convent of men

*Ab'botship, s.* the state of an abbot

*Abbre'viate, v. a.* to abridge, to shorten

*Abbre'viation, s.* the act of abridging

*Abbre'v'ator, s.* one who shortens or abridges

*Abbre'viatory, a.* calculated to shorten

*Abbre'viature, s.* a mark used for the sake of shortening; a compendium or abridgment

*Abbreuv'oir, s.* [Fr.] a watering-place; the joint or juncture of two stones

*A, B, C;* the alphabet; its first three letters

*Abcis'sa, s.* part of the diameter of a curve

*Abdala'vi, s.* the Egyptian melon

*Ab'dest, s.* a Mahometan rite; purification

*Ab'dicant, a.* giving up, renouncing

*Ab'dicate, v. a.* to resign an office or trust

*Ablicia'tion, s.* resignation; act of giving up

*Ab'licative, a.* implying abdication

*Ab'ditive, a.* hiding or concealing

*Ab'ditory, s.* a place to hide goods in

*Ab'donien, s.* the lower part of the belly

*Abdom'inal, a.* relating to the abdomen

*Abdom'ions, a.* paunch-bellied, unwieldy

*Abdu'ce, v. a.* to separate; to draw away

*Abdu'cent, a.* drawing or pulling back

*Abduc'tion, s.* the act of drawing back

*Abduc'tor, s.* any unskilful that contracts

*Abear', v. a.* to bear; to behave

*Abeceda'rian, s.* a teacher of the alphabet

*Abecedary, a.* relating to the alphabet

*Abed', ad.* in bed, on the bed

*Ab'el-tree, s.* the white poplar

*Ab'ber, s.* the month of a river

*Aber'rance, Aber'raney, s.* a deviation from the right way; an error, a mistake

*Aber'rant, a.* wandering from the right way

*Aberra'tion, s.* the act of deviating

*Aberun'cate, v. a.* to root up; to extirpate

*Abet', v. a.* to aid, to encourage, to set on

*Abet'ment, s.* act of abetting, or encouraging

*Abet'ter, Abet'tor, s.* one who aids another

*Ab evacuation, s.* a partial evacuation of the morbid humours of the body

*Abey'ance, s.* (in law,) goods in reversion

*Ab'gregate, v. a.* to lead out of the flock

*Ab'gregate, s.* a separation from the flock

*Abhor', v. a.* to detest, to loathe, to abominate

*Abhor'rence, s.* aversion, great hatred

*Abhor'rent, a.* odious; contrary to

*Abhor'rently, ad.* with abhorrence

*Abhor'rer, s.* a hater, detester

*Abhor'ring, s.* the feeling of abhorrence

*Ab'bh, s.* the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning in March

*Ab'ide, v. n.* to dwell; to persevere in

*Ab'id'er, s.* one who abides in a place

*Ab'id'ing, s.* continuance; stay

*Ab'id'ingly, ad.* in a manner to continue

*Abil'ties, s. pl.* mental endowments

*Abil'ty, s.* power; skill, capacity

*Abintestate, a.* inheriting from a person who died without making a will

*Ab'ject, a.* mean, base, vile, contemptible—*s.* one who is degraded—*v. a.* to cast out

A TRULY GREAT MAN BORROWS NO LUSTRE FROM SPLENDID ANCESTRY.

AMONG THE BASE, MERIT BEGETS ENVY; AMONG THE NOBLE, EMULATION.



Abject'edness, Abjec'tion, Ab'jectness, *s.* meanness of mind, servility, baseness  
 Abjectly, *ad.* in an abject manner, meanly  
 Abju'dicate, *v. a.* to give by judgment from one to another  
 Abjudica'tion, *s.* the act of transferring from one to another by judgment  
 Abjurate, *v. a.* to set free, to unyoke  
 Abjura'tion, *s.* the act of renouncing an oath  
 Abju'ratory, *a.* containing abjuration  
 Abju're, *v.* to retract, or recant; to renounce an opinion; to forsake the realm  
 Abju'rement, *s.* renunciation of an oath  
 Abju'r'er, *s.* one who renounces an oath  
 Ablac'tate, *v. a.* to wean from the breast  
 Ablacta'tion, *s.* weaning; a method of grafting without cutting the cion from the stock  
 Abლა'queate, *v. a.* to lay the roots bare  
 Abლა'quea'tion, *s.* the opening of the ground round the roots of trees, to admit air, &c.  
 Abლა'tion, *s.* the act of taking away  
 Abლა'tive, *a.* taking from—*s.* the sixth case of the Latin nouns  
 Ab'le, *a.* having power; skilful  
 Ab'le-bodied, *a.* strong of body, robust  
 Ab'legate, *v. a.* to send abroad on some public business or employment [embassy  
 Ablega'tion, *s.* the sending abroad on an Ab'len, or Ab'let, *s.* a small fish, the bleak  
 Ab'leness, *s.* strength of mind or body  
 Ab'lepsy, *s.* want of sight; inadvertence  
 Ab'ligate, *v. a.* to bind or tie up from  
 Abliguri'tion, *s.* prodigal expense on meat and drink; profuseness of expenditure  
 Ab'locate, *v. a.* to let out to hire  
 Abloca'tion, *s.* a letting out to hire  
 Ablu'de, *v. n.* to be unlike; to differ  
 Ab'lucet, *a.* that has the power of cleansing  
 Ablu'tion, *s.* cleansing; religious purification  
 Ab'ly, *ad.* with ability  
 Ab'negate, *v. a.* to deny, to renounce, reject  
 Abnega'tion, *s.* denial; renunciation  
 Ab'negator, *s.* one who denies  
 Ab'net, *s.* a Jewish priest's girdle  
 Ab'nodate, *v. a.* to cut off the knots of trees  
 Abnoda'tion, *s.* the cutting knots from trees  
 Abnor'mity, *s.* irregularity; deformity  
 Abnor'mous, *a.* misshapen, irregular  
 Ab'o'ard, *ad.* in, or on board a ship  
 Ab'o'dance, *s.* an omen  
 Ab'o'de, *s.* a habitation, a dwelling-place—*v. a.* to foretell, to prognosticate  
 Ab'o'dement, *s.* a secret anticipation; omen  
 Ab'o'ding, *s.* a presentiment  
 Abole'te, *a.* obsolete; out of use  
 Abol'ish, *v. a.* to repeal, to make void  
 Abol'ishable, *a.* that which may be abolished  
 Abol'isher, *s.* one who annuls [lishing  
 Abol'ishment, Abol'ition, *s.* the act of abolishing  
 Abol'itionist, *s.* one who promotes abolition  
 Aboma'sum, Aboma'sus, *s.* the maw  
 Abom'inable, *a.* detestable, hateful; unclean  
 Abom'inableness, *s.* hatefulness, odiousness  
 Abom'inably, *ad.* detestably; wickedly  
 Abom'inate, *v. a.* to abhor, to detest  
 Abomina'tion, *s.* detestation; pollution  
 Ab'o'ril, *s.* address—*v. a.* to approach  
 Ab'o'rea, *s.* a kind of crested duck  
 Abori'ginal, *a.* primitive; pristine  
 Abori'gines, *s.* first inhabitants of a country  
 Abor'sement, *s.* abortion, untimely birth  
 Abort', *v.* to bring forth before the time; to miscarry—*s.* an abortion  
 Abortion, *s.* a miscarriage; untimely birth  
 Abort'ive, *a.* untimely; premature  
 Abort'ively, *ad.* immaturely; untimely

Abort'iveness, *s.* the state of abortion  
 Abort'ment, *s.* an untimely birth  
 Abound', *v. n.* to have or be in great plenty  
 About', *prep.* near to; engaged in  
 Above, *prep.* higher in place; superior to—*ad.* in the air, in heaven  
 Above'board, *ad.* openly, fairly [abore  
 Above-mentioned, *ad.* written or printed  
 Abracadab'ra, *s.* a superstitious charm  
 Abra'de, *v. a.* to waste by degress; to rub off  
 Abrahau'ic, *a.* pertaining to Abraham  
 Abraid', *v. a.* to rouse; to awake  
 Abra'sion, *s.* the act of rubbing off  
 Abreast', *ad.* close together, side by side  
 Abrenuncia'tion, *s.* absolute denial  
 Abrep'tion, *s.* the being carried away  
 Abrid'ge, *v. a.* to contract; to shorten  
 Abrid'ger, *s.* one who makes a compendium  
 Abridgm't, *s.* a summary; a large work contracted into a smaller compass  
 Abro'ach, *ad.* in a state to run; in a situation ready to yield the liquor contained  
 Abroa'd, *ad.* without doors; in foreign countries; widely spread  
 Ab'rogate, *v. a.* to annul, abolish, repeal  
 Abroga'tion, *s.* the act of annulling  
 Abrood', *ad.* in the act of brooding  
 Abro'tanum, *s.* the plant southernwood  
 Abrupt', *a.* sudden; rough; unconnected  
 Abrupt'ed, *a.* broken off suddenly  
 Abrup'tion, *s.* violent separation  
 Abrupt'ly, *ad.* unseasonably; hastily  
 Abrupt'ness, *s.* abrupt manner, suddenness  
 Ab'scess, *s.* a tumour containing matter  
 Absces'sion, *s.* a departing or going away  
 Abscind', *v. a.* to cut off  
 Ab'sciss, Abscis'sa, *s.* part of the diameter of a conic section  
 Abscis'sion, *s.* the act of cutting or lopping off  
 Abscond', *v. n.* to hide one's self  
 Abscon'd'er, *s.* the person who absconds  
 Ab'sence, *s.* distance; inattention  
 Ab'sent, *a.* not present; inattentive  
 Absent', *v. n.* to keep away, to withdraw  
 Absenta'neous, *a.* relating to absence  
 Absent'ce, *s.* one who is absent from his employment, station, or country  
 Absentee'ism, *s.* the act of leaving one's country or possessions, and domiciliating elsewhere  
 Absent'er, *s.* one absent from his duty  
 Absent'ment, *s.* the act of being absent  
 Absin'thian, *a.* of the nature of wormwood  
 Absin'thiated, *a.* impregnated with bitter  
 Absin'thites, *s. pl.* vines impregnated with  
 Absin'thium, *s.* wormwood [wormwood  
 Absist', *v. n.* to cease; to leave off  
 Ab'solute, *a.* complete; arbitrary  
 Absolutely, *ad.* unconditionally; positively  
 Absoluteness, *s.* despotism; independence  
 Absolu'tion, *s.* acquittal; remission of sins  
 Absolutism, *s.* doctrine of predestination  
 Absolutory, *a.* tending to absolve  
 Absolv'atory, *a.* forgiving, pardoning sin  
 Absolv'e, *v. a.* to set free; to acquit; to pardon  
 Absolv'er, *s.* he who pronounces sin remitted  
 Abs'onant, *a.* contrary to reason; absurd  
 Ab'sonate, *v. a.* to shun; to avoid; to hate  
 Ab'sonous, *a.* unmusical; untunable  
 Absorb', *v. a.* to suck up, to swallow up  
 Absorbability, *s.* capability of absorption  
 Absorb'able, *a.* that may be imbibed  
 Absorb'ent, *s.* a medicine that draws away superfluous moisture in the body—*a.* drying  
 Absorp'tion, *s.* the process of imbibing liquids; the act of swallowing up

[ACA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ACC]

Absorptive, *a.* having power to imbibe  
 Abstain, *v. n.* to forbear, to refrain from  
 Abstemious, *a.* temperate, abstinent, sober  
 Abstemiously, *ad.* temperately, soberly  
 Abstemiousness, *s.* sobriety, temperance  
 Abstemion, *s.* the act of keeping off  
 Absterge, *v. a.* to cleanse; to wipe off  
 Abstergent, *a.* having a cleansing quality—  
*s.* a cleansing medicine; a detergent  
 Absterse, *v. a.* to cleanse; to purify  
 Abster'sion, *s.* the act of cleansing  
 Abster'sive, *a.* that has the quality of cleansing  
 Ab'stinance, *s.* a refraining from; temperance  
 Ab'stinent, *a.* temperate, abstemious  
 Ab'stintently, *ad.* temperately  
 Ab'stinent's, *s. pl.* a sect who refused to eat  
 meat, prohibited marriage, &c.  
 Ab'stort, *a.* forced away; torn away  
 Abstract, *v. a.* to separate ideas; to abridge  
 Ab'stract, *s.* an abridgment, an epitome—  
*a.* drawn from; separated  
 Ab'stract'ed, *part.* *a.* separated, abstruse  
 Abstract'edly, *ad.* simply; separately  
 Abstract'edness, *s.* the state of being abstracted  
 Ab'stract'er, *s.* one who makes an abstract  
 Ab'straction, *s.* the act of separating  
 Ab'stracti'tious, *a.* drawn from vegetables or  
 other substances without fermentation  
 Ab'strac'tive, *a.* having the power to abstract  
 Ab'strac'tly, *ad.* absolutely; simply  
 Ab'stract'ness, *s.* a state only in contemplation  
 Ab'stric'ted, *a.* loosened, unbound  
 Ab'strin'ge, *v. a.* to unbind  
 Ab'strude, *v. a.* to thrust away  
 Ab'struse, *a.* hidden, obscure, difficult  
 Ab'strusely, *ad.* obscurely, not plainly  
 Ab'struseness, *s.* difficulty; obscurity  
 Ab'stru'sity, *s.* that which is abstruse  
 Ab'stine, *v. a.* to wear away by degrees  
 Ab'surd, *a.* unreasonable; inconsistent  
 Ab'sur'dity, *s.* not consistent with reason; folly  
 Ab'surdly, *ad.* unreasonably, foolishly  
 Abund'ance, *s.* great plenty, exuberance  
 Abund'ant, *a.* plentiful; exuberant  
 Abund'antly, *ad.* in plenty; amply; liberally  
 Abuse, *v. a.* to reproach; to impose on; ill use  
 Abuse, *s.* the ill use of any thing  
 Abuser, *s.* he that uses ill, or reproaches  
 Ab'usion, *s.* corrupt practice; unjust censure  
 Ab'usive, *a.* practising or containing abuse  
 Ab'usively, *ad.* rudely; reproachfully  
 Ab'usiveness, *s.* uncivil language, rudeness  
 Abut, *v. n.* to join or border upon; to meet  
 Abut'on, *s.* the yellow marsh inallow  
 Abut'ment, *s.* that which joins to, or borders  
 upon another object  
 Abut'tis, *s.* the boundaries of any land  
 Ab'volve, *v. a.* to fly from  
 Ab'volu'tion, *s.* the act of flying from  
 Abyss'm, Abyss', *s.* a fathomless gulf or pit  
 Abyss'mal, *a.* belonging to an abyss  
 Abyssin'ian, *a.* pertaining to Abyssinia or  
 its people—*s.* a native of Abyssinia  
 Acac'ia, *s.* the name of a shrub  
 Acac'iot, Ac'iot, *s.* a Mexican bird, the ibis  
 Acacia, *s.* the name of a tree; a drug  
 Acacy, *s.* a disposition void of malice  
 Acad'e'me, *s.* a school of philosophy  
 Acad'e'mial, *a.* relating to an academy  
 Acad'e'mian, Acad'e'm'cian, Acad'e'mist, *s.*  
 a member of an academy [academy  
 Acad'e'm'ic, Acad'e'm'ical, *a.* belonging to an  
 Acad'e'm'ically, *ad.* in an academic manner  
 Acad'e'mism, *s.* the doctrine of the academi-  
 cal philosophy  
 Acad'e'my, *s.* a school; a university

Acamac'u, *s.* the Brazilian fly-catcher, a bird  
 Acana'ceous, *s.* prickly, like a thistle  
 Acan'tha, *s.* the prickly of thorny plants  
 Acantha'ceous, *a.* armed with prickles  
 Acan'tharis, *s.* an insect; a species of bug  
 Acan'thice, *s.* sweet juice in the buds of ivy  
 Acan'thine, *a.* belonging to the herb acanthis  
 Acan'this, *s.* the plant called groundsel  
 Acanthoptery'gious, *a.* having prickly fins  
 Acan'thus, *s.* the herb bear's foot  
 Acan'zit, *s. pl.* the Turkish light horse  
 Acapal'ti, *s.* the long pepper plant  
 Acara, *s.* a Brazil fresh-water fish  
 Acaramu'co, *s.* a remarkable fish found in the  
 A'caron, *s.* the wild myrtle (Western Ocean  
 Acar'py, *s.* barrenness, unfruitfulness  
 Acarus, *s.* a small insect found in the skin  
 Acatale'tic, *s.* a verse exactly perfect, hav-  
 ing the complete number of syllables  
 Acatale'psys, *s.* impossibility of complete dis-  
 acatalept'ic, *a.* incomprehensible [covery  
 Acat'er, *s.* a provider of provisions  
 Acates, *s.* provisions; victuals; viands  
 Acathar'sia, *s.* impurity of the humours  
 Acat'm, *s.* a boat used by the ancients  
 Acan'lous, *a.* (in botany) having no stalk  
 Ace'de, *v. n.* to comply with; to agree to  
 Ace'cleratory, *a.* accelerating, progressive  
 Ace'clerate, *v. a.* to quicken, to hasten  
 Ace'cleration, *s.* a quickening, hastening  
 Ace'clerative, *a.* increasing the velocity  
 Ace'nd, *v. a.* to set on fire, to kindle  
 Ace'ndibility, *s.* capacity of being kindled  
 Ace'ndible, *a.* capable of being kindled  
 Ace'nsion, *s.* the state of being kindled  
 Ac'cent, *s.* manner of pronunciation; a  
 mark to direct the modulation of the voice  
 Accent', *v. a.* to note or mark the accent  
 Ace'ntor, *s.* (in music) one that takes or  
 sings the leading part  
 Ace'ntual, *a.* relating to accent  
 Ace'ntuate, *v. a.* to place the accent rightly  
 Ace'ntuation, *s.* due placing of the accent  
 Ace'pt', *v. a.* to receive, to take, to admit  
 Ace'ptability, Ace'ptableness, *s.* the quality  
 of being acceptable  
 Ace'ptable, *a.* agreeable, seasonable  
 Ace'ptably, *ad.* in an acceptable manner  
 Ace'ptance, *s.* reception with approbation;  
 the signing a bill of exchange, and there-  
 by agreeing to pay it when due  
 Ace'pta'tion, *s.* reception; received meaning  
 Ace'pter, *s.* the person who accepts  
 Ace'ptila'tion, *s.* remission of a debt  
 Ace'ptive, *a.* ready to accept  
 Ace'ss', *s.* admission to a place or person  
 Ace's'sible, *a.* that which may be approached  
 Ace's'sion, *s.* addition; the arriving at  
 Ace's'sional, *a.* accidentally increased  
 Ace's'sorial, *a.* pertaining to an accessory  
 Ace's'sorily, *ad.* as an accessory  
 Ace's'soriness, *s.* the state of being accessory  
 Ace's'sory, *s.* an abettor; not the principal  
 —*a.* additional; helping forward  
 Ace'dence, *s.* a little book containing the  
 first rudiments of grammar  
 Ace'dent, *s.* casualty; unforeseen event  
 Ace'dental, *a.* casual, happening by chance  
 —*s.* property non-essential  
 Ace'dentally, *ad.* casually, fortuitously  
 Ace'd'loos, *a.* slothful  
 Ace'd'ly, *s.* slothfulness  
 Ace'met', girded, prepared, ready  
 Ace'pen'ser, *s.* a genus of fishes  
 Ace'p'tent, *s.* a receiver—*a.* receiving  
 Ace'p'tres, *s. pl.* birds of the hawk kind

ABUNDANCE IS A TROUBLE, BUT COMPEXENCY BRINGS DELIGHT.

AVARICE GENERALLY MISCALCULATES, AND AS GENERALLY DECEIVES.

[ACC]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ACH]

Accipitrine, *a.* rapacious, like a hawk  
 Accipitrin'ia, *s.* the herb hawk-weed  
 Accis'mus, *s.* (in rhetoric) dissimulation  
 Acci'te, *v. a.* to call for or upon; to summon  
 Acclaim', *v. a.* to applaud, to shout  
 Acclaim', Acclamation', *s.* a shout of applause; praise; exultation  
 Accelan'atory, *a.* pertaining to applause  
 Accel'mated, *a.* injured to the climate  
 Acclive, Acclivous, *a.* rising; up-hill  
 Acclivity, *s.* the ascent of a hill  
 Accel'y, *v. a.* to cloy, to satiate, to surfeit  
 Accoil, *v. n.* to crowd; to bustle about  
 Accolade, *s.* a ceremony formerly used in knighthood, by the king putting his hand round the knight's neck  
 Accolent, *s.* a borderer; one who lives near  
 Accolle', (in heraldry) collared  
 Accom'modable, *a.* that which may be fitted  
 Accom'modableness, *s.* the capability of accommodating  
 Accom'modate, *v. a.* to supply—a agreeable  
 Accom'modately, *ad.* suitably; fitly  
 Accom'modateness, *s.* fitness  
 Accom'modating, *a.* disposed to agree or comply with the will of another  
 Accommoda'tion, *s.* reconciliation of a disagreement; provision of conveniences  
 Accom'moderator, *s.* he who adjusts a thing  
 Accom'paniable, Accom'panible, *a.* sociable  
 Accom'panier, *s.* one of the company  
 Accom'paniment, *s.* something added to another; the instrumental parts that accompany the vocal in music  
 Accom'panist, *s.* one who takes the accompanying part in a piece of music  
 Accom'pany, *v. a.* to join; to associate with  
 Accom'plice, *s.* a partner; an associate  
 Accom'plish, *v. a.* to complete; to obtain  
 Accom'plishable, *a.* capable of execution  
 Accom'plished, *a.* completed; elegant  
 Accom'plisher, *s.* he who accomplishes  
 Accom'plishment, *s.* full performance; elegance; ornament of mind  
 Accompt', Accompt'ant. See Account, &c.  
 Accord', *v. a.* to adjust; unite; agree with—*s.* compact; harmony; union  
 Accord'able, *a.* agreeable; consonant  
 Accord'dance, Accord'daney, *s.* agreement  
 Accord'ant, *a.* willing; consenting  
 Accord'antly, *ad.* correspondingly  
 Accord'er, *s.* an assistant; a helper  
 Accord'ing, *prep.* agreeably to; in proportion  
 Accord'ingly, *ad.* agreeably; conformably  
 Accor'porate, *v. a.* to unite in one  
 Accor'porated, *a.* embodied, joined together  
 Accost', *v. a.* to address, to salute  
 Accostable, *a.* easy of access; familiar  
 Accouchement, *s.* [Fr.] a delivery or lying in  
 Accouch'eur, *s.* [Fr.] a man midwife  
 Account', *v. a.* to compute; answer for; to give an account—*s.* a computation; examination; narration; dignity, rank  
 Accountability, *s.* liability to give account  
 Accountable, *a.* subject to an account  
 Account'ableness, *s.* the being accountable  
 Account'book, *s.* a book of accounts  
 Account'ant, *s.* one who keeps accounts—*a.* being accountable to  
 Account'antship, *s.* office of an accountant  
 Account'ing, *s.* the act of adjusting accounts  
 Account'ple, *v. a.* to join or link together  
 Account'plement, *s.* a coupling; junction  
 Account're, *v. a.* to attire, to dress, to furnish  
 Account'rements, *s. pl.* equipage; trappings  
 Accoy', *v. a.* to render quiet; to soothe

Accred'it, *v. a.* to procure honour [credit  
 Accreditation', *s.* that which gives a title to  
 Accres'cent, *a.* increasing  
 Accre'tion, *s.* the act of growing to another  
 Accre'tive, *a.* that which by growth is added  
 Acroacl', *v. a.* to draw away; to encroach  
 Acroachment', *s.* the act of encroaching  
 Accru'e, *v. n.* to arise from; to be added to  
 Accru'ment, *s.* addition; increase  
 Accu'hation, *s.* the posture of leaning at meals, as observed by the ancients  
 Accubi'tion, *s.* a sitting down  
 Accumb', *v. a.* to lie at the table  
 Accumb'ency, *s.* a leaning position  
 Accumb'ent, *a.* leaning, lying against  
 Accu'mulate, *v. a.* to pile up, to heap together  
 Accumula'tion, *s.* a heaping up; a heap  
 Accumulative, *a.* endowed with the quality of collecting or increasing  
 Accu'mulator, *s.* a gatherer together  
 Ac'curacy, Ac'curateness, *s.* exactness  
 Ac'curate, *a.* very exact; done with care  
 Ac'curately, *ad.* without error; nicely  
 Accur'se, *v. a.* to doom to misery  
 Accur'sed, *part. a.* that which is doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable  
 Accu'sable, *a.* that may be censured; culpable  
 Accu'sant, *s.* he who accuses another  
 Accusa'tion, *s.* charge, impeachment  
 Accu'sative, *a.* the fourth case of a noun  
 Accu'satory, *a.* that which produces or contains an accusation  
 Accu'se, *v. a.* to charge with a crime  
 Accu'sed, *s.* one charged with a crime  
 Accu'ser, *s.* one who prefers a complaint  
 Accu'stom, *v. a.* to use oneself to anything  
 Accu'stomable, *a.* habitual, customary  
 Accu'stomably, Accu'stomarily, *ad.* usually  
 Accu'stomary, *a.* common, usually done  
 Accu'stomed, *part. a.* habituated, used  
 Ace, *s.* a unit on cards or dice; a trifle  
 Ace'dama, *s.* [Heb.] a field of blood [superior  
 Aceph'ali, *s.* levellers who acknowledge no  
 Aceph'alous, *a.* without a head [one spot  
 Acepoint, *s.* the side of a die which has but  
 Acerb', *a.* acid, rough, bitter; severe  
 Acerbate, *v. a.* to make bitter or sour  
 Acerb'ity, Acerb'itude, *s.* a sourness; severity  
 Acer'ic, *a.* pertaining to the maple  
 Acer'ides, *s. pl.* plasters without wax  
 A'cerose, A'cerous *a.* full of chaff  
 Acer'ra, *s.* a pot in which incense was burnt  
 Aces'te, *s.* a species of butterfly  
 Acer'val, *a.* belonging to a heap  
 Acer'vate, *v. a.* to heap together  
 Acerv'a'tion, *s.* the act of heaping together  
 Acer'vose, *a.* full of heaps  
 Aces'cency, *s.* sourness; acidity  
 Aces'cent, *a.* tending to sourness  
 Acetal'ulum, *s.* a kind of omentum; Roman measure; the cavity at the end of a bone  
 A'ccetate, A'ccetite, *s.* a neutral salt  
 A'ccetated, *a.* impregnated with acid  
 Ace'tic-acid, *s.* vinegar in a particularly concentrated state  
 Acetification', *s.* the process of making vinegar  
 Acetify, *v. a.* to convert into acid  
 Acetim'eter, *s.* an instrument used for ascertaining the strength of acids  
 Aceto'se, Acet'ous, *a.* having a sour quality  
 Acetos'ity, *s.* the state of being sour  
 Acetum, *s.* vinegar  
 Achae'an, *a.* pertaining to Achala in Greece  
 Achame'ch, *s.* the dress of silver [palm  
 Ache, *s.* a continued pain—*v. n.* to be in  
 Achie'vable, *a.* possible to be done

A MAN HAD BETTER BE POISONED IN HIS BLOOD THAN IN HIS PRINCIPLES.

A VIRTUOUS MIND IN A FAIR BODY IS LIKE A FINE PICTURE IN A GOOD LIGHT.



[ACQ]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ACU]

ACQUIRE HONESTY; SEEK HUMILITY; PRACTISE ECONOMY; LOVE FIDELITY.

Achiev'ance, *s.* performance  
 Achie've, *v. a.* to perform; to obtain  
 Achievement, *s.* a deed, a performance;  
 the escutcheons, or ensigns armorial  
 Achie'ver, *s.* he who performs his intentions  
 A'ching, *s.* a continued pain; uneasiness  
 A'chiote, *s.* the anotta, a tree and a drug  
 Ach'lys, *s.* dianness of sight  
 Ach'ne, *s.* chaff; froth; smoke  
 A'chor, *s.* a species of herpes; an ulcer  
 A'chras, *s.* the wild pear-tree  
 Achromatic, *a.* contrived to remedy aber-  
 rations and colours in telescopes  
 Achyro'nia, *s.* a genus of plants  
 Ach'ula, *s.* a herb; wild chervil  
 Ach'ule, *s. pl.* the spikes or prickles with  
 which some animals are furnished  
 Ach'ular, *a.* shaped like a small needle  
 A'cid, *a.* sharp; biting—*s.* any thing sour  
 Acidiferous, *s.* of an acid quality  
 Acidifiable, *a.* capable of forming an acid  
 Acidification, *s.* capability of forming an acid  
 by uniting with oxygen  
 Acidifier, *s.* that which forms an acid  
 Acidify, *v. a.* to make acid  
 Acidimeter, *s.* an instrument for ascertain-  
 ing the strength of acids  
 A'cidist, *s.* a maintainer of the doctrine of acids  
 Acid'ity, *s.* acidity, *s.* sharpness, sourness  
 Acid'ule, *s.* medicinal springs impregnated  
 with sharp pungent qualities  
 Acidulate, *v. a.* to make sour  
 Acidulous, *a.* sourish; of a pungent flavour  
 Ach'raes, *s.* a kind of Persian cutlass  
 Ach'ra'iform, *a.* resembling a sabre  
 Ach'ra'ceous, *a.* full of kernels  
 Ach'ri'form, *a.* having the form of grapes  
 A'cinose, A'cinous, *a.* consisting of minute  
 granular concretions  
 Ach'rus, *s.* the stone of any berry  
 Acknowledge, *v. a.* to confess as a fault  
 Acknowledgment, *s.* concession; gratitude  
 Ac'ne, *s.* the height or crisis of any thing  
 Ac'ne, *s.* a hard pimple on the face  
 Ac'nestis, *s.* middle of the spine in quadr-  
 upeds  
 Ac'ro, *s.* a sea-fish, the sarachus  
 Ac'rolin, *s.* a foreign bird of the partridge kind  
 Acro'othist, Ac'olyte, Ac'olythe, *s.* a Romish  
 Ac'onte, *s.* wolf-bane; poison [deacon  
 Ac'ontias, *s.* the dart snake; a serpent  
 Ac'opica, *s.* a medicine to allay weariness  
 Ac'ops, *s.* a precious stone; a fossil salt  
 Ac'opum, *s.* a warm fomentation  
 Ac'or, *s.* a sourness of the stomach  
 Ac'orn, *s.* the seed or fruit of the oak  
 Ac'orned, *a.* furnished with acorns  
 Ac'orns, *s.* a plant of the thistle kind  
 Ac'omula, *s.* an ill state of health, with a loss  
 of natural colour  
 Acotyledonous, *a.* having no side lobes  
 Acoustic, *a.* that which relates to hearing  
 Acoustics, *s.* the doctrine of sounds; me-  
 dium used to assist the hearing  
 Acquaint, *v. a.* to inform; to make known  
 Acquaintable, *a.* easily accessible  
 Acquaintance, *s.* familiarity; an associate;  
 a person with whom we are acquainted  
 Acquainted, *a.* familiar; well known to  
 Acquest, Acquest, *s.* a thing gained  
 Acquiesce, *v. n.* to yield, submit, comply  
 Acquiescence, Acquiescence, *s.* compliance  
 Acquiescent, *a.* easy; submitting  
 Acquirable, *a.* that may be had, or attained  
 Acquire, *v. a.* to get, to attain, to gain  
 Acquirer, *s.* a gatherer; one who collects  
 Acquirement, *s.* an attainment

Acquis'ition, *s.* acquirement, attainment  
 Acquis'itive, *a.* acquired, gained [sion  
 Acquis'itiveness, *s.* desire to obtain posses-  
 Acquit, *v. a.* to discharge; set free; absolve  
 Acquit'ment, *s.* the act of discharging  
 Acquit'al, *s.* deliverance from an offence  
 Acquittance, *s.* a release—*v.* to acquit  
 Acra'se, Acra'ze, *v. a.* to infuriate  
 Acra'sia, Acra'sy, *s.* a disease arising from  
 excess in eating or drinking  
 A'cre, *s.* of land, 4840 square yards  
 A'cred, *a.* possessing acres of land  
 A'cid, *a.* having a hot biting taste; bitter  
 Acrid'ity, Acridness, *s.* a hot biting taste  
 Acrimo'nious, *a.* abounding with acrimony  
 Acrimo'niously, *ad.* angrily, with acrimony  
 Acrimony, *s.* sharpness; severity of temper  
 Acrisy, *s.* the state of a disease in which the  
 symptoms are indecisive  
 A'critous, *a.* indecisive as to the event  
 Acritude, Acrit'y, *s.* [see Acrid'ity]  
 Acroamatic, Acroamatic'al, *a.* pertaining to  
 deep learning; abstruse  
 Acroatics, *s. pl.* the lectures of Aristotle on  
 the abstruser parts of his philosophy  
 Acroma'nia, *s.* incurable madness  
 Acron'yca, *s.* rising when the sun sets, or  
 setting with the sun  
 Acron'yca, *ad.* at the beginning of night  
 Acro'pis, *s.* a defective articulation  
 Acrop'olis, *s.* a citadel; the Athenian citadel  
 Acro'spire, *s.* a sprout from the end of seeds  
 Acro'spired, *a.* having sprouts  
 Across, *ad.* athwart, laid over any thing  
 Acros'tic, *s.* a kind of poem, in which the  
 first letter of each line forms a name  
 Acros'tically, *ad.* as an acrostic  
 Acro'teria, *s. pl.* small pedestals or pinnacles  
 Acro'teriasm, *s.* the amputation of some ex-  
 Acrothym'ia, *s.* a large tumour [tremic part  
 Act, *v. n.* to do, to perform—*v. a.* to imitate  
 —*s.* a deed, an exploit; a part of a play  
 Act'is, *s. pl.* an order of friars that wore  
 tawny-coloured habits, and fed on roots  
 Act'ing, *s.* the act of performing  
 Act'ion, *s.* the state of motion; gesture in  
 speaking; a deed; a battle; a law-suit  
 Act'ionable, *a.* liable to a process of law  
 Act'ionably, *ad.* in a way subject to an action  
 Act'ionary, Act'ionist, *s.* one that has a share  
 in the stocks or public funds  
 Action-taking, *a.* litigious; fond of law  
 Actua'tion, *s.* frequent and rapid action  
 Act'ive, *v. a.* to make active  
 Act'ive, *a.* nimble, agile, quick, busy  
 Act'ively, *ad.* nimbly, briskly, quickly  
 Act'iveness, Act'ivity, *s.* nimbleness  
 Act'less, *a.* without spirit; insipid  
 Act'inolite, *s.* a greenish mineral stone  
 Actinolit'ic, *a.* pertaining to actinolite  
 Act'or, *s.* one that performs; a stage player  
 Act'ress, *s.* a female stage player  
 Act'ual, *a.* real; certain; not speculative  
 Actual'ity, Act'ualness, *s.* real existence  
 Act'ually, *ad.* in act, in effect, really  
 Act'uary, *s.* a registrar, or clerk of a court  
 Act'uate, *v. a.* to put into action; to move  
 Act'uate, Act'uated, *part. a.* put into action  
 Actua'tion, *s.* operation; change effected  
 Act'uous, Act'uous, *a.* with power for action  
 Act'uate, *v. a.* to make sharp; to point  
 Act'ution, *s.* a sharpening  
 Act'ity, *s.* sharpness at the point  
 Act'uate, Act'uated, *a.* having a point  
 Act'el, *s.* (in zoology) prickles or spines  
 Act'ens, *s.* the scorpion

AGAINST FORTUNE, OPPOSE COURAGE; AGAINST PASSION, REASON.

[ADE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ADJ]

Ac'ulon, Ac'ulos, *s.* an acorn of the ilex  
 Acu'men, *s.* quickness of intellect  
 Acumen'ty, *s.* sharpness at the point  
 Acu'minate, *v. a.* to rise like a cone  
 Acu'minated, *a.* ending in a sharp point  
 Acumina'tion, *s.* an apex, a sharp point  
 Acu'minous, *a.* sharp, pointed  
 Acupunctura'tion, Acupunc'ture, *s.* a method of bleeding by making small punctures  
 A'cus, *s.* the needle-fish, the gar-fish  
 Acu'te, *a.* sharp, keen, subtle, ingenious—  
*s.* an accent marked thus (')  
 Acu'tely, *ad.* sharply, keenly, ingeniously  
 Acu'teness, *s.* sharpness, subtleness  
 Acyrol'ogy, *s.* careless or improper diction  
 Adact'ed, *part. a.* driven by force  
 Ad'age, *s.* a proverb; a common saying  
 Ada'gial, *a.* proverbial, full of adages  
 Ada'gion, *s.* (in music) a term for slow time  
 Ad'a'mant, *s.* a diamond; a loadstone  
 Adamante'an, *a.* very hard, impenetrable  
 Adamant'ine, *a.* made of adamant; hard  
 Ad'amite, *s.* the name of a sect who used to  
 Adami'tic, *a.* like an Adamite [prayed naked]  
 Ad'a'm's-apple, *s.* a prominent part of the throat  
 Adapt, *v. a.* to fit, to suit, to proportion  
 Adaptability, *s.* the capability of adjustment  
 Adaptable, *a.* fitted, capable of adaptation  
 Adapta'tion, Adap'tion, *s.* the act of fitting  
 A'dar, *s.* the twelfth month of the Jewish year  
 Ada'con, *s.* a Jewish gold chain  
 Ad'atis, *s.* a kind of cotton muslin  
 Adaunt', *v. a.* to subdue  
 Adaw', *v. a.* to daunt; to keep under  
 Adcor'porate, *v. a.* to unite bodies  
 Add, *v. a.* to join to, increase, number up  
 Addable, Add'ible, *a.* that may be added  
 Adde'cimate, *v. a.* to take or value tithes  
 Addeem', *v. a.* to account, reckon  
 Adde'nda, *s. pl.* additions made to any thing  
 Adde'ndum, *s.* addition or appendix to a work  
 Ad'der, *s.* a poisonous serpent; a viper  
 Ad'der's-grass, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Ad'der's-tongue, *s.* the name of an herb  
 Ad'der-stung, *a.* bitten by an adder  
 Addibility, *s.* the possibility of being added  
 Ad'dice, Adz, Adze, *s.* a cooper's tool  
 Addict', *v. a.* to devote, to accustom  
 Addict'edness, Addic'tion, *s.* the state or quality of being addicted  
 Additament, *s.* the thing added, addition  
 Addi'tion, *s.* an adding; a rule in arithmetic  
 Addi'tional, *a.* added—*s.* something added  
 Addi'tionally, *ad.* in addition  
 Addi'tory, *a.* that may be added  
 Addi'titious, *a.* added without authority  
 Addi'tive, *a.* that may be added  
 Addi'tory, *a.* having the power of adding  
 Ad'dle, Ad'dled, *a.* barren, empty; usually applied to such eggs as are rotten—*s.* dry lees  
 Ad'dle-headed, Ad'dle-pated, *a.* weak, silly  
 Ad'doon', *v. a.* to adjudge  
 Ad'dor'sed, *a.* (in heraldry) back to back  
 Address', *v. a.* to speak or apply to; to direct to; to prepare for any action—*s.* a petition; direction; mode of behaviour  
 Address'er, *s.* the person that addresses  
 Addu'ce, *v. a.* to bring forward; to allege  
 Addu'cent, *a.* leading to, contracting  
 Addu'cible, *a.* that may be brought forward  
 Adduc'tion, *s.* the act of adducing  
 Addu'ctive, *a.* that brings down  
 Addu'ctor, *s.* any muscle that contracts  
 Addu'ce, *v. a.* to make pleasant; to sweeten  
 Addec'atist, *s.* one who refuses to pay tithes  
 Ad'eling, *s.* a title given to the Saxon princes

Ademp'tion, *s.* revocation, privation  
 Adenog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on the glands  
 Ad'enoid, Ad'enose, Ad'enous, *a.* like a gland  
 Adenolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to the glands  
 Adenol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of the glands  
 Adeph'agy, *s.* greediness, insatiable eating  
 A'deps, *s.* the soft fat of the human body  
 Adept', *s.* one well versed in an art—a skilled, thoroughly versed  
 Ad'equacy, Ad'equateness, *s.* equality  
 Ad'equate, *a.* proportionate, equal to  
 Ad'equately, *ad.* in exact proportion, duly  
 Adespot'ic, *a.* governing with limited powers  
 Adifi'ated, *part. a.* adopted for a son  
 Adifi'ation, *s.* a custom which puts children by different marriages on an equal footing  
 Adhe're, *v. n.* to stick; to remain fixed  
 Adhe'rence, Adhe'rency, *s.* fidelity; tenacity  
 Adhe'rent, *a.* united with; sticking  
 Adhe'rent, Adhe'r'er, *s.* a follower; partisan  
 Adhe'rently, *adv.* in an adherent manner  
 Adhe'sion, *s.* the act of sticking to something  
 Adhe'sive, *a.* sticking; tenacious  
 Adhe'sively, *ad.* in an adhesive manner  
 Adhe'siveness, *s.* tenacity; viscosity  
 Adhi'b'it, *v. a.* to apply; to make use of  
 Adhi'b'ition, *s.* application; use  
 Adhorta'tion, *s.* advice earnestly given  
 Adhort'atory, *a.* advisory; containing counsel  
 Adian'tum, *s.* a genus of plants having no visible flower  
 Adiaph'orous, *a.* neutral, indifferent  
 Adiaph'ory, *s.* neutrality, indifference  
 Adiapneustia, *s.* difficult of perspiration  
 Adieu', *ad.* a word expressive of good wishes, used at parting with a friend, or in concluding a letter; farewell  
 Adipocere, *s.* an oily substance obtained from the human body after burial  
 Adipo'cerate, *v. a.* to convert into adipocere  
 Adipocera'tion, *s.* the process of changing to adipocere  
 Adipose, Ad'ipous, *a.* fat, greasy  
 Ad'ipsa, *s.* medicines to allay thirst  
 Ad'it, *s.* a passage under ground for miners  
 Adi'tion, *s.* act of going to another  
 Adja'cency, *s.* state of being near to  
 Adja'cent, *a.* lying close to, bordering upon—*s.* that which lies next another  
 Adject', *v. a.* to add to, to put to  
 Adjec'tion, *s.* the act of adding  
 Adjecti'vious, *a.* thrown in, added  
 Adjective, *s. a.* a word to qualify a noun  
 Adjectively, *ad.* as an adjective  
 Adj'in', *v. a.* to join or unite  
 Adjoin'ant, *a.* contiguous to  
 Adjoin'ing, *part. a.* being close to, near to  
 Adjourn', *v. a.* to put off, to defer  
 Adjourn'ment, *s.* putting off to another day  
 Adjud'ge, *v. a.* to decree, to pass sentence  
 Adjudicate, *v. a.* to determine by law  
 Adjudica'tion, Adjudgment, *s.* act of judging  
 Adjugate, *v. a.* to yoke or couple to  
 Adjument, *s.* help; support  
 Adjunct, *s.* something adherent to another—*a.* united with, joined to  
 Adjunc'tion, *s.* act of joining; thing joined  
 Adjunctive, *s.* he that joins—a. that which is  
 Adjunctively, *ad.* in an adjunctive manner  
 Adjunctly, *ad.* in connexion with [joined]  
 Adjura'tion, *s.* the form of taking an oath  
 Adjure, *v. a.* to tender an oath to another  
 Adjurer, *s.* one that exacts an oath  
 Adjust', *v. a.* to regulate; put in order; settle  
 Adjust'er, *s.* he who places in due order  
 Adjust'ing, Adjust'ment, *s.* act of regulating

A MAN THAT BREAKS HIS WORD BIDS OTHERS BE FALSE TO HIM.

A GOOD CAUSE MAKES A STOUT HEART AND A STRONG ARM.

[ADO]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ADV]

ADVERSITY WILLINGLY UNDERGONE IS THE GREATEST VIRTUE.

Adju'stive, *a.* capable of being adjusted  
 Adjutantcy, *s.* the office of an adjutant  
 Adjutant, *s.* a military officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, &c.  
 Adjute, *v. a.* to aid, to concur in  
 Adjutor, *s.* a helper or assistant  
 Adjutory, *a.* helping, assisting  
 Adjutrix, *s.* a female assistant  
 Adjutant, *a.* helpful; useful—*s.* an assistant  
 Adjutate, *v. a.* to help, to forward  
 Adlegation, *s.* a joint embassy  
 Allocution, *s.* a speech made by generals to their armies; any formal oration  
 Admensuration, *s.* practice of measuring  
 Admeasure, *v. a.* to measure by a standard  
 Admeasurement, *s.* the act of measuring  
 Adme'tate, *v. a.* to measure  
 Admin'ic'le, *s.* a help; support  
 Adminic'ular, *a.* helpful; capable of assisting  
 Adminic'ular, *s.* an advocate for the poor  
 Admin'ister, *v. a.* to give, to supply; to take to a person's effects who died intestate  
 Adminis'trial, *a.* pertaining to administration, or the persons collectively who are entrusted with the affairs of government  
 Adminis'trable, *a.* capable of administration  
 Administration, *s.* the act of administering; the persons collectively who are entrusted with the affairs of government  
 Adminis'trative, *a.* that administers, or by which one administers  
 Administra'tor, *s. masc.* Administra'trix, *s. fem.* one who manages the affairs of a person dying without a will  
 Administra'torship, *s.* office of administrator  
 Admirability, Adm'irableness, *s.* the state or quality of being admirable  
 Ad'mirable, *a.* to be admired; good, rare  
 Ad'mirably, *ad.* wonderfully, excellently  
 Ad'miral, *s.* the chief commander of a fleet  
 Ad'miralship, *s.* the office of an admiral  
 Ad'miralty, *s.* the office for naval affairs  
 Admiration, *s.* act of admiring; wonder  
 Admire, *v. a.* to be surprised at; to esteem  
 Adm'irer, *s.* one that admires; a lover  
 Admiringly, *ad.* with admiration  
 Admissibility, *s.* quality of being admissible  
 Admis'sible, *a.* that may be admitted  
 Admis'sion, *s.* access; the state of being admitted; allowance of an argument  
 Admit, *v. a.* to grant entrance; to allow  
 Adm'itable, *a.* that may be admitted  
 Admit'tance, *s.* the act of admitting; permission to enter; entrance  
 Admit'ter, *s.* one who admits  
 Admix', *v. a.* to mingle or mix with  
 Admix'tion, *s.* the union of bodies  
 Admix'ture, *s.* the substance of bodies mixed  
 Admon'ish, *v. a.* to reprove, caution  
 Admon'isher, *s.* an adviser, a reprover  
 Admon'ition, *s.* reproof, advice, counsel  
 Admon'itive, *a.* that admonishes  
 Admon'itor, *s.* one who admonishes  
 Admon'itory, *a.* warning, admonishing  
 Admortalization, *s.* the reducing of property to mortuinity [which see in Dictionary of Law Terms]  
 Adm'ove, *v. a.* to move on, to bring to  
 Admurmuration, *s.* a murmuring  
 Adnascent, *a.* growing upon something else  
 Ad'uate, *a.* growing upon  
 Ad'vonn, *s.* an adjective  
 Adm'ihilated, *a.* clouded, darkened  
 Ado', *s.* trouble, confusion, bustle  
 Adoles'cence, Adoles'ency, *s.* prime of youth  
 Adoles'cent, *a.* advancing to manhood

Adon'mum, *s.* the shrub southernwood  
 Adopt, *v. a.* to take a son or daughter by choice, who was not so by birth; to embrace any particular method or manner  
 Adopter, *s.* he that makes the adoption  
 Adoption, *s.* the making that our own which does not naturally belong to us  
 Adoptive, *a.* capable of being adopted  
 Ador, *s.* wheat anciently used in sacrifice  
 Ado'rab'le, *a.* worthy of adoration; divine  
 Ado'rahleness, *s.* quality of exciting adoration  
 Ado'rably, *ad.* in a manner to be adored  
 Adora'tion, *s.* divine worship; homage  
 Adore, *v. a.* to worship; to honour highly  
 Ado'rement, *s.* worshipping; adoration  
 Ado'rer, *s.* he that adores; a worshipper  
 Adorn, *v. a.* to dress, decorate—a. adorned  
 Adornment, Adorning, *s.* embellishment  
 Ados'entia'tion, *s.* the joining or inserting one part of a plant into another  
 Adown, *prep.* down; towards the ground  
 Ad'rag'ath, *s.* gum dragon  
 Adread', *ad.* in a state of fear  
 Adriatic, *a.* pertaining to the Gulf of Venice—*s.* the Adriatic or Venetian Gulf  
 Adrift, *ad.* floating at random  
 Adreg'ation, *s.* a kind of filial adoption practised in ancient Rome  
 Adroit', *a.* active, skilful, dexterous  
 Adro'itly, *ad.* dexterously, nimbly, skilfully  
 Adro'itness, *s.* dexterity, skill, activity  
 Adry', *a.* thirsty, desirous of drink  
 Adscit'itious, *a.* borrowed, added  
 Adstrie'tion, *s.* the act of binding together  
 Adula'ria, *s.* a mineral, a species of felspar  
 Adula'tion, *s.* high compliment, flattery  
 Adulator, *s.* a flatterer  
 Adulatory, *a.* flattering, highly complimentary  
 Adul'tress, *s.* a female flatterer  
 Adult', *s.* a person arrived at maturity—a. grown up, arrived at the age of puberty  
 Adul'terate, *v.* to lower in quality—a. tainted  
 Adul'teration, *s.* a state of being contaminated; mixture with some foreign body  
 Adul'ter, *v. n.* to commit adultery  
 Adul'terant, *s.* that which adulterates  
 Adul'terately, *ad.* in an adulterate manner  
 Adul'terateness, *s.* the state of being adulterate  
 Adul'terer, *s.* a person guilty of adultery  
 Adul'teress, *s.* a woman guilty of adultery  
 Adul'terine, *s.* the child of an adulteress—a.  
 Adul'terize, *v. a.* to commit adultery (spurious)  
 Adul'terously, *ad.* in an adulterous manner  
 Adul'tery, *s.* violation of the marriage bed  
 Adul'tness, *s.* the state of being adult  
 Adum'brant, *a.* giving a slight resemblance  
 Adum'brate, *v. a.* to shadow out faintly  
 Adum'bration, *s.* a slight representation  
 Aduna'tion, *s.* union; the being joined  
 Adun'clty, *s.* crookedness; shape of a hook  
 Adun'cons, Adun'que, *a.* crooked, hooked  
 Adure, *v. a.* to burn up, to scorch  
 Adust', Adust'ed, *a.* burnt up, scorched  
 Adust'ible, *a.* that may be burnt up  
 Adus'tion, *s.* act of burning, or drying  
 Adv'ance, *v. a.* to bring forward; to improve; to propose; to move onwards  
 Adv'ace, *s.* progression; improvement  
 Adv'ancement, *s.* preferment; progression  
 Adv'ancer, *s.* he that advances  
 Adv'ance, *a.* tending to promote  
 Adv'antage, *s.* superiority; benefit; gain—  
*v. a.* to improve; to promote  
 Adv'antageable, *a.* profitable  
 Adv'antaged, *a.* possessed of advantage  
 Adv'antageous, *a.* convenient; profitable

ADVERSITY SUCCESSFULLY OVERCOME IS THE HIGHEST GLORY.



Advanta'geously, *ad.* conveniently, profitably  
 Advanta'geousness, *s.* usefulness, profit  
 Advecti'tious, *a.* brought from another place  
 Advē'ne, *v. n.* to accede; to be superadded  
 Advē'nicent, *a.* superadded, advancing  
 Advē'nt, *s.* the name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming of our Saviour; four weeks before Christmas  
 Adventi'tious, Advē'tine, Advē'tive, *a.* accidental, not natural, casual; additional  
 Adventi'tiously, *ad.* accidentally  
 Advē'tual, *a.* coming by accident  
 Advē'ture, Advē'try, *s.* an enterprise  
 Advē'ture, *v. n.* to try the chance; to dare  
 —*s.* an accident; an enterprise  
 Advē'turer, *s.* one who hazards a chance  
 Advē'turesome, Advē'turous, *a.* courageous, daring, enterprising  
 Advē'turesomeness, Advē'turousness, *s.* quality of being adventurous  
 Advē'turously, *ad.* boldly, hazardously  
 Advē'rb, *s.* that part of speech which denotes the circumstance of a quality or action  
 Advē'rbial, *a.* that relates to adverbs  
 Advē'rbially, *ad.* in manner of an adverb  
 Advē'rsable, *a.* contrary to; not in use  
 Advē'saria, *s.* a common-place book  
 Advē'sary, *s.* an antagonist, enemy  
 Advē'sative, *a.* implying opposition  
 Advē'se, *a.* contrary; counteracting  
 Advē'sely, *ad.* oppositely; unfortunately  
 Advē'seness, *s.* opposition; misfortune  
 Advē'sity, *s.* misery, calamity, affliction  
 Advē't, *v. n.* to attend to, to regard  
 Advē'tence, Advē'tency, *s.* attention to  
 Advē'tent, *a.* attentive; heedful  
 Advē'tise, *v. a.* to give public notice  
 Advē'tisement, *s.* intelligence, information  
 Advē'tiser, *s.* one who gives information  
 Advē'sperate, *v. n.* to draw towards evening  
 Advē'ce, *s.* counsel, instruction, intelligence  
 Advē'gile, *v. a.* to watch diligently  
 Advē'sable, *a.* prudent, fit to be advised  
 Advē'sableness, *s.* fitness; propriety  
 Advē'se, *v. a.* to counsel, to inform  
 Advē'sed, *part. a.* performed with deliberation  
 Advē'sedly, *ad.* deliberately; prudently  
 Advē'sedness, *s.* deliberate consideration  
 Advē'sement, *s.* counsel; information  
 Advē'ser, *s.* one who advises; a counsellor  
 Advē'sory, *a.* having power to advise  
 Advē'vocate, *s.* the act of pleading; law-suit  
 Advē'vocate, *s.* a pleader; an intercessor—*v. a.* to plead, to support, to defend  
 Advē'vocateship, *s.* duty of an advocate; assistance of a great person in a suit  
 Advē'vation, *s.* the office of pleading; plea  
 Advē'vation, *s.* a flying to something  
 Advē'votion, *s.* a rolling to something  
 Advē'vress, *s.* an adulteress  
 Advow', *v. a.* to affirm  
 Advowce', *s.* he that has the right of advowson  
 Advow'son, *s.* a right to present to a benefice  
 Advoy'er, *s.* a Swiss mayor or prefect  
 A'dy, *s.* a species of palm-tree [vestry]  
 Ad'y'tum, *s.* the inner part of a temple; a  
 Adz, Adze, *s.* an edged tool used by coopers  
 E'dile, *s.* a Roman magistrate, appointed to inspect all buildings  
 E'gilops, *s.* a tumour in the larger angle of the eye; a genus of plants  
 E'gls, *s.* a shield; the shield of Minerva  
 E'clogue, *s.* pastoral verse. [See Eclogue]  
 E'ghis, *s.* the chameleon thistle  
 E'gomantia, *s.* divination by means of a goat  
 E'gyptial'mas, *s.* a precious stone

E'gypti'acum, *s.* an ointment for ulcers  
 E'gypti'lia, *s.* a variegated stone, said to give to water the colour and taste of wine  
 E'ipathy, *s.* a continued passion  
 E'ne'id, E'ne'is, *s.* the heroic poem of Virgil  
 E'o'lian, *a.* belonging to the wind  
 E'o'lipile, *s.* an instrument to show the convertibility of water into steam  
 Ae'olist, *s.* a pretender to inspiration  
 Ae'rate, *v. a.* to combine with carbonic acid  
 Ae'ration, *s.* combination with carbonic acid  
 Ae'rial, *a.* belonging to the air; high  
 Ae'rie, *s.* a nest of hawks, or birds of prey  
 Ae'rin'cation, *s.* the act of becoming air  
 Ae'rifirm, *a.* resembling air  
 Ae'rifry, *v. a.* to combine air with  
 Ae'rography, *s.* a description of the air  
 Ae'rolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to aerology  
 Ae'rolite, Ae'rolith, *s.* a meteoric stone  
 Ae'rologist, *s.* one versed in aerology  
 Ae'rology, *s.* the theory of the air  
 Ae'romancy, *s.* the art of divining by the air  
 Ae'rometer, *s.* machine for weighing air  
 Ae'rometry, *s.* the art of measuring the air  
 Ae'ronaut, *s.* one who sails through the air  
 Ae'ronautic, *a.* sailing through the air  
 Ae'ronautics, *s.* the art of aerial suspension  
 Ae'ronautism, *s.* the art of floating in the air  
 Ae'ros'copy, *s.* the observation of the air  
 Ae'rostatic, *a.* belonging to acrostatics  
 Ae'rostatics, *s.* the science of sustaining bodies suspended in the air  
 Ae'rostation, *s.* the act or power of traversing the air in balloons  
 E'ri'ginous, *a.* of the nature of verdigris  
 E'ri'go, E'ri'ea, *s.* the rust of copper, &c.  
 E'thiops-mineral, *s.* quick-silver and sulphur ground together to a black powder  
 E'tiology, *s.* doctrine of the causes of diseases  
 E'u'tes, *s. pl.* eagle-stones. Hollow pebbles which make a noise when shaken  
 Afar', *ad.* from a great distance, remotely  
 Afear'd, *part. a.* afraid, terrified  
 A'fer, [Lat.] *s.* the south-west wind  
 Affability, *s.* condescension; courteousness  
 Affable, *a.* easy of manners, benign, mild  
 Affableness, *s.* condescension; civility  
 Affably, *ad.* civilly, courteously  
 Affab'rous, *a.* skillfully made  
 Affabulation, *s.* the moral of a fable  
 Affair, *s.* transaction, business, concern  
 Affam'ish, *v. a.* to starve  
 Affam'ishment, *s.* the state of starving  
 Affect', *v. a.* to produce an effect upon; to move the passion; to aim at or aspire to  
 Affected, *a.* far-fetched  
 Affectation, *s.* making an artificial show  
 Affect'ed, *a.* conceited; afflicted  
 Affect'edly, *ad.* hypocritically, conceitedly  
 Affect'edness, *s.* the state of being affected  
 Affect'er, Affect'or, *s.* one guilty of affectation  
 Affect'ing, *part. a.* moving, imitating  
 Affect'ingly, *ad.* in an affecting manner  
 Affect'ion, *s.* love, kindness, zeal [volent]  
 Affect'ionate, *a.* warm, tender, loving, benevolent  
 Affect'ionately, *ad.* tenderly, benevolently  
 Affect'ionateness, *s.* fondness; tenderness  
 Affect'ioned, *a.* affected; mentally disposed  
 Affect'ive, *a.* that affects; moving  
 Affect'ively, *ad.* in an impressive manner  
 Affect'uous, *s.* passionateness  
 Affect'uous, *a.* full of passion  
 Affect'rer, Affect'rer, Affect'ror, *s.* a person appointed to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable  
 After'ment, *s.* the act of assessing a fine

AFFAIRS MUST SUFFER WHEN RECREATION IS PREFERRED TO BUSINESS.

A MAN THAT OUTLIVES HIS REPUTATION SOON BECOMES MISERABLE.

Affectuo'so *a.* [Ital.] (in music) tenderly  
 Affiance, *s.* a contract; confidence in the divine promises—*v. a.* to betroth, to bind  
 Affancer, *s.* he that makes a marriage contract  
 Affidation, Affidature, *s.* mutual contract  
 Affidavit, *s.* a deposition on oath  
 Affiliation, *s.* the adoption of a child  
 Affile, *v. a.* to polish  
 Affinage, *s.* a refining of metals  
 Affined, *a.* related to another  
 Affinity, *s.* relation by marriage; attraction  
 Affirm, *v. a.* to declare, to tell confidently  
 Affirmable, *a.* that may be affirmed  
 Affirmably, *ad.* capable of affirmation  
 Affirmance, *s.* confirmation; declaration  
 Affirmant, Affirmer, *s.* one who affirms  
 Affirmation, *s.* declaration, confirmation  
 Affirmative, *a.* confirmatory of that which contains a previous declaration  
 Affirmatively, *ad.* positively, absolutely  
 Affix, *v. a.* to unite, to subjoin [word  
 Affix, *s.* something united to the end of a  
 Affixion, *s.* the state of being affixed  
 Afflation, *s.* the act of breathing upon  
 Afflatus, *s.* the communication of the power or spirit of prophecy; a vapour; breath  
 Afflict, *v. a.* to grieve, trouble, torment  
 Affliction, *s.* the state of affliction  
 Afflitter, *s.* one who afflicts  
 Afflictingly, *ad.* in an afflicting manner  
 Affliction, *s.* sorrow, misery, calamity  
 Afflictive, *a.* painful, tormenting  
 Afflictively, *ad.* painfully [abundance  
 Affluence, Affluency, *s.* riches, plenty,  
 Affluent, *a.* wealthy, abundant, exuberant  
 Affluently, *ad.* in an affluent manner  
 Affluency, *s.* the quality of being affluent  
 Afflux, Affluxion, *s.* the act of flowing; that which flows from one place to another  
 Afforage, *v. a.* a duty paid, in France, to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine, &c. within his seignory  
 Afford, *v. a.* to yield, or produce; to grant; to be able to bear expenses  
 Afforest, *v. a.* to turn ground into forest  
 Afforestation, *s.* conversion of ground into  
 Affranchise, *v. a.* to make free [forest  
 Affranchisement, *s.* a making free  
 Affray, *v. a.* to strike; to engage  
 Affray, *v. a.* to fright, to terrify—*s.* a quarrel, disturbance, tumult  
 Affreight, *v. a.* to hire a ship for freight  
 Affreighter, *s.* the person who hires a vessel to convey goods  
 Affreightment, *s.* the freight of a ship  
 Affrication, *s.* the act of rubbing  
 Affright, *v. a.* to alarm, terrify  
 Affright, Affrightment, *s.* terror, fear  
 Affrightful, *a.* terrible; dreadful  
 Affront, *s.* outrage, insult, disgrace—*v. a.* to insult, to offend, to provoke  
 Affrontee, *s.* (in heraldry) front to front  
 Affronter, *s.* one who insults  
 Affrontive, *a.* abusive, injurious  
 Affuage, *s.* a right of cutting fuel-wood  
 Affuse, *v. a.* to pour one thing on another  
 Affusion, *s.* the act of pouring upon  
 Affy, *v.* to betroth; to put trust in  
 Affield, *ad.* to or in the field  
 Affail, *adv.* level with the ground  
 Affloat, *ad.* borne up by water; floating  
 Affoot, *ad.* on foot; in action, in motion  
 Aföre, *prep.* before, sooner in time  
 Aförehand, *ad.* previously prepared  
 Aförm mentioned, *a.* mentioned before  
 Aförsannad, *a.* before named

Aförsäid, *a.* said before  
 Aförtime, *ad.* in time past  
 Afoul, *a.* entangled; not free  
 Afraid, *a.* struck with fear, terrified  
 Afresh, *ad.* anew, again, once more  
 Afric, African, *a.* pertaining to Africa  
 Afron, *ad.* in front; opposite to the face  
 Aft, *ad.* abaft; towards the stern  
 After, *prep.* behind—*ad.* following another; in pursuit of; in imitation of; in succeeding time  
 Afteracceptation, *s.* a sense not at first ad-  
 Afteraccount, *s.* future reckoning [mitted  
 Afteract, *s.* a subsequent act  
 Afterages, *s.* succeeding ages  
 Afterbirth, *s.* the membrane in which the birth was involved; the secundine  
 Afterclap, *s.* an event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end  
 Aftercomer, *s.* a successor  
 Aftercost, *s.* expels incurred separately  
 Aftercourse, *s.* future course  
 Aftercrop, *s.* the second crop  
 Aftereye, *v. a.* to keep one in view  
 Afterergaine, *s.* some method taken after the first turn of affairs; an expedient  
 Afterhope, *s.* future hope  
 Afterhours, *s.* the hours that succeed  
 Afterlife, *s.* the remainder of life  
 Afterlove, *s.* the second or later love  
 Aftermath, *s.* the second crop of grass  
 Afternoon, *s.* time from noon to evening  
 Afterpains, *s.* pains after birth  
 Afterpart, *s.* the latter part  
 Afterpiece, *s.* a farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play [in question  
 Afterproof, *s.* evidence posterior to the thing  
 Afterstate, *s.* the future state  
 Aftertaste, *s.* the taste remaining on the palate after eating or drinking  
 Afterthought, *s.* reflection after the act  
 Aftertimes, *s.* succeeding times  
 Afterwards, *ad.* in subsequent time  
 Afterwise, *a.* wise too late  
 Afterwilt, *s.* wisdom that comes too late  
 Afterwitness, *s.* future witness [seems past  
 Afterwrath, *s.* anger when the provocation  
 Aga, *s.* a Turkish military officer of rank  
 Again, *ad.* once more; in return  
 Against, *prep.* in opposition to; to the hurt of  
 Agalactous, *a.* destitute of milk  
 Agalaxy, *s.* the want of milk  
 Agalloch, Agalochum, *s.* aloes-wood  
 Agamist, *s.* a person not married [plans  
 Agape, *s. pl.* love-feasts of primitive Chris-  
 Agape, *ad.* staring with surprise  
 Agape, *s.* a lover of the fair sex  
 Agarie, *s.* an excrescence, like the mushroom, growing on the oak  
 Agast, Aglast, *a.* struck with terror  
 Agate, *s.* precious stone, a semi-jellucid  
 Agathodemon, *s.* a beneficent spirit  
 Agatine, *s.* a genus of oval or oblong shells  
 —*a.* pertaining to agate  
 Agatized, *a.* marked like an agate  
 Agaty, *a.* partaking of the nature of agate  
 Agave, *s.* the American aloe  
 Agaze, *v. a.* to strike with amazement  
 Age, *s.* any period of time; a hundred years; generation of men; maturity  
 Aged, *a.* advanced in years—*s.* old persons  
 Agedly, *ad.* like an aged person  
 Agency, *s.* management of another's affairs  
 Agend, Agendum, *s.* matter relating to the service of the church [Book  
 Agenda, *s.* church service; memorandum-

Agent, *s.* a deputy—*a.* acting upon  
 Agency, *s.* the office of an agent  
 Agerasia, *s.* green or immature old age  
 Aggela'tion, *s.* a concretion of ice  
 Aggenera'tion, *s.* a growing to another body  
 Agger, *s.* a fortress or trench  
 Aggerate, *v. a.* to heap up  
 Aggera'tion, *s.* a heaping up; accumulation  
 Aggerose, *a.* full of heaps  
 Agglomerate, *v. a.* to gather up in a ball  
 Agglomera'tion, *s.* a mass, a heap  
 Agglutinant, Agglutina'tive, *a.* uniting  
 Agglutina'ts, *s.* medicines which agglutinate  
 Agglutinate, *v. n.* to unite together by adhesion  
 Agglutina'tion, *s.* union, cohesion  
 Aggrace, *v. a.* to favour—*s.* kindness  
 Aggrandiza'tion, *s.* the act of aggrandizing  
 Aggrandize, *v. a.* to enlarge, to exalt  
 Aggrandizement, *s.* the state of being exalted or preferred; great advancement  
 Aggrandizer, *s.* he that aggrandizes  
 Aggrate, *v. a.* to please; to treat  
 Aggravable, *a.* making any thing worse  
 Aggravate, *v. a.* to make worse; to provoke  
 Aggrava'tion, *s.* the act of exciting to anger  
 Aggrigate, *a.* framed by the collection of sundry parts into one mass—*s.* the result of the conjunction of many particulars—*v. a.* to add or heap together  
 Aggregately, *ad.* collectively  
 Aggrega'tion, *s.* the state of being collected  
 Aggregative, *a.* taken together, collecting  
 Aggregator, *s.* one who collects into a mass  
 Aggress, *v. a.* to assault or injure first  
 Aggression, *s.* the first act of injury  
 Aggressive, *a.* making the first attack  
 Aggressor, *s.* one who first assaults another  
 Aggrieve'ance, *s.* hardship, wrong, injury  
 Aggrieve, *v. a.* to injure, to harass  
 Aggrieved, *part. a.* afflicted, injured  
 Aggroup, *v. a.* to bring into one view  
 Agile, *a.* nimble, ready, active  
 Agileness, Agili'ty, *s.* activity, speed  
 Agnel, *s.* an ancient French coin  
 Agio, *s.* the difference between the value of bank-notes and the current money  
 Agist, *v. a.* to let cattle feed in pasture grounds at so much per week  
 Agistage, Agistment, *s.* feeding of cattle in a common pasture for a fixed price  
 Agistor, *s.* an officer of the king's forest  
 Agitable, *s.* that may be put in motion  
 Agitate, *v. a.* to put in motion; to discuss  
 Agitation, *s.* the act of shaking any thing; perturbation of the mind  
 Agitative, *a.* having the power to agitate  
 Agitator, *s.* one that agitates; an insurgent  
 Aglet, Aglet, *s.* a tag of a point carved  
 Aglutina'tion, *s.* difficulty of swallowing  
 Agminal, *a.* belonging to a troop  
 Agnail, *s.* a disease of the nails  
 Agnate, *a.* allied to; akin [descent  
 Agnatic, *a.* relating to kindred by parental  
 Agnation, *s.* descent from the same father  
 Agnition, *s.* an acknowledgment  
 Agnize, *v. a.* to acknowledge; to confess  
 Agnomens, *s.* a name given to any one on account of some action or circumstance  
 Agnouinate, *v. a.* to name  
 Agnomina'tion, *s.* allusion of one word to another by sound; a title  
 Ago, *ad.* in past time: as, long ago  
 Agog, *ad.* in a state of desire  
 Agolug, *ad.* in action, moving  
 Ago'ne, *ad.* ago; past

Agonism, *s.* contention for a prize  
 Agonist, *s.* a contender for prizes  
 Agonist'ic, *s.* a prize-fighter, a gladiator  
 Agonistic, Agonist'ical, *a.* relating to prize-fighting, or athletic contests  
 Agonistically, *adv.* in an agonistic manner  
 Agonize, *v. n.* to be in extreme pain  
 Agonizingly, *ad.* painfully feeling  
 Agonothetic, *a.* presiding at public games  
 Agony, *s.* anguish, pangs of death  
 Agora, *s.* a market-place  
 Agony, *s.* an animal of the rabbit kind  
 Agrammatist, *s.* an illiterate man  
 Agrarian, *a.* relating to fields or grounds, or to the equal division of lands  
 Agree, *v.* to accord, to concur, to settle  
 Agreeability, *s.* easiness of disposition  
 Agreeable, *a.* conformable to; pleasing  
 Agreeableness, *s.* the quality of pleasing  
 Agreeably, *ad.* consistently; pleasingly  
 Agreed, *part. a.* settled by consent  
 Agree'ingly, *ad.* in conformity with  
 Agree'ingness, *s.* suitableness  
 Agree'ment, *s.* concord; compact; bargain  
 Agrestic, Agrest'ical, Agrest'ial, *a.* rude; rustic; belonging to the fields  
 Agrest'ic, *s.* verjuice; the juice of unripe fruit  
 Agricola'tion, *s.* culture of the ground  
 Agricultor, *s.* a husbandman  
 Agricul'tural, *a.* relating to agriculture  
 Agricul'ture, *s.* tillage; husbandry  
 Agricul'turism, *s.* the science of agriculture  
 Agricul'turist, *s.* a husbandman, a farmer  
 Agrimony, *s.* the plant liverwort  
 Agri'se, *v.* to shiver for fear or through pity  
 Agrophous, *a.* growing wild; uncultivated  
 Agrostis, *s.* a kind of grass; bent grass  
 Agrostography, *s.* a description of grasses  
 Aground, *ad.* run ashore; stranded [sleep  
 Agrypnocema, *s.* continual inclination to  
 Agnapeca'ca, *s.* a Brazilian bird, the jacana  
 Ague, *s.* an intermitting fever, with cold fits  
 Ague-cake, *s.* a hard tumour on the belly  
 Agued, *a.* seized with, or having an ague  
 Ague-fit, *s.* the paroxysm of an ague  
 Agnise, *v. a.* to dress—*s.* dress  
 Aguish, *a.* having the qualities of an ague  
 Aguishness, *s.* periodical shivering  
 Ah, *int.* denoting pity, surprise, joy, &c.  
 Aha, *int.* a word of triumph and scorn  
 Ahead, *ad.* farther on; precipitantly  
 Ahicayat'll, *s.* a poisonous serpent of Mexico  
 Aheft, *ad.* aloft, on high  
 Ahoy, *int.* a sea-term; a word used to hail or call to persons at a distance [America  
 Ahuitzote, *s.* an amphibious quadruped of  
 Aia, *s.* a bird of the spoon-bill kind  
 Aien'tus, *s.* a beautiful parrot of Brazil  
 Aid, *v. a.* to succour, to help, to relieve  
 Aid, Aid'ance, *s.* help, support, assistance  
 Aid'ant, Aid'ing, *a.* helping, assisting  
 Aid-de-camp, *s.* a military officer attending on a general to convey orders, &c.  
 Aid'er, *s.* a helper; an auxiliary  
 Aid'less, *s.* friendless, unsupported  
 Aig're, *s.* the impetuous flowing of the sea  
 Aigret, *s.* a species of heron [fringe  
 Aiguilet, *s.* a point of gold at the end of a  
 Aikraw, *s.* a species of lichen or moss  
 Ail, *v.* to be sick or in pain—*s.* a disease  
 Ail'ing, *a.* disordered, sickly  
 Ail'ment, *s.* pain, disease, affliction  
 Aim, *v.* to direct towards a mark, to guess  
 —*s.* direction, endeavour, design  
 Aim'er, *s.* one who aims  
 Aim'less, *a.* without aim



[ALB]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ALE]

Air, *s.* the element in which we breathe; a tune or melody; the nife of a person—*r. a.* to expose to the air; to warm  
Air'balloon, *s.* [See Balloon] [with air  
Air'bladder, *s.* any cuticle or vesicle filled  
Air'born, *a.* born of the air [tion  
Air'built, *a.* built without any solid founda-  
Air'drawn, *a.* ideally conceived; visionary  
Air'er, *s.* one who exposes to the air  
Air'gun, *s.* a gun charged with air  
Air'hole, *s.* a hole to admit air  
Air'ily, *ad.* gaily, merrily, briskly  
Air'iness, *s.* exposure to the air; gayety  
Air'ing, *s.* a short excursion to enjoy the air  
Air'less, *a.* wanting air  
Air'ling, *s.* a thoughtless gay person  
Air'pipe, *s.* a pipe used to extract foul air  
Air'poise, *s.* an instrument for weighing the air  
Air'pump, *s.* an air-extracting machine  
Air'shaft, *s.* a passage for the air into mines  
Air'tight, *a.* impervious to the air  
Air'y, *a.* belonging to the air; gay, sprightly  
Aisle, *s.* a walk in a church  
Ait, *s.* a small island in a river  
Alco'unt, *s.* an evergreen aquatic plant  
Alar', *ad.* half-opened  
Al'utage, *s.* an additional pipe to water-works  
Al'kin', *a.* related to; resembling; alike  
Al'abaster, *s.* a kind of soft white marble—  
*a.* made of or belonging to alabaster  
Al'bas'trian, *a.* belonging to or like alabaster  
Al'abas'trum, *s.* an alabaster box of ointment  
Alack', *int.* alas, an expression of sorrow  
Alack'aday, *int.* a familiar word of sorrow  
Al'e'rious, *a.* cheerful  
Al'e'riously, *ad.* cheerfully  
Al'e'riousness, *s.* briskness; liveliness  
Al'e'ricity, *s.* willingness, briskness, readiness  
Al'ahite, *s.* a crystallized mineral  
Al'amodality, *s.* conformity to the fashion  
Alamo'de, *ad.* [Fr.] according to the fashion  
Al'amoth, *s.* a Hebrew musical instrument  
Al'ar, *a.* of or belonging to wings  
Alarm', *v. a.* to surprise; to call to arms  
Alarm', *s.* a notice of danger; sudden terror  
Alarm'-bell, *s.* the bell that is rung at the ap-  
proach of an enemy  
Alarm'ing, *a.* producing alarm; frightful  
Alarm'ingly, *ad.* in an alarming manner  
Alarm'ist, *s.* he who excites an alarm  
Alarm'-post, *s.* the spot to which each regl-  
ment is to repair in case of alarm  
Alarm'-watch, *s.* a watch that strikes the  
hour by regulated movement  
Alar'm, *s.* an alarm bell; a clock  
Alas', *int.* denoting pity or grief  
Alate, *ad.* lately; not long since  
Alater'nus, *s.* evergreen privet  
Alb, *s.* a Romish priest's surplice  
Al'batross, *s.* a large aquatic bird of Africa  
Albe'ti, *ad.* although, notwithstanding  
Al'be'ten, *s.* a fresh water fish of the trout kind  
Al'be'cent, *a.* whitish; rather white  
Al'bicore, *s.* a sea-fish  
Al'bl'ication, *s.* the act of making white  
Al'bl'igen'ans, *s.* a sect of Protestants, so called  
from *Albi*, in Languedoc, in France  
Al'bin, *s.* a mineral of a whitish colour  
Al'bino, *s.* a white descendant of black pa-  
rents; a negro whose skin turns white  
Al'bug'ineous, *a.* like the white of an egg  
Al'bu'go, *s.* a disease in the eye, in which the  
cornea contracts a whiteness  
Al'bu'la, *s.* a kind of trout without teeth  
Al'bum, *s.* a book in which autographs, &c.  
of celebrated people are inserted

Albu'men, *s.* the white of an egg  
Al'burn, *s.* a small delicate fish  
Al'burn'um, *s.* the soft white part of wood,  
immediately under the inner rind  
Alea'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Grecian lyric  
poet Alcaeus, and to the measure of verse  
invented by him  
Alcaid', *s.* in Barbary, the governor of a  
castle; in Spain, the judge of a city  
Alcan'na, *s.* a plant used in dyeing  
Alce'do, *s.* the kingfisher; the halcyon  
Al'chym'ic, Al'chym'ical, *a.* relating to alchymy  
Al'chym'ically, *ad.* like an alchymist  
Al'chymist, *s.* a professor of an occult sci-  
ence, by which metals were transmuted,  
and other difficult operations effected  
Al'chymis'tical, *a.* acting like an alchymist  
Al'chymize, *v. a.* to transmute  
Al'chymy, *s.* occult chymistry; a mixed metal  
Al'cohol, *s.* the substance of any body re-  
duced into a fine impalpable powder; a  
pure rectified spirit  
Alcohol'ic, *a.* partaking of alcohol  
Alcoholization, *s.* act of rectifying spirits  
Al'coholize, *v. a.* to make an alcohol  
Alco'ran [See Alkoran]  
Alco've, *s.* a recess to sit or lie in  
Al'cyon'ic, *a.* relating to submarine plants  
Al'cyonite, *s.* a fossil kind of fungus [plant  
Al'cyon'ium, *s.* a kind of coral; a submarine  
Aldebaran', *s.* a star in the constellation Tau-  
Al'der, *s.* a tree resembling the hazel [rus  
Al'derman, *s.* an incorporated magistrate  
Al'derman'ty, *s.* the society of aldermen  
Al'dermanlike, *a.* in the manner of an al-  
Al'dermanly, *ad.* like an alderman [derman  
Al'dern, *a.* made of alderwood  
Ale, *s.* a fermented liquor made by infusing  
malt and hops in hot water  
Ale'berry, *s.* a beverage made by boiling ale  
with spice and sugar, and sops of bread  
Ale'brewer, *s.* one who brews ale  
Ale'conner, *s.* an officer whose duty is to  
inspect the measures of public-houses  
Ale'cost, *s.* the name of an herb  
Ale'ctorom'ancy, Ale'ctryom'ancy, *s.* divina-  
tion by means of a cock  
Ale'ctryom'achy, *s.* the sport of cockfighting  
Ale'e', *ad.* on the side opposite to that against  
which the wind blows (a nautical term)  
Ale'fied, *a.* fed with ale  
Ale'gar, *s.* an acid made from ale  
Ale'ger, *a.* gay; cheerful; sprightly  
Ale'hoof, *s.* groundivy, once used for hops  
Ale'house, *s.* a house where malt liquor is  
sold; a public-house  
Ale'knight, *s.* a pot-companion  
Ale'm'bic, *s.* a vessel used in distilling  
Ale'ngth', *ad.* at full length  
Ale'p'idote, *s.* any fish without scales  
Alert', *a.* watchful, vigilant, brisk  
Alert'ness, *s.* sprightliness, briskness  
Ale'stake, *s.* a stake set up before an alehouse  
Ale't, *s.* the Peruvian falcon [by way of sign  
Ale'taster, *s.* an officer appointed to look to  
the goodness of ale or beer  
Ale'tude, *a.* bulkiness; fatness; heaviness  
Ale'm'om'ancy, *s.* divination by meal  
Ale'vat, *s.* the tub in which ale is fermented  
Ale'wife, *s.* a woman who keeps an alehouse  
Ale'xander's-foot, *s.* the name of a herb  
Ale'xandrian, *a.* pertaining to Alexandria  
Ale'xandrine, Ale'xandrian, *s.* a verse of  
twelve syllables  
Ale'xiphar'mic, Ale'xiphar'mical, *a.* possessing  
an antihote

A GOOD WORD FOR A BAD ONE, IS WORTH MUCH, AND COSTS LITTLE.

A PASSIONATE MAN RIDES A HORSE THAT RUNS AWAY WITH HIM.

ALK]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ALL

Alexiter'ic, Alexiter'ial, *a.* resisting poison  
 Alexiter'ic, *s.* a medicine to expel poison  
 Al'garot, Al'garoth, *s.* an emetic powder  
 Al'ga, *s.* sea-weed  
 Al'gart, *s.* a preparation of antimony  
 Al'gastrane, *s.* a kind of pitch or bitumen  
 Al'gazel, *s.* a species of antelope  
 Al'gebra, *s.* literal or symbolical arithmetic  
 Algebra'ic, Algebra'ical, *a.* pertaining to the science of algebra  
 Algebra'ically, *ad.* by means of algebra  
 Algebra'ist, *s.* one well versed in algebra  
 Al'geneb, *s.* a star in the constellation Perseus  
 Al'gid, *a.* extremely cold, chilly  
 Algid'ity, *s.* chilliness, coldness  
 Algif'ic, *a.* that which produces cold  
 Al'gor, *s.* extreme cold  
 Al'gorithm, *s.* the science of numbers  
 Algo'se, *a.* extremely cold  
 Al'gous, *a.* pertaining to or like sea-weed  
 Al'quazil', *s.* a Spanish bailiff or constable  
 Al'ias, [Lat.] *ad.* otherwise—*s.* in law, a writ  
 Al'ibi, [Lat.] *s.* elsewhere; in another place  
 Al'ible, *a.* nutritive; nourishing  
 Al'ien, *s.* a foreigner; a stranger—a *a.* foreign, estranged, averse to [estranger  
 Al'ien, Al'iene, *v. a.* to transfer property; to  
 Alienability, *s.* capability of being transferred  
 Al'ienage, *s.* the state of being an alien  
 Al'ienable, *a.* that may be transferred  
 Al'ienate, *v. a.* to transfer to another; to withdraw the affections—a. estranged  
 Al'ienation, *s.* the act of transferring; change of affection; mental derangement  
 Al'ienator, *s.* he who alienates or transfers  
 Al'ienee', *s.* one to whom the title to property is transferred  
 Al'iferous, Al'i'gerous, *a.* having wings  
 Al'iforni, *a.* shaped like a wing  
 Al'ight, *v. n.* to descend, to dismount  
 Al'ike, *ad.* with resemblance; equally  
 Al'iment, *s.* nutriment, food, support  
 Al'imental, *a.* nutritive; nourishing  
 Al'imentally, *ad.* to serve for nourishment  
 Al'imentariness, *s.* quality of being alimentary  
 Al'imentary, *a.* belonging to food  
 Al'imentation, *s.* the power of affording aliment; the state of being nourished  
 Al'im'o'nious, *a.* nourishing  
 Al'imony, *s.* legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation  
 Al'iped, *s.* a wing-footed animal (as, the bat)  
 Al'ipede, *a.* wing-footed; swift of foot  
 Al'iquant, *a.* a portion of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number required: as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, and 1 wanted  
 Al'iquot, *s.* any portion of a given number which, being multiplied, will amount to that given number exactly  
 Al'iture, *s.* nourishment  
 Al'ive, *a.* existing; active, sprightly  
 Al'kahesl, *s.* an universal dissolvent  
 Al'kahes'tic, *a.* belonging to al'kahesl  
 Al'kahes'ency, *s.* a tendency to become alkali  
 Al'kahes'cent, *a.* having the properties of an alkali  
 Al'kali, *s.* the fixed salt of any body [alkali  
 Al'kalify, *v. a.* to convert into an alkali  
 Al'kal'genicous, *a.* productive of alkali  
 Al'kal'meter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the strength, &c. of alkalies  
 Al'kaliue, *a.* having the quality of alkali  
 Al'kalu'ity, *s.* that which constitutes alkali  
 Al'kal'izate, *a.* impregnated with alkali

Alkaliza'tion, *s.* impregnation of bodies with Al'kalize, *v. a.* to render alkaline [alkali  
 Al'kanet, *s.* the name of a plant [cherry  
 Al'kekengi, a medicinal fruit, called winter-  
 Al'ken'na, Al'hen'na, *s.* the Egyptian privet  
 Al'ker'mes, *s.* a confection principally made of the scarlet grains called kermes  
 Al'koran, *s.* book of the Mahometan creed  
 Al'koranist, *s.* one who adheres to the al'koran  
 All, *a.* the whole of—*s.* the whole number or quantity; everyone—a *ad.* wholly, completely  
 All is used, in composition, to extend the meaning of, or give force to, a word; as *all-beauteous, all-destroying, &c.*  
 Al'lagite, *s.* a mineral of a green hue  
 Al'lanite, *s.* a massive dark mineral  
 Al'latrate, *v. n.* to bark  
 Al'la, Al'lah, *s.* (with Mahometans) God  
 Allay', *v. a.* to compose, to pacify  
 Allay', *s.* formerly any baser metal mixed with a superior kind; now written Alloy  
 Allay'er, *s.* that which has the power of allaying  
 Allay'ment, *s.* having the power to allay  
 Al'le, *s.* a bird; the little auk  
 Allect', *v. a.* to entice, to allure  
 Allecta'tion, *s.* an alluring; an enticing  
 Allect'ive, *s.* an allurements—a. alluring  
 Allega'tion, Alle'gement, *s.* affirmation; a plea  
 Alle'ge, *v. a.* to declare, to maintain, to plead  
 Alle'geable, *a.* that which may be alleged  
 Alle'ger, *s.* one who alleges or affirms  
 Alle'gance, *s.* duty of subjects to government  
 Alle'giant, *a.* loyal, suitable to allegiance  
 Allegor'ical, *a.* not real; not literal  
 Allegor'ically, *ad.* after an allegorical manner  
 Al'legorist, Al'legorizer, *s.* he who teaches in an allegorical or figurative manner  
 Al'legorize, *v. a.* to turn into allegory  
 Al'legory, *s.* in rhetoric, a figurative manner of speech, in which something other is intended, than is written or said  
 Allegret'to, *ad.* less quick than *allegro*  
 Alle'gro, *ad.* sprightly, quick, (in music)  
 Allen'jah, *s.* a word signifying praise God  
 Allema'nde, *s.* a slow piece of music; a dance  
 Alle'viate, *v. a.* to ease, to soften  
 Alle'vation, *s.* that by which any pain is lessened, or any fault extenuated  
 Alle'viative, *a.* palliative  
 Al'ley, *s.* any narrow passage or walk  
 All-fool's-day, *s.* the first of April  
 All-fours, *s.* a low game at cards  
 All'al'fows, *s.* the term near All Saints  
 Al'heal, *s.* a species of Ironwort  
 Allia'ceous, *a.* having the properties of garlic  
 All'iance, *s.* relation by marriage or kindred; a league with foreign powers  
 All'iciency, *s.* magnetism; attraction  
 All'icient, *s.* that which attracts  
 All'ies, *s. pl.* states which have entered into a league for their mutual defence  
 Al'ligate, *v. a.* to tie or bind together  
 Alliga'tion, *s.* the act of tying together; one of the rules of arithmetic  
 Al'ligator, *s.* a crocodile; a kind of pear  
 Al'ligature, *s.* a link, or ligature  
 All'iment, *s.* state of being in a line  
 All'ision, *s.* the act of striking together  
 Allitera'tion, *s.* the beginning two or more words with the same letter  
 All'iterative, *a.* beginning with the same letter  
 Allocu'tion, *s.* act of placing or adding to  
 Allocu'tion, *s.* the act of speaking to another  
 Allo'dial, Allo'dian, *a.* independent; held without acknowledgment of superiority  
 Allo'dium, *s.* a possession held absolutely

A PRECIPITATE CHOICE MAKES WAY FOR A LONG REPENTANCE.

ANGER IS LIKE A RUIN, WHICH BREAKS ITSELF UPON WHAT IT FALLS.

Alloo'ge, *s.* in fencing, a pass or thrust  
 Alloo', *v. a.* to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*  
 Allophane, *s.* a mineral of a bluish cast  
 Alloquy, *s.* address; conversation  
 Allot', *v. a.* to parcel out; to distribute; grant  
 Allotment, *s.* the part allotted to any one  
 Allottery, *s.* the part in a distribution  
 Allow', *v. a.* to admit or acknowledge; to permit, yield, or grant; to abate in selling  
 Allowable, *a.* that may be permitted, lawful  
 Allowableness, *s.* lawfulness  
 Allowably, *ad.* with claim of allowance  
 Allowance, *s.* indulgence, sanction, license; a deduction—*v. a.* to restrain or limit  
 Alloy', *s.* baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution  
 Alloy, *v. a.* to reduce the purity of a metal  
 Alloyage, *s.* the act of alloying metals  
 All Souls' Day, *s.* the day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November  
 Allspice, *s.* Jamaica pepper or pimenta  
 Allubescency, *s.* willingness; content  
 Allude, *v. a.* to hint at, to insinuate, refer to  
 Alluminate, *v. a.* to decorate or adorn  
 Allumino, *u. s.* one who colours or paints upon paper or parchment  
 Allure, *v. a.* to entice, to decoy, to wheedle—*s.* something set up to entice birds  
 Allurement, *s.* enticement, temptation  
 Allurer, *s.* he that allures or entices  
 Alluringly, *ad.* in an enticing manner  
 Alluringness, *s.* invitation; temptation  
 Allusion, *s.* a reference, hint, implication  
 Allusive, *a.* hinting at something  
 Allusively, *ad.* in an allusive manner  
 Allusiveness, *s.* the quality of being allusive  
 Alluvia, *s.* small islands thrown up by the current of a river  
 Alluvial, *a.* carried by water and lodged  
 Alluvion, Alluvium, *s.* earth carried by the motion of water and deposited  
 Ally', *v. a.* to unite by friendship or kindred—*s.* a friend, a confederate, a relation  
 Almacantar, *s.* a circle parallel to the horizon  
 Almacantar's Staff, *s.* an instrument used to take observations of the sun  
 Almadie, *s.* a large boat used in parts of India; also an African bark canoe  
 Alma'gra, *s.* a fine deep ochre  
 Almanac, *s.* an annual calendar  
 Almandine, *s.* a kind of inferior ruby  
 Al'ne, Al'na, *s.* Egyptian dancing-girls  
 Almightiness, *s.* omnipotence  
 Almighty, *a.* of unlimited power, omnipotent—*s.* the Divine Being; God  
 Al'mond, *s.* the fruit of the almond-tree  
 Almonds of the throat, improperly called almonds of the ears, are two small glands on the sides of the basis of the tongue  
 Al'mober, *s.* the officer of a prince employed in the distribution of charity  
 Al'moury, *s.* the place where alms are given  
 Almo'st, *ad.* nearly, near, well nigh  
 Alms, *s.* any thing given to the poor  
 Alms-basket, *s.* the basket in which provisions are put to be given away  
 Alms-deed, *s.* an act of charity  
 Alms'folk, *s. pl.* persons who bestow alms  
 Alms-giver, *s.* one who gives alms  
 Alms'house, *s.* a free dwelling for the poor  
 Alms'man, *s.* a man who lives upon alms  
 Almo'de, *s.* a Portuguese wine-measure  
 Al'nagar, Al'nager, *s.* a measurer by the ell; one of the three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures

Al'nage, *s.* ell measure; a nook  
 Alo'a, *s.* an Athenian festival after harvest  
 Alo'e, *s.* a plant, of which there are several species, African, Asiatic, and American  
 Alo'es, *s.* the medicinal gum of the aloe  
 Aloetic, Aloetic'al, *a.* consisting of aloes  
 Aloft, *ad.* on high; in the air; above  
 Alo'gotrophy, *s.* disproportionate nutrition  
 Alo'gy, *s.* absurdity, unreasonableness  
 Alo'ne, *a.* without company, solitary  
 Along', *ad.* at length; onward; forward  
 Alongside, *ad.* by the side of  
 Aloof', *ad.* at a distance; remotely  
 Alo'pecey, *s.* the falling off of the hair  
 Alo'sa, *s.* the shad, a migratory fish  
 Alo'ud, *ad.* loudly, with much noise  
 Alpaca, Alpaga'na, *s.* a quadruped; the paca  
 Alpha, *s.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; it is therefore used to signify the first or highest  
 Alphabet, *s.* the letters of any language—*v. a.* to range in alphabetical order  
 Alphabetarian, *s.* an A B C scholar  
 Alphabetical, *a.* in the order of the alphabet  
 Alphabetically, *ad.* in an alphabetical manner  
 Alphe'nis, *s.* white barley-sugar  
 Al'plest, *s.* a small purple sea-fish  
 Alphon'ancy, *s.* divination by barley-meal  
 Alphon'sin, *s.* a surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds  
 Al'phas, *s.* a species of leprosy; vitiligo  
 Al'pine, *a.* relating to the Alps; very high  
 Al'pine, *s.* the mountain strawberry  
 Al'quilon, *s.* a sort of sliding lead ore  
 Already, *ad.* now, at this time; so soon  
 Al'sine, *s.* the plant chickweed  
 Al'so, *ad.* likewise; in the same manner  
 Alt, Al'to, *s.* the higher part of the gamut  
 Alta'ie, Alta'ian, *a.* pertaining to the Altai, a vast chain of mountains dividing China from the Russian empire  
 Alt'ar, *s.* the place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered  
 Alt'arage, *s.* emolument arising from oblations  
 Alt'ar-cloth, *s.* the cloth thrown over the altar  
 Alt'ar-piece, *s.* a painting over the altar  
 Alt'arwise, *ad.* placed like an altar  
 Alt'er, *v.* to change, to reform, to vary  
 Alterability, *s.* susceptibility of alteration  
 Alterable, *a.* that which may be altered  
 Alterableness, *s.* the quality capable of alteration  
 Alterably, *ad.* as may be altered [ration  
 Alterage, *s.* the fostering of a child  
 Alterant, *a.* that which produces a change  
 Alteration, *s.* act of altering or changing  
 Alterative, *s.* any medicine to improve the constitution—*a.* having a tendency to alter  
 Altercate, *v. n.* to wrangle; to contend with  
 Altercation, *s.* debate, controversy, wrangle  
 Altern', *a.* acting by turns  
 Alternacy, *s.* action performed by turns  
 Altern'al, *a.* in reciprocal succession  
 Altern'ally, Altern'ately, *ad.* by turns  
 Altern'ate, *a.* by turns, one after another—*s.* what happens alternately—*v. a.* to perform alternately  
 Altern'ateness, *s.* state of being alternate  
 Altern'ation, Altern'ity, *s.* reciprocal succession  
 Altern'ative, *s.* the choice given of one of two things—*ad.* that may be chosen or not  
 Altern'atively, *ad.* so as to choose one of two  
 Altern'ativeness, *s.* the being alternative  
 Althe'a, *s.* a flowering shrub; marsh mallow  
 Altho'ugh, *ad.* notwithstanding, however



[A M A]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[A M B]

A MAN WITHOUT MODESTY IS LOST TO ALL SENSE OF HONOUR AND VIRTUE.

Al'tigrade, *a.* rising on high  
 Altif'quence, *s.* pompous language  
 Altin'eter, *s.* an instrument for taking altitudes geometrically; a quadrant  
 Altim'etry, *s.* the art of measuring heights  
 Altis'onant, Altis'onous, *a.* high-sounding  
 Al'titude, *s.* height of a place; elevation of a heavenly body above the horizon  
 Alti'olant, *a.* high-flying  
 Al'to, *a.* high; belonging to the upper part  
 Altogeth'er, *ad.* completely, entirely  
 Al'to-relievo, *s.* [Ital.] that kind of relief in sculpture which projects as much as the life  
 Al'udel, *s.* an earthen pot without a bottom, (used in sublimation)  
 Al'um, *s.* a mineral salt of an acid taste  
 Al'um-earth, *s.* a blackish brown mineral  
 Al'umed, *a.* mixed with alum [clay  
 Al'umin, Al'umina, *s.* a soft spongy kind of  
 Al'uminiform, *a.* formed like alumina  
 Al'uminite, *s.* subsulphate of alumina  
 Al'minous, *a.* consisting of alum  
 Al'minum, *s.* the name given to the (supposed) metallic base of alumina  
 Al'umish, *a.* having the nature of alum  
 Al'umstone, *s.* a stone used in surgery  
 Al'umwater, *s.* water impregnated with alum  
 Al'umworks, *s.* apparatus for making alum  
 Al'utation, *s.* the tanning of leather  
 Al'veary, *s.* the hollow of the ear; a beehive  
 Al'veolary, *a.* containing sockets or cells  
 Al'veolate, *a.* divided into open cells, like honeycomb  
 Al'veole, Al'veolus, *s.* a cell; a socket  
 Al'vine, *a.* pertaining to the abdomen  
 Al'war'grim, *s.* the spotted plover  
 Al'way, Al'ways, *ad.* perpetually; constantly  
 Amability, *s.* loveliness; power of pleasing  
 Amad'avad, *s.* a small and curious bird  
 Amadet'to, *s.* a fine kind of pear  
 Amad'ogade, *s.* a beautiful Peruvian bird  
 Am'adot, *s.* a sort of pear  
 Am'ail, *s.* network  
 Amain', *ad.* with vehemence, fiercely  
 Amal'gam, Amal'gama, *s.* a mixture of metals  
 Amalgamate, *v. a.* to mix or unite metals  
 Amalgama'tion, *s.* act of mixing metals  
 Amand', *v.* to send away, remove  
 Amanda'tion, *s.* the act of sending away  
 Amanuen'sis, *s.* a clerk or secretary, who writes what another dictates  
 Am'arauth, *s.* the name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower that never fades  
 Amaran'thine, *a.* unfading, never decaying  
 Amari'tude, Amari'tence, *s.* bitterness  
 Amar'ulent, *a.* bitter  
 Amaryl'lis, *s.* a genus of illaceous plants  
 Amass', *v. a.* to heap up—*s.* an assemblage  
 Amass'ment, *s.* an accumulation, a heap  
 Ama'te, *v. n.* to accompany  
 Amateu'r, *s.* a virtuoso; a lover of the arts  
 Am'ativeness, *s.* a term in phrenology, indicative of a propensity to love  
 Amator'enlist, *s.* a little insignificant lover  
 Amato'rial, Amato'rious, *a.* relating to love  
 Amato'rially, *s.* in a loving manner  
 Amatory, *a.* relating to or causing love  
 Amauro'sis, *s.* a dimness of sight causing an appearance of flies or dust before the eyes  
 Ama'ze, *v. a.* to surprise, astonish, confuse—*s.* astonishment; confusion  
 Ama'zingly, *ad.* confusedly, with amazement  
 Ama'zedness, *s.* astonishment  
 Ama'zement, *s.* wonder; apprehension; fear  
 Ama'zing, *a.* wonderful, astonishing  
 Ama'zingly, *ad.* astonishingly, wonderfully

Am'azon, *s.* a warlike woman; the Amazons were a race of women famous for valour  
 Amazo'nian, *a.* warlike, though feminine  
 Amba'ges, *s.* [Lat.] a multiplicity of words  
 Amba'gious, Amba'gitory, *a.* circumlocutory  
 Ambas'sador, Embas'sador, *s.* a person sent as the representative of a prince or state on any public business to a foreign country  
 Ambas'sadress, *s.* the lady of an ambassador  
 Ambassado'rial, *a.* pertaining to ambassadors  
 Am'be, *s.* the ridge or side of a hill; a brim  
 Am'ber, *s.* a yellow semi-transparent gum of a resinous taste; a kind of pale ale—*a.* like amber—*v. a.* to scent with amber  
 Am'bergris, *s.* a fragrant drug, used as a perfume and a cordial  
 Am'ber-seed, *s.* musk-seed, resembling millet  
 Am'ber-tree, *s.* a fragrant evergreen shrub  
 Ambidex'ter, *s.* a person that can use both hands alike; a double-dealing rogue; in law, a juror who receives a bribe from both parties for his verdict  
 Ambidex'terity, Ambidex'trousness, *s.* the being able to use both hands equally well; double-dealing  
 Ambidex'trons, *a.* double-dealing, deceitful  
 Amb'ient, *a.* compassing, surrounding;—particularly applied to the air, which surrounds all bodies [gether  
 An'big'n, *s.* [Fr.] a medley of dishes set on to Ambigu'ity, *s.* obscurity of words; double meaning; uncertainty of signification  
 Ambig'uous, *a.* doubtful, mysterious  
 Ambig'uously, *ad.* in a doubtful manner  
 Ambigu'ousness, *s.* uncertainty of meaning  
 Ambil'ogy, *s.* talk of ambiguous signification  
 Ambil'oquous, *a.* using ambiguous expressions  
 Ambil'oquy, *s.* use of doubtful expressions  
 Am'bit, *s.* the compass or circuit of any thing  
 Ambit'ion, *s.* an earnest desire of preferment, honour, or power; great pride  
 Ambit'ious, *a.* aspiring, proud, vain  
 Ambit'iously, *ad.* in an ambitious manner  
 Ambit'iousness, *s.* the being ambitious  
 Amb'itude, *s.* compass; circuit  
 Am'ble, *v. a.* to move easily, to pace, to trip—*s.* a pace between a walk and a trot  
 Am'bler, *s.* an ambulating horse; a pacer  
 Am'bligon, *s.* an obtuse-angled triangle  
 Ambli'onal, *a.* having an obtuse angle  
 Am'bling, *a.* moving easily; pacing trippingly  
 Am'blingly, *ad.* with an ambulating movement  
 Am'bo, *s.* a kind of pulpit or reading-desk  
 Ambread'a, *s.* a factitious kind of amber  
 Ambro'sia, *s.* the name of a plant; in poetical language, the food of the gods  
 Ambro'siac, *a.* delicious, like ambrosia  
 Ambro'sial, Ambro'sian, *a.* possessing the qualities of ambrosia; fragrant, delicious  
 Am'bry, *s.* the place where utensils for house-keeping are kept  
 Am'bulant, *a.* walking about  
 Am'bulate, *v. a.* to walk  
 Ambula'tion, *s.* the act of walking  
 Am'bulative, *a.* walking about  
 Am'bulator, *s.* an insect; the cerambyx  
 Ambulatory, *s.* a place for walking; a species of lehenimon—*a.* not stationary  
 Am'hury, *s.* a bloody wart on a horse's body  
 Ambusca'de, *s.* a private post to surprise an enemy—*v. a.* to be in wait for  
 Am'bush, *s.* a concealed station to watch from  
*v. a.* to place in ambush  
 Am'bushed, *a.* placed in ambush  
 Ambust', *a.* burnt; scalded  
 Ambust'ion, *s.* a burn, a scald

AVOID ALL LOW COMPANY—IN PARTS, IN MANNERS, AND IN MERIT.

Am'el, *s.* the matter used for enamelling  
 Am'elcorn, *s.* a grain for making corn  
 Am'elet, *s.* a kind of pancake; an omelet  
 Am'eiorate, *v. a.* to improve, to make better  
 Ameliora'tion, *s.* improvement  
 Amen', *ad.* may it be so; verily  
 Ame'nable, *a.* responsible, answerable to  
 Am'euage, *v. a.* to manage by force  
 Ame'nance, *s.* conduct, behaviour  
 Amend', *v.* to reform, grow better, correct  
 Amend'able, *a.* reparable  
 Amen'de, *s.* [Fr] a fine, by which recompense  
 is made for the fault committed  
 Amend'er, *s.* a corrector  
 Amend'ful, *a.* full of improvement  
 Amend'ing, *s.* the act of correcting  
 Amend'ment, *s.* a reformation of life; a  
 change for the better; recovery of health  
 Amend's, *s. pl.* recompense; compensation  
 Am'en't, *s.* (in botany) a species of indolence  
 from a common receptacle  
 Amenity, *s.* pleasantness of situation  
 Amenu'ceous, *a.* hanging as by a thread  
 Amer'ce, *v. a.* to punish by fine or penalty  
 Amer'ceable, *a.* liable to fine  
 Amer'cement, Amer'ciament, *s.* a pecuniary  
 Amer'cer, *s.* one who sets a fine [fine  
 Amer'ican, *s.* a native of America—*a.* per-  
 taining to America, North or South  
 Amer'icanism, *s.* an American idiom  
 Amer'icanize, *v. a.* to render American  
 Ametho'dical, *a.* without method, irregular  
 Amethyst, *s.* a violet-coloured precious stone  
 Amethystine, *a.* resembling an amethyst  
 Am'iable, *a.* lovely, pleasing, charming  
 Am'iability, *s.* agreeableness, loveliness  
 Am'vably, *ad.* in an amiable manner  
 Am'ianth, Amianth'us, *s.* an incombustible  
 mineral substance, somewhat resembling  
 Amianth'iform, *a.* formed like amianth [flax  
 Amianth'mite, *s.* a species of mineral  
 Amianth'oid, *s.* an elastic fibrous mineral—  
*a.* resembling amianth in form  
 Am'icable, *a.* friendly, kind, obliging  
 Am'icableness, *s.* friendliness; goodwill  
 Am'icably, *ad.* in a friendly way  
 Am'ice, *s.* the undermost part of a Romish  
 priest's shoulder-cloth, or alb  
 Amid', Amidst, *ad.* in the middle, amongst  
 Am'iot, *s.* a delicate Mexican fish  
 Am'iss', *ad.* faultily, criminally—*s.* a fault  
 Am'ission, *s.* loss, deprivation, dismissal  
 Am'it', *v. a.* to lose, to drop, to dismiss  
 Am'ity, *s.* friendship, love, harmony  
 Am'iva, *s.* an abless; a truss  
 Am'uite, *s.* a kind of sand-stone; oolite  
 Am'mochryse, *s.* a gold coloured stone  
 Am'mochyste, *s.* the sand eel; a serpent  
 Am'mo'ida, *s.* a gaseous substance in modern  
 chemistry, formed from hydrogen & azote  
 Am'mo'mac, *s.* the name of an Indian gum  
 Am'mo'm'acal, *a.* having the properties of am-  
 moniac salt [stone, a fossil shell  
 Am'monite, *s.* the cornu ammonis or serpent  
 Am'monitum, *s.* the metallic base of ammonia  
 Am'mun'ition, *s.* military stores  
 Am'mun'ition-bread, *s.* bread for armies  
 Am'nesty, *s.* an act of general pardon  
 Am'm'obst, *s.* one who lives near a river  
 Am'm'ogenous, *a.* born of a river  
 Am'm'ion, Am'm'ios, *s.* the innermost membrane  
 with which the fetus is covered  
 Am'm'um, *s.* a hot spicy sort of fruit  
 Among', Amongst, *prep.* mingled with  
 Am'm'orel, *s.* a lover [turn; petty amour  
 Am'm'oretic, Am'm'orette, *s.* an amorous wo-

Am'm'orist, Am'm'oro'so, *s.* a gallant, a lover  
 Am'm'oro'sa, *s.* a woman of pleasure  
 Am'm'orous, *a.* disposed to love, enamoured  
 Am'm'orously, *ad.* lovingly, fondly, kindly  
 Am'm'orousness, *s.* fondness; lovingness  
 Am'm'or'pha, *s.* false or bastard indigo  
 Am'm'orphous, *a.* shapeless  
 Am'm'or'phy, *s.* departure from established form  
 Am'm'ort', *a.* dull, heavy, dejected, spiritless  
 Am'm'ortisement, Am'm'ortization, *s.* the right of  
 transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to  
 some community that never is to cease  
 Am'm'ortize, *v. a.* to transfer lands, &c.  
 Am'm'otion, *s.* the act of putting away  
 Am'm'or'nt, *v. n.* to rise in value, to increase—  
*s.* the sum total, whole result  
 Am'm'our, *s.* an affair of gallantry  
 Am'm'oval, *s.* total removal  
 Am'm'ove, *v. a.* to remove; to move  
 Am'm'per, *s.* a tumour, with inflammation  
 Am'm'phelite, *s.* a kind of bitumen; cannel coal  
 Am'm'phib'olite, *s.* any part or fragment of a  
 petrified amphibious animal  
 Am'm'phibolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to amphi-  
 biology [animals  
 Am'm'phibiology, *s.* a treatise on amphibious  
 Am'm'phib'ions, *a.* that which partakes of two  
 natures, so as to live in air or water  
 Am'm'phib'ionness, *s.* being able to live in dif-  
 ferent elements [or on land  
 Am'm'phibia, *s.* animals living either in water  
 Am'm'phib'ile, *s.* a species of mineral  
 Am'm'phib'olic, *a.* partaking of amphibole  
 Am'm'phibolo'gical, *a.* doubtful  
 Am'm'phibolo'gically, *ad.* doubtfully  
 Am'm'phibology, *s.* equivocation  
 Am'm'phib'olous, *a.* tossed about; doubtful  
 Am'm'phib'oly, *s.* discourse of various meaning  
 Am'm'phib'racl, *s.* (in poetry) a foot of three  
 syllables, the middle one long, the first  
 and last short  
 Am'm'phictyon'ic, *a.* relating to the council of  
 Am'm'phictyons or Grecian deputies  
 Am'm'ph'ogy, *s.* doubtfulness of expression  
 Am'm'phib'ic'na, *s.* a venomous serpent in Libya  
 Am'm'phib'ic'li, *s.* those people who inhabit the  
 torrid zone, whose shadows fall both ways  
 Am'm'phit'atre, *s.* a building in a circular or  
 oval form for public amusements, with  
 seats one above another, and an area in  
 the middle  
 Am'm'phit'eatral, *a.* like an amphitheatre  
 Am'm'phit'eatrical, *a.* pertaining to an amphi-  
 Am'm'ph'ora, *s.* a winged jing [theatre  
 Am'm'ple, *a.* large, wide, liberal, diffusive  
 Am'm'pleness, *s.* largeness, extent, liberality  
 Am'm'plex'caul, *a.* (dicot.) embracing the stem  
 Am'm'plate, *v. a.* to enlarge, to extend  
 Am'm'plation, *s.* diffuseness, enlargement  
 Am'm'pl'icate, *v. a.* to enlarge, to spread out  
 Am'm'plification, *s.* enlargement, extension  
 Am'm'plifier, *s.* one who exaggerates  
 Am'm'plify, *v. a.* to enlarge, to exaggerate  
 Am'm'plitude, *s.* extent, largeness, capacity;  
 In astronomy, an arch of the horizon  
 Am'm'ply, *ad.* largely, liberally, copiously  
 Am'm'utate, *v. a.* to cut off a limb  
 Am'm'putation, *s.* a cutting off part of the body  
 Am'm'ulet, *s.* an appendant remedy or preven-  
 tive worn about the neck  
 Am'm'ulet'ic, *a.* belonging to an amulet  
 Am'm'ucosity, *s.* the quality of lees  
 Am'm'ucous, *a.* full of dregs, foul  
 Am'm'use, *v. a.* to entertain, to divert, deceive  
 Am'm'usement, *s.* a pastime or entertainment  
 Am'm'user, *s.* one who amuses

Amu'sing, *a.* entertaining, pleasing  
 Amu'singly, *ad.* in an amusing manner  
 Amu'sive, *a.* having the power of amusing  
 Amu'sively, *ad.* in an amusive manner  
 Amyg'dalate, *a.* made of almonds  
 Amyg'daline, *a.* resembling almonds  
 Amyg'daloid, *s.* the toad-stone  
 Amyg'daloid, *a.* pertaining to amygdaloid  
 Amyla'ceous, *a.* of the nature of starch  
 Amy'line, *s.* a farinaeous substance; a gum  
 An, *art.* the article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute; one; some; any  
 A'na, *ad.* in the same quantity, equally  
 Anabap'tism, *s.* the doctrine of Anabaptists  
 Anabapt'ize, *s.* one of a religious sect who assert that baptism is improper till the person is of an age to answer for himself  
 Anabaptistical, *a.* relating to Anabaptists  
 Anabaptistry, *s.* the sect of Anabaptists  
 Anabapt'ize, *v. a.* to rebaptize  
 Anabro'sis, *s.* a wasting away  
 Ana'ca, *s.* a small kind of parouet  
 Anacamp'tic, *a.* reflected or reflecting  
 Anacamp'tics, *s.* the doctrine of reflected light, or catoptrics  
 Anacar'dium, *s.* the cashew-nut  
 Anacathar'sis, *s.* a discharge by spitting  
 Anacathar'tic, *s.* any medicine that excites a discharge upwards—a. throwing upwards  
 Anacephalæo'sis, *s.* recapitulation  
 Anaceph'alize, *v. a.* to recapitulate  
 Anac'horet, Anac'horite, *s.* a hermit  
 Anachoret'ical, *a.* relating to a hermit  
 Anach'ronism, *s.* an error in computing time  
 Anachronis'tic, *a.* containing an anachronism  
 Anclas'tic, *a.* refracting; breaking the light  
 Anclas'tics, *s.* doctrine of refracted lights  
 Anacon'da, *s.* a Ceylon serpent; a boa  
 Anacreon'tic, *a.* relating to Anacreon—*s.* a poem after the manner of Anacreon  
 An'ademe, *s.* a crown of flowers [rhetoric  
 Anadiplo'sis, *s.* reduplication; a figure in  
 Anad'romous, *a.* ascending; going upwards  
 An'aglyph, *s.* a sculptured ornament  
 Anaglyp'tic, *a.* what relates to the art of engraving or embossing plate  
 Anagoge'rical, *a.* superhuman; mysterious  
 Anago'gical, *a.* mysterious; elevated  
 Anago'gically, *ad.* mysteriously  
 Anago'gies, *s. pl.* mysterious considerations  
 An'agogy, *s.* a spiritual application of words  
 An'agram, *s.* a transposition of letters or words so as to form other words  
 Anagram'matical, *a.* forming an anagram  
 Anagram'matically, *ad.* like an anagram  
 Anagram'matism, *s.* the art or practice of transposing letters anagrammatically  
 Anagram'matist, *s.* a composer of anagrams  
 Anagram'matize, *v. a.* to make anagrams  
 An'agraph, *s.* a commentary, an inventory  
 An'al, *a.* placed below the tail  
 An'al'cim, An'al'cime, *s.* a mineral; zeolite  
 An'al'ects, *s.* fragments collected from authors  
 Analen'mia, *s.* a projection of the meridian  
 Anal'esis, *s.* recovery of strength  
 Ana'ep'tic, *a.* comforting, strengthening  
 Anal'ep'tic, *s.* any restorative medicine  
 Anal'gecy, *s.* indolence, apathy  
 Anal'o'gical, *a.* used by way of analogy  
 Anal'o'gically, *ad.* in an analogous manner  
 Anal'o'gicalness, *s.* quality of being analogical  
 Anal'ogism, *s.* argument from cause to effect  
 Anal'ogize, *v. a.* to explain by analogy  
 Anal'o'gous, *a.* resembling, having analogy  
 Anal'o'gously, *ad.* in an analogous manner  
 Anal'o'gy, *s.* resemblance, proportion

Anal'y'sis, *s.* a separation of any matter or body into the parts of which it is formed  
 An'alyst, *s.* one who analyzes a thing  
 Analy'tic, Analy'tical, *a.* like to an analysis  
 Analy'tically, *ad.* in such a manner as separates compounds into simples  
 An'al'ize, *v. a.* to reduce to primitive parts  
 An'al'zer, *s.* one who analyzes  
 Anan'nesis, *s.* a remembrance; a figure in rhetoric which calls to mind what has been omitted [medicine to help the memory  
 Ana'nes'tic, *a.* helpful to the memory—*s.* a  
 Anamor'phosis, *s.* a perspective projection, so that in one point of view an object shall appear deformed, and in another an exact representation  
 Ana'nas, *s.* the pine-apple  
 An'apest, *s.* (in poetry) a foot consisting of three syllables, two short and one long  
 Anape'stic, *a.* relating to the anapest  
 Anaph'ora, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word  
 Anaplerot'ic, *a.* promoting the growth of flesh  
 An'arch, *s.* an author of confusion  
 Anar'chial, Anar'chical, *a.* confused; without  
 An'archism, *s.* confusion [rule  
 An'archist, *s.* he who defies government  
 An'archy, *s.* a want of government; disorder, confusion, chaos, tumult  
 A'nas, *s.* a numerous species of water-fowl  
 Anasar'ea, *s.* a kind of dropsy  
 Anasar'eous, *a.* relating to the dropsy  
 Anastomo'sis, *s.* the inoculation of vessels in the body, as a vein with an artery  
 Anas'tomose, *v. a.* to inoculate; to unite  
 Anastomotic, *a.* that has the quality of removing obstructions—*s.* cathartics, &c.  
 Anas'trophe, *s.* a figure whereby words that should have preceded are postponed  
 Anath'e'ma, *s.* an ecclesiastical curse  
 Anathemat'ical, *a.* that which has the properties of an anathema [manner  
 Anathemat'ically, *ad.* in an anathematical  
 Anathematiza'tion, *s.* extreme cursing  
 Anath'ematize, *v. a.* to pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority [anathema  
 Anath'ematizer, *s.* he who pronounces an  
 Anati'ferous, *a.* producing ducks  
 Anati'cism, *s.* the accumulation of interest  
 Anatom'ical, *a.* relating to anatomy  
 Anatom'ically, *ad.* in an anatomical manner  
 Anatomist, *s.* one skilled in anatomy  
 Anatomize, *v. a.* to dissect an animal  
 Anat'o'my, *s.* the art of dissecting animals  
 Anatrep'tic, *a.* overthrowing, defeating  
 An'atron, *s.* the scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace; the salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults; soda  
 An'bury, *s.* a fly that devours turnips  
 An'cestor, *s.* a forefather, a predecessor  
 An'cestral, *a.* relating to or claimed from an  
 An'cestry, *s.* lineage, descent, birth [cestors  
 An'clentry, *s.* antiquity of a family  
 An'chor, *s.* an iron instrument, which, being fixed in the ground, by means of the cable, keeps a ship from driving—*v. a.* to drop the anchor, to fix on  
 An'chorable, *a.* fit for anchorage  
 An'chorage, *s.* ground for anchoring in  
 An'choress, *s.* a female recluse  
 An'choret, An'chorite, *s.* a recluse  
 An'chor-smith, *s.* the maker of anchors  
 Ancho'vy, *s.* a small sea-fish pickled  
 Ancho'vy pear, *s.* a West-Indian fruit  
 An'clency, An'clentness, *s.* antiquity



An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ANI

Angiot'omy, *s.* the art and practice of cutting open the vessels of the body

An'gle, *s.* a point where two lines meet—  
*v. a.* to fish with a rod and line

An'gler, *s.* he who fishes with a rod and line  
An'gles, *s.* a people of Germany, who in-

Angles, or a people of Germany, who invaded England, and from whom it derives Anglican. *a.* English. — its name

An'glicise, *v. a.* to convert into English  
An'glicism, *s.* an idiom or expression, pe-

Anglicism, *s.* all idiom or expression peculiar to the English language  
Angling, *s.* the art of fishing with a rod

Anglo-Da'mish, *a.* relating to the English

Danes [Normans  
Anglo-Nor'man, *a.* relating to the English  
Anglo-Norman, *a.* relating to the English

Anglo-Sax' on, *a.* relating to the English  
An'gober, *s.* a kind of pear [Saxons

An'gour, *s.* a pain of the heart; pain from  
An'gred, *a.* provoked, made angry [a wound

An'grily, *ad.* in an angry manner  
An'gry, *a.* provoked, enraged; inflamed

Angsa'na, Angsa'va, s. a kind of red gum  
An'gu, s. bread made of the cassada plant

Anguigen'ous, *a.* produced by serpents  
Anguil'iform, *a.* without scales, like the eel

Anguin'cal, *a.* belonging to or like a snake  
An'guish, *s.* excessive pain of mind or body

Angular, *s.* excessive pain of mind or body  
An'gular, *a.* having corners or angles  
Angular'ity, *s.* quality of being angular

Angularity, *s.* quality of being angular  
An'gularly, *ad.* with angles or corners  
An'gulated, *a.* formed with angles

Angulated, *a.* formed with angles  
Angulos'ity, *s.* of a cornered form  
Angulosity, *a.* hooked; angular

Angulus, *a.* hooked; angular  
Angust, *a.* narrow; straight  
Angustulus, *a.* the least; small

Angustation, *s.* the act of making narrow  
Angustness, *s.* narrowness, straightness

Anhelat'ion, *s.* the act of panting  
Anhelos'e, *a.* out of breath, panting

An'hima, *s.* a large aquatic lowl of Brazil  
An'hydrite, *s.* sulphate of lime; gypsum

Anhy'drous, *a.* destitute of water  
Anient'ed, *a.* frustrated, brought to nothing

Ap'ile, *a.*, dotting, childish from old age

Ani'ma, *s.* the breath, the principle of life

Anímable, *a.* capable of receiving animation  
Animadversal, *s.* capable of perception

Animadversal, *s.* capable of perception.  
Animadvers'ion, *s.* observation; reproof.  
Animadvers'ive, *a.* perceptive; censurable.

Animadvertive, *a.* periphrastic; censurable  
Animadvert'siveness, *s.* power of animadverting  
Animadvert, *v.* to censure, rebuke, to re-

Animadvert, *v. a.* to examine into, to re-  
prove, to remark or criticise

Animadvert'er, s. one who censures  
An'imal, s. a body endued with life—a. be

Animal'cular, Animal'cullne, *a.* belonging to,

Animalcule, *s.* a very small animal

Animal'ity, *s.* animal existence  
An'imallize, *v. a.* to convert into animal matter

Anmállza'tion, *s.* the process of converting vegetable substances into animal matter

An'imate *a.* living, possessing life—*v. a.* to

Animated, *a.* lively, brisk, vigorous

An'imatēnēss, *s.* state of being animated  
An'imātīngly, *ad.* so as to excite feeling

Animat'ion, *s.* the act of animating; the state of being enlivened.

An'imative, *a.* tending to animate; brisk  
An'imator, *s.* that which gives life

*Animos'ce*, *a.* full of spirit; vehement

Animos<sup>9</sup>ness, *s.* spirit ; heat  
Animos<sup>9</sup>ity, *s.* aversion, hatred, malignity

A GREAT FORTUNE IS A GREAT SLAVERY.

Anin'ga, *s.* a West-Indian plant, the root of which is used in refining sugar  
 An'ise, *s.* an annual plant, a species of parsley  
 An'ise-seed, *s.* the seed of the anise  
 An'ker, *s.* a vessel containing ten gallons  
 An'kle, *s.* the joint between the foot and leg  
 An'kle-bone, *s.* the bone of the ankle  
 An'lace, *s.* a short sword or dagger  
 An'alist, *s.* a writer of annals  
 An'alize, *v. a.* to record  
 An'als, *s. pl.* histories digested into years  
 An'nats, *s. pl.* first fruits; annual masses  
 Anneal, *v. a.* to temper glass; to bake  
 Annealing, *s.* the art of tempering glass; the rendering hard metal malleable  
 Annex, *v. a.* to unite, to join, to connect—  
*s.* the things subjoined or annexed [dition  
 Annexa'tion, Annex'ion, *s.* conjunction; ad-  
 Annex'ment, *s.* the thing annexed  
 Annihilable, *a.* which may be destroyed  
 Annihilate, *v. a.* to annul, to destroy  
 Annihila'tion, *s.* the act of destroying  
 Anniver'sarily, *ad.* annually  
 Anniver'sary, *s.* an annual or yearly festival or commemoration—*a.* annual  
 Annolis, *s.* an American lizard  
 Annomina'tion, *s.* alliteration; a pun  
 Annotate, *v. a.* to make annotations  
 Annota'tion, *s.* an explanation, a note  
 Annotationist, *s.* a writer of notes  
 An'notator, *s.* a commentator, a critic  
 Announc'ee, *v. a.* to publish, to declare  
 Announc'ement, *s.* a declaration; a notice  
 Announc'er, *s.* a declarer; a proclaimer  
 Annoy, *v. a.* to injure, to molest—*s.* hurt  
 Annoy'ance, *s.* that which vexes or annoys  
 Annoy'er, *s.* one who injures or molests  
 Annoy'ful, *a.* full of annoy or trouble  
 Annoy'ing, Annoy'ous, *a.* troublesome  
 Ann'ual, *a.* that which comes once a year  
 An'nual, *s.* a plant that lives but one year;  
 a publication designed for the year  
 An'nually, *ad.* year by year; yearly  
 Ann'uary, *a.* annual; yearly  
 Annui'tant, *s.* one who has an annuity  
 Annu'ity, *s.* a yearly allowance for life  
 Annul, *v. a.* to abrogate, to abolish, to repeal  
 An'nular, *a.* having the form of a ring  
 An'nularly, *ad.* in an annular manner  
 An'nulary, *a.* in the form of rings  
 An'nulated, *a.* furnished with rings or belts  
 An'nulet, *s.* a little ring; a mark in heraldry; in architecture, a small square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round; a fillet  
 Annul'ment, *s.* the act of annulling  
 Annun'nerate, *v. a.* to add to, to include  
 Annun'neration, *s.* addition to a number  
 Annun'ciate, *v. a.* to relate, to bring tidings  
 Annun'ciator, *s.* one who announces  
 Annun'cia'tion-day, *s.* the day celebrated by the church in commemoration of the angels' salutation of the Virgin Mary  
 An'o'dyne, *a.* mitigating pain, assuaging—*s.* any medicine that assuages pain  
 Anoint, *v. a.* to rub with oil, to consecrate  
 Anoint'ed, *s.* the Messiah, or Saviour, emphatically called the Lord's anointed  
 Anoint'er, *s.* one who anoints  
 Anoint'ing, Anoint'ment, *s.* the being anointed  
 Anom'aliped, *s.* a fowl whose middle toe is united to the outer by three phalanges, and to the inner by only one—*a.* anomalous footed [violation from rule  
 Anom'alism, Anom'aly, *s.* irregularity; de-  
 Anomalis'tic, Anomali'stical, *a.* irregular

Anom'alous, *a.* irregular, out of rule  
 Anom'alously, *ad.* irregularly  
 An'o'mia, *s.* a genus of bivalve shells  
 An'o'mite, *s.* a fossil shell of the genus anomia  
 Anomorphom'boid, *s.* a genus of crystalline spars, breaking into regular rhomboids  
 An'omy, *s.* a violation or breach of law  
 Anon', *ad.* quickly, soon, shortly  
 Anon'y'mous, *a.* nameless; wanting a name  
 Anon'y'mously, *ad.* without a name  
 Anop'sy, *s.* want of sight  
 An'orexy, *s.* want of appetite  
 Anot'ta, *s.* a fine red colour, extracted from the seeds of the bixa tree, in America  
 Anoth'er, *a.* not the same; one more  
 An'sated, *a.* having handles  
 An'sers, *s.* birds of the goose kind  
 An'serine, *a.* like the skin of a goose  
 An'slaught, *s.* an attack; a fray  
 An'swer, *v. a.* to reply to; to resolve—*s.* a reply, a confutation, a solution  
 An'swerable, *a.* that to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account  
 An'swerableness, *s.* quality of being answer-  
 An'swerably, *ad.* suitably [able  
 An'swerer, *s.* the person who answers  
 Ant, *s.* an emmet, a pismire  
 Antag'onist, *s.* an opponent, an adversary  
 Antagonism, Antag'ony, *s.* a contest  
 Antagonis'tic, *a.* contending as an antagonist  
 Antag'onize, *v. a.* to contend against  
 Ant'-bear, *s.* an animal that feeds on ants  
 Anta'gic, *a.* endowed with the power of mitigating pain; anodyne  
 Antanac'la'sis, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary, signification  
 Antaphrodis'tic, *a.* antivenereal  
 Antapoplec'tic, *a.* good against an apoplexy  
 Antarc'tic, *a.* relating to the southern pole  
 Antarthritic, *a.* good against the gout  
 Antasthma'tic, *a.* good against the asthma  
 Ante, [Lat.] a particle signifying before  
 Ant'eact, *s.* a former act  
 Ant'-eater, *s.* an insect which feeds upon ants  
 Anteced'aneous, *a.* preceding, going before  
 Antee'de, *v. n.* to go before, to precede  
 Antee'dence, *s.* the act of going before  
 Antee'dent, *a.* going before, preceding—*s.* that which goes before; the noun to which the relative is subjoined  
 Antee'dently, *ad.* previously  
 Anteece'ssor, *s.* one who goes before another  
 Ant'e-chamber, *s.* the chamber adjoining, or leading to the chief apartments  
 Ant'e-chapel, *s.* that part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir  
 Antecur'sor, *s.* one who runs before  
 Ant'edate, *v. a.* to date before the time  
 Antediluv'ian, *a.* existing before the deluge  
 —*s.* one who lived before the flood  
 Ant'elope, *s.* a horned animal; the gazelle  
 Antel'ican, *a.* before daylight  
 Antemerid'ian, *a.* before noon, morning  
 Antemetic, *a.* good against vomiting  
 Antennu'dane, *a.* before the world; eternal  
 Anten'ne, *s.* the horns or feelers of insects  
 Antennu'tial, *a.* being before marriage  
 Antepas'chal, *a.* before Easter  
 Ant'epast, *s.* anticipation, foretaste  
 Antepem'it, Antepem'itimate, *s.* the last syllable but two in any word  
 Antepilep'tic, *a.* good against convulsions  
 Anteposi'tion, *s.* inversion; transposition  
 Ant'e'rior, *a.* going before, previous, prior  
 Anterior'ity, *s.* priority in time or situation

[ANT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ANT]

Ant'room, *s.* the room through which the passage is to a principal apartment

Ant'es, *s.* pillars that support the front of a

Ant'event, *v. a.* to prevent [building]

Anthelmintic, *a.* destructive to worms

Ant'hem, *s.* a holy song or divine hymn

Ant'her, *s.* (in botany) the point or top of the stamen, containing the pollen

Ant'heral, *a.* pertaining to anthers

Ant'herif'erous, *a.* producing anthers [ants]

Ant'hill, *s.* a little mound of earth raised by

Antholo'gical, *a.* relating to anthology

Anthology, *s.* a collection of flowers; poems

Anthoph'ylite, *s.* a shining mineral

Ant'horism, *s.* an opposite description

Anthracite, *s.* a lustrous kind of coal

Ant'hrax, *s.* a scab; a carbuncle

Anthropog'raphy, *s.* the anatomical descrip-

tion of the human body

Anthropo'logist, *s.* one versed in the physical

history of the human body

Anthropology, *s.* the doctrine of anatomy

Anthropomorphite, *s.* one who believes a

human form in the Deity

Anthropomorphism, *s.* the doctrine which

teaches a belief that God is formed like man

Anthropomorphous, *a.* having resemblance

to man

Anthropop'athy, *s.* the sensibility of man

Anthropoph'agi, *s. pl.* cannibals, men-eaters

Anthropoph'agy, *s.* cannibalism

Anthropos'copy, *s.* the art of judging of a

man's disposition by his body

Anthropos'ophy, *s.* knowledge of man's nature

Ant'hyptic, *a.* capable of preventing sleep

Ant'hyposchondriac, *a.* good against hypo-

chondriac maladies

Ant'hysteric, *a.* good against hysterics

Anti, [Gr.] a particle signifying against

Anti-a'cid, *s.* an alkali—*a.* alkaline

Antiarr'itic, *a.* calculated to abate or cure

the gout—*s.* any medicine for the gout

Antiasthmatic, *a.* good against the asthma—

*s.* a remedy for the asthma

Antibasil'ican, *a.* opposed to royal state

Anti'c, *a.* odd, whimsical—*s.* a buffoon; he

who uses antics—*v. a.* to make antics

Antidote'al, *a.* serving as an antidote

Antidote'al'y, *ad.* by way of antidote

Anticattarr'h'al, *a.* good against catarrh

Antichachet'ic, *s.* medicine for the improve-

ment of a bad constitution

Antichrist, *s.* an adversary to Christianity

Antichrist'ian, *a.* opposite to Christianity

Antichristianism, Antichristian'ity, *s.* disbe-

liet in Christianity

Antich'ronism, *s.* a deviation from the right

order or account of time

Anticipate, *v. a.* to be in fore and with

Anticipa'tion, *s.* the act of taking up some-

thing before its time, prevention

Anticipator, *s.* a foreteller

Anticipatory, *a.* taking up before the time

Anti'cally, *ad.* drolly, with odd gestures

Antich'max, *s.* a sentence in which the last

part is lower than the first

Anticonstitutional, *a.* opposed to the spirit

of the constitution

Anticonstitutionalist, *s.* one opposed to the

Anticon'agious, *a.* destroying contagion

Anticonvulsive, *a.* good against convulsions

Anticosmetic, *a.* destructive of beauty—*s.*

any preparation which injures beauty

Anticourt, *a.* in opposition to the court

Anticourt'ier, *s.* one opposed to the court

Antidotal, *a.* that which counteracts poison

Antidotary, *a.* serving for a counterpoison

Ant'idote, *s.* a medicine to expel poison

Antidysenteric, *a.* good against the dysentery

—*s.* a remedy for the dysentery

Antiemetic, *a.* having the quality of allaying

vomiting—*s.* a medicine to check vomiting

Antienthusias'tic, *a.* opposing enthusiasm

Antiepis'copal, *a.* adverse to episcopacy

Antievangel'ical, *a.* contrary to gospel doc-

Ant'iface, *s.* the opposite face [trine]

Antifanatic, *s.* an enemy to fanatics

Antifebrile, *a.* tending to allay fevers—*s.*

any medicine that cures or allays fever

Antifebr'ic, *a.* calculated to cure hectic dis-

orders—*s.* a medicine for hectic disorders

Antihypnot'ic, *a.* counteracting sleep—*s.* a

medicine to prevent sleep

Antihypochondriac, *a.* tending to exhilarate

—*s.* any remedy for low spirits

Antihysteric, *a.* counteracting hysterics—*s.*

a medicine for hysterical affections

Antilog'y, *s.* contradiction in the same author

Antiloquist, *s.* a contradictor

Antimagiste'rial, Antimagis'trical, *a.* opposed

to magistrates

Antimani'acal, *a.* counteracting madness

Antimetathesis, *s.* (in rhetoric) an inversion

of the parts or members of an antithesis

Antimetab'ole, *s.* (in rhetoric) the opposition

of one word or subject to another

Antimeter, *s.* an optical instrument for mea-

suring angles with precision

Antimer'ical, *a.* contrary to the rules of verse

Antiministe'rial, *a.* opposed to ministers

Antiministe'rialist, *s.* one who is in opposition

to the existing ministry

Antimonarch'ical, *a.* against monarchy

Antimonarchist, *s.* an enemy to monarchy

Antimo'niac, *a.* made of antimony

Antimo'niac, *s.* antimoniac acid and a base

Antimo'niated, *a.* prepared with antimony

Antimo'nic, Antimo'niac, *a.* pertaining to

antimony

Antimomy, *s.* a mineral substance, which

destroys all metals fused with it but gold

Antimoral'ist, *s.* an enemy to morality

Antimusi'cal, *a.* having no taste for music

Antinephritic, *a.* good for the kidneys

Antinomianism, *s.* tenets of Antinomians

Antino'mians, *s. pl.* a religious sect, who

prefer faith to practical morality

Antinomist, *s.* he who pays no regard to law

Antinomy, *s.* a contradiction between two

laws, or two clauses in the same law

Antipodolap'ist, *s.* one who is against in-

fant baptism

Antipa'al, Antipapis'tical, *a.* opposing popery

Antipar'allel, *a.* running in a contrary direc-

Antiparaly'tic, *a.* good against palsy [tion]

Antipathet'ic, Antipathet'ical, Antipath'ions,

*a.* naturally contrary to; adverse

Antipathet'icalness, *s.* contrariety; aversion

Antipathy, *s.* a natural aversion, or dislike

Antipatriotic, *a.* opposed to one's country

Antiperist'ic, *a.* retroverted, as in vomiting

Antiperist'asis, *s.* the opposition of a contrary

quality, by which the quality it opposes be-

comes heightened

Antiperistatic, *a.* belonging to antiperistasis

Antipost'herial, *a.* efficacious against the plague

Antiphlogis'tic, *a.* good against inflammation

Antiphon, Antiphony, *s.* a hymn; the chant

Antiphonal, Antiphon'ical, *a.* relating to the

antiphon, or alternate singing

Antiphonary, *s.* a book used in Catholic

churches, containing the responses, &c.

ACTIONS MEASURED BY TIME SELDOM PROVE BETTER BY REPENTANCE.

ADVISE NOT WHAT IS MOST PLEASANT, BUT WHAT IS MOST USEFUL.



[ANT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[APH]

Antiphrasis, *s.* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning  
 Antiphrastical, *a.* belonging to an antiphrasis  
 Antiphrastically, *ad.* in the manner of an antiphrasis  
 Antipoi'son, *s.* an antidote for poison  
 Antipodal, *a.* relating to the antipodes  
 Antipodes, *s. pl.* those people, who, living exactly on the opposite part of the globe, have their feet pointed against ours  
 Antipope, *s.* he who usurps the popedom  
 Antipor't, *s.* an outward gate or door  
 Antiprelatical, *a.* adverse to prelacy  
 Antipriest, *s.* an enemy to priests  
 Antipriestcraft, *s.* opposition to priestcraft  
 Antiprin'ciple, *s.* an opposite principle  
 Antiprophet, *s.* an enemy to prophets  
 Antip'tosis, *s.* a figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another  
 Antipuri'tan, *s.* an opposer of puritans  
 Antiquarian, Antiquary, *s.* one who studies antiquity; a collector of ancient things  
 Antiquarian, *a.* pertaining to antiquity  
 Antiquarianism, *s.* love of antiquities  
 Antiquate, *v. a.* to make obsolete  
 Antiquated, *a.* old; obsolete; old-fashioned  
 Antiquatedness, Antiquateness, Antiquation, *s.* the state of being old or obsolete  
 Anti'que, *a.* ancient, old-fashioned, odd—*s.* a piece of antiquity, a relic  
 Anti'queness, *s.* an appearance of antiquity  
 Anti'quity, *s.* time past long ago; ancientness; the people of old times  
 Antirevolutionary, *a.* adverse to revolutions  
 Antirevolutionist, *s.* he who opposes revolution  
 Antirheumatic, *a.* good against rheumatism  
 Antisabbatarian, *s.* one of a sect so called  
 Antisacerdotal, *a.* hostile to priests  
 Antiscii, *s. pl.* people who live under the same meridian, but different sides of the equator, being equally distant  
 Antiscorbutic, Antiscorbutical, *a.* good against the scurvy  
 Antiscorbutics, *s.* remedies for the scurvy  
 Antiscrip'turism, *s.* opposition to the scriptures  
 Antiscrip'turist, *s.* one who denies revelation  
 Antiseptic, *s.* a medicine to prevent putrefaction—*a.* preventive of putrefaction  
 Antisocial, *a.* averse to society; misanthropic  
 Antispas, *s.* the revulsion of any humour into another part  
 Antispasmodic, *a.* good against spasms  
 Antispasmodics, *s.* medicines to relieve spasms  
 Antispas'tic, *a.* medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours [spleen]  
 Antisplenetic, *a.* efficacious in diseases of the spleen  
 Antistrophe, *s.* the second stanza of an ode  
 Antistrophon, *s.* a figure by which two words, mutually dependant on each other, are changed [evil]  
 Antistrumatic, *a.* good against the king's evil  
 Antithesis, *s.* opposition of words or sentences; contrast  
 Antithetical, *a.* placed in contrast  
 Antitrinitarianism, *s.* a denial of the Trinity  
 Antitrinitarian, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of the Christian Trinity  
 Antitype, *s.* the original, which is represented by the type  
 Antitypical, *a.* that which explains the type  
 Antivenereal, *a.* good against the venereal disease  
 Antler, *s.* a branch of a stag's horn [case]  
 Antlered, *a.* furnished with antlers  
 Antoci, *s. pl.* those inhabitants of the globe who live under the same longitude and latitude, but in different hemispheres

Antonomasia, *s.* a form of speech, in which, instead of a proper name, the dignity is used, as a king is called His Majesty  
 An'tre, *s.* a cave, a den, a cavern  
 Anus, *s.* the orifice of the intestines  
 Anvil, *s.* an iron block which smiths use  
 Anxiety, Anxiousness, *s.* perplexity; solicitude about any future event; uneasiness  
 Anxious, *a.* solicitous, much concerned  
 Anxiously, *ad.* in an anxious manner  
 Any, *a.* every, either, whosoever  
 Anywise, *ad.* in any manner  
 Aonian, *a.* pertaining to the fabled residence of the Muses, or the hill Parnassus  
 Aoristic, *a.* indefinite as to time  
 Aorta, *s.* the artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart  
 Aouta, *s.* an Otaheitean tree, from the bark of which the natives make their cloth  
 Apace, *ad.* quickly, speedily, with haste  
 Apagogical, *a.* proving a thing by showing that the contrary is absurd  
 Apalachian, *a.* pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of American Indians; also to the mountains near their territory  
 Apan'thropy, *s.* a love of solitude  
 Ap'atite, *s.* a kind of phosphate of lime  
 Aparithmes'is, *s.* (in rhetoric) enumeration  
 Apart, *ad.* separately, privately  
 Apartment, *s.* a part of a house, a room  
 Apathetic, *a.* having no feeling  
 Apathist, *a.* a man without feeling  
 Apathistical, *a.* indifferent; unfeeling  
 Apathy, *s.* a want of sensibility  
 Ape, *s.* a kind of monkey, a mimic—*v. a.* to imitate ludicrously, to mimic [with a point]  
 Ape'ak, *ad.* in a posture to pierce; formed  
 Apennine, *a.* relating to the Apennines  
 Apennines, *s.* a chain of high mountains running through Italy  
 Apepsy, *s.* a loss of natural digestion  
 Aper, *s.* a ridiculous imitator  
 Aperient, *a.* having the quality of opening—*s.* any opening or laxative medicine  
 Aperitive, *a.* having the quality of opening the  
 Apert, *a.* open; without disguise [bowels]  
 Aperition, *s.* an opening, a passage, a gap  
 Apertly, *ad.* openly  
 Apertness, *s.* openness [eyelid]  
 Apertor, *s.* a muscle that raises the upper  
 Aperture, *s.* an open place, a gap  
 Apetalous, *a.* without flower-leaves  
 Apex, *s.* the tip or angular point of a thing  
 Aphe'resis, *s.* a figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning  
 Aphe'lion, Aphe'lum, *s.* that part of a planet's orbit which is the most remote point from the sun [giver of life in a nativity]  
 Aphe'ta, *s.* name of the planet which is the  
 Aphetic, *a.* relating to the apheta  
 Aphian'tropy, *s.* want of love to mankind  
 Aphid, *s.* the plant-louse [plu. aphides]  
 Aphlogistic, *a.* burning without flame  
 Aph'ony, *s.* a loss of speech  
 Aphorism, *s.* a maxim, precept, general rule  
 Aphorism'er, *s.* a dealer in aphorisms  
 Aphorist, *s.* a writer of aphorisms  
 Aphoristic, Aphoristical, *a.* in separate and unconnected sentences  
 Aphoristically, *ad.* in form of an aphorism  
 Aph'rite, *s.* a kind of carbonate of lime  
 Aphrodisiac, Aphrodisiacal, *a.* relating to the venereal disease  
 Aph'rodite, *s.* a follower of Venus  
 Aphrodite, Aphrod'ita, *s.* (in zoology) a genus of the order of molluscs; the sea-mouse

APPREHENSION OF EVIL IS OFTIMES WORSE THAN THE EVIL ITSELF.

A JEST IS NO ARGUMENT, AND LOUD LAUGHTER NO DEMONSTRATION.

[APO]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[APP]

Aph'tha, *s.* ulcers in the throat; the thrush  
 Aph'thong, *s.* letters which have no sound  
 Aph'thous, *s.* ulcerated in the throat  
 Aph'yllous, *a.* (in botany) without leaves  
 Apiary, *s.* a place where bees are kept  
 Apiece, *ad.* to each one a share, separately  
 Apis, *s.* (in zoology) the bee; (in mythology)  
 the sacred ox of the Egyptians  
 Apish, *a.* foppish, silly, insignificant  
 Apishly, *ad.* in an apish manner  
 Apishness, *s.* mimicry; foppery  
 Aplanatic, *a.* correcting the aberration of  
 the rays of light (applied to a telescope)  
 Aplo'me, *s.* a mineral resembling garnet  
 Ap'stre, *s.* an ancient naval flag  
 Apoc'alyse, *s.* a revelation, a vision  
 Apocalyp'tic, Apocalyp'tical, *a.* concerning  
 revelation, or the book so called  
 Apocalyp'tically, *ad.* in such a manner as to  
 reveal something secret [or letter  
 Apoc'opate, *v. a.* to cut off the last syllable  
 Apoc'ope, *s.* a cutting off the last syllable  
 Apocrus'tic, *a.* ended with a repelling and  
 astringent power  
 Apoc'rypha, *s.* books appended to the sacred  
 writings, of doubtful authors  
 Apoc'ryphal, *a.* not canonical, uncertain  
 Apoc'ryphally, *ad.* doubtfully  
 Apocryph'ical, *a.* doubtful; not authentic  
 Ap'odal, *a.* without feet; without ventral fins  
 Ap'ode, *s.* a fish having no ventral fins  
 Apodict'ical, *a.* evident, demonstrative  
 Apodictically, *ad.* so as to be self-evident  
 Apod'osis, *s.* the application of a similitude  
 Ap'ogee, *s.* that point in the heavens in  
 which the sun or any planet is at its  
 greatest possible distance from the earth  
 Ap'ograph, *s.* a copy; an inventory  
 Apolep'sy, *s.* an obstruction of the blood  
 Apollin'arian, *a.* relating to Apollo  
 Apoll'yon, *s.* a destroyer; Satan  
 Apologetic, Apologetic'al, *a.* excusing  
 Apolo'gist, *s.* one who makes an apology  
 Apolo'gize, *v. a.* to plead for, to excuse  
 Apologue, *s.* a moral tale, a fable  
 Apologuer, *s.* one who teaches by fables  
 Apolog'y, *s.* a defence, an excuse  
 Apolr'osis, *s.* general debility and decay  
 Apomecom'e'try, *s.* the art of measuring dis-  
 tant objects  
 Aponeuro'sis, Aponeu'rosy, *s.* an expansion  
 of a tendon; the end of a muscle  
 Apoph'asis, *s.* a figure, by which the orator  
 seems to waive what he would plainly in-  
 sinuate [drawing away phlegm  
 Apophlegmatic, *a.* having the quality of  
 Apophleg'matism, *s.* medicine to expel phlegm  
 Apophlegmatizant, *s.* any remedy which  
 causes an evacuation of humour  
 Apoph'yge, Apoph'gy, *s.* the lower part of  
 a column; the spring of the column  
 Apoph'yllite, *s.* a foliated kind of crystal  
 Apoph'ysis, *s.* the protuberance of a bone  
 Apoplec'tic, Apoplec'tical, *a.* relating to apoplexy  
 [sense and motion by a disease  
 Apoplexy, *s.* a sudden deprivation of all  
 Apore'ma, *s.* a problem in the mathematics  
 Ap'oria, *s.* a figure by which the speaker doubts  
 where to begin or what he should say  
 Apostops'is, *s.* a form of speech by which  
 the speaker, through some affection, breaks  
 off his speech before it be all ended  
 Apostasy, *s.* departure from what a man has  
 before professed; dereliction  
 Apostate, *s.* one who renounces his religion  
 or deserts his party—*a.* false, traitorous

Apostat'ical, *a.* after the mode of an apostate  
 Apostatize, *v. a.* to change one's religion  
 Apost'etate, *v. a.* to become an aposteme  
 Apostem'ation, *s.* formation of an aposteme  
 Apost'eme, Apost'tume, *s.* an abscess  
 Apost'le, *s.* a person sent to preach the  
 gospel, particularly those despatched by  
 our Saviour for that purpose  
 Apost'leship, *s.* the office of an apostle  
 Apost'olate, *s.* a mission; an apostle's office  
 Apostol'ical, *a.* delivered by the apostles  
 Apostolically, *ad.* in the mode of the apostles  
 Apostrophe, *s.* in grammar, a mark thus  
 ('), signifying the contraction of a word,  
 as can't, don't; sudden turn in a discourse  
 Apostroph'ic, *a.* denoting an apostrophe  
 Apostrophize, *v. a.* to address by an apostrophe  
 Apost'elism, *s.* the calculation of a nativity  
 Apothecary, *s.* a person whose business is  
 to prepare medicines for sale  
 Ap'othegm, Ap'othem, Ap'ophthegm, *s.* a re-  
 markable saying; a valuable maxim  
 Apothegmat'ical, *a.* like an apothegm  
 Apotheg'matist, *s.* a collector of apothegms  
 Apotheg'matize, *v. a.* to utter remarkable  
 sayings [one after death  
 Apoth'eosis, *s.* the consecrating or deifying  
 Apoth'esis, *s.* the reduction of a dislocated bone  
 Apol'onic, *s.* the remainder or difference of  
 two incommensurable quantities  
 Ap'ozem, *s.* a decoction or infusion of herbs  
 Apozem'ical, *a.* like a decoction  
 Appa'ir, *v.* to bring into decay  
 Appal', *v. a.* to fright, to daunt, to terrify  
 Appal'ment, *s.* impression of fear  
 Appan'age, *s.* lands for younger children  
 Appara'tus, *s.* tools; furniture; equipage  
 Appa'el, *s.* dress, clothing, vestments—*v. a.*  
 to dress, to deck, to cover  
 Appa'rent, *a.* plain, evident, certain  
 Appa'rently, *ad.* evidently, visibly, openly  
 Appari'tion, *s.* appearance, a spectre  
 Appari'tor, *s.* a low ecclesiastical officer  
 Appay', *v. a.* to satisfy; to content  
 Appa'ch', *v. a.* to impeach, to censure  
 Appa'cher, *s.* an accuser  
 Appa'ch'ment, *s.* an accusation, a charge  
 App'al, *s.* an application for justice—*v. a.*  
 to refer to another as judge  
 Appeal'able, *a.* subject to an appeal  
 Appeal'er, *s.* one who makes an appeal  
 Appa'r', *v. a.* to become visible  
 Appa'rance, *s.* act of appearing; show  
 Appa're'r, *s.* the person who appears  
 Appa'ring, *s.* the act of appearing  
 Appa'sable, *a.* reconcilable  
 Appa'se, *v. a.* to pacify, to reconcile  
 Appa'seableness, *s.* reconcilableness  
 Appa'sement, *s.* the state of being at peace  
 Appa'ser, *s.* he who pacifies others  
 Appa'sive, *a.* that mitigates or appraises  
 Appa'lancy, *s.* an appeal; a challenge  
 Appel'lant, *s.* a challenger; he who appeals  
 Appel'l'ate, *a.* having cognizance of appeals  
 Appella'tion, *s.* a name, title, term  
 Appel'lative, *s.* a name common to all of  
 the same kind—*a.* belonging to a com-  
 mon name [nouns appellative  
 Appel'latively, *ad.* according to the manner of  
 Appel'latory, *a.* containing an appeal  
 Appelle'e, *s.* one who is appealed against  
 Appellor', *s.* a prosecutor; an appellant  
 Appen'd', *v. a.* to hang or join to, to add to  
 Appen'd'age, *s.* something added  
 Appen'd'ance, *s.* something annexed  
 Appen'd'ant, *v.* hanging to

\*AS A BIRD IS KNOWN BY HIS NOTE, SO IS A MAN BY HIS DISCOURSE.

ALL COMPLAIN OF WANT OF MEMORY, BUT NONE OF WANT OF JUDGMENT.



Append'ancy, *s.* a thing annexed by right  
 Append'ant, *s.* an adventitious part  
 Append'icate, *v. a.* to join to, to append  
 Appendic'ula, *s.* a small appendix  
 Append'ix, *s.* addition made; supplement  
 Apperce'ive, *v.* to comprehend  
 Apperception, *s.* that degree of perception  
 Apper'il, *s.* danger [which reflects upon itself]  
 Appertain', *v. n.* to belong, to relate to [rank]  
 Appertain'ment, *s.* that which belongs to any  
 Appertenance, *s.* that which belongs to—*v.*  
   *a.* to have as right belonging  
 Appertinent, *a.* belonging or relating to  
 App'etence, *s.* a strong or sensual desire  
 App'etent, *a.* very desirous  
 Appetibility, *s.* the being desirable  
 App'etible, *a.* engaging, desirable, good  
 App'etite, *s.* hunger, desire, longing  
 Appeti'tion, *s.* the act of desiring  
 App'etitive, *a.* that which desires  
 Applaud', *v. a.* to extol, praise, commend  
 Applaud'er, *s.* one who praises  
 Applause, *s.* approbation loudly expressed  
 Applau'sive, *a.* indicating approbation  
 Apple, *s.* a common fruit; pupil of the eye  
 App'le-pie, *s.* a pie made of apples and paste  
 App'le-sauce, *s.* sauce made of stewed apples  
 App'le-tree, *s.* a tree producing apples  
 App'le-yard, *s.* an inclosure for apple-trees  
 Appl'able, *a.* that which may be applied  
 Appl'ance, *s.* the act of applying [applied]  
 Appl'icability, Appl'icableness, *s.* fitness to be  
 Appl'icable, *a.* suitable, proper  
 Appl'icably, *ad.* so as to be properly applied  
 Appl'icant, *s.* one who applies for anything  
 Appl'icate, *s.* right line drawn across a curve  
 Appl'ication, *s.* the act of applying, study  
 Appl'icative, Appl'icatory, *a.* that applies  
 Appl'icatorily, *ad.* in a manner which applies  
 Appl'iedly, *ad.* in a way that may be applied  
 Appl'ier, *s.* one that applies  
 Apply', *v. a.* to join; to study; to address  
 Appogiat'ra, *s.* [Ital.] in nurse, a small  
   note to direct an easy graceful movement  
 Appoint', *v. a.* to determine, settle, equip  
 Appoint'able, *a.* that may be appointed  
 Appoint'ed, *a.* settled, agreed on, chosen  
 Appoint'ee, *s.* a person appointed  
 Appoint'er, *s.* one who appoints  
 Appoint'ment, *s.* a stipulation, salary, post  
 Appo'r'tion, *v. a.* to divide into just parts  
 Appo'r'tionateness, *s.* just proportion  
 Appo'r'tioner, *s.* a limiter; a bounder  
 Appo'r'tionment, *s.* a dividing into parts  
 Appo'se, *v. a.* to question, examine, puzzle  
 Appo'ser, *s.* an inquirer; a questioner  
 Appo'site, *a.* suitable, fit, well adapted to  
 Appo'sitely, *ad.* suitably, fitly, timely  
 Apposi'tion, *s.* addition of new matter  
 Appo'siteness, *s.* fitness; suitableness  
 Apprai'se, *v. a.* to value goods  
 Apprais'ment, *s.* the act of valuing  
 Apprai'ser, *s.* one who values or appraises  
 Apprec'ation, *s.* earnest prayer  
 Apprecatory, *a.* praying for any good  
 Appre'ciable, *a.* capable of being estimated  
 Appre'ciate, *v. a.* to estimate, to value  
 Appre'ciation, *s.* estimation, valuation  
 Apprehend', *v. a.* to arrest, understand, fear  
 Apprehender, *s.* one who takes; one who  
   comprehends; one who fears  
 Apprehen'sible, *a.* which may be apprehended  
 Apprehen'sion, *s.* fear; conception; seizure  
 Apprehen'sive, *a.* fearful; sensible [ner]  
 Apprehen'sively, *ad.* in an apprehensive man-  
 Apprehen'siveness, *s.* fearfulness

Appren'tice, *s.* one bound to a trade—*v. a.* to  
   bind to, or put under a master [ticeship]  
 Appren'ticehood, Appren'tisage, *s.* appren-  
 Appren'ticeship, *s.* term for an apprentice  
 Appri'ze, *v. a.* to inform, acquaint  
 Appro'ach, *s.* the act of drawing near to—  
   *v. a.* to draw or bring near to  
 Approach'able, *a.* accessible  
 Approach'er, *s.* he who approaches  
 Approach'ment, *s.* the act of coming near  
 Ap'probate, *v. n.* to approve—*part. a.* approved  
 Approba'tion, *s.* the act of approving  
 Ap'probative, Appro'batory, *a.* approving  
 Approm'pt, *v. a.* to excite; to quicken  
 Appro'perate, *v. a.* to hasten  
 Appropin'quate, *v. a.* to draw nigh to  
 Appropinquat'ion, *s.* an approaching  
 Approp'riable, *a.* what may be appropriated  
 Approp'riate, *v. a.* to consign to any parti-  
   cular use—a. peculiar; suitable  
 Approp'riately, *ad.* fitly, suitably  
 Approp'riateness, *s.* peculiar fitness  
 Appropria'tion, *s.* the application of some-  
   thing to a particular use or purpose  
 Approp'riator, *s.* one possessed of an appro-  
   priated benefice [fits of a benefice]  
 Approp'rietary, *s.* a lay possessor of the pro-  
 Appro'vable, *a.* worthy of approbation  
 Appro'val, Appro'vement, *s.* approbation  
 App'ro'vance, *s.* approbation  
 Appro've, *v. a.* to like or allow of  
 Appro'ved, *part. a.* liked, examined, tried  
 Appro'ver, *s.* one who, confessing felony of  
   himself, accuseth another  
 Approx'imant, *a.* approaching  
 Approx'imate, *a.* near to—*v. r.* to come near  
 Approxima'tion, *s.* approach to anything  
 Approx'imative, *a.* that approaches  
 Appul'se, Appul'sion, *s.* the act of striking  
   against  
 Appul'sive, *a.* striking against  
 Appur'tenance, *s.* that which appertains  
 Appur'tenant, *a.* pertaining to, of right  
 Apricate, *v. n.* to bask in the sun  
 Apr'i'city, *s.* warmth of the sun; sunshine  
 Apricot, *s.* a wall-fruit of the plum kind  
 Apr'il, *s.* the fourth month of the year  
 Apr'on, *s.* a part of dress worn before to  
   keep the other parts clean  
 Aproned, *a.* wearing an apron [pose]  
 Apropos, *ad.* [Fr.] opportunely; to the pur-  
 Ap'sis, *s.* [pl. Ap'sides] two extreme points  
   in the orbits of planets  
 Ap'syche, *s.* a swoon, a fainting fit  
 Asyctos, *s.* a precious stone, said to retain  
   the heat of the fire for seven days  
 Apt, *a.* fit, ready, quick, qualified, inclined  
 Apt'able, *a.* accommodable  
 Apt'ate, *v. a.* to make fit  
 Apt'er, Apt'era, *s.* an insect without wings  
 Apt'erial, Apt'eron, *a.* destitute of wings  
 Apt'itude, *s.* fitness, tendency, disposition  
 Apt'ly, *ad.* properly, justly, readily, acutely  
 Apt'ness, *s.* quickness of conception; fitness  
 Apus, *s.* the bird of Paradise; a constellation  
 Ap'yrexia, *s.* the intermission of fever  
 Ap'yrous, *a.* incombustible though hot  
 Aqua-for'tis, *s.* a corrosive liquor; nitric acid  
 Aqua-mar'i'is, *s.* a sea-green berry; beryl  
 Aqua-re'gia, *s.* an acid for dissolving gold;  
   nitro muriatic acid  
 Aqua'rius, *s.* the eleventh sign in the Zodiac  
 Aquatic, Aquat'ical, or Aquat'ile, *a.* that  
   inhabits the water  
 Aquat'ina, *s.* a species of engraving  
 Aqua-vi'tæ, *s.* spirit of wine; brandy



*A'queduct*, *s.* a conveyance for water  
*A'queous*, *a.* watery, like water, thin  
*A'queousness*, *A'quosity*, *s.* wateriness  
*A'quila*, *s.* the eagle; a constellation  
*A'quiline*, *a.* resembling an eagle; applied to the nose, curved or crooked  
*A'quilon*, *s.* the north wind  
*A'quose*, *a.* watery  
*Arab*, *Arabian*, *s.* a native of Arabia  
*Arabesk*, *Ar'abesque*, *s.* ornamental foliage  
*Arabian*, *a.* pertaining to Arabia  
*Arabic*, *s.* the language of the Arabians—*a.* relating to Arabia  
*Arabism*, *s.* an Arabic idiom or phrase  
*Arabist*, *s.* one skilled in Arabic literature  
*Arable*, *a.* fit for tillage or ploughing  
*Arach'noid*, *s.* a kind of fossil; a thin membrane spread over the brain  
*Ar'neous*, *a.* resembling a cobweb  
*Ar'ation*, *s.* the act of ploughing  
*Ar'atory*, *a.* that which contributes to tillage  
*Ar'balat*, *Ar'balist*, *s.* a crossbow  
*Arbalister*, *s.* a crossbow-man  
*Ar'biter*, *s.* an umpire to settle a dispute  
*Ar'bitrable*, *ad.* arbitrary, determinable  
*Ar'bitral*, *a.* belonging to arbitration  
*Ar'bitrament*, *s.* decision, will, choice  
*Ar'bitrarily*, *ad.* absolutely, without control  
*Ar'bitrariness*, *s.* tyranny, despotism  
*Ar'bitrarious*, *a.* arbitrary, despotie  
*Ar'bitrarily*, *ad.* arbitrarily  
*Ar'bitrary*, *a.* absolute, despotie, unlimited  
*Ar'bitrate*, *v. a.* to decide, judge, determine  
*Ar'bitration*, *s.* termination of any dispute by persons mutually chosen by the parties  
*Ar'bitrator*, *s.* an umpire, a judge, a president  
*Ar'bitress*, *Ar'bitrix*, *s.* a female arbiter  
*Ar'bor*, *s.* a spindle, an axis  
*Ar'borary*, *a.* of or belonging to trees  
*Ar'borator*, *s.* a planter of trees  
*Ar'borescent*, *a.* belonging to trees  
*Ar'borescence*, *Ar'borization*, *s.* the resemblance of a tree in minerals, &c.  
*Ar'borescent*, *a.* growing like a tree  
*Ar'bores*, *s.* a small tree or shrub  
*Ar'boric*, *a.* relating to trees  
*Ar'borist*, *s.* a naturalist who studies trees  
*Ar'borous*, *a.* belonging to a tree  
*Ar'bour*, *s.* a seat shaded with trees, a bower  
*Ar'busele*, *s.* any small tree or shrub  
*Ar'buscular*, *a.* resembling small trees  
*Ar'bus*, *a.* covered with, or containing  
*Ar'bute*, *s.* the strawberry-tree [shrubs  
*Ar'butan*, *a.* pertaining to the strawberry-tree  
*Arch*, *s.* part of a circle; the sky [tree  
*Arca'de*, *s.* a continuation of arches  
*Arca'dian*, *a.* pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in Greece  
*Arca'n*, *a.* secret, mysterious  
*Arca'nium*, *s.* [Lat. *Arca'na* in *pl.*] a secret  
*Arch*, *a.* chief; fruitful, waggish, lively—*v. a.* to build or cover with arches  
*Archa'ic*, *Archa'ical*, *a.* relating to antiquity  
*Archaeolo'gic*, *a.* relating to discourse on antiquity  
*Archaeologus*, *s.* one versed in antiquity  
*Archaeology*, *s.* a discourse on antiquity  
*Archa'ism*, *s.* an ancient phrase  
*Archa'ngel*, *s.* a chief angel; a plant  
*Archangelic*, *Archangelical*, *a.* belonging to Archangels  
*Archap'ostle*, *s.* chief apostle [archangels  
*Archarchitect*, *s.* the supreme architect  
*Archbish'op*, *s.* the principal of the bishops  
*Archbish'opric*, *s.* the state of an archbishop  
*Archdea'con*, *s.* a bishop's deputy  
*Archdea'conry*, *Archdea'conship*, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon

*Archdivine*, *s.* a principal theologian  
*Archdruid*, *s.* a pontiff of the druids  
*Archdu'al*, *a.* belonging to an archduke  
*Archduch'ess*, *s.* the wife of an archduke  
*Archduchy*, *s.* the territory of an archduke  
*Archdu'ke*, *s.* a sovereign prince, grand duke  
*Arch'ed*, *pt. a.* vaulted, formed like an arch  
*Arch-en'emy*, *s.* a chief enemy  
*Arch'er*, *s.* one who fights with a bow  
*Arch'eress*, *s.* a female archer  
*Arch'ery*, *s.* the use of the bow and arrow  
*Arch'es-court*, *s.* the chief consistory that belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury  
*Archetypal*, *a.* belonging to the original  
*Archetype*, *s.* the original, pattern, model  
*Arch-felon*, *s.* the chief of felons  
*Arch-tend'*, *s.* the chief of tields  
*Arch-governor*, *s.* the chief governor  
*Arch her'esy*, *s.* the greatest heresy  
*Arch-her'etic*, *s.* chief her'etic  
*Arch-hyp'ocrite*, *s.* a great hypocrite  
*Arch'iater*, *s.* the chief physician to a king  
*Arch'ical*, *a.* chief, primary [deacon  
*Archidia'conal*, *a.* belonging to an arch-  
*Archiepiscopacy*, *s.* state, dignity, and office of an archbishop  
*Archiepiscop'al*, *a.* belonging to an archbishop  
*Arch'il*, *s.* a kind of moss which yields a rich purple colour  
*Archipel'ago*, *s.* any sea which abounds with small islands; the most celebrated is situated between Asia, Macedonia, and Greece  
*Architect*, *s.* a professor of building  
*Architective*, *a.* belonging to architecture  
*Architecton'ic*, *Architecton'ical*, *a.* having skill in architecture  
*Architecton'ics*, *s.* the science of architecture  
*Architector*, *s.* a builder, an architect  
*Architectress*, *s.* a female architect  
*Architectural*, *a.* relating to architecture  
*Architecture*, *s.* the science of building  
*Architrave*, *s.* the main beam of a building; ornamental part of a pillar  
*Archival*, *a.* pertaining to records  
*Archives*, *s.* records; a place for records  
*Archivist*, *s.* the keeper of archives  
*Archilute*, *s.* a large lute; the theorbo  
*Arch'like*, *a.* built like an arch  
*Arch'ly*, *ad.* jocosely, wittily  
*Arch-mag'ician*, *s.* chief magician  
*Arch'ness*, *s.* shrewdness; sly humour  
*Arch'on*, *s.* a governor of Athens  
*Arch'onship*, *s.* the office of an archon  
*Arch-philos'opher*, *s.* chief philosopher  
*Arch-poli'tician*, *s.* a transcendent politician  
*Arch-pre'late*, *s.* a leading or chief prelate  
*Arch-pres'byter*, *s.* a chief presbyter  
*Arch-pres'bytery*, *s.* the absolute dominion of  
*Arch-priest*, *s.* chief priest [Presbytery  
*Arch-primate*, *s.* primate over other primates  
*Arch-prop'het*, *s.* chief prophet  
*Arch-protestant*, *s.* a principal Protestant  
*Arch-rebel*, *s.* a principal rebel  
*Arch-traitor*, *s.* any distinguished traitor  
*Arch-treasurer*, *s.* high treasurer  
*Arch-tyrant*, *s.* the principal tyrant  
*Arch-villain*, *s.* an extraordinary villain  
*Archvilany*, *s.* great villany  
*Arch'wise*, *ad.* in the form of an arch  
*Arctic*, *a.* northern, towards the north  
*Arctic circle*, that circle at which the northern frigid zone commences, being 23° 28' from the north pole  
*Ar'enate*, *v. a.* to bend like an arch  
*Ar'enate*, *a.* bent, curved

[ARI]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ARO

ART AND SCIENCE HAVE NO ENEMIES BUT THOSE WHO ARE IGNORANT.

Archeu'tion, *s.* an arching, an incurvation  
 Arcuature, *s.* the curvature of an arch  
 Arcubalist, *s.* a crossbow  
 Arcubalist'er, *s.* a crossbow-man  
 Arc'dency, Arc'dentness, *s.* eagerness, zeal  
 Arc'dent, *a.* zealous, affectionate; fierce  
 Arc'dently, *ad.* eagerly, affectionately  
 Arc'dour, *s.* warm affection, zeal, fervency  
 Arc'duous, *a.* difficult, laborious  
 Arc'duousness, *s.* height, difficulty  
 A'rea, *s.* the superfluous; an open surface  
 A'real, *a.* pertaining to an area  
 Arefac'tious, *s.* the state of growing dry  
 A'refy, *v. a.* to dry, to exhale moisture  
 A're'na, *s.* the space for combatants in a theatre  
 Arena'ceous, Areno'se, *a.* sandy, full of sand  
 Arena'tion, *s.* the operation of a sand bath  
 Arenit'ic, *a.* consisting of sandstone  
 Aren'ulous, *a.* full of small sand  
 A'reo'la, *s.* the circle round the nipple  
 Areom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the density of any liquid  
 Areom'etrical, *a.* pertaining to areometry  
 Areom'etry, *s.* the measuring of fluids  
 Areop'agite, *s.* a senator in the court of Areopagus at Athens  
 Areop'agus, *s.* the highest court at Athens  
 Areo'ic, *s.* a medicine to dissolve viscosity—  
*a.* attenuating, opening the pores  
 Areto'logy, *s.* that part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue  
 Ar'gal, *s.* lees adhering to wine vessels  
 Ar'gent, *a.* silvery, white, shining like silver  
 Argen'tal, Argen'tic, Argen'tine, *a.* having the appearance of silver  
 Argenta'tion, *s.* an overlaying with silver  
 Argentiferous, *a.* producing silver  
 Argenti'na, *s.* the wild tansy or silver-weed  
 Argentine, *s.* (in mineralogy) a sub-species of carbonate of lime, nearly pure  
 Ar'gentry, *s.* materials of silver  
 Ar'gil, *s.* potters' clay; fat, soft earth  
 Argilla'ceous, Argil'lous, *a.* consisting of clay  
 Argonau'ta, *s.* a genius of shell-fish  
 Argonaut'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Argonauts  
 Argonauts, *s.* the companions of Jason in the ship *Argo* on the voyage to Colchis  
 Ar'gosity, *s.* a large merchant ship  
 Ar'gue, *v. a.* to reason, to dispute, to debate  
 Ar'guer, *s.* a disputer, a controvertist  
 Ar'guing, *s.* reasoning, argumentation  
 Ar'gument, *s.* a controversy, the subject of any discourse or writing  
 Ar'gumen'tal, *a.* belonging to argument  
 Ar'gumen'tation, *s.* the act of reasoning  
 Ar'gumen'tative, *a.* replete with argument  
 Ar'gumen'tatively, *ad.* in a debatable manner  
 Ar'gumentize, *v. a.* to debate  
 Ar'gu'te, *a.* subtle, witty, sharp, shrill  
 A'ria, *s.* [Ital.] an air, song, or tune  
 A'rian, *s.* one of the sect of Arius  
 A'rian, *a.* belonging to Arianism  
 A'rianism, *s.* the doctrine of Arius, who deputed the divinity of Christ  
 Ar'id, *a.* dry, parched up, ploughed up  
 Arid'ity, *s.* dryness; insensibility in devotion  
 A'ries, *s.* [Lat.] the ram; a sign of the zodiac  
 Ar'etate, *v. a.* to butt like a ram  
 Ar'eta'tion, *s.* the butting like a ram  
 Ar'let'a, *s.* [Ital.] a short air or song  
 Ar'light, *ad.* rightly, without mistake  
 Ar'il, Ar'il'us, *s.* the outer coat of a seed  
 Ar'illated, Ar'il'led, *a.* having an exterior covering or aril, as coffee  
 Ar'iolat'ion, *s.* soothsaying; divination  
 Ario'so, *a.* light and airy, yet grand

Ar'ise, *v. a.* to rise up, to mount up [critical  
 Arista'rchian, *a.* [from Aristarchus] severely  
 Ar'istarch, *s.* a stern critic  
 Ar'istarely, *s.* a system of stern criticism  
 Aristo'cracy, *s.* a form of government which lodges the supreme power in the nobles  
 Aristoc'rat, *s.* a favourer of aristocracy  
 Aristocra'tic, Aristocra'tical, *a.* relating to or partaking of aristocracy  
 Aristo'cratically, *ad.* in an aristocratically manner  
 Aristocra'ticalness, *s.* the being aristocratically  
 Aristote'leanism, *s.* the doctrines of Aristotle  
 Aristote'lian, *a.* founded on the opinion of Aristotle—  
*s.* a follower of Aristotle  
 Aristote'lic, *a.* relating to Aristotle  
 Arith'mancy, *s.* a foretelling by numbers  
 Arith'metic, *s.* the science of computation  
 Arith'met'ical, *a.* according to arithmetic  
 Arith'met'ically, *ad.* in an arithmetical manner  
 Arith'met'i'cian, *s.* one skilled in arithmetic  
 Ark, *s.* the vessel in which Noah was preserved from the deluge; a chest, coffer  
 Ark'tizite, Arc'tizite, *s.* a mineral; wernerite  
 Arm, *s.* the limb from the hand to the shoulder; an inlet of the sea—  
*v.* to take  
 Arma'da, *s.* a large fleet of ships [up arms  
 Armadil'lo, *s.* a quadruped peculiar to America, covered with hard bony scales  
 Ar'mament, *s.* a naval force; a storehouse  
 Armamen'tary, *s.* an armoury  
 Ar'mature, *s.* armour, weapons  
 Arm-chair, *s.* a chair with rests for the arms  
 Arme'nian Bole, *s.* an unctuous earth  
 Arme'nian Stone, *s.* a blue mineral stone  
 Armen'tal, Ar'mentine, *a.* belonging to a drove or herd of cattle  
 Armento'se, *a.* abounding with cattle  
 Arm'ful, *s.* as much as the arm can hold  
 Ar'miger, *s.* an esquire; a knight's companion  
 Armi'gerous, *a.* bearing arms  
 Ar'millary, *a.* resembling a bracelet  
 Ar'millated, *a.* having bracelets  
 Ar'millet, *s.* a little bracelet  
 Armin'ian, *s.* a follower of Arminius—  
*a.* relating to the sect of Arminius  
 Armin'ianism, *s.* the doctrine of Arminius, who contended for free-will, &c.  
 Armip'otence, *s.* power in war  
 Armip'otent, *a.* mighty in war, brave, bold  
 Armis'uous, *a.* rustling with armour  
 Ar'mistice, *s.* a short cessation of hostilities  
 Arm'less, *a.* without weapons or arms  
 Arm'let, *s.* a bracelet; a small arm of the sea  
 Ar'morer, *s.* one who makes or sells arms  
 Armo'rial, *a.* belonging to the arms or escutcheons of a family  
 Ar'morist, *s.* a person skilled in heraldry  
 Ar'mory, *s.* a place in which arms are deposited for use; ensigns armorial  
 Arm'pit, *s.* the hollow under the shoulder  
 Ar'mour, Ar'mor, *s.* defensive covering  
 Ar'mour-bearer, *s.* one who carries the armour of another  
 Arms, *s.* warlike weapons; war in general; the ensigns armorial of a family  
 Ar'my, *s.* a large body of armed men  
 Arna'to, Arno'to. [See Ana'to.]  
 Aro'ma, *s.* the odorous quality of plants  
 Aromatic, Aromatic'al, *a.* spicy, fragrant  
 Aromatic's, *s.* spices or fragrant drugs  
 Aromatic'ite, *s.* a mineral resembling myrrh  
 Aromatiza'tion, *s.* the mingling of aromatic spices with any medicine  
 Arom'atize, *v. a.* to scent, to perfume  
 Aro'matous, *a.* containing aroma; fragrant  
 Arou'nd, *prep.* round about, encompassing

ARROGANCE IS A WEED THAT GROWS MOSTLY ON A DUNGHILL.

[ART]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ASH]

Aron'se, *v. a.* to awake, to raise up, to excite  
 Arow', *ad.* in a row, in a straight line  
 Aroynt! *interj.* begone, depart, go away  
 Arpe'ggio, *s.* [Ital.] the distinct sound of the notes of an instrument accompanying the voice  
 Arpent, *s.* a French measure of land  
 Arquebuse, *s.* a distilled water  
 Ar'quebuse, *s.* a hand-gun, a fusée  
 Arquebusier, *s.* a soldier armed with an arquebuse  
 Arrach', *s.* a plant. [See Orrach]  
 Arrack', Arrack', *s.* a spirit procured by distillation out of the cocoa-nut tree; toddy  
 Arra'ign, *v. a.* to indict, to charge, to accuse  
 Arra'ignment, *s.* the act of accusing  
 Arra'ient, *s.* clothing; dress  
 Arra'nge, *v. a.* to set in order or place  
 Arra'ngement, *s.* the act of putting in order  
 Arra'nger, *s.* he who plans or contrives  
 Arra'nt, *ad.* very bad, notorious, real  
 Arra'ntly, *ad.* notoriously, in an ill sense  
 Arras, *s.* rich tapestry or hangings  
 Array', *s.* order of battle; dress—*v. a.* to put in order, to deck, to dress  
 Array'er, *s.* an officer who saw the soldiers duly appointed in their armour  
 Arra'r, Arra'rage, *s.* that part of an account which remains unpaid, though due  
 Arrepti'tious, *a.* snatched away  
 Arrest', *v. a.* to seize on; to obstruct—*s.* a legal caption or seizure of the person  
 Arresta'tion, *s.* an arrest; a seizure  
 Arrest'er, Arrest'or, *s.* one who arrests  
 Arret', *s.* the decision of a sovereign court  
 Arride', *v. a.* to laugh at; to smile  
 Arrie're, *s.* the rear of an army  
 Arris'ion, *s.* a smiling upon  
 Arr'val, *s.* the act of coming to a place  
 Arriv'ance, *s.* company coming; arrival  
 Arrive', *v. a.* to come to a place, to reach it  
 Arro'ba, *s.* a Spanish and Portuguese weight  
 Arro'd, *v. a.* to gnaw or nibble  
 Arro'gance, *s.* great pride, presumption  
 Arro'gant, *a.* very proud, presumptuous  
 Arro'gantly, *ad.* haughtily, saucily, proudly  
 Arro'gate, *v. a.* to exhibit unjust claims, prompted only by pride; to assume, boast  
 Arro'gation, *s.* a presumptuous claim  
 Arro'gative, *a.* claiming unjustly  
 Arro'ndisement, *s.* a circuit; a district  
 Arro'sion, *s.* a gnawing  
 Arrow, *s.* a pointed weapon shot from a bow  
 Arrow-head, *s.* a water plant  
 Arrow-root, *s.* the maranta, an Indian plant, from the root of which a nutritive medicinal food is obtained  
 Arrowy, *a.* consisting of arrows  
 Arsenal, *s.* a magazine for military stores  
 Arsenic, *s.* a poisonous mineral  
 Arsenical, Arseniac, *a.* containing arsenic  
 Arsenicate, *v. a.* to combine with arsenic  
 Arsenicated, *a.* combined with arsenic  
 Arsenious, *a.* pertaining to arsenic  
 Arsenite, *s.* an acid formed from arsenic  
 Arson, *s.* the crime of house-burning  
 Art, *s.* science, skill, dexterity, cunning  
 Art'istic, *s.* a genus of bitter plants  
 Art'ry, *s.* a canal or tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body  
 Arte'rial, *a.* that which relates to the artery  
 Arteriot'omy, *s.* letting blood from the artery  
 Art'ful, *a.* cunning, dexterous, artificial  
 Art'fully, *ad.* cunningly, slyly, with art  
 Art'fulness, *s.* skill, cunning  
 Arthrit'ic, *a.* gouty, relating to the joints

Arthrit'is, *s.* the gout, any disease of the joints  
 Art'choke, *s.* an esculent plant  
 Article, *s.* one of the parts of speech; a condition of a covenant; a stipulation—*v.* to settle the conditions of any agreement  
 Artic'ular, *a.* belonging to the joints  
 Artic'ularly, *ad.* sounding every syllable  
 Articulate, *v. a.* to utter words distinctly—*a.* distinct, plain, divided  
 Artic'ulately, *ad.* distinctly, clearly  
 Artic'ulateness, *s.* distinctness; the quality of being articulate [forming words  
 Articulation, *s.* a joint or knot; the act of  
 Art'ifice, *s.* trick, fraud, art or trade  
 Artificer, *s.* an artist or manufacturer  
 Artifi'cial, *a.* made by art, not natural  
 Artificiality, *s.* appearance of art  
 Artifi'cially, *ad.* artfully; craftily  
 Artifi'cialness, *s.* quality of being artificial  
 Artifi'cious, *a.* artificial  
 Artillerist, *s.* one skilled in gunnery  
 Artillery, *s.* weapons of war, cannon  
 Artisan, *s.* an artist, an inferior tradesman  
 Artist, *s.* a professor of an art, a skilful man  
 Art'less, *a.* unskilful, without art or fraud  
 Art'lessly, *ad.* without art, naturally  
 Art'lessness, *s.* want of art; sincerity  
 Art'uous, *a.* well set; strong made  
 Arundin'aceous, *a.* of or like reeds  
 Arundin'eous, *a.* abounding with reeds  
 Arus'pex, Arus'pice, *s.* a soothsayer  
 Arus'picy, *s.* the act of prognosticating by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice  
 Ar'ythmus, *s.* an irregular pulse  
 As, *conj.* in the same manner, because  
 As, *s.* the Roman pound weight  
 Asalet'ida, *s.* a kind of gum, very useful in medicine, but of an offensive smell  
 Asbest'ine, *a.* of an incombustible quality  
 Asbest'os, *s.* a kind of fossil which may be split into threads and filaments, and which cannot be consumed by fire  
 Ascar'ides, *s. pl.* worms in the rectum  
 Ascend', *v. a.* to mount, to rise, to move higher, to advance in excellence  
 Ascend'able, *a.* that may be ascended  
 Ascend'ant, *s.* height, elevation—*a.* predominant, superior, overpowering  
 Ascend'ancy, *s.* influence, superiority  
 Ascen'sion, *s.* the act of ascending or rising  
 Ascen'sion-day, *s.* a festival ten days before Whitsuntide, in commemoration of our Saviour's ascension into heaven  
 Ascen'sive, *a.* in a state of ascent  
 Ascen't, *s.* the rising of a hill, an eminence  
 Ascertain', *v. a.* to make certain, to establish  
 Ascertain'able, *a.* that may be ascertained  
 Ascertain'er, *s.* one who ascertains  
 Ascertainment, *s.* a fixed rule or standard  
 Ascet'ic, *s.* a hermit, a devout person—*a.* employed in devout exercises  
 Ascet'icism, *s.* the state of an ascetic  
 As'ell, *s. pl.* those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone  
 Asces'tes, *s.* a dropsy of the lower belly  
 Ascle'tic, Ascle'tical, *a.* dropsical  
 Ascle'titious, *a.* supplemental, additional  
 Ascri'bable, *a.* that which may be ascribed  
 Ascri'be, *v. a.* to attribute to, to impute to  
 Ascription, *s.* the act of ascribing  
 Ascrip'titious, *a.* that which is ascribed  
 Ash, *s.* a well-known tree so called  
 Ashamed, *a.* abashed, confounded  
 Ash-coloured, *a.* between brown and gray  
 Ash'en, *a.* made of ash

AS IN LIFE, SO IN STUDY, IT IS DANGEROUS TO DO MORE THINGS THAN ONE AT A TIME

A WISE MAN ENDEAVOURS TO SHINE IN HIMSELF; A FOOL, TO OUTSHINE OTHERS.



Ash'es, *s.* the dust of any thing burnt, as of wood, coals, &c.; the remains of a dead body  
 Ash-hole, *s.* a repository for ashes  
 Ash-fly, *s.* the oak fly  
 Ash'lar, *s.* stones as they come from the quarry  
 Ash'o're, *ad.* on shore, on the land, in safety  
 Ash-Wednesday, *s.* the first day of Lent  
 Ash-weed, *s.* the small wild angelica  
 Ash'y, *a.* pale, a whitish gray like ash colour  
 A'sian, *a.* pertaining to Asia  
 A'siarch, *s.* a chief or pontiff in Asia  
 Asiatic, *a.* belonging to Asia—*s.* a native of any part of Asia [names of Asiatics  
 Asiaticism, *s.* orientalism; imitation of the  
 Asi'de, *ad.* to one side, apart from the rest  
 Asi'nary, Asi'nine, *a.* belonging to an ass  
 Asine'go, *s.* a foolish fellow; a simpleton  
 A'sio, *s.* the horned owl  
 Ask, *v. a.* to beg, to claim, to seek, to require  
 Askari'ce, Askant', *ad.* obliquely, on one side  
 Ask'er, *s.* an inquirer; an oft, a water newt  
 Askew', *ad.* contemptuously; sideways  
 Ash'ke, *v. a.* to remit; to slacken  
 Aslant', *ad.* obliquely, on one side  
 Asleep', *ad.* sleeping, at rest  
 Aslo'pe, *ad.* obliquely, with declivity  
 Asomatous, *a.* incorporeal; without a body  
 Asp, Asp'en, *s.* a kind of poplar-tree, the leaves of which always tremble  
 Asp, Asp'ic, *s.* a venomous serpent  
 Aspal'athus, *s.* the Jerusalem rose  
 Aspar'agus, *s.* an esculent plant  
 As'pect, *s.* look, air, appearance, view  
 As'per, *s.* a small Turkish copper coin  
 As'per, As'perous, *a.* rough; rugged  
 As'perate, *v. a.* to make rough or uneven  
 Aspera'tious, *s.* a making rough  
 Asperfo'lious, *a.* having rough leaves  
 Asper'ity, *s.* roughness; harshness of speech  
 Asperly, *ad.* roughly; sharply  
 Asperua'tion, *s.* neglect, disregard  
 As'perous, *a.* rough, uneven  
 Asper'se, *v. a.* to slander, to censure  
 Asper'ser, *s.* he who vilifies another  
 Asper'sion, *s.* a sprinkling; calumny  
 Asphal'tic, *a.* gummy, bituminous  
 Asphal'tum, As'phalt, *s.* a bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch  
 Asphodel, *s.* a kind of plant, a day lily  
 Asphur'elates, *s.* certain semimetallic fossils, fusible by fire, but not malleable  
 Asphyx'ia, *s.* a swooning; a fainting  
 Asp'ic, *s.* a species of lavender, the oil of which is aromatic, and very inflammable  
 Aspi'rant, *s.* a candidate [pronunciation  
 As'pirate, *s.* the mark to denote an aspirated  
 As'pirate, *v. a.* to pronounce fully or strong  
 Aspira'tion, *s.* an ardent wish or desire; the act of pronouncing with full breath  
 Aspi're, *v. a.* to aim at, to desire eagerly  
 Aspi'rement, *s.* the act of aspiring  
 Aspi'rer, *s.* one who is ambitious  
 Aspi'ring, *s.* the desire of something great  
 Asporta'tion, *s.* a carrying away  
 Asquint', *ad.* obliquely  
 Ass, *s.* an animal of burden; a stupid fellow  
 Assail', *v. a.* to attack, to assault; to address  
 Assailable, *a.* that may be attacked  
 Assail'ant, *s.* one who attacks or invades—*a.* invading or attacking with violence  
 Assail'er, *s.* one who attacks  
 Assail'ment, *s.* attack  
 Assapan'ic, *s.* the flying squirrel  
 Assarabac'ea, *s.* a genus of plants  
 Assart', *s.* an offence committed in the forest, by plucking up woods by the roots

Assart', *v. a.* to grub up trees  
 Assass'in, Assass'inator, *s.* a secret murderer  
 Assass'inate, *v. a.* to waylay, to murder  
 Assassina'tion, *s.* act of assassinating  
 Assa'tion, *s.* a roasting  
 Assaul't, *s.* attack, hostile onset, storm—*v. a.* to attack, to invade  
 Assaul'table, *a.* capable of assault  
 Assaul'ter, *s.* one who violently assaults  
 Assay', *s.* trial, examination—*v. a.* to try  
 Assay'er, *s.* one who assays metals, &c.  
 Assay'ing, *s.* the chymical processes employed in examining ores and metals  
 Assoca'tion, *s.* attendance  
 Assocu'tion, *s.* acquirement  
 Assen'blage, *s.* a collection of persons  
 Assen'ble, *v. a.* to meet or call together  
 Assen'bling, *a.* a meeting together  
 Assen'bly, *s.* a company assembled, a ball  
 Assent', *v. n.* to agree to, to yield—*s.* consent  
 Assenta'tion, *s.* pretended compliance  
 Assenta'tor, *s.* a flatterer; a follower  
 Assent'er, *s.* the person who consents  
 Assent'ingly, *ad.* by agreement  
 Assert', *v. a.* to affirm, to maintain, to claim  
 Assertion, *s.* a positive affirmation  
 Assertive, *a.* positive; dogmatical  
 Assertively, *ad.* affirmatively  
 Assertor, *s.* one who affirms; a vindicator  
 Assert'ory, *a.* affirming; supporting  
 Asser've, *v. a.* to serve, to help, to second  
 Assess', *v. a.* to charge with any certain sum  
 Assess'able, *a.* that which may be assessed  
 Asses'sion, *s.* a sitting down by another  
 Asses'sionary, *a.* pertaining to assessors  
 Assess'ment, *s.* the act of taxing or assessing  
 Assessor, *s.* one who is appointed to ascertain and fix the value  
 Assets', *s. pl.* goods to discharge a debt  
 Asser've, Asser'verate, *v. a.* to affirm solemnly  
 Assevera'tion, *s.* a solemn affirmation  
 As'sident, *a.* usual, but not certain  
 Assidu'ity, *s.* diligence, close application  
 Assid'uous, *a.* constant in application  
 Assid'uously, *ad.* diligently, constantly  
 Assid'uousness, *s.* diligence  
 Assig'n, *v. n.* to mark out, to make over  
 Assig'nable, *a.* that may be transferred  
 Assig'nat, *s.* the paper-money of France after the Revolution  
 Assigna'tion, *s.* an appointment, the transferring any thing to another  
 Assignee, *s.* one deputed to act for others  
 Assign'er, *s.* one who assigns or appoints  
 Assign'ment, *s.* an appointment, a transfer  
 Assign'or, *s.* one who transfers an interest  
 Assimilable, *a.* that may be assimilated  
 Assimilate, *v. a.* to bring to a likeness  
 Assimila'tion, *s.* act of converting any thing to the nature or resemblance of another  
 Assimilative, *a.* having the power of transforming itself, or resembling something  
 Assim'ulate, *v. a.* to feign, to dissemble [else  
 Assimula'tion, *s.* a counterfeiting  
 Assine'go, *s.* an ass-driver; a stupid fellow  
 Assist', *v. a.* to help, to succour, to aid  
 Assistance, *s.* help, aid, relief, support  
 Assize, *v. a.* to fix the weight or price  
 Assize, *s.* the sitting of judges to determine causes; an order respecting the price, weight, &c. of sundry commodities  
 Assize'r, *s.* one who has the care of weights, &c.  
 Associability, *s.* the quality of being capable of association with  
 Associable, *a.* that may be associated [etely  
 Asso-ciableness, *s.* sociableness, fitness for so-

AST]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ATL

Associate, *v. a.* to unite, to join with—*s.* a partner, companion—*a.* confederate  
 Associateship, *s.* state of an associate  
 Association, *s.* an entering into an agreement with others, in order to perform some act; a confederacy, a partnership  
 Associational, *a.* pertaining to an association  
 Associative, *a.* capable of associating  
 Associator, *s.* a confederate; a companion  
 Assoil, *v. a.* to solve; to stain; to soil  
 Assonance, *s.* resemblance of sounds  
 Assonant, *a.* sounding like another sound  
 Assonate, *v. a.* to sound like a bell  
 Assort, *v. a.* to range in order, to class  
 Assortment, *s.* a quantity properly arranged  
 Assot, *v. a.* to infuriate; to besot  
 Assuage, *v. a.* to soften, to ease, to pacify  
 Assuagement, *s.* what mitigates or softens  
 Assuager, *s.* one who pacifies or appeases  
 Assuasive, *a.* softening, mitigating, mild  
 Assubjugate, *v. a.* to subject to  
 Assuefaction, *s.* the being accustomed to  
 Assuetude, *s.* custom, use, habit  
 Assume, *v. a.* to take, to claim, to arrogate  
 Assumer, *s.* an arrogant person  
 Assuming, *a.* arrogant, haughty  
 Assumpt, *s.* a promise (a law term)  
 Assumption, *s.* the taking any thing to one's self; the thing supposed; a postulate  
 Assumptive, *a.* that which is assumed  
 Assurance, *s.* confidence; certainty; want of modesty; a contract; security; firmness  
 Assure, *v. a.* to assert positively, to secure  
 Assured, *part. a.* certain; indubitable  
 Assuredly, *ad.* certainly, undoubtedly  
 Assuredness, *s.* certainty, confidence  
 Assurer, *s.* he who gives assurance  
 Assurgent, *a.* rising upwards in an arch  
 Astacite, *a.* petrified shell-fish  
 Astallage, *s.* a Brazilian linn  
 Astalism, *s.* a pleasant trope; irony  
 Astery, *s.* a genus of plants; the star-fish  
 Asterrated, *a.* radiated like a star  
 Asterisk, *s.* a mark like a star (\*)  
 Asterism, *s.* a constellation of fixed stars  
 Asterites, *s.* a stone sparkling like a star  
 Aster'n, *ad.* a sea-term, signifying behind  
 Asteroidal, *a.* pertaining to the asteroids  
 Asteroids, *s.* the planets discovered by Herschel, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter  
 Asthma, *s.* a disease of the lungs [asthma  
 Asthmatic, Asthmatical, *a.* troubled with an  
 Asthenic, *a.* feeble; without power  
 Asthenology, *s.* the doctrine of diseases arising from debility  
 Astipulate, *v. n.* to agree to; to contract  
 Astipulation, *s.* agreement; stipulation  
 Astonish, *v. a.* to amaze, to confound  
 Astonishing, *a.* very wonderful; amazing  
 Astonishingly, *ad.* so as to excite wonder  
 Astonishment, *s.* amazement, surprise  
 Astonish, *v. a.* to astonish  
 Astraddle, *ad.* with one's legs across anything  
 Astragal, *s.* an ornamental moulding  
 Astral, *a.* relating to the stars, bright  
 Astray, *ad.* out of the right way, wrong  
 Astrict, *v. a.* to bind; to contract by application  
 Astrict, *a.* compendious [cautions  
 Astriction, *s.* the act of contracting parts  
 Astrictive, *a.* styptic; of a blinding nature  
 Astrictory, *a.* astrigent, apt to bind  
 Astride, *ad.* with the legs open  
 Astriferous, *a.* bearing or having stars  
 Astriferous, *a.* carrying stars  
 Astringe, *v. a.* to draw together, to bind  
 Astringency, *s.* the power of contracting

Astrin'gent, *a.* binding, contracting—*s.* a medicine that binds, or restrains discharges  
 Ast'rite, Ast'rite, Ast'e'ria, Ast'roit, *s.* a radiated fossil; star-stone  
 Astrography, *s.* the science that describes the nature and properties of the stars.  
 Astrolabe, *s.* an instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea  
 Astrol'ger, *s.* one who pretends to foretell events by the aspects, &c. of the stars  
 Astrolog'ian, *s.* an astrologer  
 Astrolog'ic, Astrolog'ical, *a.* belonging or relating to astrology [ner  
 Astrolog'ically, *ad.* in an astrological manner  
 Astrologize, *v. a.* to practise astrology  
 Astrology, *s.* the science of foretelling events by the stars, planets, &c. [dies  
 Astron'omer, *s.* one who studies celestial bodies  
 Astronom'ic, Astronom'ical, *a.* belonging to astronomy [ner  
 Astronom'ically, *ad.* in an astronomical manner  
 Astronomize, *v. n.* to study astronomy  
 Astron'omy, *s.* a science that teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies  
 Astroscope, *s.* an astronomical instrument wherein the constellations are delineated  
 Ast'rosco'py, *s.* observation of the stars  
 Ast'ro-theology, *s.* divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies  
 Astrut, *ad.* in a strutting manner  
 Astute, *a.* cunning; penetrating  
 Astuteness, *s.* craft, cunning, slyness  
 Asunder, *ad.* separately, in two parts  
 Asylum, *s.* a refuge, a place of protection  
 Asym'etrical, Asym'metrical, *a.* not agreeing  
 Asym'metry, *s.* disproportion  
 Asymptote, *s.* a line nearly, but not quite, approaching to a curve [ing  
 Asymptotical, *a.* approaching, but not meeting  
 Asyn'deton, *s.* a figure in grammar which omits the connective particle  
 At, *prep.* near to, in, by, on, with  
 Atabal, *s.* a tabour used by the Moors  
 Atac'mite, *s.* a muriate of copper  
 Atagas, *s.* the red cock or moor game  
 Ataghan, *s.* a small Turkish sabre; a dagger  
 Atamas'co, *s.* a lily of the amaryllis kind  
 Ataraxy, *s.* tranquillity; calmness of mind  
 Ataxy, *s.* disturbance; confusion [nasius  
 Athanasian, *a.* relating to the creed of St. Athanasius  
 Athanor, *s.* a furnace used by chymists  
 Atheism, *s.* the disbelief of a God  
 Atheist, *s.* a disbeliever in God's existence  
 Atheistic, Atheistical, *a.* impious  
 Atheistically, *ad.* in an atheistic manner  
 Atheisticalness, *s.* the quality of being atheistic; unbelief in the Divine Being  
 Atheize, *v. a.* to talk like an unbeliever  
 Athe'cian, *a.* relating to Atheas or its people  
 —*s.* a native of Athens  
 Atheolog'ian, *s.* one opposed to theology  
 Atheons, *a.* atheistic, impious  
 Atherina, *s.* a genus of abdominal fishes  
 Atherine, *a.* pertaining to the genus atherina  
 Atheroma, Atherome, *s.* an incysted tumour  
 Atheromatous, *a.* of the nature of an atheroma  
 Athlete, *s.* pl. wrestlers, &c. of Greece and Rome  
 Athlete, *a.* active, vigorous [Rome  
 Athirst, *a.* dry, thirsty, in want of drink  
 Athletic, *a.* strong, lusty, bony, vigorous  
 Athleticism, *s.* muscular strength  
 Athwart, *ad.* across, through; wrong  
 Attil, *ad.* like a barrel raised behind  
 Atlantican, *a.* resembling Atlas; huge  
 Atlantes, *s.* in architecture, the figures of men or beasts supporting an edifice

A CHILD MAY HAVE TOO MUCH OF HIS MOTHER'S BLESSING.

A MAN MAY BE GREAT BY CHANCE, BUT NEVER GOOD BY CHANCE.



ATT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AUG

Atlan'tic, *s.* the ocean between Europe and America—*a.* pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean  
 Atlas'tides, *s. pl.* the Pleiades or seven stars  
 At'las, *s.* a collection of maps; a rich kind of silk or stuff; a mountain in Africa  
 Atom'o'meter, *s.* an instrument to measure vaporous exhalations; an evaporimeter  
 At'mosphere, *s.* the air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides [air  
 Atmospher'ic, Atmospher'ical, *a.* relating to  
 At'om, At'omy, *s.* an extreme small particle  
 Atom'ical, *a.* consisting of atoms, minute  
 Atomism, *s.* the doctrine of atoms  
 Atomist, *s.* one who holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms  
 Atomol'o'gy, *s.* the doctrine of atoms  
 Ato'ne, *v. a.* to answer for; to expiate  
 Atonement, *s.* agreement; expiation  
 Ato'ner, *s.* he who reconciles  
 Aton'ic, *a.* relaxing the system  
 A'tony, *s.* debility; want of elasticity  
 Atrabila'rian, Atrabila'rious, *a.* melancholy  
 Atrabila'riousness, *s.* the state of melancholy arising from bile  
 Atrament'al, Atrament'ous, *a.* inky, black  
 Atramenta'rious, *a.* suitable for making ink  
 Atro'cious, *a.* wicked, enormous, heinous  
 Atro'ciously, *ad.* very wickedly, heinously  
 Atro'ciousness, *s.* enormous criminality  
 Atro'city, *s.* horrible wickedness  
 At'rophy, *s.* a disease in which what is taken for food cannot act as nourishment  
 Atro'pia, *s.* a vegetable alkali extracted from the deadly nightshade  
 Attach', *v. a.* to seize or lay hold on; to win or gain over; to fix one's interest  
 Attach'able, *a.* that may be attached or taken  
 Attach'ment, *s.* adherence, fidelity, regard.  
 In a legal sense, a process for taking the person or goods by a writ in a civil action  
 Attack', *s.* an assault on an enemy—*v. a.* to assault, to impugn in any manner  
 Attack'er, *s.* the person who attacks  
 At'tagen, *s.* a beautiful kind of pheasant found in the Sicilian mountains  
 Attain', *v.* to gain, to overtake, to arrive at  
 Attain'able, *a.* that which may be attained  
 Attain'ableness, *a.* being attainable  
 Attain'der, *s.* taint, soil, disgrace  
 Attain'ment, *s.* an acquisition, a quality  
 Attaiot', *v. a.* to dishonour—*s.* a stain  
 Attain'ure, *s.* legal censure; imputation  
 Attam'inate, *v. a.* to corrupt  
 Att'em'per, *v. a.* to mingle, to soften, to regulate, to proportion  
 Att'em'perate, *a.* suited—*v. a.* to temper  
 Attempt', *v. a.* to try, to essay—*s.* an effort  
 Attempt'able, *a.* liable to attempts  
 Attempt'er, *s.* one who attempts or attacks  
 Attend', *v.* to wait for, or give attendance to; to regard with attention; to accompany  
 Attend'ance, *s.* the act of waiting on another  
 Attend'ant, *s.* one who attends another—*a.* accompanying as subordinate  
 Attent', *a.* attentive, intent, regardful  
 Attention, *s.* the act of attending, close application of the mind to any thing  
 Attent'ive, *a.* heedful, regardful, intent  
 Attent'ively, *ad.* heedfully  
 Attent'iveness, *s.* heedfulness, attention  
 Attent'nant, *a.* endowed with the power of diluting—*s.* a medicine which thins the humours; a diluent  
 Attenuate, *v. a.* to make thin, to dilute  
 Attenua'tion, *s.* state of being made thin  
 At'ter, *s.* corrupt matter

At'terate, *v. a.* to wear away; to form by wearing  
 Attera'tion, *s.* the wearing of the earth by the sea in one place, and its deposition in another  
 Attest', *v. a.* to bear witness of, to invoke  
 Attesta'tion, *s.* testimony, witness, evidence  
 Attest'er, Attest'or, *s.* a witness  
 At'tic, *a.* pertaining to Attica in Greece, or to its chief city, Athens: thus, by *Attic* wit, &c., we mean poignant, delicate wit, such as the Athenians were famous for  
 Attic, *s.* the upper story of a house  
 At'ticise, *v. n.* to use an atticism  
 Atticism, *s.* imitation of the Athenian style  
 Attin'ge, *v. a.* to touch lightly  
 Atti're, *s.* clothes, dress, ornaments—*v. a.* to dress, to habit, to array  
 At'titude, *s.* posture, gesture, action  
 Attin'dinal, *a.* pertaining to attitude  
 Attol'lent, *a.* that which lifts up  
 Attorn, *v. n.* to transfer homage or service  
 Attor'ney, *s.* one who is deputed to act for another, particularly in law  
 Attor'neyship, *s.* office of an attorney  
 Attor'nment, *s.* the act of a vassal transferring his service to a new lord  
 Attract', *v. a.* to allure, draw to; to entice  
 Attractability, *s.* power of attraction  
 Attract'ical, *a.* able to draw to it  
 Attract'ingly, *ad.* in an attracting manner  
 Attraction, *s.* the power of drawing  
 Attractive, *a.* inviting, alluring, enticing  
 Attractively, *ad.* with the power of attracting  
 Attractiveness, *s.* the quality of attraction  
 Attract'or, *s.* that which attracts; a drawer  
 Attra'hent, *s.* that which draws—*a.* drawing  
 Attracta'tion, *s.* frequent handling  
 Attributable, *a.* that which may be ascribed  
 Attribute, *s.* an inherent quality  
 Attrib'ute, *v. a.* to impute or ascribe to  
 Attribution, *s.* the quality ascribed  
 Attrib'utive, *a.* pertaining to or expressing an attribute—*s.* the thing attributed  
 Attri'tion, *s.* the act of wearing things by rubbing; the lowest degree of repentance  
 Attu'ne, *v. a.* to tune, to make musical  
 Au'burn, *a.* brown, of a fine tan colour  
 Auction, *s.* a public sale of goods by bidding  
 Auctionary, *a.* belonging to an auction  
 Auctioneer, *s.* the manager of an auction  
 Auct'ive, *a.* of an increasing quality  
 Auctup'ation, *s.* the act of bird-catching  
 Audacious, *a.* impudent, daring, bold, saucy  
 Audaciously, *ad.* boldly; impudently  
 Audaciousness, Audac'ity, *s.* impudence  
 Aud'ible, *a.* that may be distinctly heard  
 Aud'ibleness, *s.* capableness of being heard  
 Aud'ibly, *ad.* so as to be heard  
 Audience, *s.* an assemblage of persons to hear any thing; the reception or granting a hearing to any one; an interview  
 Au'dit, *s.* a final account—*v.* to take a final account, to examine, to scrutinize  
 Aud'ition, *s.* the act of hearing  
 Aud'itive, *a.* having the power of hearing  
 Au'ditor, *s.* a hearer; an examiner of accounts  
 Au'ditors of the Exchequer, *s. pl.* officers who settle the Exchequer accounts  
 Au'ditorship, *s.* the office of auditor  
 Au'ditory, *s.* an assembly of hearers; a place where lectures, &c. are heard—*a.* pertaining to the organ of hearing  
 Au'ditress, *s.* a female hearer  
 Aul, *s.* a fool or silly fellow (properly *aaf*)  
 Au'ger, *s.* a carpenter's tool to bore holes with

AN EMPTY PURSE AND A NEW HOUSE OFTEN MAKE A MAN WISE TOO LATE.

APOTHECARIES WOULD NOT GIVE PILLS IN SUGAR, UNLESS THEY WERE BITTER.



[AUS]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AVE]

Aught, *pron.* any thing  
 Augite, *s.* a mineral of which there are several varieties, granular, foliated, &c.  
 Augitic, *a.* pertaining to or like augite  
 Augment, *v. a.* to increase, to add, to enlarge  
 Augmentation, *s.* the act of increasing  
 Augmentative, *a.* having the quality of augmenting; capable of increase  
 Augmenter, *s.* he who enlarges  
 Augur, *s.* a soothsayer or diviner—*v.* to guess, to conjecture by signs  
 Augurate, *v.* to judge by augury  
 Auguration, *s.* the practice of augury  
 Augurer, *s.* an augur; a soothsayer  
 Augurial, *a.* relating to augury  
 Augurise, *v. n.* to practise augury  
 Augurous, *a.* predicting by omens  
 Augury, *s.* the foretelling of events  
 August, *a.* noble, grand, magnificent, holy  
 August, *s.* the eighth month of the year  
 Augustan, *a.* pertaining to Augustus  
 Augustins, *s.* monks of the order of St. Augustin, formerly called Austin Friars  
 Augustness, *s.* elevation of look; dignity  
 Auk, *s.* a sea-bird  
 Aul'rian, *s.* the member of a hall  
 Auletic, *a.* belonging to pipes  
 Aulic, *a.* belonging to a court, royal  
 Aulin, Aune, *s.* a French measure, an ell  
 Aulnage, *s.* measurement by the aulin  
 Aunt, *s.* a father's or mother's sister  
 Aurn, *s.* an odour, an exhalation  
 Aurate, *s.* an oxide of gold with a base  
 Aureat, Aureate, *a.* golden  
 Aurelia, *s.* the first change of a maggot before it becomes a fly; a chrysalis  
 Aurellan, *a.* pertaining to or like the aurelia  
 Aureola, *s.* the circle of rays called a glory  
 Auric, *a.* pertaining to gold. *Auric acid* is a combination of gold and oxygen  
 Auricle, *s.* the external ear; two appendages of the heart, covering its own ventricles  
 Auricula, *s.* a very beautiful flower  
 Auricular, *a.* within hearing, told in secret  
 Auricularly, *ad.* in a secret manner  
 Auriculate, *a.* shaped like the ear  
 Auriferous, *a.* having or producing gold  
 Auriga, *s.* one of the northern constellations  
 Aurigation, *s.* carriage-driving  
 Aurigraphy, *s.* a writing with gold  
 Auriscalp, *s.* an instrument to clean the ears  
 Aurist, *s.* a curer of disorders in the ear  
 Aurora, *s.* poetically, the morning; an herb  
 Aurora Borealis, *s.* a luminous meteor, frequently visible in the northern hemisphere, vulgarly called *northern lights*  
 Auroral, *a.* resembling the aurora borealis  
 Aurulent, *a.* of a golden colour  
 Auscultation, *s.* the art of discovering the nature of diseases by internal sounds proceeding from the region of the breast  
 Auspicate, *v. a.* to foretell  
 Auspex, *s.* an omen; protection, influence  
 Auspices, *s. pl.* patronage, protection  
 Auspicial, *a.* relating to prognostics  
 Auspicious, *a.* prosperous, fortunate, happy  
 Auspiciously, *ad.* prosperously, favourably  
 Auspicuousness, *s.* prosperity  
 Auster, *s.* the south wind  
 Auster, *a.* severe, rigid, harsh, stern  
 Austerly, *ad.* rigidly  
 Austerity, *s.* severity, crudity; harsh discipline  
 Austral, Australine, *a.* tending to the south  
 Australian, *a.* belonging to the countries south of Asia, comprehending New Holland, New Guinea, &c. termed *Australasia*

Australize, *v. n.* to tend southward  
 Austrian, *a.* pertaining to the Austrian empire—*s.* a native of Austria  
 Aus'tromancy, *s.* the art of predicting future events, from observations of the wind  
 Authentic, *a.* genuine, original, provable  
 Authentically, *ad.* in an authentic manner  
 Authenticate, *v. a.* to establish by proof  
 Authentication, *s.* the establishing by proof  
 Authent'city, *s.* authority, genuineness  
 Author, *s.* the writer of a book; an inventor  
 Authoress, *s.* a female author  
 Authorial, *a.* pertaining to an author  
 Authoritative, *a.* having authority, positive  
 Authoritatively, *ad.* in an authoritative manner; with due authority [ance of authority  
 Authoritativeness, *s.* an acting by or appearing  
 Authority, *s.* legal power, influence, rule  
 Authorization, *s.* establishment by authority  
 Authorize, *v. a.* to give authority, to justify  
 Authorship, *s.* quality of being an author  
 Au'to-biography, *s.* the history of a person written by himself  
 Autocratic, *s.* independent power  
 Autocrat, *s.* a despotic prince [preme  
 Autocratic, Autocratical, *a.* absolutely su-  
 Autocratix, *s.* an absolute female sovereign  
 Autograph, *s.* original hand-writing  
 Autographal, Autographic, Autograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to one's own writing  
 Autography, *s.* an original writing  
 Automalite, *s.* a dark green hard mineral  
 Autouath, *s.* one who is self-taught  
 Automatic, Automatical, Autom'atous, *a.* moving by secret machinery  
 Autom'aton, *s.* a machine which has the power of motion within itself, as a clock  
 Autom'ous, *a.* self-named, self-governing  
 Autom'ony, *s.* the living according to one's own will; self-government  
 Autopsy, *s.* ocular demonstration  
 Autoptical, *a.* perceived by one's own eyes  
 Autoptically, *ad.* by means of one's own eyes  
 Autotheism, *s.* a belief in the doctrine that God is self-existent  
 Autumn, *s.* the third season of the year  
 Autumnal, *a.* belonging to autumn  
 Autumn'ity, *s.* the season of autumn  
 Aux'els, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, by which a grand or magnificent word is substituted for the proper one  
 Auxil'iar, Auxil'ary, *a.* assistant—*s.* a helper  
 Auxiliaries, *s.* troops assisting another nation  
 Auxiliatory, *a.* assisting  
 Avail, *v. a.* to profit, to promote, to assist  
 Avail'able, *a.* profitable, advantageous, valid  
 Avail'ableness, *s.* competent power, validity  
 Availably, *ad.* powerfully, profitably  
 Av'alauche, *s.* a mass of snow which falls from the top of a mountain  
 Avau't-courier, *s.* [Fr.] one despatched before the rest to notify their approach  
 Avau't-guard, *s.* the van or front of an army  
 Avau'turine, *s.* a kind of spangled quartz  
 Av'arice, *s.* covetousness, nigardliness  
 Avari'clous, Av'arous, *a.* covetous, greedy  
 Ava't, *int.* hold, stop, stay, enough  
 Ava'tar, *s.* a change; the term used to express each metamorphosis of an Indian deity  
 Avau't, *int.* begone; a word of abhorrence  
 Avena'ceous, *a.* partaking of the nature of oats  
 Av'enge, *s.* oats paid as a rent  
 Av'ener, *s.* an officer of the stable  
 Av'enge, *v. a.* to revenge, to punish  
 Aven'gement, vengeance; satisfaction taken  
 Avenger, *s.* a punisher; revenger

[AWE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BAB]

AFFECTATION IS A PROOF OF VANITY; TO BE PLEASING, IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO BE NATURAL.

Aven'geress, *s.* a female avenger  
 Ave'ntine, *a.* pertaining to the Aventine Mount, one of the seven hills of Rome  
 Ave'nué, *s.* an entrance to a place; an alley or walk of trees leading to a house  
 Aver', *v. a.* to affirm, to assert, to declare  
 Ave'rage, *s.* the medium of any given quantities; in commerce, a duty paid by merchants  
 Ave'rage, *v. a.* to find or reduce to a medium—*a.* containing a medial proportion  
 Aver'ment, *s.* establishment by evidence  
 Aver'nat, *s.* a sort of grape  
 Aver'mian, *a.* pertaining to the lake Avernus, in Italy, the water of which is poisonous  
 Averrun'cate, *v. a.* to root up  
 Averrun'cation, *s.* act of rooting up any thing  
 Aversa'tion, *s.* hatred; abhorrence  
 Aver'se, *a.* contrary to, not favourable to  
 Aver'sely, *ad.* unwillingly; backwardly  
 Aver'seness, *s.* unwillingness  
 Avers'ion, *s.* hatred, dislike, antipathy  
 Avert', *v. a.* to turn aside, to keep off  
 Avert'er, *s.* that which turns away; a preventer  
 A'viary, *s.* a place inclosed to keep birds in  
 Avid'ious, *a.* greedy; eager  
 Avid'iously, *ad.* eagerly; greedily  
 Avid'ity, *s.* greediness, eagerness, anxiousness  
 Aviga'to, Avoca'to, *s.* the alligator pear  
 Avise', *v. n.* to consider—*s.* advice  
 Av'itous, *a.* left by an ancestor  
 Av'o'cate, *v. a.* to call away, to call from  
 Avoca'tion, *s.* the act of calling off or aside  
 Avoc'a'tive, *a.* that calls off from  
 Avoid', *v.* to shun, to escape, to retire  
 Avoid'able, *a.* that which may be avoided  
 Avoid'ance, *s.* the act of avoiding  
 Avoid'er, *s.* one who avoids, shuns, or escapes  
 Avoid'less, *a.* inevitable; unavoidable  
 Avoidrupois', *s.* the weight most commonly in use, containing 16 ounces to the pound  
 Avo'ke, *v. a.* to call back  
 Avola'tion, *s.* the act of flying away  
 Av'oset, Avose'ta, *s.* a long-legged, web-footed bird  
 Avouch', *v. a.* to assert, to affirm, to justify—*s.* declaration, evidence  
 Avouch'able, *a.* what may be avouched  
 Avouch'er, *s.* one who avouches or affirms  
 Avouch'ment, *s.* declaration  
 Avow', *v. a.* to declare, to assert, to profess  
 Avow'able, *a.* that may be declared  
 Avow'ably, *ad.* in an avowable manner  
 Avow'al, *s.* a positive or open declaration  
 Avow'edly, *ad.* in an open manner  
 Avowee', *s.* he to whom the right of avowson of any church belongs; the advowee  
 Avow'er, *s.* one who avows or justifies  
 Avow'ry, *s.* in law, where one takes a distress for rent, and the other sues replevin  
 Avuls'ed, *part. a.* plucked or pulled off  
 Avul'sion, *s.* pulling one thing from another  
 Await', *v. a.* to expect, to wait for, to attend  
 Awa'ke, *v.* to rouse from sleep, to put into new action—*a.* not sleeping; vigilant, active  
 Awa'ken, *v.* to rouse from a state of torpidity  
 Awa'kener, *s.* that which awakes  
 Award', *v.* to adjudge, to determine, to give  
 —*s.* a sentence, a determination  
 Award'er, *s.* one who judicially determines  
 Awa're, *a.* vigilant, attentive, cautious  
 Awa't'cha, *s.* a singing-bird of Kamtschatka  
 Away', *ad.* absent; let us go; begone  
 Awe, *s.* dread, fear, respect, reverence  
 Awe, *v. a.* to strike with fear and reverence  
 Aweath'er, *ad.* on the weather side; towards the wind (a nautical term)

Awe-command'ing, *a.* influencing by awe  
 Awe-inspi'ring, *a.* impressing with awe  
 Awe-struck, *part. a.* impressed with awe  
 Aw'ful, *a.* causing awe, or filling with reverence; timorous; worshipful  
 Aw'fully, *ad.* in a reverential manner  
 Aw'fulness, *s.* quality of striking with awe  
 Awha'pe, *v. a.* to strike, to confound  
 Awh'le, *ad.* for some space of time  
 Awk'ward, *a.* clumsy, inelegant, unpolite  
 Awk'wardly, *ad.* clumsily, inelegantly  
 Awk'wardness, *s.* inelegance, clumsiness  
 Awl, *s.* a sharp instrument to make holes  
 Aw'less, *a.* wanting reverence  
 Awme, Aume, *s.* a Dutch measure, answering to one seventh of an English ton  
 AWN, *s.* the beard of corn or grass  
 Awn'ing, *s.* any covering spread over a ship or boat to keep off the heat or wet  
 Awn'less, *a.* without awn; smooth, beardless  
 Awn'y, *a.* having awns or beard  
 Awry', *ad.* obliquely, askew, unevenly  
 Axaya'cat, *s.* a fly in Mexico, of whose eggs a kind of caviare is made  
 Axe, *s.* an instrument used to chop with  
 Ax'estone, *s.* a hard mineral found in New Zealand, and used by the natives for axes  
 Ax'iform, *a.* in the form of an axis  
 Ax'il, Axil'la, *s.* the arm-pit  
 Axill'ar, Axill'ary, *a.* belonging to the arm-pit  
 Ax'inite, *s.* a mineral, also called yanohite  
 Axinom'an'cy, *s.* a species of divination performed by means of a hatchet  
 Ax'iom, *s.* a self-evident truth; that which cannot be made plainer by demonstration  
 Axiom'at'ical, *a.* relating to an axiom  
 Ax'is, *s.* a line passing directly through the centre of any thing that revolves on it  
 Ax'le, Ax'letree, *s.* the piece of timber or iron on which the wheel revolves  
 Ax'olote, *s.* a water lizard found in Mexico  
 Ay, *ad.* yes; certainly; even so  
 Aye, *ad.* always; for ever  
 Az'arole, *s.* a species of thorn  
 Az'erit, Azeri'ta, *s.* a species of plum  
 Az'imuth, *s.* the azimuth of the sun or any star is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; an astronomical instrument  
 Azote, *s.* nitrogen, an element in chymistry  
 Azoth, *s.* the liquor of sublimated quicksilver  
 Azot'ic, *a.* of or relating to azote  
 Azot'ite, *s.* a salt formed of nitrous oxyde, &c.  
 Azotized, *a.* impregnated with nitrogen  
 Azure, *a.* of a bright blue colour  
 Azure, *v. a.* to colour blue—*s.* the sky  
 Azyme, Azymus, *s.* unleavened bread  
 Azymites, *s. pl.* those Christians who administer the Lord's Supper with unleavened  
 Azymous, *a.* unleavened {vened bread

## B.

B, THE second letter in the alphabet, is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. B, as an abbreviation, stands for *baccalaureus*, a bachelor, as "B. A." "B. D." "B. L." Baa', *v. n.* to bleat or cry like a sheep—*s.* the bleating or natural cry of a sheep  
 Ba'al, *s.* a Canaanitish idol  
 Baa'lanib, *s.* a childish name for a sheep  
 Babble, Bab'bling, *s.* idle discourse  
 Bab'ble, *v. n.* to talk idly, to tell secrets  
 Bab'blement, *s.* unmeaning words; prate

A GOOD SERVANT DISPUTETH NOT HIS MASTER'S COMMAND, BUT DOETH IT.

[BAG]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BAL]

Bab'bler, *s.* an idle talkative person  
 Babe, *s.* a young child of either sex  
 Ba'bel, *s.* disorder; tumult; confusion. A place in Shinar, where the original language of all the earth was confounded  
 Ba'bery, *s.* finery to please a babe  
 Baboon, *s.* a large species of monkey  
 Ba'by, *s.* a babe, an infant—*a.* like a young child—*v. a.* to treat like a baby  
 Ba'byhood, *s.* infancy; childhood  
 Ba'by-house, *s.* a toy; a place for dolls, &c.  
 Ba'byish, Ba'bish, *a.* childish  
 Babylo'nian, *s.* a native of Babylonia  
 Babylo'nian, Babylo'nish, Babylon'ic, *a.* pertaining to Babylon; mixed, confused  
 Babyrons's, *s.* the Indian hog  
 Bac, Back, *s.* a large flat tub in which wort is cooled; a ferry-boat or praam [arts]  
 Baccalaureate, *s.* the degree of bachelor of Baccated, *a.* set with pearls; having berries  
 Bac'chana, *s.* a devotee to Bacchus, the god of wine—*a.* drunken, revelling  
 Bacchana'lian, *s.* a drunken riotous person  
*a.* relating to revelry  
 Bac'chanals, *s.* drunken revels  
 Bac'chant, Bac'chante, *s.* a bacchanallan  
 Bac'chic, *a.* drunken; mad with intoxication  
 Baccif'erous, *a.* berry-bearing  
 Bacciv'orous, *a.* living on berries  
 Bach'elor, *s.* an unmarried man; one who takes his first degree at the university  
 Bachelor'ship, *s.* the state of a bachelor  
 Back, *s.* the hinder part of a thing—*v. a.* to mount a horse; to second, to maintain  
 Back'bite, *v. a.* to censure an absent person  
 Back'biter, *s.* one who slanders secretly  
 Back'biting, *s.* secret detraction  
 Back'board, *s.* a board placed across the after part of a boat; a board fastened to the back  
 Backbo'ne, *s.* the bone of the back  
 Backdoor, *s.* a hinder door; a private entrance  
 Back'friend, *s.* a secret enemy  
 Backgam'mon, *s.* a game with dice and tables  
 Back'ground, *s.* ground in the rear, obscurity  
 Back'hand, *a.* with the hand turned back  
 Back'piece, *s.* a piece of armour for the back  
 Back'side, *s.* the hinder part of any thing  
 Backsl'ide, *v. n.* to fall off; to apostatize  
 Backsl'ider, *s.* an apostate  
 Backsl'iding, *s.* apostasy, transgression  
 Back'stays, *s.* ropes which keep the masts from pitching forward  
 Back'sword, *s.* a sword with one sharp edge; a stick used in certain rustic games  
 Back'ward, *a.* unwilling, dull, sluggish  
 Back'wardly, *ad.* unwillingly, sluggishly  
 Back'wards, *ad.* with the back forward  
 Back'wardness, *s.* unwillingness; tardiness  
 Ba'con, *s.* the flesh of a hog, salted and dried  
 Bacom'etry, *s.* art of measuring distances by one or more staves  
 Bad, *a.* ill, wicked, hurtful, vicious, sick  
 Badge, *s.* a mark or token of distinction  
 Bad'ger, *s.* a beast resembling a hog and dog—*v. a.* to worry, to annoy  
 Bad'lane, Ban'dian, *s.* the seed of a Chinese tree  
 Bad'lnage, *s.* light or playful discourse  
 Bad'ly, *ad.* in a bad manner  
 Bad'ness, *s.* want of good qualities  
 Badjon'ce, *s.* an East Indian fruit  
 Bad'fle, *v. a.* to elude, deceive; to confound  
 Bad'fller, *s.* one that baffles or eludes  
 Bag, *s.* a sack; a purse; an ornament  
 Bagatell'e, *s.* a thing of no import, a trifle  
 Bag'gage, *s.* the luggage of an army; a term for a worthless woman

Bag'ging, *s.* the cloth or material for bags  
 Bagu'io, *s.* a warm bath; house of ill fame  
 Bag'pipe, *s.* a Scotch musical instrument  
 Bag'piper, *s.* one that plays on a bagpipe  
 Bail, *s.* surety given for another's appearance—*v. a.* to give bail, to admit to bail  
 Bail'able, *a.* that may be set at liberty by bail  
 Bail'iff, *s.* an officer who puts in force an arrest; a land steward  
 Bail'iwick, *s.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff  
 Baillee', *s.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust for a specific purpose  
 Bail'ment, *s.* a delivery of goods in trust  
 Bailor, Bail'er, *s.* the person committing goods to another party in trust  
 Bail'piece, *s.* a slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail  
 Bails, *s. pl.* hoops to support a tilt  
 Bal'ram, *s.* a yearly festival of the Turks  
 Bait, *s.* a temptation; a refreshment; a lure—*v.* to bait the hook in angling; to take refreshment on a journey; to set dogs upon  
 Baize, *s.* a coarse kind of open cloth  
 Bake, *v.* to harden by fire; dress in an oven  
 Bakehouse, *s.* a place for baking bread  
 Baker, *s.* one who bakes and sells bread, &c.  
 Baking, *s.* the quantity baked at one time  
 Bakery, *s.* the bakehouse or trade of a baker  
 Bal'an, *s.* a beautiful yellow sea-fish  
 Bal'ance, *s.* a pair of scales; the difference of an account—*v.* to make equal, to settle; to hesitate, to fluctuate  
 Bal'ancing, *s.* the person that weighs any thing; one who poises a weight  
 Bal'ance-reef, *s.* a reef band that crosses a sail in a diagonal direction  
 Bal'ancing, *s.* equilibrium; poise  
 Bal'a'ni, *s. pl.* those shell-fish which adhere in clusters to others  
 Bal'anites, *s. pl.* a species of precious stones of a greenish colour; a kind of fossil  
 Bal'ass, *s.* a kind of pale ruby  
 Balaustine, *s.* the wild pomegranate-tree  
 Balbu'ciate, Balbu'tiate, *v. n.* to stammer  
 Bal'cony, *s.* a small gallery of wood or stone on the outside of a house  
 Bald, *a.* without hair; inelegant, unadorned  
 Bald'achin, *s.* a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar  
 Bald'erdash, *s.* any thing jumbled together without judgment—*v. a.* to adulterate any  
 Bald'ly, *ad.* nakedly; meanly [liquor]  
 Bald'ness, *s.* the want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing; inelegance  
 Bald'pated, *a.* destitute of hair on the head  
 Bald'ric, *s.* a girdle, a belt; the zodiac  
 Bale, *s.* goods packed for carriage; misery  
 Balearic, *a.* pertaining to the Islands of Majorca and Minorca (the Balearic Isles)  
 Ba'leful, *a.* full of misery, sorrowful, sad  
 Ba'lefully, *ad.* calamitously; perniciously  
 Balis'ter, *s.* a cross-bow  
 Bal'ize, *s.* a sea-mark; a pole raised as such  
 Balk, *s.* disappointment; a beam or rafter  
 Balk, Balk, *v.* to disappoint—*s.* frustration  
 Ball, *s.* any thing round; a globe; an entertainment of dancing  
 Bal'lad, *s.* a common or trifling song, an air  
 Bal'lad-monger, *s.* a trader in ballads  
 Bal'lad-singer, *s.* one whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets  
 Bal'lady, *s.* the style of ballads  
 Bal'larag, *v. a.* to bully; to threaten  
 Bal'last, *s.* a weight placed in the bottom of a ship, to prevent its oversetting—*v.* to keep any thing steady by ballast

BE SLOW IN CHUSING A FRIEND, BUT SLOWER IN CHANGING.

BE ALWAYS MORE READY TO FORGIVE THAN TO RETURN AN INJURY.



Bal'lasting, *s.* the articles used for ballast  
 Ballatoon, *s.* a heavy luggage-boat  
 Bal'latry, *s.* a jig; a song  
 Bal'let, *s.* an historical or comic dance  
 Ballis'tics, *s.* the science of throwing missive weapons by means of an engine  
 Balloon, *s.* a globe made of silk, &c. which, being inflated with gas, rises into the air; a large vessel used in chymistry  
 Bal'lot, *s.* a ball or ticket used in giving votes; act of so voting—*v. a.* to choose by ballot  
 Bal'lot-box, *s.* a box for receiving ballots  
 Bal'loting, *s.* act of voting by ballot  
 Balm, *s.* the name of a plant—*v. a.* to soothe  
 Bal'm'y, *a.* soothing, soft; fragrant, odorife  
 Bal'neal, *a.* belonging to a bath [rous  
 Bal'neary, *s.* a bathing-room, bath  
 Balnea'tion, *s.* the act of bathing  
 Bal'neatory, *a.* belonging to a bath  
 Balota'de, *s.* the leap of a horse  
 Bal'sam, *s.* an ointment; a shrub  
 Balsama'tion, *s.* the act of rendering balsamic  
 Balsam'ic, *a.* mitigating, softening, healing—*s.* a warm, demulcent, oily medicine  
 Bal'samine, *s.* touch-me-not, a genus of plants  
 Bal'tic, *s.* relating to the sea so named  
 Bal'uster, *s.* a small pillar or column  
 Bal'ustered, *a.* having balusters  
 Balustr'a'de, *s.* a row of small pillars  
 Bamboo', *s.* an Indian cane or large reed  
 Bamboo'zle, *v. a.* to trick, cheat, deceive  
 Bamboo'zler, *s.* a tricking fellow  
 Ban, *s.* a public notice; a curse, interdiction  
 Bana'na, *s.* a kind of plantain-tree  
 Band, *s.* a bandage or tie; a company—*v. a.* to bind together, to unite in a troop  
 Band'age, *s.* a fillet; a roller for a wound  
 Bandan'a, *s.* a species of silk handkerchief  
 Band'box, *s.* a thin slight box [or fillet  
 Band'elet, *s.* a flat moulding; a little band  
 Band'er, *s.* he who unites with others  
 Band'eret, *s.* a Swiss commander-in-chief  
 Band'it, *s.* a man outlawed; a robber  
 Bandit'ti, *s. pl.* outlaws, robbers, plunderers  
 Band'le, *s.* an Irish measure of two feet  
 Band'dog, *s.* a large dog; a mastiff  
 Bandolce'rs, *s. pl.* small wooden cases, each of them containing a charge of powder  
 Bando're, *s.* a musical instrument  
 Band'rol, Ban'nerol, *s.* a little flag or streamer  
 Band'y, *v. a.* to toss to and fro, to contend at a game—a crooked—*s.* a crooked stick  
 Band'y-leg, *s.* a crooked leg  
 Band'y-legged, *a.* having crooked legs  
 Bane, *s.* mischief, ruin, poison—*v.* to poison  
 Ban'eful, *a.* poisonous, hurtful  
 Ban'efully, *ad.* perniciously, destructively  
 Ban'efulness, *s.* destructiveness  
 Ban'ewort, *s.* the deadly nightshade  
 Bang, *s.* a blow, a thump—*v.* to beat  
 Bang'le, *v. a.* to waste by little and little  
 Bangue, *s.* an oplate used in the east  
 Ban'han, or Ban'yan, *s.* a man's morning gown; a Genton servant; a tree in India  
 Ban'lan-days (a naval expression), those days when the men have no meat  
 Ban'ians, *s.* a sect in India, who believe in transmigration, & abstain from animal food  
 Ban'ish, *v. a.* to exile, to drive away  
 Ban'isher, *s.* he who exiles another  
 Ban'ishment, *s.* transportation, exile  
 Ban'ister, (properly Balister, which see)  
 Bank, *s.* the side of a river; a little hill; a shoal in the sea; a repository for money  
 Bank'able, *a.* discountable; receivable at a bank, as bills

Bank-bill, Bank-note, *s.* a promissory note for money to be paid by a banking company  
 Bank'er, *s.* one who receives money in trust  
 Bank'ing, *s.* a trading in money  
 Bank'rupt, *s.* one who, being unable to pay creditors, surrenders his effects—a. insolvent, unable to pay debts  
 Bank'ruptcy, *s.* the state of a bankrupt  
 Bank-stork, *s.* shares in the stock of a bank  
 Ban'ner, *s.* a military standard or flag  
 Ban'nered, *a.* furnished with banners  
 Ban'neret, *s.* a knight created in the field of battle with a particular ceremony  
 Bann'i'tion, *s.* expulsion  
 Ban'nock, *s.* a loaf or cake of oatmeal  
 Ban'quet, *s.* a sumptuous feast  
 Ban'quet, *v. n.* to feast; to regale  
 Ban'queter, *s.* a feaster; he that makes feasts  
 Ban'queting, *s.* the act of feasting  
 Ban'shee, Ben'shi, *s.* an Irish fairy or spirit  
 Ban'sticle, *s.* a very small prickly fish  
 Ban'tam, *s.* a small kind of fowl  
 Ban'ter, *v. a.* to rally, play upon—*s.* ridicule  
 Ban'terer, *s.* one that banters  
 Ban'tling, *s.* a young child, an infant  
 Bap'tism, *s.* the first sacrament of the Christian church; sprinkling or emersion  
 Bap'tismal, *a.* relating to baptism  
 Bap'tist, *s.* one who christens; an anabaptist  
 Bap'tist'ical, *a.* relating to baptism  
 Bap'tistry, *s.* a font, or place for baptizing at  
 Bap'tize, *v. a.* to christen  
 Bap'tizer, *s.* one who baptizes or christens  
 Bar, *v. a.* to secure or fasten any thing with a bar; to hinder or obstruct  
 Bar, *s.* a long piece of wood or iron: the place assigned for lawyers to plead; the place at which criminals stand during trial; a hindrance; a room in a tavern  
 Barb, *s.* a Barbary horse; a beard; the points which stand backward in an arrow—*v. a.* to furnish horses with armour  
 Bar'bacan, Bar'bican, *s.* a watch-tower or outwork of a fortress  
 Barba'rian, *s.* a rude uncivilized person, a savage—a. uncivilized, rude  
 Barba'ric, *a.* foreign, far-fetched  
 Bar'barism, *s.* ignorance, inhumanity; an uncouth manner of speaking or writing  
 Barba'rit'y, *s.* inhumanity, cruelty  
 Bar'barize, *v. a.* to render men savage  
 Bar'barous, *a.* rude, uncivilized, ignorant, inhuman, cruel; unacquainted with arts  
 Bar'barously, *ad.* ignorantly; cruelly  
 Bar'barousness, *s.* rudeness; impurity of language  
 Bar'bated, *a.* jagged with points; bearded  
 Bar'bucue, *s.* a hog dressed whole with spices  
 Bar'bucue, *v. a.* to dress whole on a gridiron  
 Bar'bed, *part. a.* furnished with armour; bearded or jagged with hooks  
 Bar'bel, *s.* a large fish; superfluous fleshy knots growing in the mouth of a horse  
 Bar'ber, *s.* one whose trade is to shave  
 Bar'berry, *s.* the name of a prickly shrub  
 Baril, *s.* a poet, ancient or modern  
 Bard'ic, *a.* relating to the bards or poets  
 Bard'ism, *s.* the harping and maxims of bards  
 Bare, *a.* naked, unadorned—*v.* to strip  
 Ba'reboned, *part. a.* having the bones bare  
 Ba'refaced, *a.* shameless, impudent  
 Ba'refacedly, *ad.* impudently; without disguise  
 Ba'refacedness, *s.* effrontery; assurance  
 Ba'refoot, Ba'refoot'ed, *a.* without shoes  
 Ba'rehead'ed, *a.* having the head uncovered  
 Ba'rely, *ad.* nakedly; openly; merely

[BAR]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BAS

Barrenness, *s.* nakedness; poverty; indigence  
 Barful, *a.* full of obstructions  
 Bargain, *s.* a contractor agreement; a thing bought or sold—*v. n.* to make a contract  
 Bargainee, *s.* he who accepts a bargain  
 Bargainer, *s.* he who makes a bargain  
 Barge, *s.* a large boat for pleasure or trade  
 Bargeman, *s.* the manager of a barge  
 Bargemaster, *s.* the owner of a barge  
 Barilla, *s.* potashes used in making glass  
 Bark, *s.* the rind of a tree; a small ship—*v.* to make a noise like a dog or wolf; to clamour at; to strip trees of their bark  
 Barkbound, *a.* having the bark too firm  
 Bark'er, *s.* one who clamours, a snarler  
 Bark'y, *a.* consisting of bark  
 Bar'ley, *s.* corn used for making malt  
 Bar'ley-brake, *s.* a kind of rural play  
 Bar'ley-corn, *s.* a grain of barley; in measurement, the third part of an inch  
 Bar'ley-mow, *s.* where barley is stowed  
 Bar'ley-sugar, *s.* sugar boiled till it becomes brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley  
 Bar'ley-water, *s.* a soft and lubricating drink made of barley without the rind  
 Barm, *s.* yeast, used to make drink ferment  
 Bar'maid, *s.* a female waiter at an inn, &c.  
 Barm'y, *a.* containing barm  
 Barn, *s.* a storehouse for corn, &c.  
 Bar'nacle, *s.* shell-fish which adheres to wood, &c. in the water; a bird like a goose; an iron instrument to hold a horse by the nose during an operation of farriery  
 Bar'olite, *s.* a mineral; carbonate of baryte  
 Barom'eter, *s.* an instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere and weather  
 Baromet'rical, *a.* relating to a barometer  
 Baromet'rically, *ad.* by means of a barometer  
 Bar'on, *s.* a rank in nobility next to a viscount; two sirloins of beef  
 Bar'onage, *s.* the dignity of a baron  
 Bar'oness, *s.* a baron's lady  
 Baronet, *s.* the lowest hereditary title  
 Baronetry, *s.* the dignity of a baronet  
 Baronetage, *s.* the whole body of baronets  
 Baro'nial, *a.* relating to a baron or barony  
 Bar'ony, *s.* the possessions of a baron  
 Baroscope, *s.* an instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere  
 Baroseop'ic, *a.* pertaining to the baroscope  
 Baroselenite, *s.* a mineral; sulphate of baryte  
 Barou'che, *s.* a kind of open coach  
 Bar'racon, *s.* a strong thick kind of camlet  
 Bar'rack, *s.* a building to quarter soldiers in  
 Bar'rack-master, *s.* the officer who has the superintendence of soldiers' barracks  
 Barrach'da, *s.* a large sea-fish of the pike kind  
 Bar'rator, *s.* an encourager of lawsuits; the master of a ship who cheats the owners  
 Bar'rators, *a.* tainted with barratry  
 Bar'ratory, *s.* foul practice in law; a fraud committed by seamen on merchants' goods entrusted to their care  
 Bar'rel, *s.* a round wooden vessel; the hollow tube of a gun; a cylinder  
 Bar'ren, *a.* unfruitful, unmeaning, dull  
 Bar'renness, *s.* sterility, want of invention  
 Barrica'de, *v. a.* to secure a place, to fortify  
 Barrica'de, Barrica'do, *s.* a fortification, an obstruction, a bar to prevent admittance  
 Bar'rier, *s.* a boundary, a defence  
 Bar'rister, *s.* a pleader at the bar, an advocate  
 Bar'row, *s.* a small hand or wheel carriage; a small mound of earth under which bodies were anciently deposited; a bog  
 Bar'ry, *s.* a term in heraldry; a cross

Bar'ry, *a.* (in heraldry) divided crosswise  
 Bar'shot, *s.* double-headed shot, consisting of a bar with a half ball at each end  
 Bar'ter, *v. a.* to give any thing in exchange—*s.* the art or practice of trafficking  
 Bar'terer, *s.* he that exchanges goods  
 Bar'tery, *s.* exchange of commodities  
 Bar'ton, *s.* the demesne lands of a manor; the yard and outhouses belonging to a farmer  
 Bar'tram, *s.* a plant; pellitory [colour  
 Barystron'tianite, *s.* a mineral of a whitish  
 Bary'tes, Bary'ta, *s.* a very ponderous earth  
 Bary'tic, *a.* formed of, or containing barytes  
 Bary'tone, *s.* a male voice, the tone of which is between the base and the tenor  
 Basalt, Basalt'es, *s.* stone of a peculiar kind, never found in layers, but upright  
 Basalt'ic, *a.* relating to or formed of basalt  
 Basalt'iform, *s.* in the form of basalt  
 Basalt'ine, *s.* a mineral, hornblend  
 Bas'anite, *s.* black jasper, a kind of slate  
 Base, *s.* the foundation of any thing; a rustic play; the pedestal of a statue—*a.* vile, mean, low; metal below the standard; in music, deep, grave—*v. a.* to found  
 Ba'se-born, *a.* vile; of low parentage  
 Ba'seless, *a.* without foundation  
 Ba'sely, *ad.* in a base manner; meanly  
 Ba'se-minded, *a.* mean-spirited  
 Ba'se-mindedness, *s.* meanness of spirit  
 Ba'sement, *s.* a continued base or foundation  
 Ba'seness, *s.* vileness, meanness; bastardy  
 Ba'senet, *s.* a helmet or headpiece  
 Bash, *v. n.* to be ashamed  
 Bashaw, *s.* a Turkish governor or viceroy  
 Bash'ful, *a.* timid, modest, coy, shamefaced  
 Bash'fully, *ad.* modestly, timorously  
 Bash'fulness, *s.* appearance of modesty  
 Bas'il, *s.* a plant; the edge of a joiner's tool; a kind of leather—*v. a.* to grind a tool  
 Bas'ille, *s.* a large hall or church  
 Bas'ilica, *s.* the middle vein of the arm  
 Bas'ilife, Bas'il'ial, *a.* belonging to the basilic  
 Bas'ilicon, *s.* a kind of ointment [vein  
 Bas'ilisk, *s.* a kind of serpent, a cockatrice, said to kill by looking; a piece of ordnance  
 Ba'sin, *s.* a small vessel to hold water; a dock where ships float in safety; a small pond  
 Bas'set, *v. n.* (among miners) to incline upwards [in a coal-mine  
 Bas'seting, *s.* the upward direction of a vein  
 Ba'sis, *s.* the foundation any thing; the foot, the pedestal—(*plu.* bases)  
 Bask, *v. n.* to lie in the heat of the sun or fire  
 Bas'ket, *s.* a vessel made of twigs or rushes  
 Bass, *s.* a mat used to kneel on in churches—*a.* in music, deep-toned  
 Bas'set, *s.* a certain game at cards  
 Bassoon, *s.* a musical wind instrument  
 Bassoon'ist, *s.* a performer on the bassoon  
 Bass-relief, or Bas'so-relievo, *s.* raised work  
 Bass'viol, *s.* a musical instrument  
 Bas'tard, *s.* a child born out of wedlock—*a.* illegitimate; spurious; not genuine  
 Bas'tardism, *s.* the state of a bastard  
 Bas'tardize, *v.* to declare a child illegitimate  
 Bas'tardly, *ad.* spuriously, suppositiously  
 Bas'tardy, *s.* an unlawful state of birth  
 Baste, *v. a.* to beat; to pour butter on meat whilst roasting; to sew slightly  
 Bastile, *s.* a prison, a dungeon, a gaol (from the name of a noted French prison)  
 Bastina'de, Bastina'do, *s.* act of beating with a cudgel; a Turkish punishment for beating an offender on the soles of his feet  
 Bas'ting, *s.* act of beating with a stick

BELIEVE NOT ALL YOU HEAR, AND REPORT NOT ALL YOU BELIEVE.

BEAUTY IS NO LONGER AMIABLE THAN WHILE VIRTUE ADORNS IT.



Bastion, *s.* a huge mass of earth standing from a rampart; a bulwark, a fortress  
 Bat, *s.* a club to strike a ball with; a whinged animal somewhat resembling a mouse  
 Bat, *v. n.* to play with or manage a bat  
 Batavian, *a.* appertaining to Batavia  
 Batch, *s.* a quantity made or baked at once  
 Bate, *v.* to lower the price; to cheapen  
 Bateau, *s.* [Fr.] a long narrow light boat  
 Ba'teful, *a.* contentious  
 Ba'teless, *a.* not to be abated  
 Ba'tement, *s.* diminution, abatement  
 Bat-fowling, *s.* bird-catching in the night  
 Bath, *s.* a place to bathe in; a measure  
 Bathe, *v. a.* to wash in a bath; to soften  
 Bath'er, *s.* one who immerses himself in water  
 Bat'hing, *s.* immersion in water  
 Bat'thos, *s.* the art of sinking in poetry  
 Bat'ing, *prep.* abating, except  
 Bat'let, *s.* a square wooden instrument used for beating linen [cleon  
 Bat'on, Baton', *s.* a staff; a marshal's trun-  
 Bat'rachite, *s.* a fossil resembling a frog  
 Batrac'ian, *a.* appertaining to frogs  
 Bat'table, *a.* capable of cultivation  
 Bat'tailons, *a.* warlike, military  
 Batta'lia, *s.* battle array, order of battle  
 Battal'ion, *s.* a body of foot soldiers, from 500 to 800 men; a division of an army  
 Bat'tel, *s.* the account of a student's expenses in any college in Oxford  
 Bat'teller, Bat'tler, *s.* a student at Oxford  
 Bat'ten, *s.* a narrow board; a scantling—  
*v.* to fatten, to fertilize, to grow fat  
 Bat'ter, *s.* a mixture of flour, eggs, milk, and salt—*v.* to beat, to beat down  
 Bat'tering-ram, *s.* a military engine, formerly used to batter down walls  
 Bat'tery, *s.* a raised work on which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent assault  
 Bat'tle, *s.* a fight—*v. n.* to contend in fight  
 Battle-array', *s.* a form or order of battle  
 Bat'tleaxe, *s.* a weapon like an axe; a bill  
 Bat'tledoor, *s.* a flat instrument used to strike shuttles with  
 Bat'tlement, *s.* a wall indented on the top of buildings; a breastwork  
 Battol'ogist, *s.* a needless repeater of words  
 Battol'ogize, *v. a.* to repeat needlessly  
 Battol'ogy, *s.* a needless repetition of words  
 Battulate, *v. a.* to interdict commerce  
 Battulation, *s.* a prohibition of commerce  
 Baubee', *s.* (in Scotland) a halfpenny  
 Ban'ble, *s.* a trifle, a trinket, a plaything  
 Bauge, *s.* a kind of cloth or druggot  
 Baw'in, *s.* a bundle of small wood, a faggot  
 Baw'd, *s.* a procurer, or procreur—*v. n.* to procure unchastely  
 Baw'd'y, *a.* unchaste, foul, lewd  
 Baw'd'ly, *ad.* obscenely; lewdly  
 Baw'd'ness, *s.* obscenity or lewdness  
 Baw'dry, *s.* the practice of obscenity  
 Bawl, *v.* to call out, cry out, to speak loud  
 Baw'ler, *s.* one who makes an outcry  
 Baw'ling, *s.* the act of loudly calling  
 Baw'rel, *s.* a kind of hawk  
 Bay, *s.* a road where ships may anchor; a tree; a term in architecture—a inclining to a chestnut colour—*v.* to hark as a dog  
 Bay'ard, *s.* a bay horse in general  
 Bay'onet, *s.* a dagger fixed to a musket—  
*v. a.* to stab or force with a bayonet  
 Bayou', *s.* a narrow creek  
 Bays, *s.* an honorary crown or garland  
 Bay'-sal, *s.* salt made from sea-water exposed to the sun, so named from its colour

Bay'-tree, *s.* the female laurel  
 Bay-window, *s.* a window jutting outward  
 Bazaar', Bazar', *s.* a constant market  
 Bdel'ium, *s.* an aromatic gum  
 Be, *v. n.* to have existence, to exist  
 Beach, *s.* the sea-shore, the strand, the coast  
 Beach'd, *a.* washed by the tide  
 Beach'y, *a.* having a beach or strand  
 Bea'con, *s.* an edifice on an eminence, where signs are made to direct seamen  
 Bead, *s.* a small glass ornament, with which necklaces and rosaries are made  
 Bea'dle, *s.* an inferior officer in a parish, university, or trading company  
 Bea'dleship, *s.* the office of a beadle  
 Bead'roll, *s.* a list of those to be prayed for  
 Beads'man, *s.* he who prays for another  
 Bea'gle, *s.* a small hound to hunt hares  
 Beak, *s.* the bill of a bird; a promontory  
 Beak'd, *a.* having a beak; pointed  
 Beaker, *s.* a cup with a spout formed like the beak of a bird  
 Beal, *s.* a tumour, a pimple, a boil—*v. n.* to swell and come to a head  
 Beam, *s.* the principal piece of timber which supports a building; the balance of a pair of scales; a ray of light; the pole of a chariot—*v. n.* to emit rays or beams  
 Beam'less, *a.* yielding no ray of light  
 Beam'y, *a.* radiant; shining; resplendent  
 Bean, *s.* a well-known kind of pulse  
 Bean'-fly, *s.* a beautiful purple fly, generally found on bean flowers  
 Bear, *s.* a rough, savage animal; a rude unpolished man; the name of two constellations, called the *greater* and *lesser* bear  
 Bear, *v.* to carry a load, to support, to keep from falling; to carry in remembrance; to endure; to press; to be fruitful  
 Bear-baiting, *s.* baiting bears with dogs  
 Beard, *s.* hair which grows on the chin and lips; the barb of an arrow or hook  
 Be'arded, *a.* having a beard; barbed  
 Be'ardless, *a.* having no beard; youthful  
 Be'ardlessness, *s.* state of being without beard  
 Bear'er, *s.* a person employed as the carrier of any thing; a supporter  
 Bear'-garden, *s.* any place of tumult  
 Bear'herd, *s.* a man that tends bears  
 Bear'ing, *s.* the situation of any place, both as to distance and direction; gesture  
 Bear'ish, *a.* having the qualities of a bear  
 Bear'like, *a.* resembling a bear; rude  
 Bear's-foot, *s.* a plant, a species of heilebore  
 Bear'ward, *s.* a keeper of bears  
 Beast, *s.* an irrational animal; a brutal man  
 Beast'ly, *a.* nasty, filthy, obscene  
 Beast'liness, *s.* brutality, vulgarity  
 Beat, *v.* to strike; to conquer; to throb—  
*s.* a stroke; a pulsation  
 Be'ater, *s.* one who beats or strikes  
 Beaten, *a.* tracked  
 Beat'ific, Beat'ifical, *a.* blissful, the making happy or blessed, belonging to the happy  
 Beat'ifully, *ad.* blissfully; heavenly  
 Beatification, *s.* an acknowledgment by the Pope that the person beatified is in heaven, and may be revered as blessed  
 Beat'ify, *v.* to bless with celestial enjoyment  
 Beat'ing, *s.* correction by blows  
 Beat'itude, *s.* blessedness, happiness, felicity  
 Beau, *s.* a coxcomb, a fop, a man of dress  
 Beau'ish, *a.* foppish; dressed slowly  
 Beau-monde, *s.* [Fr.] the fashionable world  
 Beau'teous, *a.* fair, elegant, beautiful  
 Beau'teously, *ad.* in a beauteous manner



[BEE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BEI]

Beau'teousness, *s.* loveliness to the sight  
 Beau'tifier, *s.* that which beautifies  
 Beau'tiful, *a.* elegant in form and feature  
 Beau'tifulness, *s.* beauty, elegance  
 Beau'tifully, *ad.* in a beautiful manner  
 Beau'tify, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish  
 Beau'tiless, *a.* without beauty  
 Beau'ty, *s.* that assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a beautiful person  
 Beau'ty-spot, *s.* a black patch; a foil  
 Bea'ver, *s.* an animal, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat made of its fur; the part of a helmet which covers the face  
 Beav'ered, *a.* wearing a beaver  
 Becaf'co, *s.* a small bird, the fig-eater  
 Beca'lin, *v. a.* to still the elements, to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind  
 Beca'lining, *s.* a calm at sea  
 Beca'use, *conj.* on this account; for  
 Becha'n'ce, *v. a.* to befall; to happen  
 Becharn', *v. a.* to captivate  
 Bech'ics, *s.* medicines proper for coughs  
 Beck, *s.* a sign with the hand or head, a nod  
 Beck'on, *v. n.* to make a sign with the hand  
 Beck'ip, *v. a.* to embrace; to encompass  
 Bec'loud, *v. a.* to dim; to make dull  
 Becon'e, *v. n.* to be fit, to be suitable to the person; to enter into some state  
 Becon'ing, *a.* graceful, pleasing, elegant  
 Becon'ingly, *ad.* in a becoming manner  
 Becon'ingness, *s.* propriety, suitableness  
 Becrip'ple, *v. a.* to make lame  
 Bed, *s.* a place to sleep on; a division in a garden in which seeds are sown; the channel of a river; a layer, a stratum  
 Bed, *v. a.* to place in a bed; to cohabit  
 Bedab'ble, *v. a.* to besprinkle, to wet  
 Bedag'gle, Bedrag'gle, *v. a.* to trail in the dirt  
 Bedash, *v. a.* to throw water on; to bespatter  
 Bedaub, *v. a.* to daub, to besmear  
 Bedaz'zle, *v. a.* to make the sight dim by too brilliant a light  
 Bed'chamber, *s.* a room to sleep in  
 Bed'clothes, *s.* the coverings of a bed  
 Bed'ding, *s.* the materials belonging to a bed  
 Bedeck', *v. a.* to deck, to adorn, to embellish  
 Bede-hou'e, *s.* an hospital or alms-house  
 Bedew'il, *v. a.* to throw into utter confusion  
 Bedew', *v. a.* to moisten gently with dew  
 Bed'fellow, *s.* one lying in the same bed  
 Bed'hangings, *s. pl.* the curtains to a bed  
 Bed'ight, *v. a.* to adorn; to dress  
 Bedim', *v. a.* to make dim  
 Bedizen, *v. a.* to dress out gally  
 Bed'lam, *s.* an hospital for lunatics  
 Bed'lamate, *s.* a madman, a noisy person  
 Bed'maker, *s.* a person whose office it is to make the beds, as in the universities  
 Bed'mate, *s.* a bedfellow  
 Bed'post, *s.* the post of a bedstead  
 Bed'presser, *s.* a heavy lazy fellow  
 Bed'rench, *v. a.* to drench; to saturate  
 Bed'rid, Bed'ridden, *a.* confined to the bed by violent sickness or extreme old age  
 Bed'room, *s.* a bedchamber  
 Bed'rite, *s.* privilege of the marriage bed  
 Bed'roy, *v. a.* to besprinkle  
 Bed'side, *s.* the side of the bed  
 Bed'stead, *s.* the frame which supports a bed  
 Bed'swerver, *s.* one false to the nuptial vow  
 Bed'thine, *s.* the hour of rest  
 Beduck', *v. a.* to put under water  
 Bedung, *v. a.* to manure with dung  
 Bed'work, *s.* work easily performed  
 Bee, *s.* an insect which produces honey

Bee'-bread, *s.* the pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young  
 Beech, *s.* the name of a large tree  
 Beech'en, *a.* consisting of the wood of beech  
 Beech'mast, the nuts of the beech  
 Beech'-oil, *s.* oil expressed from beech-nuts  
 Bee'-eater, *s.* a bird that feeds upon bees  
 Beef, *s.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow  
 Beef'-eater, *s.* a yeoman of the guard  
 Bee'-flower, *s.* a plant whose flowers represent bees, flies, &c.  
 Beef'-steak, *s.* a slice of beef for broiling  
 Bee'hive, *s.* the case in which bees are kept  
 Been, *s.* a musical stringed instrument  
 Beer, *s.* a liquor made of malt and hops  
 Beer'-barrel, *s.* a barrel for holding beer  
 Beer'-shop, *s.* a place where beer is sold  
 Beet, *s.* the name of a garden plant  
 Bee'tle, *s.* an insect; a large heavy mallet  
 Bee'tle, *v.* to hang over as a cliff  
 Bee'tle-browed, *a.* having a prominent brow  
 Bee'tle-headed, *a.* dull, stupid  
 Bee'tle-stock, *s.* the handle of a beetle  
 Beet'ling, *a.* overhanging; suspending  
 Beeves, *s. pl.* black cattle, oxen  
 Befall', *v. n.* to happen, to come to pass  
 Befit', *v. a.* to be suitable to, to suit  
 Befool', *v. a.* to lead into an error  
 Befo're, *prep.* further onward, not behind; in the presence of; prior to, sooner  
 Befo'rehand, *ad.* in a state of anticipation  
 Befo'retime, *ad.* formerly, of old time  
 Befoul', *v. a.* to soil, to dirty, to make foul  
 Befriend', *v. a.* to favour, to be kind to  
 Befringe', *v. a.* to decorate with fringes  
 Beg, *v. a.* to ask alms, to entreat, to petition  
 Beget', *v. a.* to generate, to produce  
 Beget'er, *s.* he that procreates  
 Beg'gar, *s.* one who lives by begging—*v. a.* to reduce to beggary, to impoverish  
 Beg'garly, *a.* in want, stingy—*ad.* meanly  
 Beg'gary, *s.* great want, indigence, poverty  
 Begit', *part. a.* gilded  
 Begin', *v.* to enter upon, to commence  
 Begin'ner, *s.* an inexperienced attempter  
 Begin'ning, *s.* the first original or cause, the first part, the rudiments or first ground  
 Begird', *v. a.* to gird, bind round, shut up  
 Beg'lerbeg, *s.* a Turkish governor  
 Begnaw', *v. a.* to eat away, to corrode  
 Begon'e, *interj.* get away! go hence!  
 Begrease, *v. a.* to soil with fat matter  
 Begrime, *v. a.* to soil, to dirty with soot  
 Begrudge, *v. a.* to envy the possession of  
 Beguile, *v. a.* to cheat, to impose on, to amuse, to deceive pleasantly, to evade  
 Beguiler, *s.* one who beguiles  
 Begun', *s.* a Hindoo princess  
 Behalf', *s.* favour, support, vindication  
 Behav', *v. n.* to demean, to act, to conduct  
 Beha'viour, *s.* conduct, course of life  
 Behead', *v. a.* to kill by cutting off the head  
 Be'hemoth, *s.* river horse; hippopotamus  
 Behest', *s.* a command, order, precept  
 Behind, *prep.* at the back of, following another, remaining after another  
 Behindhand, *ad.* late in time; in arrears  
 Beho'ld, *v. a.* to look upon,—*interj.* see! lo!  
 Beho'lden, *a.* obliged, bound in gratitude  
 Beholder, *s.* a spectator  
 Behoof', *s.* profit, advantage  
 Behoov'able, Beho'v'able, *a.* profitable, useful  
 Behoov'e, Beho'v'e, *v. n.* to be fit, to become  
 Behoov'eful, *a.* needful, advantageous  
 Be'ing, *s.* existence; a particular state or condition; the person existing

[BEM]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BER

Bela'bour, *v. a.* to beat soundly, to thump  
 Bela'ce, *v. a.* to fasten; a sea term  
 Bela'te, *v. a.* to retard, to make too late  
 Bela'ted, *a.* benighted, late out  
 Belay', *v. a.* to lay wait for; with seamen,  
 to make fast a rope  
 Belch, *v. n.* to eject wind from the stomach  
 Belch'ing, *s.* eructation  
 Bel'dam, *s.* a hag, a scolding woman  
 Belca'guer, *v. a.* to besiege, to block up  
 Belem'nite, *s.* the meteorilite, called a thun-  
 Belfry, *s.* a place where bells hang [derbolt  
 Bel'gian, *s.* a native of Belgium or the Ne-  
 therlands—*a.* relating to Belgium  
 Belg'ic, *a.* pertaining to the ancient Belgæ,  
 or to the present inhabitants of Belgium  
 Bel'lial, *s.* wickedness—*a.* worthless  
 Belle', *v. a.* to slander, to calumniate  
 Belie'f, *s.* persuasion, opinion; creed; a  
 form containing the articles of faith  
 Belle've, *v.* to credit, to trust, to think true  
 Believable, *a.* credible  
 Believer, *s.* a professor of Christianity  
 Belie'vingly, *ad.* after a believing manner  
 Belike, *ad.* probably, perhaps, likely  
 Bell, *s.* a hollow sounding vessel  
 Belladonna, *s.* deadly nightshade, a plant  
 Bellatrix, *s.* a brilliant star in Orion  
 Belle, *s.* a gay dressy young woman  
 Belles-Lettres, *s. pl.* [Fr.] polite literature  
 Bell-fashioned, *a.* of the form of a bell  
 Bell-flower, *s.* a genus of plants so named,  
 from the flower being shaped like a bell  
 Bell-founder, *s.* one who casts bells  
 Bell-hanger, *s.* one who fixes bells  
 Bell'icose, *s.* inclined for war  
 Bell'igerate, *v. n.* to make war  
 Bell'igerent, *s.* a state carrying on war  
 Bell'igerent, Bell'igerous, *a.* waging war  
 Bellipotent, *a.* puissant; mighty in war  
 Bell'man, *s.* he whose business it is to pro-  
 claim any thing in towns, and to gain  
 attention by ringing his bell  
 Bell-metal, *s.* a mixture of copper and tin  
 Bell'ow, *v. n.* to roar like a bull; to clamour  
 Bell'owing, *s.* loud noise; roaring  
 Bell'ows, *s.* an instrument to blow the fire  
 Bell'ows-maker, *s.* a maker of bellows  
 Bell'rop, *s.* a pulley for hells  
 Bel'tuine, *a.* beastly; brutal; savage  
 Bell-wether, *s.* a sheep which leads the flock  
 with a bell on his neck  
 Bel'ly, *s.* the lower part of the body  
 Bel'lyache, *s.* the colic  
 Bel'lyband, *s.* the girth which fastens the  
 saddle of a horse in harness  
 Bel'lybound, *a.* extremely costive  
 Bel'lyful, *s.* as much food as fills the belly  
 Bel'ly-god, *s.* a glutton; a gourmand  
 Bel'ly-pinched, *a.* suffering from hunger  
 Bel'ly-rol, *s.* a roller for land between ridges  
 Bel'ly-slave, *s.* a slave to the appetite  
 Bel'omancy, *s.* divination by arrows  
 Bel'one, *s.* the garfish, or sea-needle  
 Belong, *v. n.* to appertain to, to be the  
 property of, to have relation to  
 Belov'ed, *a.* greatly loved, valued much  
 Below', *ad.* lower in place, inferior  
 Bel'swagger, *s.* a lewd man  
 Belt, *s.* a girdle, a sash—*v. a.* to encircle  
 Bema'sk, *v. a.* to hide, to conceal  
 Bema're, *v. a.* to soil, to stain with mire  
 Bemo'an, *v. a.* to lament, to bewail  
 Bemo'aning, *s.* one who laments  
 Bemock', *v. n.* to deride; to laugh at  
 Bemo'l, *s.* (In music) a half-note

Bemo'u'n, *v. a.* to weep over; to bewail  
 Bemu'sed, *a.* stultified from over musing  
 Bench, *s.* a seat to sit on; a tribunal of  
 justice; justices sitting on the bench  
 Bench'er, *s.* a senior in the inns of court  
 Bend, *s.* a curve; a crook  
 Bend, *v. a.* to crook, to bow; to subdue  
 Bend'able, *a.* that may be incurved  
 Bend'let, *s.* (in heraldry) a little bend  
 Bene'ath, *prep.* under, lower in place, lower  
 in excellence, unworthy of  
 Benedic'tine, *s.* a monk of that order, named  
 after its founder, St. Benedict  
 Benedic'tion, *s.* a blessing; an acknowledg-  
 ment for blessings received  
 Benefac'tion, *s.* a charitable gift, a benefit  
 Benefac'tor, Benefac'tress, *s.* a man or wo-  
 man who does acts of kindness; a patron  
 Bene'fice, *s.* a church living  
 Bene'ficed, *a.* having church preferment  
 Beneficence, *s.* generosity, active goodness  
 Beneficent, *a.* kind, obliging, doing good  
 Beneficently, *ad.* in a beneficent manner  
 Benefic'ial, *a.* advantageous, useful  
 Benefic'ially, *ad.* advantageously  
 Benefic'ialness, *s.* usefulness  
 Benefic'iary, *s.* one who holds a benefice  
 Ben'eit, *s.* kindness, advantage, use—*v. n.*  
 to gain advantage by  
 Benevolence, *s.* disposition to good; charity  
 Benevol'ent, *a.* kind, good, affectionate  
 Benevol'ently, *ad.* in a kind manner  
 Benevol'ous, *a.* kind; friendly  
 Bengal, *s.* a slight Indian cotton stuff  
 Bengalee, *s.* the language spoken in Bengal  
 Bengale'se, *s.* a native or natives of Bengal  
 Ben'ight, *v. a.* to involve in darkness  
 Ben'ighted, *part.* overtaken by the night  
 Ben'ign, *a.* kind, generous, wholesome  
 Ben'ignant, *a.* kind; gracious; good  
 Ben'ignity, *s.* graciousness, kindness  
 Ben'ignly, *ad.* kindly, graciously  
 Ben'ison, *s.* a blessing, a benediction  
 Ben'jamin, *s.* [See Benzoin]  
 Bent, *s.* inclination, disposition, fixed purpose  
 Bent'-grass, *s.* the agrostis, a kind of grass  
 Bennu'b, *v. a.* to make torpid, to stupify  
 Benzo'ic, *a.* an acid derived from benzoin  
 Benzoin, *s.* a medicinal kind of resin, vul-  
 garly called benjamin  
 Repaint', *v. a.* to cover with paint  
 Bepinch', *v. a.* to mark with pinches  
 Bepow'der, *v. a.* to sprinkle over with powder  
 Bepraise', *v. a.* to praise greatly  
 Bepurple', *v. a.* to dye with a purple colour  
 Bequeath', *v. a.* to give by will, to leave  
 Bequeath'ment, *s.* the act of bequeathing  
 Request', *s.* something left by will  
 Bera'te, *v. a.* to chide vehemently; to scold  
 Bere'ave, *v. a.* to deprive of; to take away  
 Bere'avement, *s.* deprivation; great loss  
 Bergamot, *s.* a kind of pear; an essence or  
 perfume; a sort of scented snuff  
 Bergan'der, *s.* a duck that burrows in cliffs  
 Berg'mote, *s.* a court held to determine  
 matters relative to mines and miners  
 Ber'hym, *v. a.* to mention in rhyme  
 Ber'lin, *s.* a vehicle, a kind of chariot  
 Berlu'e'clo, *s.* a small kind of yellow-hammer  
 Ber'nardines, *s. pl.* an order of monks, so  
 named from their founder, St. Bernard  
 Ber'oe, *s.* a small round marine animal  
 Ber'ried, *a.* furnished with berries  
 Ber'ry, *s.* any small fruit containing seeds  
 Berth, *s.* an office or station on board a ship;  
 a ship's station when at anchor

BY AGGRAVATING AN INJURY, SOME PERSONS PERSUADE THEMSELVES THEY JUSTIFY IT.

BEAUTY AND CHASTITY ARE APT TO HAVE A MORTAL QUARREL BETWEEN THEM.



Ber'tram, *s.* a plant, the bastard pellitory  
 Beryl, *s.* a precious stone of a greenish cast  
 Ber'ylite, *a.* like a beryl; of a pale green  
 Bescreen', *v. a.* to shelter; to conceal  
 Bescribble', *v. a.* to scribble over  
 Beseech', *v. a.* to beg, to entreat, to implore  
 Beseech'er, *s.* he who makes request  
 Beseech', *v. n.* to become, to besit  
 Beseech'ing, *s.* comeliness  
 Beseech'ing, *a.* fit; becoming; suitable  
 Beset', *v. a.* to waylay, to perplex, to harass  
 Beset'ing, *a.* habitually attending  
 Beshrew', *v. a.* to curse, to happen ill to  
 Beside, Besides, *pr.* over and above, near  
 Besiege, *v. a.* to surround, to lay siege to  
 Besieger, *s.* one employed in a siege  
 Beslobber', *v. a.* to daub, to smear  
 Besmear', *v. a.* to soil, to daub or smear over  
 Besmear'er, *s.* he who soils any thing  
 Besmut', *v. a.* to blacken with smut  
 Besmuff', *v. a.* to foul with smut  
 Besom, *s.* a broom—*v. a.* to sweep  
 Besort', *v. a.* to suit; to fit; to become  
 Besot', *v. a.* to infatuate, stupefy with liquor  
 Besot'tedness, *s.* arrant stupidity; infatuation  
 Bespangle', *v. a.* to decorate with spangles  
 Bespatter', *v. a.* to splash with dirt; to  
 slander, to asperse with reproach  
 Bespeak', *v. a.* to order, to address, to show  
 Bespeak'er, *s.* one who bespeaks  
 Bespeak'ing, *s.* a previous address or apology  
 Bespeckle', *v. a.* to mark with speckles  
 Bespot', *v. a.* to mark with spots, to variegate  
 Bespread', *v. a.* to spread over  
 Besprinkle', *v. a.* to sprinkle over  
 Best, *a.* most good, most preferable  
 Bestial, *a.* like a beast, brutish, carnal  
 Bestiality, *s.* the quality of beasts  
 Bestialize, *v. a.* to make like a beast  
 Bestir', *v. a.* to move quickly, to hasten  
 Bestow', *v. a.* to apply, to confer upon  
 Bestow'al, Bestow'ment, *s.* disposal  
 Bestower, *s.* a giver; a disposer  
 Bestrew', *v. a.* to strew or scatter about  
 Bestride', *v. a.* to get across any thing  
 Bestud', *v. a.* to adorn with studs  
 Bet, *s.* a wager—*v. a.* to lay a wager  
 Betake, *v. a.* to take, to have recourse to  
 Betel, *s.* a valuable Indian shrub  
 Bethink', *v. n.* to recollect, to reflect  
 Betide, *v. n.* to happen, to befall, to come  
 Betimes, *ad.* early, soon, seasonably  
 Betoken, *v. a.* to signify, to foreshow  
 Betony, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Betoss', *v. a.* to toss about; to agitate  
 Betray, *v. a.* to deliver up treacherously;  
 to divulge a secret, to discover  
 Betray'er, *s.* a traitor; one that betrays  
 Betrim', *v. a.* to dress; to adorn; to deck  
 Betroll', *v. a.* to give or receive a contract  
 of marriage; to affianse (marriage)  
 Betroth'ment, *s.* a mutual promise of mar-  
 riage  
 Better, *a.* superior, improved, more good  
 Bettering, *s.* the act of improving  
 Betters, *s. pl.* our superiors in station, &c.  
 Betting, *s.* the act of making a wager  
 Betor, *s.* one that lays wagers  
 Between', Betwixt', *prep.* in the middle  
 Bevel, *s.* a kind of square rule; an obtuse  
 or acute angle—a. oblique—*v. a.* to cut to  
 a bevel angle  
 Beverage, *s.* drink, liquor to be drunk  
 Bewy, *s.* a flock of birds; a company  
 Bewail', *v. a.* to bemoan, to lament  
 Bewallable, *a.* lamentable  
 Bewalling, *s.* audible sorrow, lamentation

Beware, *v. n.* to be cautious, to take care of  
 Bewilder, *v. a.* to mislead, to puzzle  
 Bewitch', *v. a.* to injure by witchcraft, to  
 charm, to fascinate, to please irresistibly  
 Bewitch'er, *s.* one who bewitches  
 Bewitch'ery, Bewitch'ment, *s.* fascination  
 Bewitch'ful, *a.* alluring; fascinating  
 Bewitch'ing, *a.* having power to fascinate  
 Bewitch'ingly, *ad.* in an alluring manner  
 Bewrap', *v. a.* to wrap up; to enclose  
 Bewray', *v. a.* to discover; to betray  
 Bewray'er, *s.* a betrayer; discoverer  
 Bey, *s.* a Turkish governor  
 Beyond', *prep.* farther onward than, remote  
 from, on the farther side of, above  
 Bezan, *s.* cotton cloth made in Bengal  
 Bezan't, *s.* a round flat piece of bullion  
 Bezil, Bezil, *s.* that part of a ring in which  
 the diamond or stone is fixed  
 Bezoar, *s.* a medicinal stone from the East  
 Bezoar'dic, *a.* compounded with bezoar  
 Bezoar'tical, *a.* cordial; antidotal  
 Bezo'rian, *s.* a low fellow  
 Bezze, *v. a.* to waste in riot  
 Bhecls, *s. pl.* an aboriginal tribe in India,  
 remarkable for cunning and dexterity  
 Bian'guluted, Bian'gulous, *a.* two-cornered  
 Bi'archy, *s.* a government of two persons  
 Bi'as, *s.* inclination, bent; a weight lodged  
 on one side of a bowl; propension—*v. a.*  
 to prejudice, to incline partially  
 Bib, *s.* a piece of linen to pin before a child  
 Biba'clous, *a.* much addicted to drinking  
 Biba'city, *s.* an immoderate love of drinking  
 Bib'ber, *s.* a tippler, a toper, a sot  
 Bib'ble-babble, *s.* prating; idle talk  
 Bi'ber's, *s.* an eagerness after drink  
 Bi'bitory, *a.* belonging to drinking  
 Bi'ble, *s.* the sacred volume, in which are  
 contained the revelations of God  
 Bi'blical, *a.* relating to the bible or divinity  
 Bibliog'rapher, *s.* one skilled in book history  
 Bibliog'raphic, Bibliog'raphical, *a.* relating  
 to the history of books  
 Bibliog'raphy, *s.* the history, &c. of books  
 Bibliom'ancy, *s.* a kind of divination by select-  
 ing passages from the bible at hazard  
 Biblioma'nia, *s.* eagerness to possess curious  
 books; book madness (books)  
 Biblioma'niac, *s.* one smitten with a rage for  
 Bibliop'ole, *a.* pertaining to bookselling  
 Bib'liopole, Bibliop'olist, *s.* a bookseller  
 Bibliothe'ca, Bibliothe'ke, *s.* a library  
 Bibliothe'cal, *a.* belonging to a library  
 Bibliothe'cary, *s.* a librarian  
 Bib'liolite, *s.* a species of calcareous stone  
 Bib'lis, *s.* the wine-ly, a small insect  
 Bib'list, *s.* one conversant with the Bible  
 Bi'bulous, *a.* spongy, that drinks moisture  
 Biean'da, *s.* a fish of the sword-fish kind  
 Biap'sular, *a.* having the seed vessel divided  
 Biear'bonate, *a.* carbolic acid doubly strong  
 Bieer, *s.* a blue colour used in painting  
 Bieip'itad, Bieip'itous, *a.* having two heads  
 Bie'er, *v. n.* to quarrel, to wrangle  
 Bie'er'er, *s.* a skirmisher, a wrangler  
 Bie'er'ing, *s.* a quarrel; skirmish  
 Bie'ern, *s.* an iron ending in a point  
 Bie'orn, Bie'ornions, *a.* having two horns  
 Bieor'poral, *a.* having two bodies  
 Bid, *v. a.* to command; to offer a price  
 Bid'der, *s.* one who offers a price  
 Bid'ding, *s.* a command, order, charge  
 Bide, *v. n.* to dwell, to continue, to endure  
 Bide'al, *a.* having two teeth  
 Bide't, *s.* a little horse; a washing utensil

BAD AS IT IS TO BE FAWNED UPON, IT IS BETTER THAN TO BE BITTEN.



[BIM]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BIS]

BY SEEING THE BIAS AND PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, WE MAY BE LED TO CORRECT OUR OWN.

Bi'ding, *s.* an abode, residence, stop, stay  
 Bi'en'nal, *a.* continuing for two years  
 Bien'nially, *adv.* at the return of two years  
 Bier, *s.* a frame used for carrying the dead  
 Bles'tings, *s.* the first milk after calving  
 Bifa'rious, *a.* twofold, double; doubtful  
 Bif'erous, *a.* bearing fruit twice a year  
 Bif'id, Bif'idated, *a.* opening with a cleft  
 Bif'lorous, *a.* having two flowers  
 Bif'old, *a.* twofold; double  
 Bif'orm, *a.* having a double form  
 Bif'ormed, *a.* compounded of two forms  
 Bif'orm'ity, *s.* a double form  
 Bif'ronted, *a.* having two fronts  
 Bifurcated, *a.* shooting out into two heads  
 Bifurca'tion, *s.* division into two  
 Big, *a.* large, great, swollen, pregnant  
 Big'amist, *s.* he who has committed bigamy  
 Big'amy, *s.* the having two wives at once  
 Bigem'inate, *a.* (in botany) twin-forked  
 Big'gin, *s.* a kind of cap for a child  
 Bight, *s.* a creek; a small bay  
 Big'ness, *s.* bulk; size; dimensions  
 Big'ot, *s.* a zealot, one devoted to a party  
 Big'oted, *a.* irrationally zealous  
 Big'otedly, *a.* pertinaciously; obstinately  
 Big'otry, *s.* blind zeal; superstition  
 Big'u'gous, *a.* having two pairs of leaflets  
 Bila'biolate, *a.* having two lips  
 Bil'ander, *s.* a small vessel, broad and flat,  
 used for the carriage of goods  
 Bila'teral, *a.* having two sides  
 Bil'berry, *s.* a small purple-coloured berry  
 Bil'bo, *s.* a rapier; a sword  
 Bil'boes, *s. pl.* stocks, or shackles for the feet,  
 for punishing offenders at sea  
 Bil'boquet, the toy called a cup and ball  
 Bile, *s.* a thick bitter liquor separated from  
 the blood, and collected in the gall bladder  
 Bil'educt, *s.* a vessel or canal for the bile  
 Bilge, *s.* the breadth of a ship's bottom—  
*v. n.* to spring a leak  
 Bilestone, *s.* a concretion of viscid bile  
 Bilge-pump, *s.* a pump to draw off bilge-water  
 Bilge-water, *s.* water which enters a ship by  
 a leak, and lies on her bilge  
 Bil'iary, *a.* belonging to the bile  
 Bilin'guous, *a.* having two tongues  
 Bil'ious, *a.* full of bile, choleric  
 Bilit'eral, *a.* consisting of two letters  
 Bijou, [Fr.] *s.* any elegant ornament  
 Bilk, *v. a.* to cheat, to overreach, to defraud  
 Bill, *s.* the beak of a bird; a kind of hatchet;  
 an account of money; an act of par-  
 liament; an advertisement—*v. a.* to kiss  
 Bill of exchange, *s.* a note which authorizes  
 the bearer to demand a sum of money at  
 a certain time and place  
 Bill of parcels, *s.* an account delivered by  
 the seller to the buyer of goods  
 Bil'let, *s.* a small log of wood; a note, a let-  
 ter, a small paper—*v. a.* to quarter soldiers  
 Billet-doux, (pr. *bil-la-doo*) *s.* a love-letter  
 Bil'lards, *s.* a game with balls and sticks  
 Bil'lingsgate, *s.* foul language, ribaldry  
 Bil'lion, *s.* a million of millions  
 Bil'lot, *s.* a billon before it is coined  
 Bil'low, *s.* a large rolling wave of the sea—  
*v. n.* to rise and roll like huge waves  
 Bil'towy, *a.* swelling, like large waves  
 Bil'o'bate, *a.* divided into two lobes  
 Bil'o'cular, *a.* divided into two cells  
 Bilma'nous, *a.* having two hands  
 Bima'ran, *a.* belonging to two seas  
 Bime'dial, *a.* belonging to a quantity arising  
 from two other quantities

Bimen'sal, *a.* occurring once in two months  
 Bin, *s.* a repository for wine, corn, &c.  
 Bi'nary, *a.* composed of two; double  
 Bi'nate, *a.* growing in pairs; being double  
 Bind, *v.* to confine with bonds, to oblige by  
 stipulation; to make cative; to contract  
 —*s.* the stalk of hops; a quantity  
 Bin'der, *s.* he whose trade it is to bind books  
 Bin'ding, *s.* covering of books; a bandage  
 Bin'ding, *a.* obligatory; that obliges  
 Bin'dweed, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Bin'nacle, Bi'tacle, *s.* a frame in the steer-  
 age of a ship, where the compass is placed  
 Bi'n'ocle, *s.* a telescope with two tubes, for  
 looking at an object with both eyes  
 Bi'n'o'cular, *a.* having two eyes, or two tubes  
 Bi'n'o'cial, *s.* composed of two parts  
 Binom'ious, *a.* having two names  
 Biog'rapher, *s.* a writer of lives  
 Biog'raphical, *a.* relating to biography  
 Biog'raphy, *s.* a history or writing of lives  
 Bi'parous, *a.* bringing forth two at a birth  
 Bi'partible, Bi'partile, *a.* that may be divided  
 into two parts  
 Bi'partite, *a.* divided or cleft in two parts  
 Bi'parti'tion, *s.* the act of dividing in two  
 Bi'ped, *s.* an animal having only two feet  
 Bi'pedal, *a.* having two feet  
 Bi'pen'ated, *a.* having two wings  
 Bi'pet'alous, *a.* consisting of two flower-leaves  
 Bi'punc'tual, *a.* having two points  
 Bi'quad'rate, Bi'quadratic, *s.* the fourth power  
 arising from multiplying a square by itself  
 Bi'quint'ile, *s.* (in astronomy) an aspect of  
 144 degrees  
 Bi'rad'iated, *a.* having two rays  
 Birch, *s.* a tree common in England; a rod  
 Birch, Birch'en, *a.* made of birch  
 Bird, *s.* a name applied to all fowls  
 Bird-bolt, *s.* an arrow for shooting birds  
 Bird'cage, *s.* a cage to keep birds in [birds  
 Bird'call, *s.* a pipe with which fowls allure  
 Bird'catcher, *s.* one who catches birds  
 Bird's-eye, *a.* seen from above, as if by a fly-  
 ing bird; thus, a bird's-eye view  
 Bird'like, *a.* resembling a bird  
 Bird'lime, *s.* a glutinous substance used to  
 entangle the feet of small birds  
 Bird's-nest, *s.* the nest which a bird makes  
 for hatching and rearing its young  
 Birt, *s.* a fish resembling a turbot  
 Birth, *s.* the act of coming into life; lineage,  
 extraction; rank inherited by descent  
 Birth'day, *s.* the day or anniversary of the  
 day on which one was born  
 Birth'dom, *s.* privilege of birth  
 Birth'place, *s.* place where any one is born  
 Birth'right, *s.* the rights and privileges to  
 which a person is born  
 Birth'wort, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Bis'cuit, *s.* a kind of hard flat bread; a cake  
 Bisect, *v. a.* to divide into two equal parts  
 Bisec'tion, *s.* division into two equal parts  
 Biseg'ment, *s.* one of the parts of a line, di-  
 vided into two equal parts  
 Bis'ex'ous, *a.* belonging to both sexes  
 Bis'h'op, *s.* one of the head order of the clergy  
 who has the charge of a diocese; a liquor  
 composed of oranges, wine, sugar, &c.  
 Bish'opric, *s.* the diocese of a bishop  
 Bisk, *s.* soup made from different kinds of  
 meat being boiled together  
 Bis'muth, *s.* a hard white brittle mineral  
 Bis'muthal, Bis'muthic, *a.* containing bismuth  
 Bis'on, *s.* a kind of wild ox  
 Bissex'tile, *s.* leap-year; every fourth year

BE AS CAREFUL OF THE PROPERTY OF OTHERS AS YOU WOULD OF YOUR OWN.

[BLA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BLE

BRAVE ACTIONS ARE THE SUBSTANCE OF LIFE, AND GOOD SAVINGS THE ORNAMENT OF IT.

Bis'son, *a.* blind, blear-eyed  
 Bis'tre, *s.* a colour made from soot  
 Bis'tort, *s.* the plant snakeroot  
 Bis'toury, *s.* a surgical incision-knife  
 Bisul'cons, *a.* cloven-footed, as oxen, &c.  
 Bisul'phuret, *s.* a sulphuret in which there is a double quantity of sulphur  
 Bit, *s.* a small piece of anything; the iron part of an auger  
 Bitch, *s.* the female of the canine kind  
 Bite, *s.* seizure by the teeth; a sharper  
 Bite, *v. a.* to separate or pierce with the teeth; to cut; to wound; to cheat; to trick  
 Bit'er, *s.* he that bites; a tricker  
 Bit'ing, *a.* sharp, severe, acrid  
 Bit'ingly, *ad.* jeeringly; reproachfully  
 Bitt, *s.* the iron mouth-piece of a bridle  
 Bit'ter, *a.* of a hot, acrid, and biting taste; sharp, cruel, severe, keen, satirical  
 Bit'terish, *a.* bitter in a moderate degree  
 Bit'terly, *ad.* with a bitter taste; severely  
 Bit'tern, *s.* a bird of the heron kind  
 Bit'terness, *s.* a bitter taste; malice; grief  
 Bit'ters, *s.* a spirituous liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped  
 Bit'tersweet, *s.* the name of an apple  
 Bit'ter-wort, *s.* gentian, a very bitter plant  
 Bitts, *s. pl.* a frame fixed in the fore-part of a ship on which to fasten the cables  
 Bitu'med, *a.* smeared with bitumen  
 Bitu'men, *s.* a fat unctuous matter; naphtha  
 Bitu'minate, *v. a.* to impregnate with bitumen  
 Bituminif'erous, *a.* producing bitumen  
 Bitu'minous, *a.* compounded of bitumen  
 B'valve, *s.* an animal having two valves, or two shells which open and shut  
 Bi'valve, Bi'val'ous, Bi'val'ular, *a.* having two valves or shutters  
 Bivault'ed, *a.* having two arches or vaults  
 Biven'tral, *a.* having two bellies  
 Bl'ouac, *s.* an army on guard all night—  
*c. n.* to be under arms all night  
 Biz'antine, *s.* a piece of gold, valued at 15*l.*  
 Blab, *v.* to tell a secret, to tattle, to tell tales  
 Blab, *s.* a telltale; a revealer of secrets  
 Blab'ber, *s.* one who blabs; a tell-tale  
 Black, *a.* dark, mournful, wicked—*s.* a negro; a dark colour, mourning—*v.* to blacken  
 Black'amoor, Black'moor, *s.* a man by nature of a black complexion; a negro  
 Black'ball, *v. a.* to vote against, by putting black balls into the ballot-box  
 Black'bird, *s.* the name of a bird  
 Black'herry, *s.* the fruit of the bramble  
 Black'brow'ed, *a.* gloomy, threatening  
 Black'cap, *s.* a bird, the mock-nightingale  
 Black'cattle, *s.* oxen; bovine cattle  
 Black'cock, *s.* the heath-cock  
 Black'en, *v. a.* to make black; to defame  
 Black'ener, *s.* he who blackens any thing  
 Black'guard, *a.* a dirty fellow, a scoundrel  
 Black'ing, *s.* liquid, &c., for blacking shoes  
 Black'ish, *a.* somewhat black  
 Black'lead, *s.* a mineral, properly plumbago  
 Black'leg, *s.* a swindler, a low cheat  
 Black'ness, *s.* a black colour; atrociousness  
 Black'rod, *s.* the usher belonging to the Order of the Garter; usher of Parliament  
 Black'smith, *s.* a smith who works in iron  
 Black'tail, *s.* a kind of perch  
 Black'thorn, *s.* the sloe-tree  
 Blad'der, *v.* urinary vessel; a bag; a pustule  
 Blad'dered, *a.* swollen like a bladder [der  
 Blad'dery, *a.* resembling or containing blad-  
 Blade, *s.* the spike of grass or corn; the sharp or cutting part of an instrument

Blad'derbone, *s.* the scapular bone  
 Blain, *s.* a pustule, an ulcer, a bile, a blister  
 Bla'mable, *a.* deserving censure; faulty  
 Bla'mableness, *s.* fault; culpableness  
 Bla'mably, *ad.* culpably  
 Blame, *s.* imputation of a fault; censure  
 Blame, *v. a.* to censure, to reproach [sible  
 Bla'meful, *a.* meriting censure; repreh-  
 Bla'mless, *a.* innocent, guiltless, upright  
 Bla'mlessly, *ad.* innocently; without fault  
 Bla'mlessness, *s.* a state undeserving blame  
 Bla'mier, *s.* one who finds fault  
 Bla'meworthy, *a.* culpable, blamable  
 Blanch, *v.* to whiten; to peel almonds; to evade, to shift; to omit; to obliterate  
 Blanch'er, *s.* one who whitens or cleanses  
 Blanchim'eter, *s.* an instrument to ascertain the strength of chymical ingredients used in bleaching  
 Blanc-manger (Fr. pron. *blomau'ge*), *s.* a jelly made of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c.  
 Bland, *a.* soft, mild, gentle, kind  
 Bland'ation, *s.* a piece of flattery  
 Blandilo'quence, *s.* flattering speech  
 Blan'dish, *v. a.* to smooth, to soften  
 Blan'disher, *s.* an insinuating flatterer  
 Blan'dishment, *s.* soft speeches, flattery  
 Blank, *s.* a void space; a disappointment  
 Blank, *a.* white, unwritten; dull, confused  
 Blank-verse, *s.* verse without rhyme  
 Blan'ket, *s.* a woollen cover for a bed; a pear  
 Blan'keting, *s.* cloth made for blankets  
 Blare, *v.* to bellow; to roar  
 Blasph'e'me, *v. a.* to speak blasphemy  
 Blasph'e'mer, *s.* an impious wretch, who irreverently speaks of the Divine Being  
 Blasph'e'ming, *s.* the act of blasphemy  
 Blas'phemous, *a.* very profane, very wicked  
 Blas'phemously, *ad.* impiously, irreverently  
 Blas'phemy, *s.* indignity offered to God  
 Blast, *s.* a gust of wind; the sound made by a musical wind instrument—*v. a.* to blight  
 Blast'ing, *s.* a blast or sudden explosion  
 Bla'tant, *a.* bellowing as a calf; noisy  
 Blat'ter, *v. n.* to make a senseless noise  
 Blay, *s.* a small river fish; a bleak  
 Blaze, *s.* a flame, the light of a flame: a white mark on a horse  
 Blaze, *v.* to flame; to publish, to blazon  
 Bla'zing, *a.* emitting flame or light  
 Bla'zing-star, *s.* a comet  
 Bla'zon, Bla'zonly, *s.* the art of heraldry  
 Bla'zon, *v. a.* to explain figures on ensigns armorial; to deck, to embellish; to make public; to celebrate  
 Bla'zoner, *s.* a herald; an evil speaker  
 Bleach, *v.* to whiten, to grow white  
 Blea'cher, *s.* one who bleaches cloth  
 Blea'chery, *s.* a place for bleaching  
 Blea'ching, *s.* the art of whitening cloth, &c.  
 Bleak, *a.* cold; open; exposed—*s.* a fish  
 Blea'kish, *a.* moderately bleak; rather open  
 Blea'kness, *s.* coldness; exposure to the wind  
 Blea'ky, *a.* open, unsheltered, chill  
 Blear, *a.* watery, dim, obscure, weak  
 Blea'edness, *s.* the eyes dimmed with rheum  
 Blea'r-eyed, *a.* having sore eyes; inflamed  
 Bleat, *v. n.* to cry like a sheep  
 Blea'ting, *s.* the cry of lambs or sheep  
 Bleb, *s.* a small tumour or blister  
 Bleed, *v.* to lose blood; to let blood [letting  
 Bleeding, *s.* a discharge of blood; blood-  
 Bleen'ish, *s.* a spot or stain—*v. a.* to defame  
 Bleen'ishless, *a.* without blemish or spot  
 Bleen'h, *v. n.* to shrink or fly off; to obstruct  
 Blend, *v. a.* to mix, to mingle, to confound

BETTER TO SUFFER WITHOUT CAUSE, THAN TO HAVE CAUSE FOR SUFFERING.



Blende, *s.* the ore of zinc  
 Blend'er, *s.* the person that mingles  
 Blend'ous, *a.* pertaining to blende  
 Blend'-water, *s.* a distemper incident to cattle  
 Blen'ny, *s.* a genus of small fishes  
 Bless, *v. a.* to wish happiness to another  
 Bless'ed, Blest, *pl. a.* happy, tasting felicity  
 Bless'edly, *ad.* in a felicitous manner  
 Bless'edness, *s.* heavenly felicity  
 Bless'er, *s.* one who gives a blessing  
 Bless'ing, *s.* a good wish, divine favour  
 Ble'omisin, *s.* the faculty of discovering springs and under-ground currents by sensation; so called from one Bleton, who is said to have possessed this faculty  
 Ble'tonist, *s.* one who has the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation  
 Bleyme, *s.* a disease in the foot of a horse  
 Blight, *s.* a disease incident to plants—*v. a.* to blast; to hinder from fertility; to spoil  
 Blind, *a.* dark, deprived of sight, obscure  
 Blind, *s.* any thing which is placed to intercept the sight; a false pretence  
 Blin'dfold, *v. a.* to hinder from seeing  
 Blin'dfold, *a.* having the eyes covered  
 Blin'dly, *ad.* without sight; implicitly  
 Blindman's-buff, *s.* a play in which one of the company is blindfolded  
 Blindness, *s.* a want of sight; ignorance  
 Blin'dside, *s.* weakness; weak part  
 Blin'd-worm, *s.* a small venomous viper  
 Blink, *s.* a wink or glance. A *blink of ice* is the dazzling whiteness reflected from fields of ice in the north seas on the horizon  
 Blink, *v. n.* to wink; to see obscurely  
 Blin'kard, *s.* one who has weak eyes  
 Bliss, *s.* happiness of blessed souls; felicity  
 Bliss'ful, *a.* very happy, full of joy, glad  
 Bliss'fully, *ad.* happily  
 Bliss'fulness, *s.* happiness, fulness of joy  
 Bliss'less, *a.* destitute of bliss  
 Blis'ter, *s.* a rising in the skin; a plaster—*v. a.* to apply a blister; to rise in blisters  
 Blithe, Blithesome, *a.* gay, merry, sprightly  
 Blith'ful, *a.* gay; cheerful  
 Blith'ly, *ad.* in a blithe manner [blithe  
 Blitheness, Blithesomeness, *s.* quality of being  
 Bloat, *v. n.* to swell, to grow puffy  
 Bloat'edness, *s.* turgidness, swelling  
 Blob'berlip, *s.* a thick lip  
 Blob'berlip'ped, *a.* having thick lips  
 Block, *s.* a large heavy piece of wood; a piece of marble; a stupid fellow; a pulley—*v. a.* to shut up, to enclose  
 Block'a'de, *s.* a siege carried on by surrounding a place to prevent any relief  
 Block'a'de, *v.* to surround a place with troops by land, or with ships by sea, so as to shut out all intercourse with it  
 Block'head, *s.* a stupid person, a dunce  
 Block'headed, Block'ish, *a.* stupid; dull  
 Block'ishness, *s.* stupidity, dullness  
 Block'like, *a.* like a block, stupid  
 Block'tin, *s.* unadulterated tin; the best tin  
 Blo'mary, Bloom'ery, *s.* a refining forge  
 Blood, *s.* the red fluid that circulates through the body; kindred, lineage; a rake  
 Blood, *v. a.* to bleed by opening a vein  
 Blood'flower, *s.* a plant, the hemanthus  
 Blood-guilt'ness, *s.* murder  
 Blood'-hot, *a.* of the natural heat of blood  
 Blood'hound, *s.* a hound of an exquisite scent  
 Blood'ily, *ad.* in a bloody manner; cruelly  
 Blood'iness, *s.* the state of being bloody  
 Blood'less, *a.* without blood; dead  
 Blood'letter, *s.* a phlebotomist

Blood'pudding, *s.* a pudding, one of the ingredients of which is blood  
 Blood'-red, *a.* red as blood  
 Blood'shed, *s.* the crime of murder, slaughter  
 Blood'sheder, *s.* a murderer  
 Blood'shedding, *s.* the shedding of blood  
 Blood'shot, *a.* filled with blood; inflamed  
 Blood'stained, *a.* stained with blood  
 Blood'stone, *s.* a stone, imagined, if worn as an amulet, to prevent bleeding at the nose  
 Blood'sucker, *s.* a leech; a cruel man  
 Blood'sucking, *a.* that sucks or draws blood  
 Blood'vessel, *s.* a vein, an artery  
 Blood'warm, *a.* lukewarm  
 Blood'wort, *s.* a plant; the rumex  
 Blood'y, *a.* stained with blood; sanguinary  
 Blood'y-minded, *a.* cruel; implacable  
 Bloom, *s.* the blossom or flower of a tree; the prime of life; a native flush on the cheek; the blue that appears on some fruit  
 Bloom, *v. n.* to produce blossoms  
 Bloom'ing, Bloom'y, *a.* youthful; flowery  
 Bloom'ing, *s.* the rendering cast iron malleable  
 Bloom'ingly, *ad.* in a blooming manner [able  
 Blore, *s.* act of blowing; blast  
 Bloss'oni, *s.* the flowers of trees or plants  
 Bloss'om, *v. n.* to put forth blossoms  
 Bloss'oming, *s.* the flowering of plants  
 Blot, *s.* a blur, a spot—*v.* to disgrace, to stain  
 Bloch, *s.* a pimple, a pustule on the skin  
 Blote, *v. a.* to dry by the smoke  
 Blot'ting-paper, *s.* soft paper for taking up ink  
 Blow, *s.* a stroke; a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in meat  
 Blow, *v.* to pant or breathe hard; to put forth flowers; to sound a musical instrument; to swell; to drive by wind  
 Blow'ball, *s.* the flower of the dandelion  
 Blow'er, *s.* one who blows; a melter of tin; that which draws up the fire in a chimney  
 Blow'-pipe, *s.* a tube used by various artificers in metals, to direct the flame  
 Blowth, *s.* a state of bloom or blossoming  
 Blowze, *s.* a ruddy fat wench, a slattern  
 Blow'zy, *a.* sunburnt, ruddy-faced  
 Blub'ber, *s.* the fat of a whale, &c.; the sea-nettle—*v.* to swell the cheeks with weeping  
 Blind'geon, *s.* a weapon, a short thick stick  
 Blu'e, *a.* sky-coloured—*v. n.* to make blue  
 Blu'e-bird, *s.* a small American bird  
 Blu'e-cap, *s.* a fish of the salmon kind  
 Blu'e-bottle, *s.* a flower of the bell shape  
 Blu'e-eyed, *a.* having blue eyes  
 Blu'e-john, *s.* a kind of Derbyshire spar  
 Blu'ely, *ad.* with a blue colour  
 Blu'eness, *s.* the quality of being blue  
 Blue-pe'ter, *s.* the signal flag for sailing  
 Blu'e-throat, *s.* a bird found in northern countries, marked with a sky-blue crescent on its throat  
 Blu'e-veined, *a.* having blue veins or streaks  
 Bluff, *s.* a high and steep bank  
 Bluff, *a.* stern, blustering, fierce; large  
 Bluff'ness, *s.* surliness; bloatedness  
 Blu'ish, *a.* blue in a small degree  
 Blu'ishness, *s.* a small degree of blue colour  
 Blun'd'er, *s.* a mistake, a gross oversight—*v. n.* to mistake grossly; to err  
 Blun'd'erbuss, *s.* a short wide gun to discharge many bullets at a time  
 Blun'd'erer, *s.* one who commits blunders  
 Blun'd'erhead, *s.* a stupid fellow  
 Blun'd'ering, *a.* ridiculously erring  
 Blun'd'eringly, *ad.* in a blundering manner  
 Blunt, *a.* dull, rough, rude, unpolite, abrupt—*v. a.* to dull the point or edge



Blunt'ly, *ad.* rudely, plainly, roughly  
 Blunt'ness, *s.* a want of edge; rudeness  
 Blunt'witted, *a.* dull; stupid  
 Blur, *s.* a spot, imperfection—*v. a.* to blot  
 Blurt, *v. a.* to blab out, to speak heedlessly  
 Blush, *v. n.* to be suddenly suffused with  
 a red colour in the cheeks—*s.* red or purple colour; sudden appearance  
 Blush'ful, *a.* full of blushes; apt to blush  
 Blush'less, *a.* impudent; past blushing  
 Blush'y, *a.* like the colour caused by blu-ling  
 Blus'ter, *v. n.* to roar, to hector, to swagger  
 Blus'terer, *s.* a noisy person, a swaggerer  
 Blus'tering, *s.* tumult; noise  
 Blus'trous, *a.* noisy, tumultuous [children  
 Bo, *int.* an exclamation used to frighten  
 Bo'a, *s.* a large species of serpent; a long  
 fur tipped worn from the neck  
 Boar, *s.* the male of swine  
 Board, *s.* a flat piece of wood; a court-hold  
 Board, *v.* to pave with boards; to enter a  
 ship by force; to live in a house and pay  
 for lodging and eating  
 Board'er, *s.* one who pays to lodge and have  
 his meals in another's family  
 Board'ing-school, *s.* a school where the  
 scholars board with the teacher  
 Board-wa'ges, *s.* an allowance for victuals  
 Boar'ish, *a.* swinish, brutal  
 Boast, *s.* a proud speech, a brag, a bounce  
 Boast, *v.* to brag, to glory in, to exult  
 Boaster, *s.* a braggart, a puffer, a swaggerer  
 Boast'ful, *a.* proud, haughty, vain  
 Boast'ing, *s.* an expression of ostentation  
 Boast'ingly, *ad.* ostentatiously, vainly  
 Boast'ive, *a.* presumptuous, assuming  
 Boast'less, *a.* without ostentation  
 Boat, *s.* a small vessel used on rivers, &c.  
 Boat-hill, *s.* a bird so named from its bill  
 Boat-hook, *s.* a hook fixed to a long pole,  
 and used to push or pull a boat  
 Boat'man, *s.* a manager of a boat [painter  
 Boat-rope, *s.* a rope to fasten a boat; the  
 Boat-shaped, *a.* shaped like a boat; navicular  
 Boat'swain, *s.* an inferior officer who super-  
 intends a ship's rigging, anchors, &c. and  
 overlooks the sailors in their sundry duties  
 Bob, *s.* any little pendant ornament that is  
 round and hangs loosely  
 Boh, *v.* to dodge, to cheat, to dangle  
 Bobbin, *s.* a small wooden instrument with  
 which lace is made; a kind of thread  
 Bobbinwork, *s.* work woven with hobbins  
 Bob'cherry, *s.* a child's game, in which the  
 cherry-stung-squas to bob against the mouth  
 Bobo, *s.* a delicious Mexican fish  
 Bob'stays, *s.* ropes to confine a ship's bowsprit  
 Bob'tail, *s.* a short tail; the rabble  
 Bob'tailed, *a.* having the tail cut short  
 Bob'wig, *s.* a short wig  
 Boc'ashe, *s.* a kind of fine buckram  
 Bock'elet, Bock'err, *s.* a long-winged hawk  
 Bode, *v. a.* to foreshow, portend  
 Bode'ment, *s.* an omen, a foreboding  
 Bodge, *v. n.* to boggle; to stop—*s.* a botch  
 Bod'ice, *s.* a sort of stays for women  
 Bod'ied, *a.* having a body  
 Bod'iless, *a.* without a body; spiritual; pure  
 Bod'iness, *s.* corporality  
 Bod'ily, *a.* relating to the body; actual, real  
 Bod'ing, *s.* an omen; a foreknowing  
 Bod'kin, *s.* a large kind of needle to draw  
 thread through a loop  
 Bod'leian, *a.* pertaining to Sir Thomas Bod-  
 ley, or the library at Oxford, which he  
 founded, and which bears his name

Bod'y, *s.* matter as opposed to spirit; a per-  
 son; a collective mass; a corporation  
 Bod'y-clothes, *s.* clothing for horses  
 Bod'y-guard, *s.* the king's personal guard  
 Bog, *s.* a marsh, a fen, a morass, a swamp  
 —*v. n.* to whelm, as in mud or mire  
 Boggle, *v. n.* to start, to hesitate, to waver  
 Bog'gler, *s.* a doubter, a timorous man  
 Boggy, *a.* marshy; swampy  
 Bog'house, *s.* a vulgar term for a privy  
 Bog-land, *s.* a boggy country  
 Bog'le, *s.* a bugbear; a goblin  
 Bog'-trotter, *s.* one that lives in a boggy  
 country; in derision, an Irishman  
 Bohea, *s.* a species of coarse black tea  
 Boil, *v.* to be agitated by heat; to dress by  
 boiling in water  
 Boil'er, *s.* a vessel for boiling water, &c.  
 Boil'ery, *s.* the place and utensils for boiling  
 Boil'ing, *s.* ebullition from heat  
 Boio'bi, *s.* a green snake found in America  
 Bois'terous, *a.* loud, furious, stormy  
 Bois'terously, *ad.* violently; very loudly  
 Bois'terousness, *s.* turbulence  
 Boit'a'po, *s.* a noxious Brazilian serpent  
 Bo'lary, *a.* partaking of the nature of clay  
 Bold, *a.* daring, impudent, licentious, stout  
 Bold'en, *v. a.* to make bold or confident  
 Bold-faced, *a.* impudent  
 Bold'ly, *ad.* in a bold manner, bravely  
 Bold'ness, *s.* courage, impudence, confidence  
 Bole, *s.* a fine sort of clay, of which there  
 are various kinds, as *Armenian bole*, *French  
 bole*, &c.; a corn measure of six bushels  
 Bole'tus, *s.* a genus of mushrooms, from which  
 bolet'ic acid is made  
 Bo'ls, *s.* a fire-ball emitting bright sparks  
 Boll, *s.* a round stalk or stem; a bowl  
 Boll, *v. n.* to rise in a stalk; to swell out  
 Bol'ster, *s.* a large pillow; a long cushion  
 Bol'ster, *v. a.* to support; to pad; to compress  
 Bol'stered, *a.* swelled out  
 Bol'sterer, *s.* a supporter; a maintainer  
 Bol'stering, *s.* a prop; a support  
 Bolt, *s.* the bar of a door; an arrow  
 Bolt, *v.* to fasten; to sift; to spring out  
 Bolt-auger, *s.* a borer used in ship-building  
 Bolt'-boat, *s.* a strong boat for a rough sea  
 Bol'ter, *s.* a sieve to separate meal from bran  
 Bol'ting-cloth, *s.* a cloth of which bolters are  
 made for sifting meal  
 Bol'ting-hutch, *s.* a tub for sifted meal  
 Bol'ting-mill, *s.* an engine for sifting meal  
 Bolt-rope, *s.* a rope on the edges of sails  
 Bol'tus, *s.* a large pill; a kind of earth  
 Bom, *s.* a large but harmless serpent  
 Bomb, *s.* a globe of iron containing combus-  
 tibles, &c. to be discharged from a mortar  
 Bombard, *s.* a piece of short thick ordnance;  
 a mortar of great dimensions  
 Bombard', *v. a.* to attack with bombs  
 Bombardier, *s.* a bomb engineer  
 Bombard'ment, *s.* an attack with bombs  
 Bombard'o, *s.* a musical wind-instrument  
 Bombash'i, *s.* a silken or mixed stuff  
 Bombast', *s.* big words; an inflated style  
 Bombast'le, *a.* high-sounding; ranting  
 Bomb'-chest, *s.* a chest with combustibles  
 Bomb'ic, *a.* pertaining to the silk-worm  
 Bombilla'tion, *s.* the humming sound of bees  
 Bomb-ketch, Bomb-vesel, *s.* a vessel from  
 which bombs are fired  
 Bomb'y'-elms, *s.* a silken, made of silk  
 Bomb'yx, *s.* the silk-worm  
 Bonair, *a.* complaisant; yielding  
 Bona-roba, *s.* [Ital.] a showy wanton

Bonas'us, *s.* a kind of buffalo or wild bull  
Bon-chretien, *s.* [Fr.] a species of pear  
Bond, *s.* any written obligation; captivity—  
    *a.* in a servile state; enslaved, captive—  
    *v. a.* to give bond for, as for duties, &c.  
Bond'age, *s.* captivity, slavery, imprisonment  
Bond'maid, *s.* a female slave  
Bond'man, *s.* a male slave or serf  
Bond'servant, *s.* one who dare not quit his  
Bond'service, *s.* slavery [service]  
Bond'slave, *s.* a person in a state of slavery  
Bond'sman, *s.* one bound for another  
Bon'duc, *s.* a climbing plant, the nickar  
Bone, *s.* a firm hard substance which forms  
    the frame-work of the body—*v. a.* to take  
    out bones from the flesh, as in cookery  
Bo'ne-acc, *s.* a game at cards  
Bo'ne-ache, *s.* pain in the bones  
Bo'ne-lace, *s.* a coarse kind of lace; flaxen lace  
Bo'neless, *a.* having no bones; tender  
Bo'ne-set, *s.* a plant—*v. a.* to unite bones  
Bo'ne-setter, *s.* one who professes the art of  
    restoring broken or luxated bones  
Bo'ne-setting, *s.* the practice of setting bones  
Bo'ne-spavin, *s.* a bony excrescence on the  
    inside of the hock of a horse's leg  
Bonet'a, Boni'to, *s.* a sea fish  
Bon'fire, *s.* a fire made for triumph  
Bon'iform, *a.* of a good shape or form  
Bon-mot, *s.* [Fr.] a joke, a witty repartee  
Bon'net, *s.* a covering for the head, a cap  
Bon'nily, *ad.* prettily, gayly, handsomely  
Bon'ny, *a.* handsome, beautiful, merry, gay  
Bon'num Mag'num, *s.* a species of plum  
Bon'us, *s.* a premium; a benefit, an advantage  
Bo'ny, *a.* strong, stout; pertaining to bones  
Bonze, *s.* a priest of Japan and China  
Boo'by, *s.* a dull stupid fellow; a large bird  
Book, *s.* a volume in which we read or write;  
    *v. a.* to enter or register in a book  
Book'binder, *s.* one who binds books  
Book'binding, *s.* the art of binding books  
Book'case, *s.* a case for holding books  
Book'ful, *a.* full of undigested learning  
Book'ish, *a.* much given to books, studious  
Book'ishness, *s.* much application to books  
Book'keeper, *s.* one who keeps accounts  
Book'keeping, *s.* the art of keeping accounts  
Book'land, Book'land, *s.* old chartered land  
Book'less, *a.* not given to books; unlearned  
Book'learned, *a.* versed in books  
Book'learning, *s.* skill in literature  
Book'making, *s.* art or practice of making  
Book'mate, *s.* a schoolfellow [books]  
Book'oath, *s.* an oath made on the bible  
Book'seller, *s.* a vender of books by profession  
Book'worm, *s.* a close student; a mite  
Boom, *s.* a strong bar laid across the mouth  
    of a harbour—*v. n.* to roll and roar, like  
    waves; to rush with violence  
Boon, *s.* a gift, a present, a grant; a prayer  
Boon, *a.* gay, merry, pleasant, cheerful  
Boor, *s.* a clown, a lout, a rude man  
Boor'ish, *a.* rustic, clownish, rude  
Boor'ishly, *ad.* in a clownish manner  
Boor'ishness, *s.* clownishness; rusticity  
Boose, *s.* a stall for a cow or ox to feed in  
Boose, *v.* to drink to excess  
Boo'sy, *a.* a little intoxicated  
Boot, *v.* to profit; to put on boots—*s.* profit,  
    hooty; part of a coach; covering for legs  
Boot'ed, *a.* wearing boots  
Boo'tes, *s.* a constellation in the N. hemisphere  
Booth, *s.* a stall or tent erected in a fair  
Boot'hose, *s.* stockings to serve for boots

Boot'jack, *s.* a utensil for pulling off boots  
Boot'less, *a.* useless, unavailing, vain  
Boot'lessly, *ad.* without use or profit  
Boot'tree, *s.* pieces of wood, with a wedge  
    or screw, for stretching boots  
Boo'ty, *s.* plunder, pillage, spoil  
Boopeep, *s.* act of looking out, and drawing  
    back, as children in play  
Bora'chio, *s.* [Span.] a drunkard; a bottle  
Bora'cic, *a.* produced from borax  
Bo'racite, *s.* magnesia combined with borax  
Bo'rage, *s.* a plant; a herb  
Bora'mez, *s.* the vegetable lamb, generally  
    known by the name of Agnus Scythicus  
Bo'rate, *s.* boracic acid with a base  
Bo'rax, *s.* an artificial salt, prepared from  
    sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea-  
    salt, and alum, dissolved in wine  
Bor'del, Bor'dello, *s.* a brothel  
Bor'deller, *s.* the keeper of a brothel  
Bor'der, *s.* an edging; a side, a boundary  
Bor'der', *v. a.* to adorn with a border—*v. n.*  
    to approach near to  
Bor'derer, *s.* an inhabitant near the borders  
Bor'dure, *s.* (in heraldry), a strip or border  
Bore, *s.* the hollow of a gun, &c.; a trouble-  
    some fellow; an annoyance of any kind  
Bore, *v. a.* to make a hole; to annoy, pester  
Bo'real, *a.* northern, tending to the north  
Bo'reas, *s.* the north wind  
Bo'recole, *s.* a species of cabbage  
Bore'e, *s.* a French dance  
Bo'r'er, *s.* a gimlet; one who bores  
Bornou'se, *s.* a woollen cloak [racic acid]  
Bo'ron, *s.* the indecomposable base of bo-  
    rough, *s.* a corporation town [holder]  
Bo'rough-holder, *s.* a headborough, a bors-  
    Bo'rough-master, *s.* the mayor or bailiff of  
    a borough [roughs]  
Bo'roughmonger, *s.* one who traffics in bo-  
    Bo'row, *v. a.* to ask a loan; take on credit  
Bo'r'ower, *s.* one who borrows from another  
Bors'holder, *s.* the tithingman  
Bos, *s.* (in zoology) a genus of quadrupeds,  
    the horns of which are in the form of a  
    crescent, as the ox, &c.  
Boss, *s.* a stud, a knob, a raised work  
Bos'cage, *s.* a wood, a grove, woodlands  
Bos'chas, *s.* the common wild duck  
Bos'ky, *a.* woody, rough, swelled  
Bo'som, *s.* the breast; the heart; an inclosure  
Bo'som, *v. a.* to inclose in the bosom  
Bos'sage, *s.* (in architecture), any stone that  
    has a projecting; rustic quoins  
Bos'sed, Bos'sy, *a.* prominent; studded  
Bos'sive, *a.* crooked; deformed  
Botan'ic, Botan'ical, *a.* relating to herbs  
Botan'ically, *ad.* according to botanical laws  
Bot'anist, *s.* a person skilled in herbs  
Bot'anize, *v. a.* to gather and arrange plants  
Botan'ology, *s.* a discourse on plants  
Botan'omaney, *s.* an ancient kind of divina-  
    tion by writing on the leaves of plants  
Bot'any, *s.* knowledge of plants; that part of  
    natural history which relates to vegetables  
Botar'go, *s.* a food made of the roes of fish;  
    a kind of sausage  
Botch, *s.* an ulcerous swelling—*v. a.* to patch  
Botch'er, *s.* one who mends old clothes  
Botch'y, *a.* marked with botches  
Both, *a.* the two, of two—*ad.* as well  
Both'er, *v. a.* to perplex and confound. This  
    word is a corruption of *pothor*  
Both'nian, Both'nic, *a.* pertaining to Bothnia,  
    in Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic Sea  
Boto'toe, *s.* a bird of the parrot kind



BOX]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BRA

Bo'tryoid, Botryoid'al, *a.* like a bunch of grapes, and applied to minerals so formed  
 Bo'tryolite, *s.* a mineral of a gray colour  
 Bots, *s.* small worms in the entrails of horses  
 Bot'tle, *s.* a vessel to contain liquids—*v. a.* to put into bottles and cork them  
 Bot'tle-companion, Bot'tle-friend, *s.* a companion or friend in drinking  
 Bot'tom, *s.* the lowest part of any thing; a dale; a valley—*v. a.* to found or build upon  
 Bot'tomed, *a.* having a bottom  
 Bot'tomless, *a.* unfathomable, without any bottom; immeasurably deep  
 Bot'tomry, *s.* money borrowed on a ship  
 Boud, *s.* an insect which breeds in malt  
 Boudoir, (*pr. boo'-dwar*) *s.* a private closet  
 Bough, *s.* an arm of a tree, a branch  
 Bougie, *s.* a surgical instrument  
 Bought, *pret. of buy*—*s.* a knot, a flexure  
 Bouil'on, *s.* [*Fr.*] soup; broth  
 Bounce, *v. n.* to leap, to spring; to bully  
 Bounce, *s.* a sudden crack or noise; a boast  
 Boun'cer, *s.* a boaster, a bully; a lie  
 Boun'cing, *a.* stout, strong; large  
 Bound, *s.* a limit, a mark, an end—*v.* to jump, spring, fly back; to limit—*a.* destined for  
 Bound'ary, *s.* a visible limit or bound  
 Bound'-bailiff, *s.* a sheriff's officer  
 Bound'er, *s.* that which limits or bounds  
 Bound'less, *a.* unlimited, unconfined  
 Bound'lessness, *s.* exemption from limits  
 Bound'stone, *s.* a stone to play with  
 Boun'teous, Boun'tiful, *a.* liberal, generous  
 Boun'teously, Boun'tifully, *ad.* liberally  
 Boun'tifulness, *s.* generosity, liberality  
 Boun'ty, *s.* generosity, munificence  
 Bouque't, *s.* [*Fr.*] a nosegay  
 Bour'geon, *v. n.* to sprout, to bud, to shoot  
 Bourn, *s.* a bound, limit; brook; torrent  
 Bouse, or Boose, *v. n.* to drink to excess  
 Bou'sy, or Boosy, *a.* muddled with liquor  
 Bout, *s.* a trial, an essay, an attempt  
 Boute'de, *s.* [*Fr.*] a whim; a start of fancy  
 Bou'ey-coal, *s.* a species of bituminous fossil  
 Bou'vine, *a.* of or pertaining to an ox or a cow  
 Bow, *s.* an inclination of the body; an instrument to shoot arrows; a knot made with a riband—*v.* to bend, to stoop  
 Bow'ent, *a.* crooked; curved as a bow  
 Bow'less, *a.* cruel, unfeeling, merciless  
 Bow'els, *s. pl.* the intestinal parts; tenderness  
 Bow'er, *s.* an arbour in a garden; an anchor  
 Bow'ery, *a.* shady, retired, cool  
 Bow'-hand, *s.* the hand that draws a bow  
 Bowl, *s.* the hollow of a cup or glass; a vessel to make punch in; a wooden ball  
 Bowl, *v.* to play at bowls; to roll, trundle  
 Bow'ler, Bow'lder, *s.* a large round stone  
 Bow'legged, *a.* having crooked legs  
 Bow'ler, *s.* one who bowls, or plays at bowls  
 Bow'line, *s.* the name of a ship's rope  
 Bow'ling, *s.* the art of throwing bowls  
 Bow'ling-green, *s.* a level green for bowlers  
 Bow'man, *s.* an archer; shooter with bows  
 Bow'shot, *s.* the distance an arrow can reach  
 Bow'sprit, *s.* the mast that projects in a sloping direction from a ship's head  
 Bow'string, *s.* the string used for a bow  
 Bow'-window. [See Bay-window]  
 Bow'net, *s.* a net of twigs bowed to catch fish  
 Bow'se, *v. n.* sea term—to hale or pull together  
 Bow'yer, *s.* an archer; a maker of bows  
 Box, *s.* a case made of wood; a blow  
 Box, *v. a.* to strike; to pack in a box  
 Box'en, *a.* made of box; resembling box  
 Box'er, *s.* one who fights with the fist

Box'ing, *s.* a fighting with the fists  
 Box'-thorn, *s.* a species of the lycium, a plant  
 Boy, *s.* a male child, a youth  
 Boy'ar, *s.* a Russian or Greek nobleman  
 Boy'au, *s.* a ditch covered with a parapet  
 Boy'er, *s.* a Flemish sloop with castles  
 Boy'hood, *s.* the state of a boy; youth  
 Boy'ish, *a.* childish; simple; like a boy  
 Boy'ishness, Boy'ism, *s.* childishness, play  
 Boy'u'na, *s.* a large black American serpent  
 Brab'ble, *s.* a clamour, a broil—*v.* to contest  
 Brab'bler, *s.* a noisy quarrelsome fellow  
 Brace, *s.* a bandage; tightness; pair; a line  
 Brace, *v. a.* to bind, to tighten, to strain up  
 Bra'celet, *s.* an ornament for the wrists  
 Bra'cer, *s.* a bandage, anything that tightens  
 Bra'chial, *a.* belonging to the arm  
 Bra'chiate, *a.* having branches in pairs  
 Brach'man, *s.* an Indian priest; a bramin  
 Brachy'grapher, *s.* a short-hand writer  
 Brachy'graphy, *s.* stenography; short hand writing  
 Brachy'logy, *s.* conciseness of expression  
 Brack, *s.* a breach, a crack—*v. a.* to salt  
 Brack'et, *s.* a small support made of wood  
 Brack'ish, *a.* saltish, like sea water  
 Brack'ishness, *s.* saltiness in a small degree  
 Brad, *s.* a thin sort of nail used in floors  
 Brag, *s.* a boast; a game at cards  
 Brag, *v. n.* to boast, to swagger, to puff  
 Braggado'cio, *s.* a boaster, a swaggerer  
 Brag'gardism, *s.* vain and silly ostentation  
 Brag'gart, Brag'ger, *s.* a vain puffing fellow  
 Brag'gart, *a.* boastful, vainly ostentatious  
 Brag'get, *s.* a sweet drink; ale and mead  
 Brag'gingly, *ad.* boastingly  
 Brag'less, *a.* without a boast  
 Brah'manic, *a.* pertaining to the Bramins  
 Braid, *v. a.* to weave together, to plait  
 Braid, *s.* a sort of lace; a knot; false hair  
 Brails, *s.* ropes used to draw up a ship's sails  
 Brain, *s.* the collection of vessels and organs within the skull; sense, understanding—*v.* to kill by beating out the brains  
 Brain'less, *a.* silly, foolish, weak, thoughtless  
 Brain'pan, *s.* the skull containing the brains  
 Brain'sick, *a.* diseased in the understanding  
 Brait, *s.* a rough unpolished diamond  
 Brake, *s.* a thicket of brambles; an instrument for dressing flax; a kneading-trough  
 Bra'ky, *a.* full of brakes, thorny, foul, thick  
 Bran'a, Brah'ma, *s.* the chief deity of the Hindoos  
 Bram'ble, *s.* a prickly or thorny bush [dians  
 Bram'ble-net, *s.* a net to catch birds  
 Bram'bling, *s.* a mountain chaffinch  
 Bran'in, Brah'min, Brah'man, or Brach'man, *s.* an Indian priest  
 Bram'iness, Bram'inee', *s.* a Bramin's wife  
 Bramin'ical, *a.* relating to the Bramins  
 Bran, *s.* the husks of ground corn  
 Branch, *s.* a small bough, a shoot; offspring  
 Branch, *v.* to spread in branches, to adorn  
 Branch'er, *s.* one that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk  
 Branch'ery, *s.* the ramifications of the vessels dispersed through fruit  
 Branch'iness, *s.* fullness of branches  
 Branchiostegous, *a.* having the gills covered  
 Branch'less, *a.* without shoots or boughs  
 Branch'let, *s.* a small branch, a spray  
 Branch'y, *a.* full of branches, spreading  
 Brand, *v. a.* to mark with a brand, to burn  
 Brand, *s.* a mark of infamy; a lighted stick  
 Brand'goose, *s.* a kind of wild fowl  
 Brand'iron, *s.* an iron to brand with; a trivet

BEGIN NOTHING UNTIL YOU HAVE CONSIDERED HOW IT IS TO BE FINISHED.

BE CIRCUMSPECT AND CAUTIOUS IN WHATEVER YOU UNDERTAKE.



[BRE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BRI]

Bran'dish, *v. a.* to wave, to shake, to flourish  
 Brand'ling, *s.* a small worm; the dew-worm  
 Bran'dy, *s.* a strong distilled liquor  
 Bran'gle, *s.* a quarrel, a dispute—*v. to* wrangle  
 Brank, *s.* a sort of grain called buckwheat  
 Brank'usine, *s.* the acanthus or bear's breech  
 Bran'lin, *s.* a species of salmon  
 Bran'ny, *a.* consisting of bran; dry; foul  
 Bra'sier, Bra'zier, *s.* one who works in brass  
 Brass, *s.* a yellow metal made by mixing copper and lapis-calaminaris; impudence  
 Brasse, *s.* the pale spotted perch  
 Brass'iness, *s.* an appearance like brass  
 Brass'-visaged, *a.* impudent, shameless  
 Brass'y, *a.* hard as brass; made of brass; bold  
 Brat, *s.* a child (by way of contempt)  
 Brava'do, *s.* a boast, a brag, a threat  
 Brave, *a.* courageous, gallant, noble—*s.* a Hector; a daring man; a boast, a challenge—*v. a.* to challenge, to defy, to Hector  
 Bra'vely, *ad.* gallantly, nobly; generously  
 Bra'very, *s.* courage, magnanimity, show  
 Bra'vo, *s.* [Ital.] one who murders for hire  
 Bra'vo, *in.* [Ital.] an exclamation of applause  
 Brav'ra, *s.* [Ital.] a song requiring great vocal ability  
 Brawl, *s.* a quarrel; a dance  
 Brawl, *v. n.* to quarrel, to speak loudly  
 Brawl'er, *s.* a wrangler, a quarrelsome person  
 Brawling, *s.* the act of quarrelling  
 Brawn, *s.* the hard flesh of a boar  
 Brawn'iness, *s.* hardness, robustness  
 Brawn'y, *a.* fleshy, strong, muscular  
 Bray, *s.* the noise of an ass; harsh cry—*v. to* bray in a mortar; to bray like an ass  
 Bray'er, *s.* one that brays like an ass; with printers, an instrument to spread ink  
 Braying, *s.* clamour; noise  
 Brayle, *s.* (in falconry) a piece of leather used to bind up a hawk's wing  
 Braze, *v. a.* to solder with brass [impudent  
 Bra'zen, *a.* made of brass; bold—*v. n.* to be  
 Bra'zenbrowed, Bra'zenfaced, *a.* shameless  
 Bra'zenface, *s.* a bold impudent person  
 Bra'zenly, *ad.* in a bold impudent manner  
 Bra'zenness, *s.* shamelessness; boldness  
 Brazil, *s.* a heavy red wood, growing in Brazil, and used in dyeing red  
 Brazil'ian, *a.* pertaining to Brazil  
 Breach, *s.* an opening, a gap; a quarrel—*v. a.* to make a breach or opening  
 Bread, *s.* food made of ground corn; support  
 Bread'-corn, *s.* corn of which bread is made  
 Breadth, *s.* the measure from side to side  
 Breadth'less, *a.* without limit of breadth  
 Bread-tree, *s.* a tree that grows in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and produces a fruit which serves for bread  
 Break, *v. to* part or burst by violence; to tame; to become bankrupt; to fail out  
 Break, *s.* an opening, a breach, a failure  
 Break'er, *s.* one who breaks any thing; a transgressor; a rock that breaks the waves  
 Break'fast, *s.* the first meal in the day  
 Break'fast, *v. n.* to make the first meal  
 Break'ing, *s.* irruption; dissolution  
 Break'ing-in', *s.* the training of a young horse  
 Break'-neck, *s.* a steep and dangerous place  
 Break'water, *s.* any bar at the entrance of an harbour to break the force of the sea  
 Bream, *s.* the name of a fish—*v. a.* to burn filth from a ship's bottom  
 Breast, *s.* that part of the body which contains the heart and lungs; bosom; conscience  
 Breast'bone, *s.* the bone immediately below the collar-bone; the sternum

Breast, *v. a.* to meet in front  
 Breast'knot, *s.* ribands worn on the breast  
 Breast'plate, *s.* armour for the breast  
 Breast'work, *s.* a parapet, or work thrown up for defence, breast-high  
 Breath, *s.* life; air drawn in and discharged by the lungs; moving air; an instant  
 Bre'athable, *a.* that may be breathed  
 Breathe, *v. to* draw breath; to live; to rest; to exhale; to utter privately  
 Bre'a'ther, *s.* one that breathes  
 Breath'ful, *a.* full of breath  
 Bre'a'thing, *s.* the act of inhaling and exhaling air; respite  
 Bre'a'thing-time, *s.* pause, relaxation  
 Breath'less, *a.* out of breath, hurried; dead  
 Breath'lessness, *s.* the being out of breath  
 Breec'ia, *s.* a mineral composed of the fragments of various minerals  
 Breec'iated, *a.* composed of angular fragments cemented together  
 Brech'ite, *s.* a fossil of the alcyon kind  
 Breech, *s.* a part of a gun; the lower part of the body—*v. a.* to put into breeches  
 Breech'es, *s.* part of a man's apparel  
 Breed, *v. to* engender, to plot; to bring up  
 Breed, *s.* a race or progeny; offspring  
 Breed'er, *s.* one who rears animals  
 Breed'ing, *s.* education, manners; nurture  
 Breese, *s.* a stinging fly, the gadfly  
 Breeze, *s.* a gentle gale  
 Bre'ezeless, *a.* calm, wanting a breeze  
 Bree'zy, *a.* fanned with gentle gales, cool  
 Breph'o'rophy, *s.* the nurture of orphans  
 Best'summer [in building], *s.* the piece of timber into which the girders are framed  
 Bret, *s.* a fish of the turbot kind  
 Breth'ren, *s.* the plural of Brother, generally used in sacred writings  
 Breve, *s.* a note in music; a summons  
 Brever', *s.* appointment in the army, and rank above the appointment for which pay is received; a brevet is a warrant without seal  
 Bre'viary, *s.* a Romish priest's office-book  
 Bre'viat, *s.* a short compendium, an extract  
 Bre'viature, *s.* an abbreviation  
 Brevier', *s.* a small kind of printing-letter  
 Brevil'oquence, *s.* a short and apt mode of speaking  
 Brev'ipod, *s.* a bird having short legs  
 Brev'ity, Brief'ness, *s.* conciseness, shortness  
 Brew, *v. to* make liquors; to contrive  
 Brew'age, *s.* mixture of various things  
 Brew'er, *s.* one who brews  
 Brew'ery, *s.* a place appropriated to brewing  
 Brew'house, *s.* a place for brewing in  
 Brew'ing, *s.* the process of making liquors; quantity brewed at once  
 Brew'is, *s.* bread lightly boiled in pottage  
 Bribe, *s.* a reward given to pervert judgment  
 Bribe, *v. a.* to gain by gifts; to hire  
 Bri'ber, *s.* one who corrupts for pay  
 Bri'bery, *s.* the act or crime of bribing  
 Brick, *s.* a long square piece of burnt clay; a small loaf—*v. a.* to lay or pave with bricks  
 Brick'bat, *s.* a piece of brick  
 Brick'bullt, *part. a.* built with bricks  
 Brick'dust, *s.* dust made by pounding bricks  
 Brick'-earth, *s.* clay or earth for bricks  
 Brick'killn, *s.* a place where bricks are burnt  
 Brick'layer, *s.* a brick mason  
 Brick'le, *a.* brittle, frail  
 Brick'maker, *s.* one who makes bricks  
 Brick'work, *s.* the art of laying of bricks  
 Brick'y, *a.* full of bricks; fit for bricks  
 Bri'dal, *s.* the nuptial festival

BY FORGETFULNESS OF INJURIES, WE SHOW OURSELVES SUPERIOR TO THEM.

BEAUTY WITHOUT HONESTY IS LIKE POISON KEPT IN A BOX OF GOLD.

*Bri'dal*, *a.* relating to marriage, nuptial  
*Bri'dalty*, *s.* celebration of the nuptial feast  
*Bride*, *s.* a newly-married woman  
*Bri'de-cake*, *s.* cake distributed at a wedding  
*Bri'de-chamber*, *s.* the nuptial chamber  
*Bri'degroom*, *s.* a newly-married man  
*Bri'demaid*, *s.* the woman who attends a bride at the marriage ceremony  
*Bri'deman*, *s.* he who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony  
*Bri'dewell*, *s.* a house of correction  
*Bridge*, *s.* a building over water; upper part of the nose; supporter of violin strings  
*Bri'dle*, *s.* the head reins of a horse, a check  
*Bri'dle*, *v. a.* to restrain, to guide; to put on a bridle—*v. n.* to hold up the head  
*Bri'dle-hand*, *s.* the hand which holds the bridle; the left hand  
*Brief*, *s.* an epitome, short extract; letters patent for charitable collections—*a.* short  
*Brief'ness*, *a.* conciseness, shortness  
*Brief'ly*, *ad.* concisely, shortly, in few words  
*Bri'er*, *s.* a prickly bush, a species of rose-tree  
*Bri'ery*, *a.* full of briers, rough, prickly  
*Brig*, *s.* a light vessel with two masts; a bridge  
*Brig'ade*, *s.* a party or division of soldiers  
*Brig'ade-major*, *s.* commander of a brigade  
*Brigadi'er-general*, *s.* an officer next in rank to a major-general  
*Brig'and*, *s.* a thief, freebooter, plunderer  
*Brig'andage*, *s.* theft, plunder  
*Brig'andine*, *s.* a coat of mail [use  
*Brig'antine*, *s.* a small vessel, such as aspirates  
*Bright*, *a.* shining, clear; witty; famous  
*Bright'en*, *v.* to polish; to grow bright  
*Bright'eyed*, *a.* having bright eyes  
*Bright'ly*, *ad.* splendidly, with lustre  
*Bright'ness*, *s.* lustre; acuteness, wit  
*Brig'o'se*, *a.* quarrelsome, contentious  
*Brigue*, *s.* strife, quarrel—*v.* to canvass  
*Bril'iance*, *Bril'liancy*, *s.* lustre, splendour  
*Bril'liant*, *a.* sparkling—*s.* a fine diamond  
*Bril'liantly*, *ad.* splendidly  
*Brills*, *s.* the hair on the eyelids of a horse  
*Brim*, *s.* the edge or upper part of any thing; bank of a fountain—*v. a.* to fill to the top  
*Brim'ful*, *a.* full to the top  
*Brim'less*, *a.* without an edge or brim  
*Brim'mer*, *s.* a glass full to the brim  
*Brim'ming*, *a.* full to the brim  
*Brim'stone*, *s.* a yellow mineral; sulphur  
*Brim'stony*, *a.* impregnated with brimstone  
*Brin'ded*, or *Brin'dled*, *a.* streaked, spotted  
*Brine*, *s.* dissolved salt; the sea; tears  
*Bri'ne-pan*, *Bri'ne-pit*, *s.* a pit where salt is formed  
*Bri'nc-spring*, *s.* a spring of salt-water  
*Bring*, *v. a.* to fetch, conduct, prevail on  
*Bring'er*, *s.* the person that brings  
*Bri'nish*, *Bri'ny*, *a.* saltish, like brine  
*Bri'nishness*, *s.* the quality of saltiness  
*Brink*, *s.* the edge of a place, a precipice  
*Brisk*, *a.* quick, lively, strong, active  
*Brisk'et*, *s.* the breast of an animal  
*Brisk'ly*, *ad.* actively, quickly, nimbly  
*Brisk'ness*, *s.* liveliness, quickness, gayety  
*Bristle*, *s.* the hair on a swine's back  
*Bristle*, *v. n.* to stand erect as bristles—*v. a.* (vulgarily pronounced bristle) to raise the head and strut, as in defiance  
*Brist'ly*, *a.* set with bristles; rough; angry  
*Bristol-stone*, *s.* a kind of soft diamond  
*Brit*, *s.* the name of a fish  
*Britan'nic*, *a.* relating to Great Britain  
*Brith*, *v. a.* to fasten with brithing—*s.* the large end of a gun

*Brith'ing*, *s.* part of a horse's harness; a rope fastened to a cannon on board ship, to prevent it from recoiling when fired  
*Brit'ana*, *Brit's'ka*, *s.* a kind of barouche  
*Brite*, *v. n.* to become over ripe, as grain  
*Brit'ish*, *a.* belonging to, or made in, Britain  
*Brit'on*, *s.* a native of Great Britain  
*Brit'tle*, *a.* apt to break, weak, frail  
*Brit'tleness*, *s.* aptness to break, tenderness  
*Brize*, *s.* the gaddy [see Breeze]  
*Broach*, *v. a.* to tap a vessel; to give out  
*Broach'er*, *s.* a teller of a thing  
*Broad*, *a.* wide, extended, vulgar, coarse  
*Broad'-axe*, *s.* an ancient military weapon  
*Broad'-brimmed*, *a.* having a broad brim  
*Broad'-cast*, *s.* a sowing with the hand at large, and not in straight lines—*a.* cast or disposed by the hand, as seed  
*Broad'cloth*, *s.* fine kind of woollen cloth  
*Broad'ish*, *a.* rather broad  
*Broad'ly*, *ad.* in a broad manner  
*Broad'ness*, *s.* breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsomeness  
*Broad side*, *s.* the side of a ship; a discharge of all the guns from one side of a ship at once; a large single sheet of paper  
*Broad'sword*, *s.* a sword with a broad blade  
*Broad'wise*, *ad.* according to the breadth  
*Broca'de*, *s.* a kind of fine flowered silk  
*Bro'cage*, *s.* profit gained by promoting bargains; dealing in old things; hire  
*Broca'tel*, *Brocatel'lo*, *s.* a variegated kind of calcareous stone or marble  
*Broc'coli*, *s.* a species of cabbage  
*Brock*, *s.* a badger  
*Brock'et*, *s.* a red deer two years old  
*Bro'dekin*, *s.* a buskin or half-boot  
*Brogue*, *s.* a kind of shoe; corrupt dialect  
*Bro'der*, *v. a.* to adorn with needle-work  
*Bro'derer*, *s.* an embroiderer  
*Broi'dery*, *s.* embroidery, ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth, &c.  
*Broil*, *s.* a disturbance, tumult, quarrel  
*Broil*, *v.* to roast on the fire; to be hot  
*Broil'er*, *s.* one who would excite a broil  
*Brokenheart'ed*, *a.* having the spirits subdued by grief or fear; disconsolate  
*Bro'kenly*, *ad.* without any regular series  
*Bro'kenness*, *s.* the state of being broken  
*Brokenwind'ed*, *a.* having short breath  
*Bro'ker*, *s.* one who does business for others  
*Bro'kerage*, *s.* the pay or reward of a broker  
*Bro'kerly*, *a.* mean, servile  
*Bro'ma*, *s.* a preparation of the chocolate nut  
*Bro'me*, *s.* a fetid liquid got from salt-works  
*Bron'chit*, *s.* the ramifications of the windpipe  
*Bron'chial*, *a.* belonging to the throat  
*Bron'chocele*, *s.* a tumour of the *bronchus*  
*Broncho'tomy*, *s.* that operation which opens the windpipe by incision  
*Bron'chus*, *s.* [Lat.] the windpipe, the throat  
*Brontol'ogy*, *s.* a dissertation upon thunder  
*Bronze*, *s.* a metal compounded of copper and brass, or copper and tin  
*Bronze*, *v. a.* to imitate bronze by means of gold dust laid on green paint  
*Bronz'ing*, *s.* the art of imitating bronze  
*Bronz'ite*, *s.* a semi-metallic mineral  
*Brooch*, *s.* a jewel, an ornament of jewels  
*Brooch*, *v. a.* to adorn with jewels  
*Brood*, *s.* offspring; production; the number of chickens hatched at once  
*Brood*, *v.* to sit on eggs; to watch anxiously  
*Brook*, *s.* a rivulet—*v.* to endure, to bear  
*Brook'line*, *s.* a sort of water speedwell  
*Brook'mint*, *s.* the water-mint



[BUC]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BUL]

Brook'weed, *s.* a plant, water pimpernel  
 Brook'y, *a.* abounding with brooks  
 Broom, *s.* a shrub; a besom to sweep with  
 Broom'land, *s.* land that bears broom  
 Broom'stick, *s.* the handle of a besom  
 Broo'my, *a.* full of or like broom  
 Broth, *s.* liquor in which flesh is boiled  
 Broth'el, *s.* a house of lewd entertainment  
 Broth'eller, *s.* a frequenter of a brothel  
 Brother, *s.* a male born of the same parents  
 Brother'hood, *s.* union, society, class  
 Brother'less, *a.* without a brother  
 Brotherlike, *a.* becoming a brother  
 Brother'ly, *a.* like brothers, very fond  
 Brow, *s.* the forehead; edge of a place [horn  
 Brow'antler, *s.* the first branch of a deer's  
 Brow'beat, *v. a.* to bear down, to humble,  
 to depress with angry words  
 Brow'beating, *s.* the act of depressing ano-  
 ther by stern looks or language  
 Brow'less, *a.* without shame; frontless  
 Brown, *s.* the name of a colour  
 Brownie, *s.* a harmless spirit supposed to  
 haunt old houses in Scotland  
 Brown'ish, *a.* inclining to brown, reddish  
 Brown'ist, *s.* one of the sect of Robt. Brown,  
 a sectarist in the time of Queen Elizabeth  
 Brown'ness, *s.* a brown colour  
 Brownstud'y, *s.* deep meditation or thought  
 Brown'wort, *s.* a plant; prunella  
 Browse, *s.* underwood; sprouts of trees  
 Browse, *v. n.* to feed on branches, &c.  
 Brow'sick, *a.* dejected, melancholy  
 Bru'cia, Bru'cine, *s.* a vegetable alkali  
 Bruise, *v. a.* to hurt with blows, to crush  
 Bruise, *s.* a hurt from a blow, a spot  
 Bruiser, *s.* a tool for grinding the specula  
 of telescopes; in vulgar language, a boxer  
 Bru'isewort, *s.* a plant; comfrey  
 Bru'ising, *s.* the art of boxing; a crushing  
 Bruit, *s.* a report, a noise—*v.* to noise about  
 Bru'mal, *a.* cold, belonging to winter  
 Bruma'lia, *s.* [Lat.] drunken feasts anciently  
 celebrated in honour of Bacchus  
 Brunet'te, *s.* a brown-complexioned woman  
 Brun'ion, *s.* a large kind of plum  
 Brunt, *s.* a shock, an onset, violence  
 Brush, *s.* an instrument for sweeping  
 Brush, *v.* to rub with a brush, to skin lightly  
 Brush, *a.* uncivil, harsh, rude  
 Brush'er, *s.* one who uses a brush  
 Brush'wood, *s.* rough shrubby thickets  
 Brush'y, *a.* rough or shaggy, like a brush  
 Brust'le, *v. n.* to rustle as silk; to vapour  
 Bru'tal, *a.* savage, cruel, inhuman, churlish  
 Brutal'ity, *s.* savageness, inhumanity  
 Bru'talize, *v.* to make savage or brutal  
 Bru'tally, *ad.* churlishly, inhumanly  
 Brute, *s.* a creature without reason  
 Brute, *a.* senseless, savage, fierce, wild  
 Bru'tify, *v. a.* to render the mind brutal  
 Bru'tish, *a.* resembling a beast, savage  
 Bru'tishness, *s.* brutality; insensibility  
 Bru'dism, *s.* beastly vulgarity  
 Bry'ony, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Bub, *s.* strong malt liquor; any strong liquor  
 Bub'ble, *s.* a small vesicle; a delusive scheme  
 Lub'ble, *v. n.* to rise in bubbles; to run  
 with a gentle noise—*v. a.* to cheat  
 Bul'bier, *s.* a cheat  
 Bul'bo, *s.* a tumour of the groin  
 Bul'bonocle, *s.* a rupture in the groin  
 Bul'bukle, *s.* a red pimple; excrescence  
 Ilucancer, Bucanier, *s.* a name given to  
 the pirates who formerly made depreda-  
 tions on the Spaniards in America

Bua'o, *s.* a large and beautiful owl  
 Buc'cal, *a.* pertaining to the cheek  
 Buccella'tion, *s.* the breaking into large pieces  
 Buc'cinite, *s.* fossil remains of the buccinum  
 Bucc'i'num, *s.* the trumpet-shell  
 Buceph'alus, *s.* an animal of the deer kind  
 Bu'cceros, *s.* the Indian raven, or hornbill  
 Buch'olzite, *s.* a black and white spotted  
 mineral  
 Buck, *s.* the water in which clothes are  
 washed; the male of rabbits, deer, &c.  
 Buck, *v. a.* to soak or steep in lye  
 Buck'basket, *s.* the basket in which clothes  
 are carried to the wash  
 Buck'bean, *s.* a plant; a sort of trefoil  
 Buck'et, *s.* a vessel to draw up water in  
 Buck'ing, *s.* a process in bleaching; washing  
 Buck'ing-stool, *s.* a washing-block  
 Buc'kle, *s.* a fastening for a strap, &c.—*v.* to  
 fasten with a buckle; to condescend  
 Buck'ler, *s.* a shield—*v. a.* to defend, support  
 Buck'ram, *s.* cloth stiffened with gum  
 Buck'skin, *s.* leather made of bucks' skin  
 Buck'thorn, *s.* a thorn, a prickly bush  
 Buck'wheat, *s.* a plant; a kind of grain  
 Bucol'ic, Bucol'ical, *a.* pastoral  
 Bucol'ics, *s. pl.* pastoral songs, rural dialogues  
 Bud, *s.* the first fruit of a plant, a germ  
 Bud, *v.* to put forth buds; inoculate; graft  
 Bud'dha, *s.* a Hindoo name for the Deity  
 Bud'dhism, *s.* the doctrine of the Buddhists  
 Bud'dhist, *s.* a worshipper of Buddha  
 Bud'dle, *s.* a large frame in which tin ore is  
 washed—*v. n.* to wash ore  
 Budge, *a.* stiff or surly—*s.* the dressed skin  
 or fur of lambs—*v. n.* to stir, to move off  
 Bud'ger, *s.* one that moves from his place  
 Bud'get, *s.* a bag, a pouch, store; proposal  
 Buff, *s.* leather made of a buffalo's skin; co-  
 lour resembling yellow; a military coat  
 Buff, Buff'et, *v. a.* to box, to beat, to strike  
 Buff'alo, *s.* a kind of wild bull  
 Buffel, *s.* an American blue-billed bird  
 Buffet, *s.* a kind of cupboard to hold china  
 Buf'fet, Buff'eting, *s.* a succession of blows  
 Buff'in, *s.* a sort of coarse stuff  
 Buff'le, *v. n.* to puzzle; to be at a loss  
 Buff'le-headed, *a.* thick-headed; dull, stupid  
 Buff'o, *s.* the comic actor in an opera  
 Buffoon, *s.* an arch fellow, a low jester  
 Buffoon'ery, *s.* low jests, mimicry  
 Buffoon'ing, Buffoon'ism, *s.* buffoonery  
 Buffoon'ish, *a.* like a buffoon  
 Bu'fonite, *s.* a fossil, called also toadstone,  
 from an erroneous idea that it was found  
 in the head of a toad  
 Buffoon'ize, *v. n.* to play the fool  
 Bug, *s.* a disagreeable insect bred in beds  
 Bug'bear, *s.* a frightful object; a false terror  
 Bugce', *s.* a species of Indian monkey  
 Bug'gy, *a.* abounding with bugs  
 Bug'le, *s.* a small bead of glass, a plant  
 Bug'le-horn, *s.* a hunting horn  
 Bug'loss, *s.* the herb ox-tongue  
 Bug'wort, *s.* the cimicifuga, a plant  
 Buhl, *s.* unburnished gold  
 Buhl'work, *s.* wood inlaid with metal  
 Buhr'stone, *s.* the stone used for millstones  
 Build, *v.* to raise a building; to depend on  
 Build'er, *s.* one who builds houses  
 Build'ing, *s.* an edifice or fabric built  
 Bul, *s.* the flounder, a fish  
 Bulb, *s.* a round root, such as tulips, &c.  
 Bulba'ceous, *a.* consisting of bulbs  
 Bulb'ed, *a.* round-headed  
 Bulbiferous, *a.* producing bulbs

BEWARE OF A TOO SANGUINE DEPENDANCE UPON FUTURE EXPECTATIONS.

BE CAUTIOUS OF BELIEVING ILL, BUT MORE CAUTIOUS OF REPORTING IT.



Bul'bous, *a.* having round heads, large  
 Bul'bul, *s.* a singing bird, the nightingale  
 Bulge, *s.* a leak, the breach that lets in water  
 Bulge, *v. n.* to let in water; to jut out  
 Bu'fimy, *s.* an enormous appetite, attended  
 with fainting and coldness  
 Bulk, *s.* magnitude, size; the mass  
 Bulk, *s.* a part of a building jutting out  
 Bulk'head, *s.* a partition made in a ship  
 Bulk'iness, *s.* greatness of stature or size  
 Bulk'y, *a.* lusty, large, heavy, of great size  
 Bull, *s.* the male of black cattle; an edict  
 of the Pope; a blunder; a sign of the  
 zodiac; at the stock exchange, a cant  
 name for one who nominally buys stock  
 for which he does not pay, but receives  
 or pays the amount of any alteration in  
 the price agreed on; he who nominally  
 sells is called the Bear  
 Bull'ace, *s.* a wild sour plum  
 Bull'ary, *s.* a collection of papistical bulls  
 Bull'ate, *a.* having elevations, like blisters  
 (a botanical term)  
 Bull'balting, *s.* a fight of dogs with a bull  
 Bull'calf, *s.* a male-calf; a stupid fellow  
 Bull'dog, *s.* a dog of great courage  
 Bull'et, *s.* a round ball of lead or iron  
 Bull'etin, *s.* [Fr.] an official account of news  
 Bull'finch, *s.* the name of a small bird  
 Bull'fly, Bull'-bee, *s.* an insect  
 Bull'frog, *s.* a large species of frog  
 Bull'head, *s.* a heavy stupid fellow; a fish  
 Bull'ion, *s.* gold or silver in the mass  
 Bull'it'ion, *s.* the act or state of boiling  
 Bull'ock, *s.* a young bull or steer  
 Bull'seye, *s.* Aldebaran, a star in the constel-  
 lation Taurus; a small obscure cloud, the  
 middle of which is reddish, portending a  
 storm; the centre of a target  
 Bull'y, *s.* a very noisy quarrelsome person  
 Bull'y, *v.* to hector, to swagger, to be noisy  
 Bul'rush, *s.* a large rush growing by rivers  
 Bul'tel, *s.* the bran of meal after dressing  
 Bul'wark, *s.* a fortification, a defence  
 Bunn, *s.* the posteriors; a bumbailiff  
 Bumbail'iff, *s.* a bailiff of the lowest kind  
 Bumbard, *s.* a great gun; a black jack  
 Bumb'lebee, *s.* the wild bee, or humble bee  
 Bum'boat, *s.* a small boat in which articles  
 are carried on shipboard for sale  
 Bump, *s.* a swelling, a blow, a thump  
 Bump, *v. a.* to strike against; to thump  
 Bum'per, *s.* a glass full of liquor to the brim  
 Bump'kin, *s.* a clown, a lout, a rustic  
 Bunch, *s.* a cluster, knot, hard lump  
 Bunch, *v.* to swell out in a bunch  
 Bunch'y, *a.* growing in or full of bunches  
 Bund'le, *s.* parcel of things bound together  
 Bund'le, *v. a.* to tie up, to put up together  
 Bung, *s.* a stopper for a barrel—*v. a.* to stop  
 Bung'alow, *s.* a thatched house in India  
 Bung'hole, *s.* the hole at which the barrel is  
 filled, and which is afterwards filled up  
 Bungle, *v.* to perform any thing clumsily—  
*s.* clumsy performance; a botch  
 Bung'ler, *s.* a clumsy, awkward workman  
 Bung'ling, *a.* clumsy, awkwardly done  
 Bung'lingly, *ad.* clumsily, awkwardly  
 Bun, *s.* a small kind of light cake  
 Bun'sing, *s.* an animal of the ferret kind  
 Bunt, *v. n.* to protrude, to swell out—*s.* the  
 cavity or belly of a sail  
 Bunt'er, *s.* a mean, dirty, vulgar woman  
 Bunt'ing, *s.* the stuff of which a ship's co-  
 lours are made; a bird  
 Bunt'lines, *s.* ropes for drawing up sails

Buoy, *s.* a large body of wood or cork fast-  
 ened with a rope to an anchor to disco-  
 ver where it lies, or to mark shoals, sunk  
 rocks, &c.—*v. a.* to keep afloat; to uphold  
 Buoy'ancy, *s.* the quality of floating  
 Buoy'ant, *a.* that which will not sink; light  
 Bur, *s.* the prickly head of the burdock  
 Bur'bot, *s.* a fish, called also eel-pout  
 Bur'den, Bur'then, *s.* a load; uneasiness  
 Bur'den, *v. a.* to load, incumber, oppress  
 Bur'densome, *a.* grievous, heavy  
 Bur'dock, *s.* a broad-leaved, prickly plant  
 Bureau', *s.* a set of drawers with a desk; an  
 ambassador's or secretary's office  
 Burg, *s.* a walled town or privileged place  
 Bur'gage, *s.* a tenure proper to cities and  
 towns conferring the privileges of a bur-  
 gess; a dwelling-house in a borough  
 Burgamot', *s.* a species of a pear; a perfume  
 Bur'ganet, *s.* an ancient kind of helmet  
 Bur'geois, *s.* [Fr.] a citizen; a printing-type  
 Bur'gess, *s.* a citizen, a representative  
 Burgh, *s.* a borough town, a corporation  
 Bur'gher, *s.* a freeman; one who has a right  
 to vote, and possesses other privileges  
 Bur'ghership, *s.* the privilege of a burgher  
 Burgh'mote, *s.* a borough court  
 Bur'lar, *s.* a housebreaker  
 Burgl'arious, *a.* relating to housebreaking  
 Burgl'ariously, *ad.* with burglarious intention  
 Burgl'ary, *s.* housebreaking and robbing  
 Bur'gomaster, *s.* a principal citizen in  
 Holland; a Dutch magistrate  
 Bur'gout' (*gou*) *s.* thick gruel made at sea  
 Bur'grave, *s.* an hereditary governor of a  
 castle or town  
 Bur'gundy, *s.* a delicious kind of wine,  
 named from Burgundy in France  
 Bur'ial, *s.* the act of interring the dead  
 Bur'ial-place, *s.* a church-yard, a burying-  
 ground  
 Bur'in, *s.* a tool for engraving, a graver  
 Burles'que, *v. a.* to ridicule, to lampoon—  
*s.* ludicrous language, a jest—a merry,  
 jocular, droll [ridicule]  
 Burles'quer, *s.* he who turns anything into  
 Burlet'ta, *s.* a ludicrous musical farce  
 Bur'ly, *a.* blustering, falsely great  
 Burn, *v.* to consume by fire; to be inflamed  
 Burn, *s.* a hurt caused by fire  
 Burn'able, *a.* that which may be burnt up  
 Burn'er, *s.* a person that burns anything  
 Bur'net, *s.* the name of a plant [tion]  
 Burn'ing, *s.* state of inflammation, combus-  
 tion  
 Burn'ing, *a.* vehement; powerful  
 Burn'ing glass, *s.* a glass which collects the  
 rays of the sun, and increases their heat  
 Bur'nish, *s.* a gloss; a polish  
 Bur'nish, *v.* to polish, to make bright  
 Bur'nisher, *s.* an instrument used for bur-  
 nishing; a person that burnishes  
 Burr, *s.* the lobe or lap of the ear  
 Bur'el, *s.* a sort of pear; an insect; a bee  
 Bur'el-fly, the oxfly, gadbee, or breeze  
 Bur'el-shot, *s.* nails, &c. shot from a cannon  
 Bur'rock, *s.* a dam or weir in which wheels  
 are laid for catching fish  
 Bur'row, *v. n.* to make holes, to mine  
 Bur'row, *s.* a corporate town; a rabbit-hole  
 Bur'sar, *s.* the treasurer of a college  
 Bur'sarship, *s.* the office of bur'sar  
 Bur'sary, *s.* the treasury of a college  
 Burse, *s.* an exchange where merchants meet  
 Burst, *v.* to break asunder, to fly open  
 Burst, *s.* a sudden breaklug, an eruption  
 Burst, Burst'en, *a.* diseased with a rupture

BEAUTY IS THE FLOWER, BUT VIRTUE IS THE FRUIT OF LIFE.

BEFORE YOU ATTEMPT, CONSIDER WHAT YOU CAN PERFORM.

[BUT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAB]

Burst'cnness, *s.* a rupture; a tumour  
 Burst'er, *s.* one that bursts  
 Burst'wort, *s.* an herb good against ruptures  
 Bur'then, *s.* [see Burden]  
 Burt, *s.* a flat fish of the turbot kind  
 Bur'y, *v. a.* to put into a grave; to hide  
 Bur'ying, *s.* burial; a funeral  
 Bush, *s.* a thick shrub, a bough  
 Bush, *v.* to grow thick; to sprout out  
 Bush'el, *s.* a dry measure containing 4 pecks  
 Bush'iness, *s.* the quality of being bushy  
 Bush'man, *s.* a woodsman; a name given to the natives near the Cape of Good Hope  
 Bush'y, *a.* thick, full of small branches, &c.  
 Bus'ily, *ad.* with hurry; very actively  
 Bus'iness, *s.* an employment, trade, affair  
 Busk, *s.* a piece of whalebone, or steel, worn by women to strengthen their stays  
 Bus'ket, *s.* sprigs or small bushes  
 Bus'kin, *s.* a kind of half-boot, a high shoe worn by the ancient actors in tragedy  
 Bus'kined, *a.* dressed in buskins  
 Bus'ky, *a.* woody, shaded with woods  
 Buss, *s.* a small vessel, a fishing-boat; a kiss  
 Buss, *v. a.* to kiss, to salute with the lips  
 Bust, *s.* a half-statue; a funeral pile  
 Bust'ard, *s.* a large bird of the turkey kind  
 Bus'tle, *s.* a tumult, a hurry, a great stir  
 Bus'tle, *v. n.* to be busy, to hurry, to stir  
 Bus'tler, *s.* an active person, a busybody  
 Bus'y, *a.* actively employed; officious  
 Bus'ybody, *s.* a meddling officious person  
 But, *s.* a boundary, limit, end of a thing—  
*v. a.* to touch at the one end  
 But, *conj.* except, nevertheless, however—  
*prep.* without; except—*ad.* no more than  
 Butch'er, *s.* one who kills animals to sell  
 Butch'er, *v. a.* to kill, to slay, to murder  
 Butch'erly, *a.* cruel, barbarous, brutal  
 Butch'er-bird, *s.* the bird *lanius*  
 Butch'er's-broom, *s.* a plant, the kneeholly  
 Butch'ery, *s.* murder; a slaughterhouse  
 But'-end, *s.* the end upon which any thing rests; the large end  
 But'ler, *s.* one who is entrusted with a gentleman's liquors and plate; an upper servant in a gentleman's family  
 But'lerage, *s.* the duty upon wine imported claimed by the king's butler  
 But'lership, *s.* the office of a butler  
 But'ment, *s.* the support of an arch  
 Butt, *s.* a mark; object of ridicule; a cask containing 126 gallons  
 Butt, *v. a.* to strike with the head  
 But'ter, *s.* food made from the cream of milk  
 But'ter, *v. a.* to moisten with butter  
 But'terhump, *s.* a fowl; the bittern  
 But'terup, *s.* the name of a field flower  
 But'terflower, *s.* a bright yellow May flower  
 But'terfly, *s.* a beautiful winged insect  
 But'teris, *s.* a farrier's paring instrument  
 But'termilk, *s.* the whey of churned cream  
 But'ternut, *s.* an American tree and its fruit  
 But'terplint, *s.* a piece of carved wood, used to mark butter  
 But'teretooth, *s.* a large broad fore-tooth  
 But'terwort, *s.* a plant; the sanic  
 But'tery, *s.* a place where provisions are kept—  
*a.* having the appearance of butter  
 But'tock, *s.* the thickest part of the thigh  
 But'ton, *v. a.* to fasten with buttons  
 But'ton, *s.* a knob or ball used for the fastening of clothes; bud of a plant  
 But'tonhole, *s.* a hole to fasten a button in  
 But'ton-wood, *s.* a large tree of N. America; also an American shrub

But'tress, *s.* a prop, a shore—*v. n.* to prop  
 Butyra'ceous, But'yrous, *a.* having the qualities of butter  
 Bux'cons, *a.* belonging to the box-tree  
 Bux'om, *a.* lively, brisk, gay, jolly  
 Bux'omly, *ad.* wantonly, amorously  
 Bux'ouiness, *s.* wantonness, amorousness  
 Buy, *v. a.* to pay a price for, to treat for  
 Buy'er, *s.* one who buys, a purchaser  
 Buzz, *s.* a whisper, a hum, low talk  
 Buzz, *v.* to hum like bees; to spread secretly  
 Buzz'ard, *s.* a hawk; duce, blockhead  
 Buzz'ard, *a.* senseless; stupid  
 Buzz'er, *s.* a secret whisperer  
 Buzz'ing, *s.* a humming noise, low talk  
 By, *ad.* near; beside; passing; in presence  
 By, *pr.* denoting the agent, way, means  
 By-and-by', *ad.* in a short time, presently  
 Bye, *s.* a dwelling; a habitation  
 By'-end, *s.* secret purpose or advantage  
 By'-gone, *a.* past, gone by  
 By'-lane, *s.* a private or retired lane  
 By'-law, *s.* private rules in a society [name  
 By'-name, *s.* nick-name—*v. a.* to give a nick-  
 By'-path, *s.* a private or obscure path  
 Byre, *s.* a cow-house  
 By'-road, *s.* an obscure or private road  
 By'-room, *s.* a retired private room  
 Bysse, By'ssin, By'ssus, *s.* a silken or linen hood  
 By'ssine, *a.* made of silk  
 By'ssolite, *s.* a rare mineral, somewhat resembling silken threads; actinolite  
 By'ssus, *s.* fine linen worn by the ancients  
 By'stander, *s.* a looker-on, an observer  
 By'-street, *s.* a private or obscure street  
 By'-view, *s.* a self-int-erested purpose  
 By'-walk, *s.* a secluded or private walk  
 By'-way, *s.* a private and obscure way  
 By'-word, *s.* a cant word, a taunt  
 By'zant, By'zantine, *s.* a gold coin of the value of £15 sterling  
 Byzan'tine, Byzan'tian, *a.* relating to Byzantium (now Constantinople)

## C.

C HAS two sounds; one like *h*, as, *call*, *cider*; the other as *s*, as, *cessation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *h*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*. C is the numeral letter for 100  
 Cah, *s.* a Jewish measure of three pints  
 Cahal, *s.* an intrigue; a private junto  
 Cahal', *v. n.* to intrigue privately, to plot  
 Cah'ah, *s.* the secret science of the Jewish rabbins; the Hebrew traditions  
 Cah'alist, *s.* one skilled in Jewish traditions  
 Cah'alistic, Cah'alistical, *a.* mysterious, secret  
 Cah'alistically, *ad.* in a cabalistic manner  
 Cah'al'ler, *s.* an intriguer, a plotter  
 Cah'alline, *s.* a coarse kind of aloes, used by farriers to physic cattle  
 Cah'aret, *s.* [Fr.] a tavern  
 Cab'bage, *s.* a well-known vegetable  
 Cab'hage, *v. a.* to steal in cutting clothes  
 Cab'hage-net, *s.* a net to boil cabbage in  
 Cab'hage-tree, *s.* a species of palm-tree  
 Cab'hage-worm, *s.* an insect  
 Cab'bai, *s.* an animal resembling a hog  
 Cab'in, *s.* an apartment in a ship; a cottage  
 Cab'in, *v.* to live or confine in a cablu  
 Cab'in-boy, *s.* the boy who waits in the cabin on board a ship  
 Cab'inet, *s.* a set of drawers; a room in which state consultations are held

BY ENTERTAINING GOOD THOUGHTS, YOU WILL KEEP OUT EVIL ONES.

BY INCRATITUDE THE STRICTEST COMBINATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP ARE BROKEN.

[CAL]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAL

Cabinet-council, *s.* a select number of privy counsellors [In wood]  
 Cab'net-maker, *s.* one that makes fine work  
 Cabir'ian, Cabir'itic, *a.* pertaining to certain Pagan deities called Cabiri  
 Ca'ble, *s.* a rope to hold a ship at anchor  
 Cab'let, *s.* a tow-rope; a little cable  
 Caboo'se, *s.* the cooking-room of a ship [riage  
 Cabriolet, *s.* [Fr.] an open one-horse car-  
 Cab'ure, *s.* a Brazilian bird of the owl kind  
 Cab'urns, *s.* small ropes used in ships  
 Cach'alot, *s.* a fish, the spermaceti whale  
 Cachec'tical, *a.* of a bad habit of body  
 Ca'chet, *s.* [Fr.] a sealed or private letter  
 Cachex'y, *s.* a disordered habit of body  
 Cachinnat'ion, *s.* loud laughter  
 Cach'olong, *s.* a mineral; a variety of chalcedony  
 Cacique, *s.* [see Cazique]  
 Cac'kle, *s.* the voice of a goose or fowl; idle talk; prattle—*v.* to make an idle noise  
 Cack'ler, *s.* a fowl that cackles; a tattler  
 Ca'coa, Co'coa, *s.* the chocolate nut  
 Caco'hym'ic, Caco'hym'ical, *a.* having the humours corrupted  
 Caco'hymy, *s.* diseased state of the blood  
 Cacode'mon, *s.* an evil spirit, a demon  
 Cacoe'thes, *s.* a bad or inveterate custom  
 Caco'graphy, *s.* incorrect spelling  
 Caco'logy, *s.* vicious pronunciation  
 Cacophon'ic, Cacophon'ical, *a.* harsh-sounding  
 Cacoph'ony, *s.* a harsh sound of words  
 Cac'otecly, *s.* a hurtful invention  
 Caco'trophy, *s.* nutriment vitiated by the ill qualities of the blood  
 Carn'minate, *v.* to make sharp or pyramidal  
 Car'aver, *s.* a corpse  
 Cada'verous, *a.* appearing like a dead body  
 Cad'dis, *s.* a kind of tape; a worm or grub  
 Cad'dow, *s.* a chough; a jack-daw  
 Cad'dy, *s.* a small box for keeping tea in  
 Cade, *a.* tame, soft, tender, delicate—*v.* to bring up or nourish by hand—*s.* a cask  
 Cade'lamb, *s.* a lamb brought up by hand  
 Ca'dence, *s.* a fall of the voice, a sound  
 Ca'dence, *v.* to regulate by musical measure  
 Ca'dent, *a.* falling down easily  
 Caden'za, *s.* [Ital.] the fall or modulation of the voice in singing  
 Cadet, *s.* a student in the art of war  
 Cadew, *s.* the straw worm; an Irish mantle  
 Cade'worm, *s.* an insect; the caddis  
 Cade'ne, *s.* a species of inferior carpeting  
 Cadge, *v.* to carry a burden  
 Cadger, *s.* a huckster; a beggar  
 Cad'i, *s.* a chief magistrate among the Turks  
 Cad'i'fac, *s.* a sort of pear  
 Cad'mia, *s.* a recrement of copper; brass ore  
 Caduce'an, *a.* belonging to Mercury's wand  
 Caduce'us, *s.* the wand of Mercury  
 Cadu'city, *s.* frailty; tendency to fall  
 Cadu'cous, *a.* falling off before the time; a  
 Cadu'cus, *s.* the epilepsy [botanical term  
 Cae'iferous, *a.* sustaining the heavens  
 Cae'ipotent, *a.* mighty in heaven  
 Cae'sura, *s.* a figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long  
 Cae'sural, *a.* relating to the poetical figure, or to the pause of the voice  
 Cal'tan, *s.* a Persian or Tur ish garment  
 Cag, *s.* a small barrel, a small cask  
 Cage, *s.* a place of confinement  
 Cage, *v.* to inclose in a cage [Isles  
 Ca'get, *s.* a green parrot of the Philippine  
 Caic, Caique, *s.* a skill belonging to a galley  
 Calru, *s.* a heap of stones; a rude tomb

Caisson, Caissoon', *s.* [Fr.] a chest of bombs or powder; a hollow fabric of tiuber  
 Cal'tiff, *s.* a base fellow, a wretch, a knave  
 Cal'tiff, or Cal'tive, *a.* base; servile  
 Caj'eput, *s.* an aromatic oil extracted from an Indian tree  
 Cajo'le, *v.* to deceive, to flatter, to beguile  
 Cajo'ler, *s.* a deceiver, flatterer, parasite  
 Cajo'lery, *s.* flattery; deceit  
 Cake, *s.* sweet bread—*v.* to harden, unite  
 Cal'abash, *s.* a West Indian tree and its fruit; the gourd-plant, or cucurbita  
 Cala'de, *s.* the slope of a rising mane-ground  
 Calaman'co, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff  
 Cal'amar, *s.* the sea-sleeve or cuttle-fish  
 Cal'ambac, *s.* aloes-wood, a drug  
 Calamif'erous, *a.* having smooth and hollow stalks, knotted like the reed  
 Calaminar'is, *s.* a fossil used in making brass  
 Calamine, *s.* a fossil; or of tin; calaminaris  
 Cal'amint, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Calamist'rate, *v.* to curl or frizzle the hair  
 Calam'itous, *a.* miserable, wretched  
 Cal'amit, *s.* a reed-shaped mineral  
 Calam'ity, *s.* misery, affliction, loss  
 Calam'itously, *ad.* in a distressing manner  
 Calam'itousness, *s.* misery; distress  
 Cal'amus, *s.* a kind of sweet-scented wood  
 Calan'dra, *s.* a species of lark  
 Calan'gay, *s.* a species of white parrot  
 Calash, *s.* an open carriage; a head-dress  
 Cal'athus, *s.* a sacrificial cup  
 Cal'cadis, *s.* white vitriol  
 Calcar, *s.* a furnace used in glass-work  
 Cal'earate, *a.* (bot.) furnished with a spur  
 Calca'reous, *a.* relating to calx or lime  
 Calca'rio-sulphurous, *a.* combining both lime and sulphur  
 Calcaval'la, *s.* superior Lisbon wine  
 Cal'ceated, *v.* shod, fitted with shoes  
 Cal'cedony, *s.* [see Chalcedony]  
 Calcif'erous, *a.* producing calx or lime  
 Calcif'orm, *a.* in the form of calx  
 Calcim'mrite, *s.* a kind of calcareous earth  
 Calc'nable, *a.* that may be calcined  
 Calcina'tion, *s.* the act of pulverizing by fire  
 Calcif'ic, *v.* to reduce to powder by heat  
 Cal'eltrate, *v.* to kick; to spurn  
 Cal'cium, *s.* the metallic basis of lime  
 Calcograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to calcography  
 Calcog'raphist, *s.* an engraver on brass  
 Calcog'raphy, *s.* the art of engraving on brass  
 Cal'culable, *a.* that which may be estimated  
 Calculary, *s.* the stony concretion in pears  
 Cal'culate, *v.* to compute, to reckon  
 Calculat'ion, *s.* a computation, reckoning  
 Cal'culative, Cal'culatory, *a.* belonging to calculation  
 Cal'culator, *s.* a computer, a reckoner  
 Cal'culous, *a.* stony, gravelly, hard, gritty  
 Cal'culus, *s.* the stone or gravel  
 Cal'dron, *s.* a boiler, very large kettle  
 Cal'donian, *s.* a native of Scotland  
 Calefa'cent, *s.* that which warms or heats—*a.* making hot  
 Calefac'tion, *s.* the act of heating  
 Calefac'tive, *a.* that heats or warms  
 Calefac'tory, *a.* tending to warm, heating  
 Cal'efy, *v.* to make hot, to be heated  
 Calendar, *s.* an almanac, a yearly register—*v.* to enter or write in a calendar  
 Cal'ender, *v.* to glaze linen, to smooth  
 Cal'ender, *s.* a hot-press, engine to calender  
 Cal'enderer, *s.* the person who calenders  
 Cal'ends, *s.* the first day of every month  
 Cal'enture, *s.* a sun-fever frequent at sea

CANIOUR AND OPEN DEALING ARE THE HONOUR OF MAN'S NATURE.

CUSTOM AND PRACTICE MAY COUNTENANCE GUILT, BUT THEY CANNOT LESSEN IT.



[CAL]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAN]

COURAGE WITHOUT CONDUCT IS LIKE A SHIP WITHOUT BALLAST.

Calf, *s.* thick part of the leg; young of a cow  
 Calf-skin, *s.* the hide or skin of a calf  
 Caliber, *s.* the bore; diameter of a gunbarrel  
 Calibre, *s.* [Fr.] sort or kind  
 Callico, *s.* an Indian stuff made of cotton  
 Calid, *a.* very hot, burning, scorching  
 Calidity, Calidness, *s.* intense heat  
 Caliduct, *s.* a pipe or tube used to convey heat from a furnace to the apartments of a house  
 Calig'ation, *s.* darkness, dimness, obscurity  
 Caliginous, *a.* obscure, dark, dim, dusky  
 Caliginousness, *s.* darkness, obscurity  
 Caligraphic, *a.* relating to beautiful writing  
 Caligraphist, *s.* an ornamental penman  
 Caligraphy, *s.* beautiful writing  
 Calipash', Calipee', terms used in cooking a turtle  
 Caliph, *s.* the chief priest of the Saracens  
 Calisthen'ic, *a.* relating to gymnastic exercise  
 Caliver, *s.* a hand-gun, an arquebuse [cises  
 Calix, *s.* a cup [used improperly for calyx]  
 Calk, *v.* to fill up the seams of a ship  
 Calk'er, *s.* one who stops a ship's seams  
 Calk'in, *s.* a part prominent from a horse-shoe, to secure the horse from falling  
 Call, *v. a.* to name, to invite, to summons—  
*v. u.* to make a short visit  
 Call, *s.* a demand, address, summons  
 Callet, *s.* a trull, worthless woman  
 Cal'lid, *a.* crafty, wise, cunning  
 Calld'ity, *s.* craftiness, cunning  
 Calling, *s.* an employment, trade, &c.  
 Callipers, *s.* compasses having bowed shanks  
 Callipe'dia, *s.* a beautiful progeny  
 Callos'ity, *s.* a hard swelling without pain  
 Cal'fous, *a.* hardened, bravny, insensible  
 Cal'fously, *ad.* in an unfeeling manner  
 Cal'fousness, *s.* induration; Insensibility  
 Cal'fow, *a.* destitute of feathers; bare  
 Cal'lus, *s.* any cutaneous or corneous hardness  
 Calm, *v. a.* to quiet, pacify, still, compose  
 —*s.* repose, quiet, rest, peace, serenity—  
*a.* unruffled, undisturbed, easy  
 Calm'ly, *ad.* quietly, coolly, without passion  
 Calm'ness, *s.* tranquillity, freedom from passion, serenity, mildness  
 Cal'omel, *s.* mercury six times sublimed  
 Caloric, *s.* the principle of heat, supposed to be independent of the body in which it is  
 Calorif'ic, *a.* heating, causing heat [found  
 Calorim'eter, *s.* an instrument to ascertain the heat of anything  
 Cal'orimotor, *s.* a galvanic instrument  
 Calo'tte, *s.* a cap or coif  
 Caloy'ers, *s.* monks of the Greek church  
 Calp, *s.* a subspecies of carbonate of lime  
 Cal'trop, *s.* an instrument of war with three spikes, thrown on the ground to annoy the enemies' horse; a plant  
 Cal'met, *s.* an Indian pipe, a symbol of peace  
 Calum'inate, *v. a.* to accuse falsely, to revile  
 Calum'niation, *s.* a malicious representation  
 Calum'niator, *s.* a false accuser, slanderer  
 Calum'natory, Calum'nious, *a.* slanderous  
 Calumny, *s.* slander, aspersion, false charge  
 Cal'fary, *s.* the name of the mount on which Christ was crucified  
 Calve, *v. n.* to bear or bring forth a calf  
 Cal'ville, *s.* a sort of apple  
 Calvinism, *s.* the tenets of Calvin  
 Cal'vinist, *s.* a follower of Calvin  
 Calvinis'tic, Calvinis'tical, *a.* relating to Cal-  
 Cal'vity, *s.* baldness of the head [vinism  
 Calx, *s.* a powder made by fire, lime, &c.  
 Cal'ycine, *a.* relating to the calyx

Cal'ycle, *s.* a small bud of a plant  
 Calyc'ulate, *a.* having a calycle  
 Calyp'ter, *s.* the calyx of mosses  
 Cal'yx, *s.* the outer covering of a flower  
 Cama'leu, Cam'eo, &c. a particular sort of onyx; a stone so veined as to represent various figures; a kind of painting used in representing basso relievos  
 Cam'ber, *s.* a piece of timber cut archwise  
 Cam'bering, *a.* rising like an arch  
 Cam'bist, *s.* a person skilled in exchanges  
 Cam'brel, *s.* a crooked piece of wood or iron to hang meat on  
 Ca'mbric, *s.* fine linen from Cambray  
 Cam'el, *s.* a large animal common in Arabia  
 Cam'elopard, *s.* an animal somewhat resembling a camel, but spotted like a panther  
 Cameralis'tic, *a.* pertaining to finance  
 Cameralis'tics, *s.* the science of finance  
 Cam'era-obscu'ra, *s.* an optical machine used in darkened chambers, through which the rays of light, passing, reflect outward objects inverted  
 Cam'erate, *v. a.* to ciel or vault  
 Cam'rated, *a.* arched or vaulted  
 Camera'tion, *s.* a vaulting or arching  
 Cam'is, *s.* a thin transparent dress  
 Camisa'de, *s.* an attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be known by each other  
 Cam'isated, *a.* dressed with the shirt outward  
 Cam'let, *s.* a stuff made of wool and silk  
 Cam'omile, *s.* a fine medicinal herb  
 Cam'ous, Camoys', *a.* flat-nosed, depressed  
 Camp, *s.* the order of tents for soldiers  
 Campaign', *s.* a large, open country; the time an army keeps the field in one year  
 Campaign', *v. n.* to serve in a campaign  
 Campaign'er, *s.* an old experienced soldier  
 Campa'na, *s.* the pasque-flower  
 Campan'iform, Campan'ulate, *a.* bearing flowers in the shape of a bell  
 Campanol'ogy, *s.* the art of ringing bells  
 Campan'ula, *s.* the bell-flower  
 Campan'ulate, *a.* in the form of a bell  
 Campe'strian, *a.* relating to the fields  
 Campe'stral, *a.* growing in the fields, wild  
 Cam'phire, Cam'phor, *s.* a white gum  
 Cam'phorate, *a.* impregnated with camphor  
 Camphor'ic, *a.* partaking of camphor  
 Camphor-tree, *s.* the tree from which camphor is obtained  
 Campil'la, *s.* a plant used by dyers  
 Cam'pion, *s.* a plant  
 Can, *v. n.* to be able to---*s.* a vessel, a cup  
 Cana'dian, *a.* pertaining to Canada, an extensive British colony, north of the United States—*s.* a native of Canada  
 Cana'il'le, [Fr.] *s.* the lowest of the people  
 Can'akin, *s.* a small cup  
 Canal, *s.* a basin or course of water, a duct  
 Can'al-coal, *s.* [see Cannal-coal]  
 Canalic'ulate, *a.* made like a pipe or gutter  
 Cana'ry, *s.* a wine brought from the Canary isls---*v. n.* to dance, to frolic  
 Cana'ry-bird, *s.* an excellent singing-bird  
 Cana'ry-grass, *s.* the phalaris, a plant of which the seeds are collected for canary birds  
 Can'cel, *v. a.* to blot out, destroy, make void  
 Can'celated, *a.* cross-barred; crossed by lines  
 Cancela'tion, *s.* an obliteration  
 Can'cer, *s.* a crab-fish; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a virulent sore  
 Can'cerate, *v. n.* to grow cancerous  
 Cancera'tion, *s.* a growing cancerous  
 Can'cerous, *a.* inclining to, or like a cancer

CERTAIN GOOD SHOULD NEVER BE RELINQUISHED FOR UNCERTAIN HOPES.

[CAN]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary

[CAP

Can'cerine, *a.* having the qualities of a crab  
 Can'ceriform, *a.* having the form of a crab  
 Candela'brum, *s.* a branched candlestick  
 Can'dent, *a.* hot, burning, fiery, shining  
 Can'dicant, *a.* growing white; whitish  
 Can'did, *a.* fair, open, honest, kind  
 Can'didate, *s.* one who sues for a place  
 Can'didly, *ad.* uprightly, fairly, openly  
 Can'didness, *s.* ingenuousness [sugar  
 Can'died, *p. a.* preserved and encrusted with  
 Can'dify, *v. a.* to make white  
 Can'dle, *s.* a light made of tallow, wax, &c.  
 Can'delight, *s.* the light of a candle  
 Can'demas, *s.* the feast of the Purification  
 Can'dle-tick, *s.* an instrument to hold candles  
 Can'dock, *s.* a weed that grows in rivers  
 Can'dour, *s.* open temper, integrity  
 Can'dy, *v.* to conserve with sugar, to congeal  
 Cane, *s.* a walking-stick; a reed from which  
 sugar is extracted—*v. a.* to beat with a cane  
 Canes'cent, *a.* white, tending to whiteness  
 Canic'ula, Can'icule, *s.* a star in the con-  
 stellation Sirius; the dog-star  
 Canic'ular, *a.* belonging to the dog-star; hot  
 in a great degree, as in the dog-days  
 Can'ine, *a.* having the properties of a dog  
 Can'ing, *s.* a beating with a cane or stick  
 Can'ister, *s.* a box to hold tea; a small basket  
 Can'ker, *s.* a worm; disease; eating humour  
 —*v.* to grow corrupt, corrode, pollute  
 Can'kerbit, *pt. a.* bitten with an envenomed  
 Can'kered, *a.* crabbed; uncivil [tooth  
 Can'kerous, *a.* corroding like a canker  
 Can'kerworm, *s.* a worm that destroys fruit  
 Can'kery, *a.* rusty; corroded  
 Can'nabine, *a.* hempen; pertaining to hemp  
 Can'nel-coal, *s.* a hard inflammable fossil  
 coal that burns readily  
 Can'nequin, *s.* a kind of white cotton cloth  
 Can'nibal, *s.* a man-eater  
 Can'nibalism, *s.* the habits of a cannibal  
 Can'non, *s.* a great gun for cannonading  
 Cannona'de, *v. a.* to batter with cannon—*s.*  
 an attack with heavy artillery  
 Can'non-ball, Can'non-shot, *s.* the balls which  
 are shot from great guns  
 Cannonier, *s.* one who manages cannon  
 Can'non-proof, *s.* proof against cannon  
 Can'not, *v. n.* to be unable  
 Can'nular, *a.* having the form of a tube  
 Canoe, *s.* an Indian boat rowed by a paddle  
 Canon, *s.* a rule, a law; the book of holy  
 scripture; a dignity in cathedrals  
 Can'ones, *s.* in popish countries, women  
 living after the example of secular canons  
 Canon'ical, *a.* regular, ecclesiastical  
 Canon'ically, *ad.* agreeably to the canons  
 Canon'icals, *s.* established dress of the clergy  
 Canon'icate, *s.* the office of a canon  
 Canon'ist, *s.* a doctor of canon law  
 Canoniza'tion, *s.* the act of making a saint  
 Canonize, *v. a.* to declare any man a saint  
 Can'onry, Can'onship, *s.* benefice of a canon  
 Can'opied, *a.* covered with a canopy  
 Can'opy, *v.* cloth of state spread over the head;  
 the sky—*v. a.* to cover with a canopy  
 Cano'rous, *a.* musical, tuneful, loud  
 Cant, *s.* a whining pretension to goodness; af-  
 fectation of superior holiness; obscure, cor-  
 rupt words; wheedling; an angle, a corner  
 Cant, *v. n.* to talk in the jargon of thieves  
 and blackguards; to whine; to toss  
 Cantab'le, *s.* a graceful melodious movement  
 Cant'alvers, *s. pl.* plugs to sustain spoons  
 Canta'ta, *s.* an air; a grave piece of music  
 Canta'tion, *s.* the act of singing

Canteen, *s.* a vessel of tin in the form of a  
 square bottle; a suttlng-house  
 Can'ter, *s.* a short gallop; an hypocrite—  
*v. n.* to gallop easily or gently  
 Can'terbury-bell, *s.* a flower; the campanula  
 Canthar'idies, *s. pl.* Spanish flies for blisters  
 Can'thary, *s.* the Spanish or blister fly  
 Can'thus, *s.* the corner of the eye  
 Can'ticle, *s.* a song of Solomon; a pious song  
 Can'tillate, *v. a.* to chant; to recite musically  
 Cantilla'tion, *s.* recitation with musical ca-  
 cant'ing, *part. a.* affectedly pious [dence  
 Can'tle, *v. a.* to cut into pieces  
 Can'tle, Can'tlet, *s.* a piece, a fragment  
 Can'to, *s.* part of a poem, section, division  
 Can'ton, *s.* the division of a country; a clan  
 Can'ton, Can'tonize, *v. a.* to divide land into  
 districts, as territory  
 Can'tonal, *a.* divided into cantons  
 Canton'ment, *s.* the situation which soldiers  
 occupy when quartered in different parts  
 of a town, or when dispersed in villages  
 Can'tred, *s.* a hundred in Wales; a division  
 Can'ty, *a.* cheerful; talkative  
 Can'vas, *s.* coarse stiff hempen cloth  
 Can'vass, *s.* solicitation; discussion  
 Can'vass, *v.* to sift, to examine, to debate,  
 to solicit votes, to sue for honours  
 Can'vasser, *s.* one who solicits any thing  
 Can'y, *a.* full of canes; consisting of canes  
 Can'zonet, *s.* a short song or air  
 Caopo'iba, *s.* a Brazilian tree  
 Caon'chouc (pr. coo'chooc), *s.* India rubber  
 Cap, *s.* a covering for the head, a reverence  
 Cap, *v. a.* to cover the top; to puzzle  
 Capa'bility, *s.* capacity, fitness, adequateness  
 Cap'able, *a.* intelligent, equal to, qualified  
 Cap'ableness, *s.* the quality of being capable  
 Capa'cious, *a.* wide, vast, extended  
 Capa'clousness, *s.* largeness; width, a space  
 Capa'citate, *v. a.* to enable, qualify, make fit  
 Capacia'tion, *s.* the act of making capable  
 Capa'city, *s.* ability, sense, state, space  
 Cap-a-pie, *ad.* [Fr.] from head to foot  
 Capar'ison, *s.* a superb dress for a horse  
 Capar'ison, *v. a.* to dress pompously  
 Cape, *s.* a promontory; a point of land pro-  
 jecting farther into the sea than the rest  
 of the continent; the neck-piece of a coat  
 Cap'elan, *s.* a small fish in northern seas  
 Cape'ta, *s.* a star in the constellation Auriga  
 Cap'er, *s.* a leap, a jump; a berry, a pickle  
 —*v. n.* to dance frolicsomenly, to frisk  
 Cap'er-bush, *s.* a plant growing in the south  
 of France; the buds are pickled for eating  
 Cap'erer, *s.* one that capers; a dancer  
 Cap'ias, *s.* a writ of execution  
 Capilla'ceous, *a.* resembling a hair  
 Cap'il'ary, *s.* a small blood-vessel—*a. fine,*  
*minute; resembling a hair*  
 Capilla'ire, *s.* [Fr.] a sirup used in liquors  
 Capil'laments, *s.* the small threads or hairs  
 that grow up in the middle of a flower  
 Capil'liform, *a.* in the shape of a hair  
 Cap'ital, *a.* chief, principal, fine, criminal  
 in the highest degree, deserving death  
 Cap'ital, *s.* a principal sum; a large letter;  
 stock; upper part of a pillar; chief city  
 Cap'itallst, *s.* he who possesses much money  
 Cap'itally, *ad.* in a capital manner  
 Cap'itate, *a.* (in botany), growing in a head  
 Capita'tion, *s.* enumeration of heads  
 Cap'itol, *s.* a temple in Rome, dedicated to  
 Jupiter, where the senate assembled  
 Capto'lian, Cap'itoline, *a.* pertaining to the  
 Capitol in Rome

COUNSEL FROM AN INFERIOR SHOULD BE CALLED FOR, NOT OFFERED.



[EAR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAR]

Capit'ular, *s.* a body of statutes; member of a chapter [cathedral]  
 Capit'ulary, *a.* relating to the chapter of a Capit'ulate, *v. n.* to yield by capitulation  
 Capitula'tion, *s.* the surrendering of a town upon certain terms; stipulations  
 Capit'lator, *s.* he who capitulates  
 Cap'vi, *s.* a balsam from the West Indies  
 Cap'vi-tree, *s.* the balsam-tree  
 Cap'nomancy, *s.* divination by the smoke of Cap'pon, *s.* a castrated cock [sacrifices]  
 Capo'ch, *s.* a monk's hood  
 Capo'te, *s.* a boat-cloak; an outer garment  
 Cap'reolate, *a.* having tendrils  
 Cap'rice, *s.* a whim, fancy, humour  
 Capri'cious, *a.* whimsical, fanciful, odd  
 Capri'ciousness, *s.* caprice, whimsicalness  
 Cap'ricorn, *s.* a sign of the zodiac, the goat, the winter solstice; a fly  
 Cap'rifole, *s.* the woodbine [of fig-trees]  
 Caprifica'tion, *s.* a method of ripening the fruit  
 Capri'genous, *a.* born of or resembling a goat  
 Capri'ne, *a.* insulful, libidinous  
 Caprio'le, *s.* [Fr.] a leap, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing; a dauce [duces pepper]  
 Cap'sicum, *s.* a fruit, the seed of which produces  
 Cap'size, *v. a.* to upset, to overturn  
 Cap'stan, Cap'stern, *s.* an engine to draw up great weights, as anchors, &c.  
 Cap'sular, Cap'sulary, *a.* hollow as a chest  
 Cap'sulate, Cap'sulated, *a.* inclosed in a box  
 Cap'sule, *s.* a receptacle in plants for the seed  
 Cap'tain, *s.* the commander of a ship of war, a troop of horse, or company of foot  
 Cap'taincy, *s.* rank or post of a captain  
 Cap'tainry, *s.* the chieftainship  
 Cap'tainship, *s.* the post of a captain  
 Cap'tation, *s.* the art of catching favour  
 Cap'tion, *s.* the act of taking any person  
 Cap'tious, *a.* snarling, peevish, cross, surly  
 Cap'tiousness, *s.* inclination to find fault  
 Cap'tivating, *a.* having power to engage the affections  
 Captivation, *s.* the act of taking captive  
 Cap'tive, *a.* made prisoner  
 Cap'tivate, *v. a.* to subdue, to charm  
 Cap'tive, *s.* one taken in war, a slave  
 Captiv'ity, *s.* slavery, subjection, thrall  
 Cap'tor, *s.* one who takes prizes or prisoners  
 Cap'ture, *s.* a prize, the act of taking a prize  
*v. a.* to take as a prize  
 Cap'ched, *a.* covered over as with a hood  
 Capuchi'n, *s.* a friar; a woman's cloak  
 Cap'ucine, *s.* a species of monkey  
 Cap'ulin, *s.* the Mexican cherry  
 Cap'ut-mortuum, *s.* leas, dregs  
 Car, *s.* a cart, a chariot; Charles's wain  
 Car'ac, *s.* a Spanish galleon, a large ship  
 Car'ach, *s.* a water decanter  
 Car'acole, *s.* in horsemanship, an oblique tread—*v. n.* to move obliquely  
 Car'at, *s.* a weight of four grains  
 Caravan, *s.* a large carriage; a body of travelling merchants, or pilgrims  
 Caravan'sera, Caravan'sary, *s.* a public building erected for the convenience of eastern travellers, where they may repose, &c.  
 Car'avel, Car'vel, *s.* a light old-fashioned ship  
 Car'away, *s.* a plant producing warm seed used in medicine and confectionary  
 Car'bine, Car'ahne, *s.* a short musket  
 Carbinier, Carabinier, *s.* a light horseman  
 Car'bon, *s.* pure basis of charcoal, free from all hydrogen and earthy or metallic particles with which charcoal usually abounds

Carbona'ceous, *a.* containing carbon  
 Carbona'de, *v. a.* to cut or hack, and prepare meat for broiling or frying  
 Carbona'do, *s.* meat cut across to be broiled on the coals—*v. a.* to cut or hack  
 Carbonate, *s.* a name for salts, formed by the union of carbonic acid with different bases  
 Carbonated, *a.* combined with carbon  
 Carbon'ic, *a.* obtained from carbon. Carbonic acid is a gaseous substance, formed by the combination of carbon with oxygen  
 Carboniferous, *a.* producing carbon  
 Carboniza'tion, *s.* the process of carbonizing  
 Car'bonize, *v. a.* to convert into carbon by the action of fire  
 Carbonohydrous, *a.* composed both of carbon and hydrogen  
 Carboy, *s.* a Turkish vessel to hold liquor  
 Car'buncle, *s.* a precious stone; a red pimple  
 Car'huncle, *a.* set with carbuncles  
 Carbu'ncular, *a.* inflamed; like a carbuncle  
 Carbuncula'tion, *s.* the blasting of the buds of plants by excessive heat or cold  
 Car'buret, *s.* carbon combined with a metal, earth, or alkali  
 Car'buretted-hydrogen, *s.* gas formed of hydrogen and carbon, used for gas lights  
 Car'canet, *s.* a chain or collar of jewels  
 Car'cass, *s.* the dead body of an animal  
 Car'celage, *s.* prison fees  
 Car'ceral, *a.* belonging to a prison  
 Car'chedony, *s.* a kind of carbuncle  
 Carcinoma, *s.* a virulent ulcer; a cancer  
 Carcinom'atous, *a.* cancerous  
 Card, *s.* a complimentary note; a painted paper used for games; the paper on which the points of the compass are marked; an instrument with iron teeth to comb wool  
 Card, *v.* to comb wool; to play at cards  
 Cardamine, *s.* the plant cuckoo-flower  
 Cardamom, Cardam'num, *s.* a medicinal seed brought from the East Indies  
 Card'er, *s.* one that cards wool  
 Car'diac, *a.* cordial, strengthening, cheering  
 Card'iac, *s.* a precious stone, heart-shaped  
 Car'diacs, *s. pl.* medicines which act upon the heart by their application to the stomach  
 Car'dialgy, *s.* the heartburn  
 Car'dinal, *a.* principal, chief, eminent  
 Car'dinal, *s.* a dignitary of the Romish church; a woman's cloak [a cardinal  
 Car'dinalate, Car'dinalship, *s.* the office of Car'dinal points, *s.* east, west, north, south  
 Car'dinal virtues, *s.* prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude  
 Card'ing, *s.* the act of playing at cards; the dressing of wool  
 Car'dioid, *s.* an algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart  
 Card-maker, *s.* a maker of cards  
 Card-match, *s.* a match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur  
 Car'dite, *s.* a genus of petrified shells  
 Card'itis, *s.* inflammation of the heart  
 Cardoon, *s.* a species of wild artichoke  
 Card-table, *s.* a table for playing cards on  
 Care, *s.* solicitude, anxiety, charge  
 Care, *v. n.* to be affected with, to be anxious  
 Careen', *v.* to stop leaks by calking  
 Careen'ing, *s.* the act of heaving down on one side, as a ship under repair  
 Career, *s.* a course, race, swift motion  
 Career, *v. n.* to run with swift motion  
 Car'eful, *a.* full of concern, diligent, anxious  
 Car'efulness, *s.* vigilance, great care  
 Car'efully, *a.* heedfully; providently

CRITICISM. TO BE USEFUL, SHOULD RECTIFY ERRORS OR IMPROVE THE JUDGMENT.

CENSURE IS A TAX WHICH THOSE WHO FILL EMINENT SITUATIONS MUST EXPECT TO PAY.



[CAR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAS]

Ca'reless, *a.* negligent, heedless, unmindful  
Ca'relessly, *ad.* negligently  
Ca'relessness, *s.* heedlessness, inattention  
Ca'rentance, *s.* a papal indulgence [fondle  
Caress *s.* an act of endearment—*v. a.* to  
Ca'ret, *s.* a mark in writing, thus (1), to de-  
note that something written above, or in  
the margin, is wanting

Car'go, *s.* a ship's lading, freight  
Car'goose, *s.* the crested diver, a bird  
Car'iboo, *s.* a quadruped of the stag kind  
Car'ica, *s.* the papaw, a fruit tree

Caricatu're, *s.* a ludicrous droll likeness  
Caricatu're, *v. a.* to represent by ridicule  
Caricatu'rism, *s.* one who caricatures others  
Car'icous, *a.* tumid and resembling a fig

Car'ries, Car'iosity, *s.* rottenness of the bones  
Car'illon, *s.* music in which little bells are  
Car'inated, *a.* like the keel of a ship [used

Car'ious, *a.* rotten, decayed, putrid  
Cark, *s.* care, anxiety—*v. n.* to be anxious

Car'king, *part. a.* distressing, perplexing  
Carl, *s.* a mean rude man, a clown, a churl

Car'lish, *a.* churlish; rude  
Car'lings, *s.* timbers lying fore and aft in a

ship, and framed into the beams  
Car'lock, *s.* a kind of isinglass

Carlovin'gian, *a.* pertaining to Charlemagne  
Car'man, *s.* one who drives or keeps carts

Car'melite, *s.* a begging friar; a pear  
Carmin'ative, *s.* medicine for expelling wind

Carmin'ative, *a.* having the property of ex-  
pelling wind; anti-spasmodic

Car'mine, *s.* a bright red or crimson colour  
Car'nage, *s.* slaughter, havoc, devastation

Car'nal, *a.* fleshly, lustful, sensual  
Car'nalist, *s.* one given to carnality

Car'nalite, *s.* a worldly-minded person  
Carnal'ity, *s.* lust; grossness of mind

Car'nalize, *v. a.* to debase to sensuality  
Car'nally, *ad.* according to the flesh

Car'nal-minded, *a.* worldly-minded  
Car'na-mindedness, *s.* grossness, worldliness

Carn'ation, *s.* a flesh colour; a fine flower  
Carn'e'llan, *s.* a precious stone

Carn'eous, Carn'ous, *a.* fleshy, plump, fat  
Car'ney, *s.* a disease in horses, wherein their

mouths become so furred, they cannot eat  
Carnification, *s.* a turning to flesh

Car'nify, *v. n.* to form flesh  
Car'nival, *s.* shrovetide; a Popish festival

Car'nivore'city, *s.* greediness for flesh  
Car'niv'orous, *a.* eating of flesh, greedy

Carn'osity, *s.* a fleshy excrecence  
Car'ob, *s.* an evergreen shrub

Car'o'che, *s.* a carriage of pleasure  
Carolin'ian, *s.* a native of Carolina—*a.* per-  
taining to the states of Carolina

Carolin'ic, *a.* decorated with branches  
Car'ol, *s.* a song of exultation or praise

Car'ol, *v.* to sing; to praise, to celebrate  
Car'omel, *s.* the smell exhaled by sugar

when at a calcining heat  
Carot'id, *a.* belonging to the two arteries of

the neck, which convey blood to the brain  
Carot'idies, *s. pl.* the two arteries of the neck,

by which the blood is conveyed to the brain  
Caron'eal, *s.* a feast, festival, drinking-bout

Caron'e, *s.* a drinking-match  
Caron'e, *v. n.* to drink hard, to tope

Caron'er, *s.* a hard drinker, a toper  
Carp, *v.* to censure, to caviil—*s.* a fish

Carpal, *a.* pertaining to the wrist  
Carpath'ian, *a.* belonging to a range of moun-  
tains called the Carpathes, bordering on

Poland

Car'penter, *s.* an artificer in wood; a builder  
Car'pentry, *s.* the trade of a carpenter

Car'per, *s.* a caviiler; a censorious person  
Car'pet, *s.* a covering for a floor or table

Car'pet, *v. a.* to spread with carpets  
Car'peting, *s.* stuff of which carpets are made

Car'ping, *s.* caviil, censure, abuse  
Car'ping, *part. a.* captious; censorious

Car'pingly, *ad.* captiously; censoriously  
Car'polite, *s.* petrified nuts and other fruit

Car'pologist, *s.* one who describes fruits  
Car'pology, *s.* a description of fruits

Car'riage, *s.* behaviour, manners; a vehicle  
Car'rick-bits, *s.* the supports of a windlass

Car'rier, *s.* one who carries; a sort of pigeon  
Car'ri'on, *s.* any flesh not fit for food

Car'ri'on, *a.* relating to or feeding on carcases  
Carrona'de, *s.* a short iron cannon

Carroon, *s.* a species of cherry  
Car'rot, *s.* a common garden-root

Car'rot, *a.* like a carrot, red-haired  
Car'ry, *v.* to convey, bear, gain, behave

Cart, *s.* a carriage for luggage—*v. a.* to carry  
Cart'age, *s.* conveyance by a cart for hire

Carte-blanche, *s.* [Fr.] a blank paper to be  
filled with conditions entirely at the option

of the person to whom it is sent  
Cartel, *s.* an agreement between nations at

war relative to the exchange of prisoners  
Carte'sian, *s.* a follower of the Cartesian philo-

sophy—*a.* relating to the philosophy of Des-  
Cartes, *s.* one who drives a cart [cartes

Carthagin'ian, *a.* pertaining to ancient Car-  
thage—*s.* a native of Carthage

Carthu'sian, *s.* a monk of the Chartreux—  
*a.* relating to the order of monks so called

Car'tilage, *s.* gristle, a tough substance  
Cartila'ginous, *a.* consisting of gristles

Car'ting, *s.* the act of carrying in a cart  
Car't-horse, *s.* a horse that draws a cart

Car't-load, *s.* a load borne in a cart  
Cartoon, *s.* a painting on large paper

Cartou'ch, *s.* a case to hold balls  
Car'tridge, *s.* a paper case to hold powder

Car'tridge-box, *s.* a box containing cartridges  
Car't-ridge, *s.* the cut or track of a wheel

Car'twright, *s.* a maker or seller of carts  
Car'tulary, *s.* a place where records are kept

Car'uate, *s.* as much land as one team can  
plough in a year

Carn'cle, *s.* a small protuberance of flesh  
Carn'culated, *a.* having a protuberance

Carve, *v. a.* to cut wood, stone, or meat  
Car'vel, *s.* the urtica marina, or sea-blubber

Car'ver, *s.* a sculptor; he that cuts up the  
meat at the table

Carv'ing, *s.* sculpture, figures carved  
Carya'tes, Carya'tides, *s. pl.* an order of co-  
lums or pilasters under the figures of

women, clad in long robes, and serving  
to support entablatures

Carya'tic, *a.* pertaining to the Carya'tides  
Caryophyl'leous, *a.* (In botany) having five

petals in a tubular calyx  
Cascade, *s.* a cataract; a waterfall

Casca'ho, *s.* [Port.] the gravelly soil in  
which diamonds are usually found

Casca'illa, *s.* the bark of the *croton casca-*  
*rilla*, a powerful tonic

Case, *s.* a covering, sheath; the state of  
things; outer part of a house; a circum-

stance; variation of nouns  
Case, *v. a.* to cover, to strip off, to draw up

Case'harden, *v. a.* to harden the outside  
Case'le (*acid*), *a.* pertaining to the acid sub-

stance extracted from cheese

CONSULT NOT WITH A FOOL, FOR HE CAN NEITHER GIVE NOR KEEP COUNSEL.

COMPLY WITH NO VICIOUS DESIRE, HOWEVER SECRET ITS PERFORMANCE.

[CAS]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAT]

Ca'seknife, *s.* a large kitchen or table knife  
 Ca'semate, *s.* a kind of vault or arch of stone  
 Ca'sement, *s.* a window opening upon hinges  
 Ca'seous, *a.* resembling cheese  
 Ca'sern, *s.* a lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart  
 Ca'se-shot, *s.* balls, stones, iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged from cannon  
 Ca'seworm, *s.* a grub that makes itself a case  
 Cash, *s.* any money, properly ready money  
 Cash, *v. a.* to cash a bill; *i. e.* give money for it  
 Cash-account, *s.* an account of money received, paid, or on hand  
 Cash-book, *s.* a book in which a register of receipts and payments is kept  
 Cash'ewnut, *s.* a tree bearing nuts with husks  
 Cashier, *s.* a cash-keeper—*v. a.* to discard  
 Cash-keeper, *s.* a person entrusted with cash  
 Cash'oo, *s.* the gum of an East-Indian tree  
 Cas'ing, *s.* the covering of any thing  
 Cas'k, Casque, *s.* a helmet; a head-piece  
 Cas'k, *s.* a barrel, a wooden vessel  
 Cas'ket, *s.* a small box or chest for jewels  
 Cas'pian, *a.* pertaining to the Caspian Sea, a large lake between Persia and Astracan  
 Cass'ate, *v. a.* to annul, to make void  
 Cassamunair', *s.* an aromatic vegetable  
 Cassada, Cas'savi, *s.* an American plant, from the root of which bread is made  
 Cassa'tion, *s.* the act of annulling  
 Cas'sia, *s.* a very fragrant aromatic spice  
 Cas'sidony, *s.* a precious stone; also a plant  
 Cassi'no, *s.* a game at cards  
 Cassiobury, *s.* an American plant, the berries of which are of a beautiful red colour  
 Cassiope'ia, *s.* a northern constellation, containing twenty-five stars  
 Cas'sowary, *s.* a large bird, the emew  
 Cassite'ria, *s.* crystals in which there appear to be an admixture of tin  
 Cas'sock, *s.* the under vestment of a priest  
 Cassona'de, *s.* unrefined sugar  
 Cast, *s.* a throw; mould; shade; squint—*v.* to throw; condemn; model; contrive  
 Casta'lian, *a.* pertaining to a cool spring on Mount Parnassus, called by the poets Castalia or Castaly  
 Castanets, *s. pl.* small shells of ivory or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands  
 Cast'away, *s.* an abandoned or lost person  
 Caste, *s.* a name by which each tribe or class of Hindoos is distinguished  
 Castellan, *s.* the governor of a castle  
 Castellany, *s.* the lordship of a castle  
 Castellated, *a.* adorned with battlements  
 Castella'tion, *s.* the act of fortifying a house  
 Cast'er, *s.* one who throws; a calculator; a frame and set of small bottles [tables, &c.]  
 Cast'ers, *s. pl.* wheels set on the legs of Castigate, *v. a.* to chastise, to punish, to beat  
 Castiga'tion, *s.* discipline, punishment  
 Castigator, *s.* he who corrects  
 Castigatory, *a.* corrective; punitive  
 Castile-soap, *s.* a kind of refined soap  
 Castil'ian, *a.* relating to Castile in Spain—*s.* a native of Castile  
 Cast'ing, *s.* the act of casting; a mould  
 Cast'ing-net, *s.* a net thrown by the hand  
 Cast'ing-vote, *s.* the vote of a presiding officer, which decides a question, when the votes of the members are equally divided  
 Cas'tle, *s.* a fortified house; a project  
 Cas'tle-builder, *s.* one who forms visionary schemes  
 Cas'tle-building, *s.* the act of forming wild  
 Cas'tled, *a.* furnished with castles

Cas'tlery, Cas'telry, *s.* government of a castle  
 Cas'tlet, *s.* a small castle  
 Cas'tor, *s.* the name of a star; the beaver  
 Castor-oil, *s.* an oil extracted from the palmar christi, in the West Indies  
 Cas'trate, *v. a.* to geld; to make imperfect  
 Castra'tion, *s.* the act of gelding; curtail  
 Castra'to, *s.* [Ital.] an emaculated singer  
 Castremeta'tion, *s.* the practice of encamping  
 Castren'sian, *a.* belonging to a camp  
 Cas'ual, *a.* accidental, uncertain, fortuitous  
 Cas'ually, *ad.* accidentally; without design  
 Cas'ualness, *s.* the quality of being casual  
 Cas'ualty, *s.* an accident [of conscience  
 Cas'uist, *s.* one who studies and settles cases  
 Casu'istical, *a.* relating to doubtful cases  
 Cas'uistry, *s.* the science or skill of a casuist  
 Cat, *s.* a domestic animal; kind of slip; a double triquet or tripod, having six feet  
 Catabap'tist, *s.* an opponent of baptism  
 Catachres'is, *s.* in rhetoric, abuse of a trope  
 Catachres'tically, *ad.* in a forced manner  
 Catachres'tical, *a.* far-fetched, forced  
 Cataclysm, *s.* a deluge, an inundation  
 Cat'acomb, *s.* a cavern for burial of the dead  
 Catacou'stic, *a.* relating to reflected sounds  
 Catacou'stics, *s.* the science of reflected sounds  
 Catadiop'tric, Catadiop'trical, *a.* reflecting light; belonging to a reflecting telescope  
 Catagmat'ic, *a.* uniting fractured bones  
 Cata'graph, *s.* the first draught of a picture  
 Cataleptic, *a.* wanting a syllable in metrical measure [plexus, or epilepsy  
 Catalepsy, *s.* a lighter species of the apoplexy  
 Cataleptic, *a.* pertaining to catalepsy  
 Cata'logue, *s.* a list of names, articles, &c.  
 Cata'logue, *v. a.* to make a list of  
 Cata'pa, *s.* a large tree of America  
 Catal'ysis, *s.* dissolution  
 Catamaran', *s.* a raft or float so called  
 Catamount, Catamonn'tain, *s.* the wild or mountain cat, a fierce animal resembling a cat  
 Catador'mous, *a.* in ichthyology, moving alternately once a year from the salt water into the fresh  
 Cat'apasm, *s.* a mixture of powders to be sprinkled medicinally on the body  
 Cataphonics, *s. pl.* doctrine of reflected sounds  
 Cat'aphract, *s.* a horseman in armour  
 Cat'aplas'm, *s.* a poultice, soft plaster  
 Cat'apult, *s.* an engine to throw stones, &c.  
 Cat'aract, *s.* a waterfall; disease in the eyes  
 Catarr'h, *s.* a disease of the head and throat  
 Catarr'h'al, *a.* relating to the catarrh  
 Catas'terism, *s.* a placing among the stars  
 Catas'trophe, *s.* the denouement of a dramatic piece; a final event, generally unhappy  
 Cat'call, *s.* a small squeaking instrument  
 Catch, *v.* to stop, lay hold on, ensnare, please  
 Catch, *s.* the act of seizing; any thing caught; a song in succession; a contagion  
 Catch'er, *s.* he that catches  
 Catch'ily, *s.* a species of camplon  
 Catch'ing, *part. a.* infections, apt to catch  
 Catch'penny, *s.* any worthless publication  
 Catch'poll, *s.* a balliff's follower  
 Cat'chup, Cat'sup, *s.* a kind of pickle usually made from mushrooms or walnuts  
 Catch'word, *s.* the word sometimes put at the bottom of a page, and which is the first in the page succeeding  
 Catechet'ical, *a.* consisting of questions and answers; catechising  
 Catechetically, *ad.* by question and answer  
 Cat'echise, *v. a.* to instruct by questions

CHERISH THY FRIEND, AND TEMPERATELY ADMONISH THY ENEMY.

COMBAT VICE IN ITS FIRST ATTACKS, AND YOU WILL COME OFF CONQUEROR.



CAU]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAV

Cat'chiser, *s.* one who interrogates  
 Cat'chism, *s.* a form of instruction by questions and answers  
 Cat'chist, *s.* one who teaches the cat'chism  
 Catechis'tical, *a.* teaching by interrogation  
 Cat'echu, *s.* an astringent substance extracted from an Indian plant; terra Japonica  
 Catechu'men, Cat'echu'menist, *s.* one who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity  
 Catechumen'ical, *a.* belonging to the catechumens  
 Categor'ical, *a.* absolute, positive, express  
 Categor'ically, *ad.* absolutely; positively  
 Cat'egory, *s.* a class, an order of ideas  
 Catena'ria, *s.* the curve which a rope forms by its own weight when extended  
 Catena'rian, *a.* belonging to a chain  
 Car'enate, *v. a.* to connect by links  
 Catena'tion, *s.* regular connexion, a link  
 Car'culate, *a.* consisting of links or chains  
 Car'ter, *v. n.* to provide food, to lay in victuals  
 Car'ter, *s.* a provider of victuals  
 Car'teress, *s.* a woman that provides food  
 Car'erpillar, *s.* an insect, a grub; a plant  
 Car'erwanly, *v. n.* to cry like a cat  
 Car'erwauling, *s.* the cry of cats  
 Car'tery, *s.* a place where provisions are kept  
 Cates, *s.* cakes, dainties, vlands, nice food  
 Car'gut, *s.* a kind of canvass; fiddlestrings  
 Cath'arist, *s.* one who holds himself purer than others  
 Cathar'tic, *s.* a purgative medicine  
 Cathar'tic, Cathar'tical, *a.* purgative  
 Car'head, *s.* a kind of fossil; a piece of timber which trices up the anchor from the hawse  
 Cath'e'dra, *s.* a pulpit; a professor's chair  
 Cath'e'dral, *s.* an episcopal or head church  
 —*a.* episcopal, antique, venerable  
 Cath'edrated, *a.* relating to the authority of a chairman, or of his office  
 Cath'eter, *s.* a surgical instrument  
 Cath'etus, *s.* a line in geometry, falling perpendicularly on another line  
 Car'holes, *s.* two little holes astern above the gun-room ports of a ship  
 Cath'olic, Cathol'ical, *a.* universal  
 Cath'olic, *s.* a member of the church of Rome  
 Cathol'icise, *v. n.* to become a catholic  
 Cathol'icism, Cathol'icity, *s.* adherence to the catholic church; universality  
 Cath'olically, *ad.* generally, universally  
 Cath'olicness, *s.* universality  
 Cathol'icon, *s.* a universal remedy  
 Cat'kins, *s.* imperfect flowers hanging from trees and resembling a rope  
 Car'ling, *s.* a surgeon's knife  
 Cat'onian, *a.* grave; severe; like Cato  
 Catop'sis, *s.* an acute and quick perception—dimness of sight; the myopia  
 Catop'ter, Catop'tron, *s.* a kind of mirror  
 Catop'trical, *a.* relating to reflected vision  
 Catop'trics, *s.* that part of optics which treats of vision by reflection  
 Cat's-eye, *s.* a mineral resembling quartz  
 Cat's-foot, *s.* an herb; ground Ivy  
 Cat's-head, *s.* a kind of large apple  
 Cat'silver, *s.* a kind of fossil  
 Cat's-paw, *s.* the dupe of another  
 Cat's-tail, *s.* a long round substance that grows upon nut-trees  
 Cat'tle, *s.* beasts of pasture that are tame  
 Catop'tromancy, *s.* divination performed by means of a mirror dipped in water  
 Cauca'sian, Cauca'sian, *a.* pertaining to the Caucasus, a mountain in Asia  
 Can'tal, *a.* relating to the tail of an animal

Can'date, Canda'ted, *a.* having a tail  
 Cau'dex, *s.* the main stem of a tree  
 Can'dle, *s.* a mixture of gruel or ale with spice, sugar, &c. for women in childbed  
 Cauf, *s.* a chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water  
 Cawk, *s.* a coarse kind of spar found in mines  
 Cawk'y, *a.* pertaining to or like cawk  
 Caul, *s.* part of a cap or wig; the ornament  
 Caules'cent, *a.* having a perfect stem  
 Caulif'eron, *a.* furnished with a stalk  
 Cauliflower, *s.* a fine kind of cabbage  
 Can'fine, *a.* attached to the stem  
 Caup'fonate, *v. n.* to keep a victualling-house  
 Caus'able, *a.* that may be caused  
 Caus'al, *a.* relating to or implying causes  
 Causality, *s.* the agency of a cause  
 Causally, *ad.* according to the series of causes  
 Caus'ative, *a.* that effects as an agent  
 Caus'atively, *ad.* in a causative manner  
 Causa'tor, *s.* one who causes an effect  
 Cause, *s.* a reason, motive, party, source—*v. a.* to effect, to produce, to occasion  
 Cau'seless, *a.* having no just reason; original  
 Cau'selessly, *ad.* without cause or reason  
 Cau'selessness, *s.* unjust ground  
 Cau'ser, *s.* one who causes; the agent  
 Cau'seway, Cau'sey, *s.* a raised paved way  
 Causid'ical, *a.* relating to a pleader  
 Caus'tic, *s.* a burning application—*a.* burning, hot and pungent  
 Caustic'city, Caus'ticness, *s.* quality of being  
 Can'telous, *a.* cautious, wily, cunning  
 Cau'telously, *ad.* warily; cautiously  
 Cau'ter, *s.* a searing hot iron  
 Cau'terism, *s.* the application of cautery  
 Can'terization, *s.* act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustics  
 Cau'terize, *v. a.* to burn with irons; to sear  
 Cau'ter, *s.* an iron for burning; a caustic  
 Can'tion, *s.* prudence, care, warning—*v. a.* to warn, give notice, tell  
 Can'tionary, *a.* warning; given as a pledge  
 Can'tioner, *s.* the person who, in Scotland, becomes security for another  
 Can'tionry, *s.* the act of giving security for another, according to Scotch law  
 Can'tious, *a.* wary, watchful, prudent  
 Can'tiously, *ad.* in a prudent wary manner  
 Can'tiousness, *s.* vigilance, circumspection  
 Cavalea'de, *s.* a procession on horseback  
 Caval'ler, *s.* a partisan, knight, royalist—*a.* gay, brave; haughty, proud  
 Caval'ricly, *ad.* haughtily, arrogantly  
 Caval'ricness, *s.* a haughty manner  
 Cav'alry, *s.* horse troops, horse soldiers  
 Cav'ate, *v. a.* to hollow out  
 Cavati'na, *s.* [Ital.] a short air in music, without a return or second part  
 Cava'zion, *s.* the hollowing of the earth  
 Cave, *s.* a den, a cell, hollow place  
 Cav'ent, *s.* a law term to prevent further proceedings; a caution; admonition  
 Cav'icator, *s.* one who enters a caveat  
 Cav'ern, *s.* a cave, den, hollow place  
 Cav'erned, Cav'ernous, *a.* full of caverns  
 Cavern'ulous, *a.* full of little caverns  
 Cav'esson, *s.* a nosband for a horse  
 Cavet'o, *s.* a round concave moulding  
 Cava'le, Cava'le, (pro. *cav'ler*) *s.* the roes of certain fish prepared and salted  
 Cav'll, *s.* false or frivolous objections—*v. n.* to raise objections, to wrangle  
 Cavilla'tion, *s.* wilful false arguments  
 Cav'ller, *s.* a captious disputant  
 Cav'lling, *s.* a dispute

COMMIT NOT THAT TO ANOTHER WHICH YOU CAN BETTER DO YOURSELF.

CONTENT NOT WITH THY FRIEND, LEST THOU MAKE HIM AN ENEMY.



Cav'illingly, *ad.* in a cavilling manner  
 Cav'illous, *a.* captious; unfair in argument  
 Cav'illously, *ad.* captiously; disputatiously  
 Cav'ity, *s.* a hollow place, a cavern  
 Cav'olinite, *s.* a mineral found at Mt. Vesuvius  
 Ca'vy, *s.* a genus of small quadrupeds  
 Caw, *v. n.* to cry as a rook or crow  
 Cay'enne, *s.* a very pungent pepper  
 Cay'man, Cai'man, *s.* the American alligator  
 Cazi'que, *s.* a title given to the petty kings of several countries in America  
 Cease, *v.* to leave off; to stop; to be extinct  
 Cea'seless, *a.* never ceasing, perpetual  
 Cea'selessly, *ad.* perpetually, incessantly  
 Cee'chin, *s.* a coin of Italy and Barbary  
 Cee'cias, *s.* the north-east wind  
 Cee'city, *s.* blindness, loss or want of sight  
 Cee'ciency, *s.* tendency to blindness  
 Cee'dar, *s.* a large evergreen tree [tree  
 Cee'darn, Cee'drine, *a.* belonging to the cedar  
 Cede, *v. a.* to yield up, to surrender up  
 Cedi'lla, *s.* a mark put under the French c, thus c, to show that it is to be sounded like s  
 Cee'duous, *a.* fit to be felled  
 Ceil, *v. a.* to overlay or cover the inner roof  
 Ceiling, *s.* the inner roof, the upper part  
 Cel'andine, *s.* a plant; pilewort  
 Cel'ature, *s.* the art of engraving on metals  
 Celebrate, *v. a.* to praise; to commend  
 Celebra'tion, *s.* solemn remembrance; praise  
 Celeb'rious, *a.* famous, renowned, noted  
 Celeb'rity, *s.* fame, celebration, renown  
 Celer'ity, *s.* swiftness, velocity, haste, speed  
 Cel'ery, *s.* the name of a salad herb  
 Celestial, *s.* an inhabitant of heaven—a heavenly; supremely happy  
 Celestify, *v. a.* to make heavenly  
 Celestine, *s.* a light blue mineral  
 Celestins, *s.* an order of monks  
 Cel'iac, *a.* relating to the belly  
 Cel'ibacy, Cel'ibate, *s.* a single life  
 Celidography, *s.* a description of the spots in the sun or planets  
 Cel'ine, *a.* relating to the belly or intestines  
 Cell, *s.* a small close room; cave, cavity  
 Cellar, Cel'larae, *s.* a room under ground where liquors or stores are deposited  
 Cellarer, *s.* a butler in a religious house  
 Cellaret, *s.* a case for holding bottles  
 Celli'crous, *a.* bearing or producing cells  
 Cel'lular, *a.* made up of cavities, hollow  
 Cellule, *s.* a little cell  
 Cel'situde, *s.* height; altitude  
 Cel'tic, *a.* relating to the Celts or Gauls  
 Cel'ticism, *s.* the customs of the Celts  
 Cel'tis, *s.* a genus of plants; the nettle-tree  
 Cement, *s.* that which unites; mortar  
 Cement, *v. a.* to join together, to solder  
 Cementa'tion, *s.* the act of cementing  
 Cement'atory, *a.* firmly uniting  
 Cement'er, *s.* that which unites  
 Cementi'tious, *a.* uniting as by cement  
 Cem'etery, *s.* a burial-place, a churchyard  
 Cen'atory, *a.* relating to supper  
 Cen'obite, *s.* a monk, a recluse [nity  
 Cenobitic, Cenobit'ical, *a.* living in commu-  
 Cen'otaph, *s.* an empty or honorary tomb  
 Cense, *s.* public rate—*v. a.* to perfume  
 Cen'ser, *s.* a perfuming or incense pan  
 Cen'sor, *s.* a magistrate of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one ad-  
 dicted to censuring others; a reprover  
 Censo'rial, *a.* full of censure; severe  
 Censo'rian, *a.* belonging to a censor  
 Censo'rious, *a.* addicted to censure, severe  
 Censo'riousness, *s.* disposition to reproach

Cen'sorlike, *a.* censorious; austere  
 Cen'sorship, *s.* the office of a censor  
 Cen'sual, *a.* relating to the census  
 Cen'surable, *a.* deserving censure, culpable  
 Cen'surableness, *s.* blamableness  
 Cen'surably, *ad.* in a blamable manner  
 Cen'sure, *s.* blame, reproach, judgment—  
*v. a.* to blame, revile, condemn  
 Cen'sus, *s.* a numbering of the population  
 Cent, *s.* an abbreviation of the Latin word *centum*, a hundred  
 Centage, *s.* rate by the hundred  
 Cen'taur, *s.* a poetical being, represented as half man, half horse; Sagittarius, the archer, a sign in the zodiac  
 Cen'taury, *s.* a plant  
 Cen'tenary, *s.* the number of a hundred  
 Cen'tennial, *a.* consisting of a hundred years  
 Centes'mal, *a.* belonging to the 100th part  
 Centesima'tion, *s.* a military punishment, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution  
 Centicip'itous, *a.* having 100 heads  
 Centi'fious, *a.* being divided into 100 parts  
 Centi'fious, *a.* having a hundred leaves  
 Centi'grade, *a.* consisting of 100 degrees  
 Centi'oquy, *s.* a hundred-fold discourse  
 Centi'pede, *s.* a poisonous insect with many feet, vulgarly termed the forty-legs  
 Cen'to, *s.* a composition consisting of scraps and fragments from various authors  
 Cen'tral, *a.* relating to the centre  
 Central'ity, *s.* the state of being central  
 Cen'trally, *ad.* in a central manner  
 Cen'tre, *s.* the middle, the chief place  
 Cen'tre, *v.* to place on a centre, to rest on  
 Cen'tre-bit, *s.* a tool used for drilling holes  
 Cen'tric, *a.* placed in the centre  
 Cen'trically, *ad.* in a central position  
 Cen'tricalness, *s.* a situation in the centre  
 Cen'trif'ugal, *a.* flying from the centre  
 Cen'trip'etal, *a.* tending to the centre  
 Cen'tumvir, *s.* a judge among the Romans appointed to decide inferior causes (virs  
 Centum'viral, *a.* pertaining to the centum-  
 Cen'tuple, *a.* a hundred fold—*v. a.* to multiply a hundred fold  
 Centuplicate, *v. a.* to make a hundred fold  
 Centu'rial, *a.* relating to a century  
 Centu'riate, *v. a.* to divide into hundreds  
 Centu'riator, Centu'rist, *s.* a name applied to historians who distinguish time by centuries  
 Centu'riion, *s.* a Roman military officer who commanded a hundred men  
 Cen'tury, *s.* a hundred years  
 Cephal'gic, *s.* a medicine for the headache  
 Cephal'ic, *a.* medicinal for the head  
 Cephal'algy, *s.* the headache  
 Cep'has, *s.* a kind of duck; a monkey  
 Cep'heus, *s.* a constellation in the northern hemisphere  
 Cer'asin, *s.* gum which swells in cold water, but does not dissolve in it  
 Cer'astie, *s.* a petrefaction like a cherry  
 Ceras'tes, *s.* a horned serpent  
 Cer'ate, *s.* a salve made of wax and oil  
 Cer'ated, *a.* covered with wax  
 Cere, *v. a.* to cover or smear over with wax  
 Ce'real, Cerea'tious, *a.* pertaining to corn  
 Cerebel'lum, *s.* the hinder portion of the brain  
 Cer'ebral, *a.* belonging to the brain  
 Cer'ebrum, *s.* the fore-part of the brain  
 Ce'recloth, Ce'rement, *s.* cloth dipped in wax in which dead bodies were wrapped  
 Ceremo'nial, *s.* outward form; external rite  
 Ceremo'nial, Ceremo'nious, *a.* formal

CHA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CHA

Ceremony, *s.* outward rite; external form in religion; forms of civility  
 Ceremonially, *ad.* according to ceremonies  
 Ceremoniously, *ad.* with due forms  
 Ceremoniousness, *s.* fondness of ceremony  
 Ceréolite, *s.* an earthly substance which has the appearance of wax  
 Céreous, *a.* waxy, resembling wax  
 Cérim, *s.* a soft kind of wax  
 Cérite, *s.* an opaque, brittle mineral  
 Cérium, *s.* a recently discovered metal in the mineral cerite  
 Cérog'raphy, *s.* a writing or painting in wax  
 Ceromancy, *s.* divination by the dropping of melted wax into water  
 Céroun, *s.* a package of skins  
 Cérop'lastic, *s.* cast like figures of wax  
 Cérial, *a.* pertaining to the bitter oak  
 Cérus, *s.* the bitter oak  
 Certain, *a.* sure, resolved, unailing; some  
 Certainly, *ad.* indubitably, without fail  
 Certainty, *s.* a fulness of assurance, exemption from doubt  
 Certes, *ad.* certainly; verily; in truth  
 Certificate, *s.* a testimony in writing  
 Certificat, *v. a.* to give a certificate  
 Certificat'ion, *s.* an ascertaining of a thing  
 Certifier, *s.* an assurer; an ascertainment  
 Certify, *v. a.* to give certain information  
 Certiorari, *s.* a writ issued from the court of Chancery to call up the records of a cause depending  
 Certitude, *s.* certainty; freedom from doubt  
 Cérule, Cérulean, Céruleous, *a.* blue  
 Cérlific, *a.* producing a blue colour  
 Cérimén, *s.* the wax of the ear  
 Cérose, *s.* white lead reduced to calx  
 Cérvical, *a.* belonging to the neck  
 Cérvine, *a.* relating to deer  
 Cérvix, *s.* the hind part of the neck  
 Césarian, *a.* belonging to that operation by which a child is taken from the womb.  
 This, it is said, first gave the name of César to the Roman family so called  
 Céspl'tious, Céspl'tious, *a.* made of turfs  
 Cess, *s.* a levy upon the inhabitants of a place, according to their property; act of laying rates, bounds, or limits  
 Cessat'ion, *s.* a stop, rest; intermission of hostilities; respite  
 Cessibility, *s.* the act of giving way  
 Cessible, *a.* liable to give way, yielding  
 Cess'ion, *s.* retreat; act of giving away  
 Cess'sionary, *a.* having surrendered effects  
 Cess'ment, *s.* an assessment or tax  
 Cess'or, *s.* one who assesses  
 Cess'pool, *s.* a receptacle for liquid filth  
 Cest, Céstus, *s.* the girdle of Venus  
 Césura. [See Césura]  
 Ceta'ceous, *a.* of the whale kind  
 Célate, *s.* a compound of cetac acid  
 Cétic, *a.* pertaining to the whale kind.  
 Cetac acid is obtained from spermaceti  
 Cetolog'ical, *a.* pertaining to cetology  
 Cetologist, *s.* one who is versed in the natural history of the whale species [mals  
 Cetology, *s.* the doctrine of cetaceous animals  
 Cétus, *s.* the whale; a large constellation of the southern hemisphere  
 Céylanite, *s.* a dark-coloured mineral  
 Chab'asic, Chab'asite, *s.* a mineral nearly allied to zeolite  
 Chacoon, *s.* a dance like a saraband  
 Chud, *s.* a kind of fish  
 Chafe, *s.* passion, violence, fume, rage—*v.* to rage, fret, warm, make angry

Chaf'er, *s.* an insect; a sort of beetle  
 Chaff, *s.* the husks of corn; a worthless thing  
 Chaf'er, *v.* to haggle, bargain, exchange  
 Chaff'er, Chaff'ery, *s.* merchandize; traffic  
 Chaf'ferer, *s.* a dealer; a hard bargainer  
 Chaf'finch, *s.* a small common bird  
 Chaf'y, *a.* full of chaff; foul, light, bad  
 Chaf'ingdish, *s.* a portable grate for coals  
 Chagri'n, *s.* ill humour, vexation—*v. a.* to vex, to hurt, to tease  
 Chain, *s.* a line of links, a series; a fetter—*v. a.* to fasten with a chain, enslave  
 Chain'pump, *s.* a pump used in ships  
 Chain'shot, *s.* bullets fastened by a chain  
 Chain'work, *s.* work with open spaces like the links of a chain  
 Chair, *s.* a moveable seat, a sedan  
 Chair'man, *s.* the president of any public meeting; one who carries a sedan  
 Chaise, *s.* a kind of light carriage  
 Chal'cedony, *s.* a fine variegated stone  
 Chalcog'rapher, *s.* an engraver on brass  
 Chalcographima'nia, *s.* the rage for collecting old and curious engravings  
 Chalcog'raphy, *s.* art of engraving on brass  
 Chalda'ic, *s.* the language of the Chaldeans  
 Chal'daism, *s.* a Chaldaic idiom  
 Chal'dean, *s.* an inhabitant of Chaldea  
 Chal'dee, *a.* pertaining to Chaldea  
 Chal'dron, *s.* a coal measure of 36 bushels  
 Chal'ice, *s.* a cup standing on a foot  
 Chal'iced, *a.* having a cell or cup  
 Chalk'iness, *s.* the state of being chalky  
 Chalk'stone, *s.* a white concretion in the hands and feet of gouty persons  
 Chal'engeable, *a.* that may be challenged  
 Chal'enger, *s.* one that defies another to combat; a claimant  
 Chalk, *s.* a well-known white fossil earth—*v. a.* to mark or manure with chalk  
 Chalk'cutter, *s.* one who digs chalk  
 Chalk'pit, *s.* a place where chalk is dug  
 Chalk'y, *a.* consisting of chalk, white  
 Chal'enge, *v. a.* to accuse, to claim, to call to fight, &c.—*s.* summons to combat  
 Chaly'bean, *a.* pertaining to steel  
 Chaly'beate, *a.* impregnated with iron  
 Cham, Khan, *s.* the sovereign of Tartary  
 Chama'de, *s.* the beat of a drum, denoting a surrender or a desire to parley  
 Cham'ber, *s.* an apartment in an upper story—*v. n.* to occupy as a chamber  
 Cham'berer, *s.* one who intrigues  
 Cham'bering, *s.* intrigue, wantonness  
 Cham'berlain, *s.* one who takes care of chambers; the sixth officer of the crown  
 Cham'berlainship, *s.* the office of chamberlain  
 Cham'ber-lye, *s.* urine [berlain  
 Cham'bermaid, *s.* a servant who has the care of bedrooms  
 Cham'ber-pot, *s.* a vessel used in chambers  
 Cham'ber-practice, *s.* the practice of barristers who give opinions at their rooms  
 Cham'leon, *s.* a kind of lizard that is said to take the colour of whatever it is applied to, and, erroneously, to live on the air  
 Cham'fer, *s.* the fluting in a column  
 Cham'ols, *s.* an animal of the goat kind; leather made of the goat's skin  
 Champ, *v. a.* to gnaw, to bite, to devour  
 Champa'gne, *s.* a brisk, sparkling wine  
 Cham'paign, Cham'paign, *s.* a flat open country  
 Champ'er, *s.* a blter, or nibbler  
 Cham'perly, *s.* a maintenance of any man in his suit, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered

CONDESCEND TO COMPLIANCE, RATHER THAN CONTINUE AN ANGRY DISPUTE.

COUNCIL AND WISDOM ACHIEVE MORE AND GREATER EXPLOITS THAN FORCE.



Cham'pign'on, *s.* a small kind of mushroom  
 Cham'pion, *s.* a single combatant, a hero  
 Chance, *s.* fortune, event, luck, misfortune  
 —*v. n.* to happen—*a.* casual  
 Chan'ceable, *a.* accidental, casual  
 Chan'ceful, *a.* hazardous  
 Chan'cel, *s.* the east end of a church  
 Chan'cellor, *s.* a great officer of state  
 Chan'cellorship, *s.* the office of chancellor  
 Chance-medley, *s.* casual slaughter of a man  
 Chan'cery, *s.* the chief court of equity  
 Chan'cre, *s.* an ulcer, a bad sore  
 Chan'crous, *a.* ulcerous, like a chanere  
 Chandel'ier, *s.* a branch to hold candles  
 Chand'ler, *s.* a person who sells candles, &c.  
 Chand'lery, *s.* the articles sold by a chandler  
 Change, *s.* alteration, novelty, small money  
 —*v. a.* to alter, amend, exchange  
 Cha'ngeable, Cha'ngeful, *a.* inconsistent,  
 fickle; subject to frequent changes  
 Cha'ngeableness, *s.* inconstancy; suscepti-  
 bility of change  
 Cha'ngeably, *ad.* inconstantly  
 Cha'ngeful, *a.* inconstant, mutable, fickle  
 Cha'ngeless, *a.* constant  
 Cha'ngeling, *s.* a child changed for another;  
 an idiot, a natural, a waverer  
 Chan'na, *s.* a fish resembling the sea-perch  
 Chan'nel, *s.* the bed of running waters, a  
 narrow sea; a furrow in a pillar—*v. a.* to  
 cut in channels  
 Chan'son, *s.* [Fr.] a song  
 Chansnet'te, *s.* [Fr.] a little song  
 Chant, *s.* a song, a melody; cathedral service  
 —*v. a.* to sing cathedral service  
 Chan'ter, *s.* a singer in a cathedral, a songster  
 Chanticleer, *s.* the cock; a clear singer  
 Chan'ting, *s.* the act of singing  
 Chan'tress, *s.* a female singer  
 Chan'try, *s.* a chapel or part of a church  
 for priests to sing mass in  
 Chaology, *s.* a description of chaos  
 Cha'os, *s.* a confused mass of matter, con-  
 fusion; the beginning of the creation  
 Chaot'ic, *a.* confused, indigested, mixed  
 Chap, *s.* a cleft, an opening; a beast's jaw  
 —*v. a.* to open, to crack, to divide  
 Chape, *s.* a thin plate of metal at the point  
 of a scabbard; part of a buckle  
 Chapeau, *s.* [Fr.] a hat; a cap or bonnet  
 Chap'el, *s.* a place of worship  
 Chap'el-goer, *s.* a frequenter of chapels  
 Chap'ellany, *s.* a place founded within some  
 church, and dependent thereon  
 Chap'elry, *s.* the bounds of a chapel  
 Chap'eron, *s.* a kind of hood or cap worn  
 by the knights of the garter; the gentle-  
 man who attends on a lady in public—*v. a.*  
 to attend on a lady in a public assembly  
 Chap'fallen, *a.* having the mouth shrunk  
 Chap'iter, *s.* the capital of a pillar  
 Chap'lain, *s.* a clergyman who performs  
 divine service in the army or navy, or in  
 a nobleman's or a private family [chaplain  
 Chap'lancy, Chap'lanship, *s.* the office of a  
 Chap'less, *a.* without flesh about the mouth  
 Chap'let, *s.* a wreath for the head  
 Chap'man, *s.* a dealer in goods; a cheapener  
 Chap'ter, *s.* a division of a book; an assem-  
 bly of the clergy of a cathedral [meet  
 Chap'ter-house, *s.* a house where the clergy  
 Chap'trel, *s.* the capital of a pillar which  
 serves to support an arch  
 Char, *s.* a small fish—*v.* to burn wood to a  
 black cinder; to work by the day, without  
 being a hired servant

Char'acter, *s.* a mark; reputation; letter  
 Char'acter, *v. a.* to inscribe; to describe  
 Char'acterism, *s.* distinction of character  
 Characteris'tic, *a.* peculiar to, distinguishing  
 —*s.* that which constitutes the character  
 Characteris'tically, *ad.* in a manner that  
 distinguishes character  
 Characteris'ticalness, *s.* the state or qualities  
 of being characteristic  
 Char'acterize, *v. a.* to give a character of a  
 person; to imprint; to mark with a stamp  
 Char'acterless, *a.* void of character  
 Char'actery, *s.* impression, mark, distinction  
 Chara'de, *s.* [Fr.] a riddle, usually in verse  
 Char'coal, *s.* coal made by burning wood  
 under turf  
 Charge, *s.* trust; expense; onset; command  
 —*v. a.* to entrust; to impute as a debt; to  
 accuse; to load a gun; to command  
 Char'geable, *a.* expensive, costly; accusable  
 Char'geableness, *s.* expense; cost  
 Char'geful, *a.* expensive; costly  
 Char'geless, *a.* cheap; unexpensive  
 Char'ger, *s.* a large dish; a war horse  
 Char'riy, *ad.* warily, frugally  
 Char'iness, *s.* caution, care, nicety, frugality  
 Char'i'ot, *s.* a carriage of pleasure or state  
 Char'ioteer, *s.* a chariot driver, a coachman  
 Char'itable, *a.* kind, bountiful, candid  
 Char'itableness, *s.* the exercise of charity;  
 disposition to charity  
 Char'itably, *ad.* kindly, benevolently  
 Char'itative, *a.* disposed to tenderness  
 Char'ity, *s.* tenderness, love, good-will; alms  
 Chark, *v. a.* to burn wood to a black cinder  
 Char'latan, *s.* a mountebank, quack, cheat  
 Charlatan'ical, *a.* quackish, ignorant  
 Charlatan'ry, *s.* deceit; quackery  
 Charles's-Wain, *s.* the northern constella-  
 tion, called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear  
 Char'lock, *s.* a weed with a yellow flower  
 which grows among corn  
 Charm, *s.* a spell or enchantment, a philter  
 —*v. a.* to bewitch, delight, appease  
 Charm'er, *s.* one who charms or enchants  
 Charm'ful, *a.* abounding with charms  
 Charm'ing, *a.* very pleasing, delightful  
 Charm'ingly, *ad.* in a delightful manner  
 Charm'ingness, *s.* the power to please  
 Charm'less, *a.* destitute of charms  
 Char'nel-house, *s.* a receptacle for the bones  
 of the dead, a vault for dead bodies  
 Char'ry, *a.* pertaining to charcoal  
 Chart, *s.* a delineation of coasts, &c.; a map  
 Char'ter, *s.* a privilege, immunity, or ex-  
 emption, by royal grant, in writing  
 Char'tered, *a.* privileged; granted by charter  
 Char'terlary, *s.* a kind of chapel  
 Char'ter-party, *s.* a paper relating to a con-  
 tract of which each party has a copy  
 Char'woman, *s.* a woman hired by the day  
 Cha'ry, *a.* careful, cautious, diligent  
 Cha'sable, *a.* fit for the chase  
 Chase, *s.* a piece of ground for hunting,  
 larger than a park; hunting itself; pur-  
 suit of an enemy; the bore of a gun—  
 —*v. a.* to hunt, to pursue, to drive; to chase  
 metals. [See Enchase]  
 Cha'ser, *s.* hunter; pursuer; an enchaser  
 Chasm, *s.* a cleft, an opening, a vacancy  
 Chasm'ed, *a.* having gaps or openings  
 Chas'mas, *s.* a sort of grape  
 Chassen'rs, *s.* a select body of light infantry  
 Chaste, *a.* pure, uncorrupt, honest  
 Cha'ste-eyed, *a.* having modest eyes  
 Cha'stely, *a.* without incontinence



[CHE]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CHI]

CONSENT TO COMMON CUSTOM, BUT NOT TO COMMON FOLLY.

Cha'sten, *v. a.* to punish, correct, purify  
 Cha'stener, *s.* one who corrects  
 Chastis'sable, *a.* deserving chastisement  
 Chastise, *v. a.* to correct by punishing  
 Chastisement, *s.* correction, punishment  
 Chastiser, *s.* he who corrects by punishment  
 Chas'tity, Cha'steness, *s.* purity of the body  
 Cha'suble, *s.* that part of a priest's habit worn over his alb when he says mass  
 Chat, *v. n.* to prate, to talk idly, to prattle  
 —*s.* idle talk, prattle, conversation  
 Chateau, *s.* [Fr.] a castle, country seat  
 Chat'ellany, *s.* the district under a castle  
 Cha'etlet, *s.* [Fr.] a little castle  
 Chatoy'ant, *a.* having a changeable lustre like the eye of a cat in the dark  
 Chatoy'ment, *s.* changeableness of colour  
 Chat'tah, *s.* (in India) an umbrella  
 Chat'tel, *s.* any moveable property  
 Chat'ter, *s.* noisy and idle prattle—*v. n.* to utter sounds without meaning  
 Chat'terbox, Chat'terer, *s.* an idle talker  
 Chat'tering, *s.* rapid inarticulate sounds  
 Chat'ty, *a.* conversing freely  
 Chat'wood, *s.* small sticks for fuel  
 Chaumont'le, *s.* a sort of pear  
 Chav'ender, Chev'en, *s.* the chub, a fish  
 Chaw'dron, *s.* the entrails of a beast  
 Cheap, *a.* coming at a low price; of small value; easy to be had  
 Cheap'en, *v. a.* to attempt to purchase, to bid for any thing; to lessen the value  
 Cheap'ener, *s.* a bargainer  
 Cheap'ly, *ad.* at a small price  
 Cheap'ness, *s.* lowness of price  
 Cheat, *s.* a fraud, a trick; a deceiver—*v. a.* to impose on, to deceive, to guilt  
 Chea'ter, *s.* one that practises fraud  
 Check, *v.* to repress, curb, chide, control—*s.* a stop, curb, restraint, dislike, reproof; a kind of linen; a countermark  
 Check'er, *s.* that which checks or restrains  
 Check'less, *a.* that cannot be restrained  
 Check'mate, *s.* the term used at chess when the king is made prisoner—*v. a.* to finish  
 Check'roll, *s.* a roll or book containing the names of such as are in the pay of great personages  
 Check, *s.* the side of the face below the eye; a name with mechanics for those parts of their machines that are double  
 Check'bone, *s.* the bone of the cheek  
 Check'-tooth, *s.* the hinder tooth or tusk  
 Cheep, *v. n.* to chirp, as a small bird  
 Cheer, *s.* a shout of joy; entertainment, gayety, jollity—*v.* to incite, to comfort  
 Cheer'er, *s.* one who promotes mirth  
 Cheer'ful, *a.* gay, full of life, merry  
 Cheer'fulness, *s.* alacrity, liveliness, mirth  
 Cheer'fully, *ad.* without dejection; gayly  
 Cheer'less, *a.* sad, gloomy, comfortless  
 Cheer'ily, Cheer'ly, *ad.* cheerfully  
 Cheer'y, *a.* having power to make gay  
 Cheese, *s.* food made from milk curds  
 Chee'secake, *s.* a cake of curds, sugar, &c.  
 Chee'semonger, *s.* one who sells cheese  
 Chee'sevet, *s.* the wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese  
 Chee'sy, *a.* having the nature of cheese  
 Cheelan'thus, *s.* the stock-gilliflowers  
 Cheit'roper, *s.* any animal whose feet are webbed and serve for wings  
 Cheko'a, *s.* the Chinese porcelain clay  
 Chek'blon, *s.* a brown fly with silvery wings  
 Chelid'onium, *s.* the horned or prickly poppy  
 Chell'iferous, *a.* furnished with claws

Chel'iform, *a.* having the form of a claw  
 Chelo'nian, *a.* pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind  
 Chel'y, *s.* the claw of a shell-fish  
 Chemise, *s.* [Fr.] a shift; in fortification, a wall wherewith a bastion is lined  
 Chemist, Chem'istry, &c. [See Chymist, &c.]  
 Cheque, *s.* an order to pay money on demand  
 Chequer, *v. a.* to variegate; to diversify  
 Chequ'ers, *s.* the game of draughts  
 Chequin', *s.* a coin of Italy  
 Cher'iff, or Sher'iffe, *s.* a high-priest among the Mohanmedans  
 Cher'ish, *v. a.* to support, nurse up, shelter  
 Cher'isher, *s.* an encourager, a supporter  
 Cher'ry, *s.* a fruit—a ruddy, blooming  
 Cher'ry-cheeked, *a.* having blooming cheeks  
 Cher'sonese, *s.* a peninsula  
 Chert, *s.* a kind of flint, flint in strata  
 Chert'y, *a.* flinty; resembling chert  
 Cher'ub, *s.* a celestial spirit  
 Cheru'bic, Cheru'bical, *a.* angelical  
 Cheru'bin, *s.* the Hebrew plural of cheruh  
 Cher'up, *v. n.* to chirp; to use a lively voice  
 Cher'vil, *s.* an umbelliferous plant  
 Ches'ible, *s.* a Romish priest's vestment  
 Ches'lip, *s.* a small vermin, found under stones  
 Ches'nut, Chest'nut, *s.* the fruit of the chesnut-tree—*a.* of the colour of a chesnut  
 Chess, *s.* a difficult game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition  
 Chess'-board, *s.* a board to play chess on  
 Chess'-man, *s.* a puppet for chess  
 Chess'som, *s.* mellow earth  
 Chess'-player, *s.* one skilful at chess  
 Chess'-tree, *s.* a piece of wood that confines the clews of the mainsail  
 Chest, *s.* a large box or coffer; the breast  
 Chevalie'r, *s.* a knight, a gallant man  
 Chevaux-de-Fri'se, *s.* [Fr.] a military fence composed of a piece of timber, traversed with spikes; a kind of trimming  
 Chev'en, *s.* a river fish, the same with chub  
 Chev'erly, *s.* a kid; kid leather  
 Chev'isance, *s.* an agreement or composition  
 Chev'rette, *s.* an instrument for raising guns or mortars into their carriages (kind Chevrotain', *s.* the smallest of the antelope)  
 Chew, *v.* to grind with the teeth, to masticate; to meditate on, to ruminate  
 Chifa, *s.* a beautiful Mexican plant  
 Chif'an, *s.* [See Cayenne]  
 Chias'tolite, *s.* a prismatic mineral [painting Chiaro-scuro, [Ital.] lights and shades in Chibo'que (*he-book*), *s.* the Turkish pipe  
 Chic'ane, Chic'anery, *s.* sophistry, wrangling; protracting a debate by artifice  
 Chic'ane, *v. a.* to prolong a contest by tricks  
 Chic'aner, *s.* a petty sophister; a caviller  
 Chick, Chick'en, *s.* the young of hens  
 Chick'en-hearted, *a.* fearful, timorous  
 Chick'en-pox, *s.* a pustulous distemper  
 Chick'ling, *s.* a small chicken; a vetch or inferior pea  
 Chick'peas, *s.* a kind of degenerate pea  
 Chick'weed, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Chide, *v.* to reprove, to blame, to reproach  
 Chid'er, *s.* one who chides  
 Chid'ing, *s.* the act of reproving, a rebuke  
 Chid'ingly, *ad.* in a reprov'ing manner  
 Chief, *a.* principal, eminent—*s.* a leader  
 Chief'age, Chic'vage, *s.* a tribute by the head  
 Chief'dom, *s.* sovereignty  
 Chief'less, *a.* having no leader; weak  
 Chief'ly, *ad.* principally, eminently, above all  
 Chief'tle, *s.* a small rent paid to the lord

CONTEMN NOT POOR ACQUAINTANCE, NOR FLATTER HIGH FRIENDS.

[CHI]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CHO]

Chief'tain, *s.* a leader, a commander  
 Chief'tainry, Chief'tainship, *s.* headship  
 Chief'go, Chig'oe, *s.* a West Indian insect that gets into the feet and is very troublesome  
 Chil'blain, *s.* a sore made by cold and frost  
 Child, *s.* an infant; male or female offspring  
 Childbearing, *s.* the act of bearing children  
 Childbed, Childbirth, *s.* the state of a woman bringing a child; travail; labour  
 Childermas-day, *s.* the day of the week throughout the year answering to the day of the feast of the Holy Innocents  
 Childhood, *s.* infancy, the state of a child  
 Childish, *a.* trivial, puerile, like a child  
 Childishly, *ad.* in the manner of a child  
 Childishness, *s.* puerility, harmlessness  
 Childless, *a.* having no children, barren  
 Childlike, *a.* becoming or like a child  
 Children, *s.* the plural of Child  
 Childiad, *s.* a thousand in number  
 Chiliae'dron, *s.* a figure of a thousand sides  
 Child'arch, *s.* a commander of a thousand  
 Child'archy, *s.* a body consisting of 1000 men  
 Child'ist, *s.* a Millenarian; one who believes that Christ will reign on earth 1000 years  
 Chilyfac'tive. See Chylifactive, &c.  
 Chill, *a.* cold, depressed—*s.* chillness, cold—*v. a.* to make cold, discourage, blast  
 Chil'li, *s.* Guinea pepper, a plant  
 Chil'liness, *s.* a sensation of shivering  
 Chil'ly, *a.* somewhat cold, frosty, raw  
 Chil'ness, *s.* coldness; want of warmth  
 Chime, *s.* a sound of bells, concord of sound  
 Chime, *v.* to sound in harmony, to agree  
 Chime'ra, *s.* an odd fancy, a feigned monster  
 Chimer'ical, *a.* imaginary, whimsical  
 Chimer'ically, *ad.* wildly, fantastically  
 Chimerize, *v.* to entertain wild fancies  
 Chim'inage, *s.* toll for passing thro' a forest  
 Chim'niar, *s.* a bishop's black vestment  
 Chim'ney, *s.* a passage made for smoke  
 Chim'ney-piece, *s.* an ornamental frame of marble, stone, &c. round a fire-place  
 Chim'ney-sweeper, *s.* one whose trade is to clean chimneys  
 Chim'ist, Chim'istry, &c. [See Chymist, &c.]  
 Chimpan'zee, *s.* an animal of the ape species  
 Chin, *s.* the lowest part of the human face  
 Chi'na, *s.* a species of fine earthenware made in China, and therefore so called  
 Chi'na-orange, *s.* the sweet orange  
 Chin'chil'la, *s.* an animal, and its fur  
 Chin'cough, *s.* a violent disease of children  
 Chine, *s.* the backbone—*v. a.* to ent in chines  
 Chine'se, *s.* the language or natives of China  
 Chin'gle, *s.* pebble beds on the sea-shore  
 Chink, *s.* a small aperture longwise; money in burlesque—*v. a.* to jingle like money  
 Chink'apin, *s.* the dwarf elephant  
 Chink'y, *a.* full of chinks, gaping, open  
 Chintz, *s.* fine Indian printed calico [ladies  
 Chio'p'line, *s.* a high shoe formerly worn by  
 Chip, Chip'ping, *s.* a fragment cut off  
 Chip, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces, to hack  
 Chira'gra, *s.* the gout in the hands only  
 Chirag'rical, *a.* having the gout in the hand  
 Chir'rograph, *s.* an instrument for writing  
 Chirog'raper, *s.* one who practises writing as a profession; an officer in the Common Pleas, who engraves fines in that court  
 Chirograph'ic, Chirograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to chirography  
 Chirog'raphy, *s.* the art of writing  
 Chirolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to chirolology  
 Chirolog'ist, *s.* one who practises chirolology  
 Chirology, *s.* the art of talking by the hand

Chir'omancer, *s.* one who pretends to tell fortunes by inspecting the hands  
 Chir'omancy, *s.* divination by the hand  
 Chiroman'tic, *a.* pertaining to chiromancy  
 Chiro'p'edist, *s.* one who extracts corns  
 Chiro'sophist, *s.* a chiromancer; a fortune-teller  
 Chirp, *v. n.* to imitate the noise of birds—*s.* the voice of birds or insects  
 Chir'per, *s.* one that chirps  
 Chirp'ing, *s.* the gentle noise of birds  
 Chirur'geon, *s.* a surgeon; an operator  
 Chirur'gery, *s.* the art of surgery  
 Chirur'gical, *a.* relating to surgery  
 Chis'el, *s.* a carpenter's tool to pare with—*v. a.* to cut with a chisel [year  
 Chis'len, *s.* the ninth month of the Jewish  
 Chit, *s.* a baby, a child; a sprout of corn  
 Chit'chat, *s.* prattle, common trifling talk  
 Chit'terlings, *s.* the entrails of an animal  
 Chit'y, *a.* childi h, like a baby  
 Chiv'alrous, *a.* warlike; adventurous  
 Chiv'alry, *s.* military dignity, knighthood  
 Chive, *s.* a kind of small onion  
 Chiv'en, *s.* a rocky eminence  
 Chives, *s.* the threads or filaments rising in flowers with seeds at the end  
 Chla'mys, *s.* a cloak, a tunic  
 Chlo'rate, *s.* chloric acid with a base  
 Chlo'ric, *a.* pertaining to chlorine  
 Chlo'ride, *s.* a compound of chlorine with a combustible body  
 Chlo'r'ine, *s.* a gaseous body; a bleaching liquid  
 Chlo'ris, *s.* the greenfinch, a small bird  
 Chlo'rite, *s.* a grass-green mineral, composed of little spangles and scales  
 Chloro'pal, *s.* a mineral of a green colour  
 Chlo'rophane, *s.* a kind of fluor spar, which, if placed on a heated iron, gives a brilliant green light [bles  
 Chlo'rophyll, *s.* the green matter in vegeta  
 Chlo'rosis, *s.* the green-sickness  
 Choc'olate, *s.* a preparation of the Indian cocoa-nut shell; the liquor made with it  
 Choice, *s.* a thing chosen; power of choosing; variety, plenty; best part of any thing  
 Choice, *a.* select, of great value; careful  
 Cho'iceless, *a.* not having the power of choosing  
 Cho'icely, *ad.* with great care; valuably  
 Cho'iceness, *s.* nicety, of particular value  
 Choir, *s.* part of a church; a body of singers  
 Choke, *v. a.* to suffocate, suppress, block up  
 Choke, *s.* internal part of an artichoke  
 Cho'kedamp, *s.* a noxious vapour in coal mines  
 Cho'kefull, *a.* as full as possible  
 Cho'kepear, *s.* a rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any unanswerable sarcasm  
 Cho'ke-weed, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Cho'ky, *a.* having a tendency to suffocate  
 Chof'agogue, *s.* a medicine for the bile  
 Choler, *s.* the bile; anger, rage, irascibility  
 Chof'era-morbus, *s.* a sudden and violent evacuation of bile, &c., very generally proving fatal, and supposed to be contagious  
 Choler'ic, *a.* full of choler, angry, offensive  
 Choler'icness, *s.* irascibility; anger  
 Chondro'dite, *s.* a translucent mineral; brn-choose, *v.* to select, to pick out [cite  
 Choo'er, *s.* one that chooses; an elector  
 Chop, *v.* to cut with a blow, to mince; to devour; to change  
 Chop, *s.* a small piece of meat; a cleft  
 Chop'house, *s.* a house to eat provisions at  
 Chop'ln, *s.* [Fr.] the Scotch quart in wine measure; also a French measure

CONTENTMENT IS TO THE MIND AS LIGHT TO THE EYE.

CORRECT JUDGMENT IS THE MIND'S MOST RESPLENDENT ORNAMENT.



Chop'ness, *s.* a kind of spade  
 Chop'per, *s.* a butcher's cleaver  
 Chop'ping, *a.* large, lusty, healthy, jolly  
 Chop'pling-block, *s.* a log of wood, on which any thing is cut in pieces  
 Chop'ping-knife, *s.* a knife to mince meat  
 Chop'py, *a.* full of holes or cracks  
 Chops, Chaps, *s. pl.* the mouth of a beast  
 Cho'ral, *e.* belonging to or singing in a choir  
 Cho'rally, *ad.* in the manner of a chorus  
 Chord, *s.* the string of a musical instrument  
 Chord, *v. a.* to furnish or fasten with strings  
 Chordec', *s.* a contraction of the frænum  
 Chorepiscop'al, *a.* relating to the power of a suffragan or local bishop  
 Chorian'bic, *s.* belonging to a verse of four syllables, two being long at each end of the word, and two short in the middle  
 Cho'rister, Cho'rister, *s.* a singer in cathedrals  
 Chorog'rapher, *s.* one who describes particular regions or countries [regions  
 Chorograph'ical, *a.* descriptive of particular  
 Chorog'raphy, *s.* the art of describing particular places, or of teaching geography  
 Cho'roid, *s.* (in anatomy) a membrane  
 Cho'rus, *s.* a number of singers; a concert  
 Chough, *s.* a sea bird which frequents rocks  
 Choule, *s.* the stomach of a bird; a jowl  
 Choul'try, *s.* an East Indian inn  
 Chouse, *v. a.* to cheat, to trick [child  
 Chow'ter, *v. a.* to grumble like a froward  
 Chris'm, *s.* a holy unguent or oil  
 Chris'm'al, *a.* relating to chris'm [for chris'm  
 Chris'matory, *s.* a vessel for the oil intended  
 Chris'm, *s.* a child that dies within a month after its birth; a holy cloth  
 Christ'en, *v. a.* to baptize, to name  
 Christ'endon, *s.* the whole body of Christians  
 Christ'ening, *s.* the act of baptizing infants  
 Christian, *s.* a disciple of Christ—*a.* belonging to the religion of Christ  
 Christianity, *s.* the Christian religion  
 Christianite, *s.* a brown or reddish mineral  
 Christian'ity, *s.* the religion taught by Christ  
 Christ'mize, *v. a.* to make Christian  
 Christian'like, *a.* befitting a Christian  
 Christianly, *a. or ad.* in a Christian manner  
 Christianog'raphy, *s.* a general description of the nations professing Christianity  
 Christ'olist, *s.* a worshipper of Christ  
 Christ'mas, (Christmas-day), *s.* the festival of the Nativity of Christ, December 25  
 Christ'mas-box, *s.* a box in which presents are collected at Christmas; a Christmas gift  
 Chrom'ate, *s.* chromic acid with a base  
 Chromat'ic, *s.* that kind of music that proceeds by a succession of semitones  
 Chromat'ic, *a.* relating to colours or music  
 Chromat'ics, *s.* the science of colours  
 Chromatog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on colours  
 Chrome, or Chromic yellow, *s.* a beautiful yellow paint; artificial chromate of lead  
 Chrome, *s.* a newly discovered metal  
 Chron'ic, Chron'ical, *a.* of long continuance  
 Chron'icle, *s.* history, register, record  
 Chron'icle, *v. a.* to record in history  
 Chron'icler, *s.* historian, recorder of events  
 Chron'o'gram, *s.* a kind of verse or description, the numeral letters of which make up the date of the action mentioned [nogram  
 Chronogram'matical, *a.* belonging to a chronogram  
 Chronogram'matist, *s.* a writer of chronograms  
 Chronog'rapher, *s.* a chronologist  
 Chronog'raphy, *s.* the description of past time  
 Chronol'oger, *s.* an explainer of past time  
 Chronol'ogical, *a.* relating to chronology

Chronol'ogically, *ad.* in a chronological manner  
 Chronol'ogist, *s.* one skilled in chronology  
 Chronol'ogy, *s.* the art of computing time  
 Chronom'eter, Chron'oscope, *s.* an instrument for the exact mensuration of time  
 Chronom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring time  
 Chrys'al'is, *s.* aurelia, or the first apparent change of any species of insect  
 Chrys'oberyl, *s.* a precious stone  
 Chrys'olite, *s.* a precious stone of a dusky green, with a yellow cast  
 Chrysoprasus, *s.* a precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green  
 Chub, *s.* the name of a fish, the cheven  
 Chub'bed, *a.* big-headed, like a chub, stupid  
 Chub'by, *a.* plump, fat  
 Chub'faced, *a.* having a large fat face  
 Chuck, *v.* to call as a hen calls her young; to jeer; to throw—*s.* a word of endearment; a sudden small noise; a pat under the chin  
 Chuck'farthing, *s.* a vulgar game  
 Chuckle, *v.* to laugh much; to fondle  
 Chuff, *s.* a blunt clownish person—*a.* surly  
 Chuf'finess, *s.* clownishness; surliness  
 Chul'fy, *s.* blunt; surly; fat  
 Chum, *s.* a chamber fellow; a messmate  
 Chump, *s.* a short heavy piece of wood  
 Chunan', *s.* stucco made of calcined shells  
 Church, *s.* a place of divine worship; the collective body of Christians  
 Church, *v. a.* solemnly to return thanks in the church after child-birth  
 Church'goer, *s.* one who attends his church  
 Church'ing, *s.* the act of giving thanks in the church after child-birth  
 Church'like, *a.* befitting a churchman  
 Church'man, *s.* a clergyman; a member of the church of England  
 Church'ship, *s.* institution of the church  
 Churchward'en, *s.* a parish officer chosen by the minister and parishioners  
 Church'yard, *s.* the ground adjoining the church, where the dead are buried  
 Churl, *s.* a niggard; a rustic, rude person  
 Churl'ish, *a.* untractable, provoking, selfish  
 Churl'ishly, *ad.* rudely, surlily, brutally  
 Churl'ishness, *s.* rudeness, ill-nature  
 Churn, *s.* a confused sound, a noise  
 Churn, *v. a.* to make butter; to agitate  
 Churn, *s.* a vessel used to coagulate cream in  
 Churn'ing, *s.* the act of making butter  
 Chur'worm, *s.* a nimble insect; the fauericket  
 Chyla'ceous, *a.* belonging to chyle  
 Chyle, *s.* a white fluid in the stomach, which is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, and is converted into nutriment  
 Chylifac'tion, Chylification, *s.* the act or process of making chyle in the body  
 Chylifac'tive, Chylopoietic, *a.* having the power of forming chyle  
 Chyliferous, *a.* transmitting chyle  
 Chyl'ous, *a.* consisting of chyle  
 Chyme, *s.* chyle in a state of preparation  
 Chym'ic, Chym'ical, *a.* relating to chymistry  
 Chymification, *s.* process of forming chyme  
 Chym'ify, *v. a.* to form into chyme  
 Chym'ist, *s.* a professor of chymistry  
 Chymist'ical, *a.* relating to chymistry  
 Chym'istry, *s.* the art of separating the different substances found in mixed bodies  
 Clath'iform, *a.* cup-shaped  
 Cla'brous, *a.* relating to food; milble  
 Cib'ol, *s.* a small sort of onion  
 Cleat'da, *s.* a cricket; a genus of insects  
 Cie'atrice, *s.* a scar left by a wound



[CIR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CIR]

*Cicatricose*, *a.* full of scars [*cicatrice*  
*Cicatr'sant*, *s.* an application that induces a  
*Cicatr'sive*, *a.* proper to induce a cicatrice  
*Cicatrization*, *s.* the act of healing a wound  
*Cicatrize*, *v. a.* to heal a wound, to skin over  
*Cicero'ne*, *s.* [Ital.] a guld; a conductor  
*Cicero'nian*, *a.* like Cicero; pure, elegant  
*Cicero'nianism*, *s.* the style of Cicero  
*Cicisbe'ism*, *s.* male attendance on ladies  
*Cicisbe'o*, *s.* [Ital.] a male attendant on ladies  
*Cicurate*, *v. a.* to tame, to make mild  
*Cicuration*, *s.* the act of taming  
*Cicu'ta*, *s.* a plant, water hemlock  
*Cid*, *s.* [Span.] a valiant chief; a commander  
*Cider*, *s.* a liquor made from apple juice  
*Ci'derkin*, *s.* an inferior kind of cider  
*Cigar*, *s.* tobacco leaves rolled up for smoking  
*Ciliary*, *a.* relating to the eyelids  
*Cili'cious*, *a.* made of hair, hairy, rough  
*Cim'bric*, *s.* the language of the Cimbri  
*Cim'e'liarch*, *s.* a churchwarden  
*Cim'cter*, *s.* a Turkish hanger; a sort of  
 sword short and recurved  
*Cim'ex*, *Ci'uiss*, *s.* the bug  
*Cim'm'erian*, *a.* extremely dark  
*Cim'olite*, *s.* a kind of white clay  
*Cincho'na*, *s.* the Peruvian bark, quinquina  
*Cinc'ture*, *s.* a belt, sash, girdle, ring  
*Cin'der*, *s.* coal burnt till the sulphur is gone  
*Cin'e'faction*, *s.* reduction to the state of ashes  
*Cinera'ceous*, *a.* of the colour of wood-ashes  
*Cin'erary*, *s.* pertaining to ashes  
*Cin'eration*, *s.* the reducing to ashes by fire  
*Cin'e'rious*, *a.* resembling ashes  
*Cin'er'i'tious*, *a.* having the form of ashes  
*Cin'erulent*, *a.* full of ashes  
*Cin'gle*, *s.* a girth used for a horse [*cury*  
*Cin'nabar*, *s.* vermilion; sulphurate of mer-  
*Cin'namon*, *s.* the spicy bark of a tree  
*Cin'que*, *s.* five, the number of five on dice  
*Cin'que-foil*, *s.* a kind of five-leaved clover  
*Cin'que-pace*, *s.* a grave kind of dance  
*Cin'que-ports*, *s.* five havens on the eastern  
 coast of England; viz. Hastings, Dover,  
 Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich  
*Cion*, *s.* a sprout; the shoot of a plant  
*Cip'her*, *s.* the character (0) in numbers;  
 the initials of a person's name inter-  
 woven; a secret manner of writing—  
*v. n.* to cast accounts; to characterize  
*Ciphering*, *s.* the art of casting accounts  
*Cip'olin*, *s.* a kind of green marble  
*Cip'pus*, *s.* a slab bearing an inscription  
*Cir'ear*, *s.* one of the larger divisions of a  
 province in Hindostan  
*Circen'slan*, *Circen'slan*, *a.* relating to the ex-  
 hibitions in the amphitheatres of Rome  
*Cir'e'nal*, *a.* rolled in spirally  
*Cir'cinate*, *v. a.* to make a circle; to make  
 round; to turn round  
*Circina'tion*, *s.* an orbicular motion  
*Cir'cle*, *s.* a round body, an orb; a company  
*Cir'cle*, *v. a.* to move round any thing; to  
 enclose; to confine; to move circularly  
*Cir'clet*, *s.* a small circle or orb  
*Cir'cuit*, *s.* space, extent, act of moving  
 round any thing; visitation of the judges  
*Cir'cuit*, *v. n.* to move in a circle  
*Circu'iter*, *s.* one that travels a circuit  
*Circu'ition*, *s.* the act of going round  
*Circu'itons*, *a.* going round in a circuit  
*Circu'ity*, *s.* an indirect or orbicular course  
*Circu'able*, *a.* that which may be circulated  
*Cir'cular*, *s.* a letter or paper sent round  
*Cir'cular*, *a.* like a circle, round; vulgar  
*Circular'ity*, *s.* a circular form

*Cir'cularly*, *a.* ending in itself; in form of a  
 circle  
*Cir'culate*, *v. a.* to move round, to put about  
*Circula'tion*, *s.* a circular motion, a return  
*Cir'culatory*, *s.* a chymical vessel—a circular  
*Circumam'bient*, *s.* the act of encompassing  
*Circumam'bient*, *a.* surrounding  
*Circumam'bulate*, *v. n.* to pass round about  
*Cir'cumcise*, *v. a.* to cut off the foreskin  
*Cir'cumciser*, *s.* he who circumcises  
*Circumcis'ion*, *s.* the act of cutting off the  
 fore-skin, practised by the Jews, &c.  
*Circumcl'u'sion*, *s.* the act of enclosing all round  
*Circumcursa'tion*, *s.* act of running up & down  
*Circumduct*, *v. a.* to nullify, to contravene;  
 to carry or convey round  
*Circumduc'tion*, *s.* a leading about  
*Circumfer'ence*, *s.* a compass; a circle; the  
 periphery or limit of a circle  
*Circumferen'tial*, *a.* circular, inclosing round  
*Circumferen'tor*, *s.* an instrument used in  
 surveying to measure angles [on words  
*Cir'cumflex*, *v. a.* to place the circumflex  
*Cir'cumflex*, *s.* an accent used to regulate  
 the pronunciation of syllables, marked  
 thus (ˆ)—a bent; turned round  
*Circumflu'ence*, *s.* an inclosure of waters  
*Circumflu'ent*, *a.* flowing round any thing  
*Circumflu'ous*, *a.* environing with waters  
*Circumflu'neous*, *a.* wandering about  
*Circumfu'se*, *v. a.* to diffuse, to spread  
 everywhere; to pour round [round  
*Circumfu'sile*, *a.* capable of being poured  
*Circumfu'sion*, *s.* the act of pouring round  
*Circumgesta'tion*, *s.* a carrying about  
*Circumgyrate*, *v. a.* to roll or wheel round  
*Circumgyra'tion*, *s.* a running round  
*Circum'i'tion*, *s.* the act of going round  
*Circumya'cent*, *a.* lying round any thing  
*Circumliga'tion*, *s.* the act of binding round  
*Circumlocu'tion*, *s.* the use of indirect ex-  
 pressions, a circuit of words  
*Circumlocu'tory*, *a.* periphrastical  
*Circummu'ed*, *a.* walled or fenced round  
*Circumnav'igable*, *a.* that which may be sailed  
*Circumnav'igate*, *v. a.* to sail round [round  
*Circumnaviga'tion*, *s.* the act of sailing round  
*Circumnav'igator*, *s.* one who sails round  
*Circumplexa'tion*, *s.* state of being enwrapped  
*Circumpo'lar*, *a.* round the pole [cularly  
*Circumposi'tion*, *s.* a placing of things cir-  
*Circumra'sion*, *s.* shaving or paring round  
*Circumrota'tion*, *s.* the act of whirling round  
*Circumro'tatory*, *a.* whirling round  
*Circumscri'b'e*, *v. a.* to enclose, limit, confine  
*Circumscrip'tible*, *a.* that which may be  
 limited or contained within bounds  
*Circumscrip'tion*, *s.* a limitation; deter-  
 mination of form or magnitude  
*Circumscrip'tive*, *a.* inclosing the superficies  
*Circumscrip'tively*, *ad.* in a limited manner  
*Cir'cumspect*, *a.* cautious, watchful, wary  
*Circumspec'tion*, *s.* caution, watchfulness  
*Circumspec'tive*, *a.* attentive, watchful  
*Circumspec'tively*, *ad.* cautiously  
*Cir'cumspectly*, *ad.* vigilantly, watchfully  
*Cir'cumspectness*, *s.* caution, vigilance  
*Cir'cumstance*, *s.* an accident, event; a fact  
 connected with something else [situation  
*Cir'cumstance*, *v. a.* to place in a particular  
*Cir'cumstanced*, *a.* situated or placed  
*Circumstan'tiable*, *a.* capable of being cir-  
*Circumstan'tial*, *a.* minute [circumstantiated  
*Circumstan'tiality*, *s.* the appendage of cir-  
*Circumstan'tially*, *ad.* minutely [circumstances  
*Circumstan'tiate*, *v. a.* to describe exactly

CONSECRATE TO GOD THE FIRST FRUITS OF YOUR DAILY THOUGHTS.

CLOSE NOT YOUR EYES AT NIGHT TILL YOU HAVE OPENED YOUR LIPS IN PRAYER.

[CLA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CIA]

Circumterrestrial, *a.* round the earth [waves]  
 Circumundulate, *v. a.* to flow round like  
 Circumvagant, *a.* wandering about [tions]  
 Circumvallate, *v. a.* to inclose with fortifica-  
 Circumvallation, *s.* a fortification surround-  
 ing a besieged place  
 Circumvection, *s.* the act of carrying round  
 Circumvent, *v. a.* to overreach, to deceive  
 Circumvention, *s.* deceit, fraud, prevention  
 Circumventive, *a.* deluding; cheating  
 Circumvest, *v. a.* to cover round  
 Circumvolate, *s.* a flying round  
 Circumvolve, *v. a.* to roll round about  
 Circumvolution, *s.* a turning round  
 Circus, *s.* area for sports, with circular seats  
 Cirri, *s. plu.* tendrils, claspers  
 Cirriferous, *a.* producing tendrils  
 Cirriferous, *a.* having curled locks  
 Cirrions, *a.* terminating in a curl or tendril  
 Cissalpine, *a.* lying south of the Alps  
 Cist, *s.* an angry humour. [See Cyst]  
 Cistercian, *s.* a monk of an order so named;  
 a reformed Benedictine  
 Cistern, *s.* a vessel to catch or hold water  
 Cistus, *s.* the rock-rose; a genus of shrubs  
 Cit, *s.* a pert low townsman  
 Citadel, *s.* a fortress, a castle, a place of arms  
 Cital, *s.* reproof, impeachment  
 Citation, *s.* summons to appear before a  
 judge; a quotation from another author  
 Citatory, *a.* having the power of citation  
 Cite, *v. a.* to summon, to quote, to enjoin  
 Citer, *s.* one who quotes; a summoner  
 Citharistic, *a.* appropriated to the harp  
 Cithern, *s.* an ancient stringed instrument  
 Citicism, *s.* the manners of a citizen  
 Citizen, *s.* one inhabiting a city; a free-  
 man—*a.* having qualities of a citizen  
 Citizenship, *s.* the freedom of a city  
 Citrate, *s.* a salt formed by citric acid  
 Citric-acid, *s.* the acid of lemons  
 Citril, *s.* an Italian singing-bird [yellow]  
 Citrination, *s.* complete digestion; turning  
 Citrine, *a.* like a citron; of a lemon colour  
 Citrine, *s.* a species of crystal extremely  
 pure, out of which jewellers cut stones for  
 rings, &c. often mistaken for topazes  
 Citron, *s.* a fruit resembling a lemon  
 Citry, *s.* a corporate and episcopal town  
 Civet, *s.* a perfume obtained from a small  
 animal called the civet cat  
 Civic, Civil, *a.* relating to civil honours  
 Civil, *a.* political, civilized; kind, polite  
 Civil-law, *s.* the national law of a country  
 Civil-war, *s.* an intestine war  
 Civilian, *s.* a professor of civil law  
 Civility, *s.* politeness, kindness, freedom  
 Civilization, *s.* the state of being civilized  
 Civilize, *v. a.* to polish, instruct, reclaim  
 Civilized, *part. a.* polished, civil, improved  
 Civilizer, *s.* he that reclaims from a savage  
 Civilly, *ad.* politely; complaisantly [life]  
 Civism, *s.* the privileges of a citizen  
 Clack, *s.* part of a mill; a continued noise  
 Clack, *v. n.* to talk fast, to let the tongue run  
 Claim, *s.* a demand of any thing due, a title  
 Claim, *v. a.* to require, to demand of right  
 Claimable, *a.* that which may be claimed  
 Claimant, *s.* one who owns or demands  
 Claimer, *s.* one who demands as due  
 Clam, *v. a.* to clog, to glue; to starve  
 Clamant, *a.* crying; beseeching earnestly  
 Clamber, *v. n.* to climb with difficulty  
 Clamminess, *s.* stickiness, viscosity  
 Clammy, *a.* viscous, sticky, moist, glutinous  
 Clamorous, *a.* noisy, loud, importunate

Clam'orously, *ad.* in a noisy manner  
 Clam'our, *v.* to vociferate; to stun with noise  
 Clam'our, *s.* noise, outcry, vociferation  
 Clam'ourer, *s.* he who makes an outcry  
 Clamp, *s.* a piece of wood joined to another;  
 a piece of iron used to join stones together  
 Clamp, *v.* to strengthen by means of a clamp  
 Clamponier, *s.* a long loose-jointed horse  
 Clan, *s.* a family; sect of persons; a race  
 Clancular, *a.* clandestine, hidden, private  
 Clancularly, *ad.* closely; privately  
 Clandes'tine, *a.* secret, sly, hidden  
 Clandes'tinely, *ad.* secretly, craftily  
 Claudes'tiness, *s.* an act of privacy [noise]  
 Clang, Clam'gour, Clank, *s.* a loud shrill  
 Clang, *v.* to make a loud and shrill noise  
 Clangorous, *a.* sounding harsh and sharp  
 Clangons, *a.* making a shrill noise  
 Clan'ish, *a.* united, like a clan  
 Clank, *v.* to make a loud noise; to clatter  
 Clan'ship, *s.* an association of families  
 Clap, *v.* to strike together; to applaud  
 Clap, *s.* a loud noise; an explosion of thun-  
 der; an act of applause  
 Clap'per, *s.* the tongue of a bell, &c.  
 Clap'perclaw, *v. a.* to scold, chide, revile  
 Clar'encieux, *s.* the second knug at arms: so  
 named from the duchy of Clarence  
 Clare-obscure [Cla'ro-Obseu'ro—Ital.], *s.*  
 light and shade in painting  
 Clar'et, *s.* a light French wine  
 Clar'ichord, *s.* a musical instrument  
 Clarification, *s.* the act of making clear  
 Clar'ifier, *s.* that which makes clear  
 Clar'ify, *v. a.* to make clear, to purify  
 Clar'inet, *s.* a kind of hautboy  
 Clar'ion, *s.* a martial instrument, a trumpet  
 Claris'ons, *a.* clear-sounding; brilliant  
 Clar'itude, Clar'ity, *s.* brightness, clearness  
 Clary, *s.* an herb;—*v. n.* to make a loud or  
 shrill noise  
 Clash, *v.* to strike against; to oppose  
 Clash, *s.* a noisy collision of two bodies  
 Clashing, *s.* opposition; enmity  
 Clasp, *v. a.* to embrace, to hold fast, to hug  
 Clasp, *s.* a kind of hook, a holdfast  
 Clasp'er, *s.* the threal of creeping plants  
 Clasp'knife, *s.* a knife which shuts up  
 Class, *v. a.* to arrange in classes  
 Class, *s.* a rank, order, degree; a set  
 Clas'sic, Clas'sical, *a.* relating to authors  
 of the first rank; learned; elegant  
 Clas'sically, *ad.* in a classical manner  
 Clas'sies, *s. plu.* the term applied to the writ-  
 ings of the ancients in the Latin or Greek  
 Class'ic, *a.* designating the class  
 Classification, *s.* the ranging into classes  
 Clas'sify, *v. a.* to arrange in classes  
 Clat'ter, *s.* a rattling confused noise  
 Clat'ter, *v.* to make a confused noise  
 Clat'ter, *s.* he who makes any noise  
 Clat'tering, *s.* a noise; rattle  
 Clau'dent, *a.* shutting; inclosing  
 Clau'dicant, *a.* limping; halting  
 Clau'dieat, *v. n.* to halt; to limp  
 Clau'dication, *s.* the habit of halting  
 Clause, *s.* a sentence, a stipulation  
 Claus'tral, *a.* relating to a cloister, or cell  
 Clau'sure, *s.* confinement [glorious house]  
 Clau'vated, *a.* set with knobs, knobbed  
 Clav'ellated, *a.* made with burnt tartar  
 Clav'ary, *s.* a scale of lines in music  
 Clav'ichord, *s.* a musical stringed instrument  
 Clav'icle, *s.* the collar bone  
 Clav'iger, *s.* one who keeps the keys  
 Clav'igerous, *a.* bearing or keeping keys

CALAMITIES WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED, IT IS USELESS TO LAMENT OVER.

CAREFULLY STUDY NATURE, AND LOOK THROUGH NATURE UP TO NATURE'S GOD.



Claw, *s.* the foot of a beast, bird, or fish  
 Claw, *v. a.* to tear with claws, to scratch  
 Clawback, *s.* a flatterer, a sycophant  
 Clawed, *a.* furnished with claws  
 Clawless, *a.* destitute of claws  
 Clay, *s.* a common sort of earth  
 Clay, *v. a.* to cover with clay  
 Clay' cold, *a.* cold as earth, lifeless, dead  
 Clayes, *s. pl.* hurdles used in fortification  
 Clay'ey, Clay'ish, *a.* having the nature of clay  
 Clay'marl, *s.* a whitish, smooth, chalky clay  
 Claymo're, Clymore, *s.* a large sword formerly used by the Highlanders  
 Clay'-pit, *s.* a pit where clay is dug  
 Clay'stone, *s.* a blue and white limestone  
 Clean, *a.* free from dirt; pure, innocent  
 Clean, *v. a.* to free from dirt; to purify  
 Clean, *ad.* quite, perfectly, completely  
 Clean'liness, Clean'ness, *s.* neatness, purity  
 Clean'ly, *ad.* elegantly; neatly; purely  
 Cleans'able, *a.* that which may be cleansed  
 Cleanse, *v. a.* to free from dirt; to purify  
 Cleans'er, *s.* that which cleanses any thing  
 Cleans'ing, *s.* a purification  
 Clear, *v.* to brighten, to gain, to remove  
 Clear, *a.* bright; guiltless; plain; unentangled  
 Clear, *ad.* manifestly; not obscurely  
 Clear'age, *s.* the removing of any thing  
 Clear'ance, *s.* the act of clearing; acquittal  
 Clear'er, *s.* a purifier, an enlightener  
 Clear'ing, *s.* justification; defence  
 Clear'ly, *ad.* plainly, honestly, evidently  
 Clear'ness, *s.* transparency; perspicuity  
 Clear'sighted, *a.* discerning, judicious  
 Clear'sight'edness, *s.* discernment  
 Clear'starch, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch  
 Clear'starcher, *s.* one who clearstarches  
 Cleats, *s. pl.* pieces of wood in a ship, to fasten ropes upon  
 Cleav'age, *s.* the act of splitting in thin pieces  
 Cleave, *v.* to adhere, stick to; divide, split  
 Cleav'er, *s.* a butcher's instrument  
 Cledge, *s.* the upper stratum of fuller's earth  
 Cledgy, *a.* sticky; close, like cledge  
 Clees, *s. pl.* the two parts of the foot of cloven-footed animals  
 Cleft, Cliff, *s.* a mark for the key in music  
 Cleft, *s.* a crack—*part. pass.* of *cleave*  
 Cleft'graft, *v. a.* to ingraft by cleaving the stock of a tree and inserting the cion  
 Cleg, *s.* the horse-fly  
 Clem'ency, *s.* mercy, humanity, tenderness  
 Clem'ent, *a.* mild, merciful, gentle  
 Clem'ently, *ad.* in a merciful manner  
 Clench, *v. a.* to fasten, to pin down, to bend  
 Clepe, *v. a.* to call, to name  
 Clepsan'mia, *s.* a time-keeper or hour-glass  
 Cleps'ydra, *s.* an ancient instrument to measure time by the running of water  
 Cler'ical, *a.* relating to the clergy  
 Cler'gy, *s.* the whole order or body of divines  
 Cler'gible, *a.* the term applied to felonies within benefit of clergy  
 Cler'gyman, *s.* a person in holy orders  
 Cler'ic, *s.* a clergyman—a. relating to the character of a clergyman  
 Cler'ical, *a.* relating to the clergy, orthodox  
 Clerk, *s.* a clergyman; a scholar; man of letters; a secretary or bookkeeper  
 Clerk'like, *a.* accomplished as a learned person  
 Clerk'ship, *s.* scholarship, employ of a clerk  
 Cler'omancy, *s.* divination by casting lots  
 Cleron'omy, *s.* heritage, a patrimony  
 Clev'er, *a.* skilful, quick of comprehension  
 Clev'erly, *ad.* dexterously  
 Clev'erness, *s.* skill, knowledge, art

Clew, *s.* a ball of thread, &c.; a guide  
 Clew, *v. a.* to draw up the sails to the furled  
 Clew'-lines, *s.* ropes fastened to the sails  
 Click, *v. n.* to make a sharp noise  
 Click, Click'et, *s.* the latch of a door  
 Click'er, *s.* a caller in at a shop; a servant  
 Clie'nt, *s.* an employer of an attorney, &c.  
 Clie'n'tal, *a.* dependent; belonging to a client  
 Clie'nted, *a.* supplied with clients  
 Clie'ntship, *s.* the condition of a client  
 Cliff, Clift, *s.* a steep rock; a precipice  
 Clifty, Clifty, *a.* broken, craggy  
 Climac'ter, *s.* every seventh or ninth year  
 Climac'teric, *a.* a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body  
 Climata'chie, *a.* presiding over climates  
 Clime, Clime, *s.* a tract of country differing from another in the temperature of the air  
 Climatic, *a.* pertaining to a climate  
 Clima'ture, *s.* a climate  
 Clima'x, *s.* a rhetorical figure, in which the ascent rises by gradation; ascent  
 Climb, *v. a.* to ascend any place  
 Climb'able, *a.* that may be climbed  
 Climb'er, *s.* one that climbs; a plant  
 Climom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the dip in mineral strata  
 Clinch, *v. a.* to hold fast; to contract; bend  
 Clinch, *s.* a pun, a witty saying; part of a cable  
 Clinch'er, *s.* a cramp, holdfast; full answer  
 Cling, *v. n.* to twine round; to dry up  
 Cling'y, *a.* adhesive, apt to cling  
 Clin'ic, *s.* a person confined in bed by sickness  
 Clin'ic, Clin'ical, *a.* relating to a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient  
 Clin'ically, *ad.* in a clinical manner  
 Clink, *s.* a sharp sound produced by the collision of small sonorous bodies  
 Clink, *v. a.* to sound or jingle like metal  
 Clink'er, *s.* a paving brick; bad cinders  
 Clink'stone, *s.* a mineral of a slaty texture  
 Clin'quant, *a.* dressed in embroidery  
 Clip, *v. a.* to cut short, to embrace, confine  
 Clip'per, *s.* a debaser of coin by clipping it  
 Clip'ping, *s.* the part cut off—*part.* cutting  
 Clique, {Fr.} *s.* a party, gang, or set  
 Cloak, *v. a.* to hide, conceal, cover over  
 Cloak, *s.* an outer garment, cover, blind  
 Clock, *s.* an instrument to show time; the name of an insect; a beetle  
 Clock'work, *s.* movement by weights or springs like that of a clock  
 Clod, *s.* a lump of earth or clay; a dolt; a clown—*v.* to gather into concretions  
 Clod'dy, *a.* consisting of earth or clods  
 Clod'pate, Clod'pole, *s.* a stupid fellow  
 Clod'pated, *a.* stupid; dull  
 Clog, *s.* an hinderance; a sort of shoe  
 Clog, *v.* to hinder, obstruct, load, adhere  
 Clog'giness, *s.* the state of being clogged  
 Clog'gy, *a.* that has the power of clogging up  
 Clois'ter, *s.* a place of religious retirement; a square with piazzas—*v. a.* to shut up in a cloister  
 Clois'teral, *a.* retired from the world  
 Clois'tered, *a.* inhabiting a monastery  
 Clon'ic, *a.* convulsive; irregular  
 Cloon, *v. a.* to close with glutinous matter  
 Close, *v.* to shut, conclude, confine, join  
 Close, *s.* a small field enclosed; pause, end  
 Close, *a.* shut fast; private; sly; cloudy  
 Close'hodded, *a.* sitting close to the body  
 Close-fisted, *a.* penurious  
 Closely, *ad.* in a close, compact manner



Clo'seness, *s.* nearness, privacy, heat  
 Clo'ser, *s.* a finisher; a concluser  
 Clo'se-stool, *s.* a chamber implement  
 Clo'se-tongued, *a.* cautious in speaking  
 Clo'set, *s.* a small private room  
 Clo'set, *v. a.* to shut up in a closet; to conceal  
 Clo'sing, *s.* period; conclusion  
 Clo'sure, *s.* an inclosure, end, period  
 Clot, *v. n.* to form clots, to coagulate  
 Clot, *s.* any thing clotted; a hard lump  
 Cloth, *s.* linen or woollen woven for garments; the covering for a table  
 Cloth'e, *v. a.* to cover with garments; dress  
 Cloth'ier, *s.* a maker of woollen cloth  
 Cloth'ing, *s.* clothes, *s.* garments; dress  
 Cloth'shearer, *s.* one who trims cloth  
 Cloth'worker, *s.* a maker of cloth  
 Clot'ted, *part. a.* congealed, curdled  
 Clot'ter, *v. n.* to congregate; to coagulate  
 Clot'ty, *a.* full of clots or concretions  
 Cloud, *v.* to grow cloudy; to obscure  
 Cloud, *s.* a body of vapours in the air  
 Cloud'capt, *a.* topped with clouds  
 Cloud'ily, *ad.* with clouds; obscurely  
 Cloud'iness, *s.* being covered with clouds  
 Cloud'less, *a.* free from clouds, clear, pure  
 Cloud'let, *s.* a small cloud  
 Cloud'y, *a.* obscure, gloomy, sullen  
 Clough, *s.* a cliff; an allowance in weight  
 Clout, *s.* a cloth for any mean use; a patch  
 Clout, *v.* to patch; to beat; to strike  
 Clout'erly, *a.* clumsy; awkward  
 Clove, *s.* a spice; grain or root of garlic  
 Cloven, *part. a.* cleft, divided, separated  
 Cloven-foot, *s.* a foot divided into two parts  
 Cloven-footed, Cloven-hoofed, *a.* having the foot divided into two parts  
 Clo'ver, *s.* a species of trefoil, kind of grass  
 Clo'vered, *a.* covered with clover  
 Clown, *s.* a rustic, ill-bred man; a churl  
 Clown'ish, *a.* unelvel, awkward, ill-bred  
 Clown'ishly, *ad.* coarsely; rudely  
 Clown'ishness, *s.* rusticity, coarseness  
 Cloy, *v. a.* to surfeit, glut, satiate; to nail up  
 Cloy'less, *a.* that cannot surfeit or glut  
 Cloy'ment, *s.* satiety, fulness, glut  
 Club, *s.* a heavy stick; a society; suit of cards  
 Club, *v. n.* to join in common expense  
 Club'ber, Club'bist, *s.* he who belongs to a club  
 Club'bish, *a.* rustic [particular association  
 Club-footed, *a.* short or crooked in the foot  
 Club-law, *s.* the law of arms, law of force  
 Club-room, *s.* the room a club meets in  
 Cluck, *v. a.* to call as a hen calls chickens  
 Clue, *s.* that which may serve as a guide  
 Clump, *s.* a shapeless mass; cluster of trees  
 Clumps, *s.* a stupid fellow; a unskill  
 Clumsily, *ad.* awkwardly; without grace  
 Clum'siness, *s.* awkwardness, unhandiness  
 Clum'y, *a.* awkward, heavy, thick, bad  
 Clunch, *s.* a kind of calcareous earth  
 Clung, *pret. and part. of cling--v.* to dry as wood does--*a.* wasted with leanness  
 Cluster, *s.* a bunch, body, herd, collection  
 Cluster, *v.* to grow in bunches  
 Cluster-grape, *s.* a small black grape  
 Clust'ery, *a.* growing in clusters  
 Clutch, *s.* a grasp, hand, paw, talon  
 Clutch, *v. a.* to gripe, hold fast, clutch  
 Clutter, *s.* noise, hurry, bustle, clamour  
 Clutter, *v. n.* to make a noise or bustle  
 Clutter'ing, *a.* hurried, indistinct but noisy  
 Clyster, *s.* an injection into the anus  
 Clyster-pipe, *s.* the tube by which a clyster  
 Clysterize, *v. n.* to apply a clyster (is injected)  
 Coacervate, *v. a.* to heap together, to add

Coacervation, *s.* the being heaped together  
 Coach, *s.* a carriage of state or pleasure  
 Coach, *v. a.* to carry in a coach  
 Coach'box, *s.* the driver's seat on a coach  
 Coach'hire, *s.* money paid for use of a coach  
 Coach'horse, *s.* a horse that draws a coach  
 Coach'house, *s.* a house in which a coach is kept  
 Coach'maker, *s.* he who makes coaches  
 Coach'man, *s.* the driver of a coach  
 Coach'manship, *s.* the skill of a coachman  
 Coact', *v. n.* to act together, or in concert  
 Coac'tion, *s.* compulsion, restraint  
 Coac'tive, *a.* having the power of impelling  
 Coac'tively, *ad.* in a compulsory manner  
 Coadj'iment, *s.* mutual assistance  
 Coadj'utant, *a.* helping, co-operating  
 Coadj'utor, *s.* an assistant, helper, ally  
 Coadj'utorship, *s.* joint assistance  
 Coadj'utrix, *s.* she who is a fellow-helper  
 Coadj'uvancy, *s.* concurrent help  
 Coad'unate, *a.* (in botany) united at the base  
 Coad'un'ition, *s.* the conjunction of different substances into one mass  
 Coadven'turer, *s.* a fellow-adventurer  
 Coaff'orest, *v. a.* to convert to a forest  
 Coag'ent, *s.* one co-operating with another  
 Coag'ent, *v. a.* to heap together, to cement  
 Coag'mentation, *s.* collection; conjunction  
 Coag'ulable, *a.* capable of concretion  
 Coag'ulability, *s.* the capacity of coagulating  
 Coag'ulate, *v. a.* to curdle, to run into clots  
 Coag'ulation, *s.* a body formed by curdling milk, &c.; concretion; congelation  
 Coag'ulative, *a.* having power to coagulate  
 Coag'ulator, *s.* what causes coagulation  
 Coag'ulum, *s.* a thick mass or mixture  
 Coal, *s.* a mineral used for firing  
 Coal, *v. a.* to burn wood to charcoal  
 Coal-black, *a.* black in the highest degree  
 Coal'box, *s.* a box to carry coals to the fire  
 Coal-house, *s.* a shed for keeping coal  
 Coal-meter, *s.* one who superintends the measuring of coals  
 Coal-mine, *s.* a mine in which coal is dug  
 Coal-pit, *s.* a pit for digging coals  
 Coal'stone, *s.* a sort of fine bright coal  
 Coal'ery, *s.* the place where coals are dug  
 Coales'ce, *v. n.* to unite, to join together  
 Coales'cence, *s.* act of uniting together  
 Coal'tion, *s.* a union in one mass; junction  
 Co-al'ly, *s.* a joint ally  
 Coal'y, *a.* like coal, containing coal  
 Coap'tion, *s.* adjustment of different parts  
 Coarct', *v. a.* to straighten, confine, press  
 Coarctation, *s.* contraction of any space  
 Coarse, *a.* vile, rude, gross, not fine, rough  
 Coars'ely, *ad.* meanly; rudely; inlegantly  
 Coars'eness, *s.* meanness, rudeness, roughness, want of delicacy [in forming a joint  
 Coarticu'ation, *s.* the structure of the bones  
 Co-assess'or, *s.* a joint assessor [another  
 Co-assu'me, *v. a.* to assume something with  
 Coast, *s.* an edge, bank, side, shore  
 Coast, *v. n.* to sail along or near to the coast  
 Coast'er, *s.* he that sails near the shore  
 Coast'ing, *s.* sailing near the land  
 Coast'ing-trade, *s.* trade carried on between different parts of the same state  
 Coat, *s.* a man's upper garment; a petticoat; the upper covering of all animals  
 Coat, *v. a.* to cover; to invest  
 Coat-armour, *s.* armorial ensigns  
 Coat'l, *s.* an animal of the raccoon kind  
 Coat'ing, *s.* a covering; cloth for coats  
 Coax, *v. a.* to wheedle, entice, flatter  
 Coax'ation, *s.* the art of coaxing

Coax'er, *s.* a wheedler  
 Cob, *s.* the sea-mew; a strong pony  
 Co'balt, *s.* a kind of marcasite; a mineral  
 Cobalt'ic, *a.* containing cobalt  
 Cob'ble, *v. a.* to mend coarsely or clumsily  
 Cob'bler, *s.* a mender of shoes; a bungler  
 Cob'cal, *s.* a sandal worn by ladies in eastern countries; an open slipper  
 Cob'coals, *s.* large round coals  
 Cob'iron, *s.* an iron with a knob at one end  
 Cob'le, *s.* a small open fishing-boat  
 Cob'nut, *s.* a large nut; a boy's game  
 Cob'swan, *s.* the head or leading swan  
 Cob'web, *s.* a spider's web--*a.* trifling, weak  
 Cob'webbed, *a.* covered with webs of spiders  
 Coccif'erous, *a.* bearing berries  
 Cocc'ulus Ind'icus, *s.* a poisonous berry  
 Cochineal', *s.* an insect used to die scarlet  
 Coch'lea, *s.* the internal cavity of the ear  
 Coch'leated, *a.* in the form of a screw  
 Coch'lite, *s.* a fossil shell like a snail  
 Cock, *v. a.* to set up the hat; to cock a gun  
 Cock, *s.* the male of birds; a spout to let out liquids; part of a gun; heap of hay, &c.  
 Cock'a'de, *s.* a riband worn on a hat  
 Cock'aloop, *ad.* in high mirth and jollity  
 Cock'al, *s.* a game called huckle-bone  
 Cockatoo', *s.* a bird of the parrot kind  
 Cock'atrice, *s.* a kind of serpent  
 Cock'boat, *s.* a small boat belonging to a ship  
 Cock'chafer, *s.* the tree-beetle  
 Cock'crowing, *s.* the break of day  
 Cock'er, *v. a.* to fondle, caress, indulge  
 Cock'er, *s.* one who follows cockfighting  
 Cock'ere, *s.* a young cock; a small cock  
 Cock'ering, *s.* indulgence  
 Cock'horse, *a.* on horseback; triumphant  
 Cock'ing, Cock'fight, *s.* a fight of cocks  
 Cock'le, *s.* a shellfish; the weed cornrose  
 Cock'le, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles  
 Cock'lestairs, *s.* winding or spiral stairs  
 Cock'loft, *s.* a room over a garret  
 Cock'match, *s.* a battle of cocks for money  
 Cock'ney, *s.* a Londoner; a mean citizen  
 Cock'pit, *s.* a place where cocks fight  
 Cock'roach, *s.* an insect resembling a beetle  
 Cocks'comb, *s.* the upper part of a cock's head; a plant; lobeswort  
 Cock'spur, *s.* Virginian hawthorn  
 Cock'sure, *a.* quite sure, very confident  
 Cock'swain, *s.* commander of the cock-boat  
 Coc'coa, *s.* a kind of nut, liquor made from it  
 Cocoon', *s.* the fibrous web round a chrysalis  
 Coc'tible, *a.* easy to be boiled  
 Coc'tile, *a.* made by baking, as a brick  
 Coc'tion, *s.* the act of boiling; digestion  
 Coc'tive, *a.* soon boiled, soon ripe  
 Cod, *s.* a sea-fish; the husk of seeds;  
 Cod'ex, *s.* a book; the trunk of a tree  
 Code, *s.* a book of the civil law; a book  
 Cod'ger, *s.* a miser; a penurious fellow  
 Cod'leil, *s.* addition or supplement to a will  
 Cod'ille, *s.* a term in playing at ombre  
 Cod'le, *v. a.* to paroli; to make much of  
 Cod'ling, *s.* a sort of early apple  
 Coeff'iciency, Coeff'iciency, *s.* co-operation;  
 joint force of several things acting together  
 Coeff'icent, *a.* producing in conjunction  
 with something else--*s.* a term in algebra  
 Coeff'iciently, *ad.* by co-operation  
 Coe'liac, *a.* pertaining to the intestinal canal  
 Coe'm'p'tion, *s.* the act of buying up the whole  
 Coenjoy', *v. a.* to enjoy together  
 Coe'qual, *a.* equal with, in the same state  
 Coe'quality, *s.* the state of being equal  
 Coe'qually, *ad.* with joint equality

Coe'r'ce, *v. a.* to restrain by force, to check  
 Coe'r'cible, *a.* that may be restrained  
 Coe'r'cion, *s.* a restraint, force, check, &c.  
 Coe'r'cive, *a.* serving to restrain, forcible  
 Coe'r'cively, *ad.* by constraint  
 Coe'ssential, *a.* partaking of the same essence  
 Coe'ssential'ity, *s.* participation of same essence  
 Coe'ssential'ly, *ad.* in a coessential manner  
 Coe'stab'lishment, *s.* joint establishment  
 Coe'sta'te, *s.* an estate of equal rank; a state  
 in alliance  
 Coe'ta'neous, *a.* coeval; of the same age  
 Coe'ter'nal, *a.* equally eternal with another  
 Coe'ter'nity, *s.* having existence from eter-  
 nity equal with another eternal being  
 Coe'val, *s.* a contemporary, of the same age  
 Coe'val, Coe'vous, *a.* being of the same age  
 Coe'xec'utor, *s.* a joint executor  
 Coe'xist', *v. n.* to exist together or at one time  
 Coe'xist'ence, *s.* existence at the same time  
 Coe'xist'ent, *a.* existing at the same time  
 Coe'xtend', *v. a.* to make of equal extent  
 Coe'xtension, *s.* extending to the same space  
 or duration with another  
 Coe'xten'sive, *a.* having the same extent  
 Coff'ee, *s.* the berry of an Arabian tree; the  
 liquor prepared from that berry  
 Coff'eehouse, *s.* a house of superior accom-  
 modation where coffee, &c. is sold  
 Coffeeman, *s.* a coffeehouse keeper  
 Coffeemill, *s.* a mill for grinding coffee  
 Coff'leepot, *s.* the pot in which coffee is boiled  
 Coff'er, *s.* a money-chest, a treasure  
 Coff'er, *v. a.* to treasure up  
 Coff'er-dam, *s.* a double range of piles fixed  
 in the bed of a river, and made water-tight,  
 for the purpose of building therein  
 Coff'erer, *s.* a principal court officer  
 Coff'in, *s.* a chest to inclose a dead body  
 Coff'in, *v. a.* to inclose in a coffin  
 Cog, *v.* to flatter, to wheedle, to cheat, to lie  
 Cog, *s.* tooth of a wheel by which it acts, &c.  
 Co'gency, *s.* force, strength, power  
 Co'gent, *a.* forcible, resistless, convincing  
 Co'gently, *ad.* forcibly; irresistibly  
 Cog'gery, *s.* trick; falsehood  
 Co'gitable, *a.* that which may be thought on  
 Co'gitate, *v.* to think, to meditate  
 Cogita'tion, *s.* thought, meditation, care  
 Co'gitative, *a.* having the power of thinking  
 Cog'nate, *a.* born together, alike, allied  
 Cog'nation, *s.* kindred, relationship  
 Cog'niac, *s.* the best kind of brandy  
 Cog'nisee', *s.* one to whom a fine is made  
 Cognisor', *s.* he who passes a fine to another  
 Cog'nition, *s.* knowledge, conviction, trial  
 Cog'nitive, *a.* having the power of knowing  
 Cog'nizable, *a.* proper to be tried or examined  
 Cog'nizance, *s.* a judicial notice; a crest  
 Cog'nizant, having knowledge of  
 Cogno'men', *s.* [Lat.] surname; a family name  
 Cogno'minal, *a.* having the same name  
 Cogno'minate, *v. a.* to give a name  
 Cognos'cence, *s.* knowledge  
 Cognos'cent'e, *s.* a connoisseur  
 Cognos'cibility, *s.* quality of being cognoscible  
 Cognos'cible, *a.* that may be known  
 Cognos'citive, *a.* having the power of thinking  
 Coguc, *s.* a small wooden vessel; a drum  
 Cog'wheel, *s.* a wheel with cogs or teeth  
 Cohab'it, *v. n.* to live together, &c.  
 Cohab'itant, *s.* one living in the same place  
 Cohabitation, *s.* inhabiting a place with another  
 Cohair', *s.* a joint heir with other persons  
 Cohel'ess, *s.* a woman who is a joint heiress  
 Cohere, *v. n.* to stick together, agree, fit



[COL.]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COL]

CARNAL SINS PROCEED FROM FULNESS OF FOOD AND EMPINESS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Cohe'rence, Cohe'rency, *s.* connexion  
Cohe'rent, *a.* sticking together, consistent  
Cohe'rently, *ad.* in a coherent manner  
Cohe'sible, *a.* capable of cohesion  
Cohe'sion, *s.* a state of union  
Cohe'sive, *a.* having a sticking quality  
Cohe'sively, *ad.* in a connected manner  
Cohe'siveness, *s.* quality of being cohesive  
Cohib'it, *v. a.* to restrain, to hinder  
Cohobate, *v. a.* to distil a second time  
Cohoba'tion, *s.* a repeated distillation  
Cohort, *s.* a troop of soldiers, in number 500  
Cohorta'tion, *s.* encouragement by words  
Coif, *s.* a headress, a woman's cap  
Coigne, Coin, *s.* a corner brick or stone  
Coil, *v. a.* to roll up a rope; to wind in a ring  
Coil, *s.* tumult, noise; rope wound in a ring  
Coin, *s.* money stamped by authority  
Coin, *v. a.* to make money; to forge; invent  
Coin'age, *s.* the practice of coining; coin  
Coinci'de, *v. n.* to agree with, to meet, to fit  
Coincidence, *s.* an agreement, concurrence  
Coincident, *a.* agreeing with, united  
Coinci'der, *s.* one who agrees with  
Coincida'tion, *s.* a concurrent sign  
Coin'er, *s.* a maker of money; an inventor  
Coin'quinate, *v. a.* to pollute; defile  
Coinquination, *s.* pollution; defilement  
Coi'strel, Coys'trel, *s.* a coward; a runaway  
Coit'ion, *s.* the union of two bodies  
Coir, *s.* the fibres of the cocoa-nut husk  
Cojoin', *v. n.* to join with another  
Coi'ror, *s.* he who bears his testimony to the credibility of another  
Coke, *s.* a cinder made from pit-coal  
Coi'nder, *s.* a straining vessel; a sieve  
Cola'res, *s.* the genuine wine of Portugal  
Cola'tion, Cola'ture, *s.* the act of straining  
Col'bertine, *s.* a kind of lace for women  
Col'chicum, *s.* a medicinal plant  
Col'cothar, *s.* burnt or calcined vitriol  
Cold, *a.* not hot; not hasty; chaste; coy  
Cold, *s.* cold weather; chilliness; a disorder  
Cold-blooded, *a.* without feeling  
Cold-hearted, *a.* wanting passion  
Cold-heartedness, *s.* want of feeling  
Coldish, *a.* rather cold; reserved; shy  
Coldly, *ad.* without animation  
Coldness, *s.* want of heat; indifference  
Cole, *s.* all sorts of cabbage  
Coleopt'eral, Coleopt'eros, *a.* having wings with sheaths like the beetle  
Col'eseed, *s.* cabbage seed  
Col'ewort, *s.* a sort of cabbage  
Col'ic, *s.* a distemper affecting the bowels  
Col'ir, *s.* a civil officer in China  
Collap'se, *v. n.* to fall close or together  
Collap'sed, *a.* withered; fallen down  
Collap'sion, *s.* the state of closing  
Collar, *s.* something round the neck; a band  
Collar, *v. a.* to seize by the collar  
Collar-bone, *s.* the clavicle  
Collar-day, *s.* a day on which the Knights appear at court in their collars  
Colla'te, *v. a.* to compare things similar; to examine that nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice  
Colla'teral, *a.* side by side; not direct  
Colla'terally, *ad.* in collateral relation  
Colla'tion, *s.* a repast; gift; comparison  
Colla'titious, *a.* done by the contribution of  
Colla'tor, *s.* one who compares, &c. [many  
Coll'league, *s.* a partner in office, &c.  
Coll'league, *v. a.* to unite with  
Coll'league-ship, *s.* partnership  
Collect, *v. a.* to gather together, to infer

Collect, *s.* a short comprehensive prayer  
Collecta'neous, *a.* gathered up together  
Collect'ed, *a.* cool, firm, prepared  
Collect'edly, *ad.* gathered in one view  
Collect'edness, *s.* recovery from surprise  
Collect'ible, *a.* that which may be gathered  
Collect'ion, *s.* things gathered; a conclusion  
Collect'ive, *a.* accumulative, apt to gather  
Collect'ively, *ad.* in a body; wholly  
Collect'iveness, *s.* a state of union  
Collect'or, *s.* a gatherer; a tax-gatherer  
Collect'orship, *s.* office of a collector  
Collegat'ary, *s.* one to whom a legacy is left in common with others  
Col'lege, *s.* a house or school for learning  
Col'legial, *a.* relating to a college  
Col'legian, *s.* a member of a college  
Col'legiate, *a.* instituted after the manner of a college—*s.* a collegian  
Col'let, *s.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set; any thing worn round the neck  
Col'lectif, *a.* agglutinating; adhesive  
Colli'de, *v. a.* to clash, to strike together  
Col'lier, *s.* a digger of coals; a coal-ship  
Col'liery, *s.* the place where coals are dug  
Col'lignate, *v. a.* to bind together  
Col'lignation, *s.* the act of binding together  
Col'limate, *v. a.* to take aim at a mark  
Collima'tion, *s.* the act of aiming at a mark  
Collig'uable, *a.* easily dissolved  
Collig'ument, *s.* the substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted  
Col'lignant, *a.* having the power of melting  
Col'lignate, *v. a.* to melt, to liquefy, to soften  
Colligua'tion, *s.* the act of melting  
Col'lignative, *a.* tending to dissolve or melt  
Colligne'faction, *s.* a melting together  
Collis'ion, *s.* act of striking together, a clash  
Collit'igant, *a.* wrangling together  
Col'locate, *v. a.* to place, station, fix, &c.  
Colloca'tion, *s.* the act or state of placing  
Collocu'tion, *s.* conference; conversation  
Collo'gue, *v. a.* to wheedle; to flatter  
Col'lop, *s.* a small cut or slice of meat  
Collo'qual, *a.* relating to conversation  
Collo'quist, *s.* a speaker in a dialogue  
Collo'quy, *s.* a conference, conversation, talk  
Colluc'tancy, *s.* a striving against  
Collucta'tion, *s.* contest; contrariety  
Collu'de, *v.* to conspire in a fraud  
Collu'der, *s.* he who conspires in a fraud  
Collu'sion, *s.* a deceitful agreement  
Collu'sive, *a.* fraudulent, deceitful, bad  
Collu'sively, *ad.* in a fraudulent manner  
Collu'siveness, *s.* fraudulent concert  
Collu'sory, *a.* carrying on a fraud by secret  
Col'ly, *v. a.* to grime with coal, to soil [concern  
Colly'r'ium, *s.* eye-water or ointment  
Col'mar, *s.* a sort of pear  
Colocyn'th, *s.* colocynthis; a plant possessing strong medicinal properties  
Col'on, *s.* this point (:), used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of the Intestines  
Col'onel, *s.* the commander of a regiment  
Col'onelship, *s.* the office of a colonel  
Col'onial, *a.* relating to a colony  
Col'onise, *v. a.* to supply with inhabitants  
Col'onist, *s.* a settler in a colony  
Coloniza'tion, *s.* the art of forming a colony  
Colonna'de, *s.* a range of pillars or columns  
Colony, *s.* a body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place; the country so planted  
Col'ophon, *s.* end, conclusion, achievement

CASUAL OMISSIONS AND LITTLE SALLIES OF WIT SHOULD NEVER BE SEVERELY VISITED.



Coloph'onte, *s.* a kind of garnet  
 Col'ophony, *s.* rosin, turpentine, pitch  
 Coloquintida, *s.* the bitter apple  
 Col'orate, *a.* coloured, died, tinged, stained  
 Col'orative, *s.* graces, trills, &c. in music  
 Colorific, *a.* that is able to produce colour  
 Colos'sal, Colosse'an, Colos'sic, *a.* gigantic  
 Colosse'um, *s.* a spacious amphitheatre at Rome; the name given to a building intended for the exhibition of panoramic views, in the Regent's Park  
 Colos'sus, *s.* a very large statue; a giant  
 Col'our, *s.* hue, dye, tint; a pretence  
 Col'our, *v.* to dye; to tinge; to blush; to cloak  
 Col'ourable, *a.* specious, plausible  
 Col'ourableness, *s.* plausibility  
 Col'ourably, *ad.* speciously, plausibly  
 Col'ouring, *s.* an art in painting; an excuse  
 Col'ourist, *s.* one who excels in colouring  
 Col'ourless, *a.* without colour; transparent  
 Col'ours, *s.* a banner, flag, streamer  
 Colt, *s.* a young horse; inexperienced person  
 Colt, *v.* to frisk; to frolic  
 Col'tish, *a.* frisky; like a colt  
 Colt's-foot, *s.* a plant; a flower  
 Colt's-tooth, *s.* an imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure  
 Col'ter, *s.* the sharp iron of a plough that cuts perpendicularly to the share  
 Col'uber, *s.* a genus of reptiles, as the viper, black snake, &c.  
 Col'ubrine, *a.* cunning; crafty  
 Colum'bary, *s.* a dove or pigeon house  
 Colum'bian, *a.* pertaining to America  
 Colum'bic, *a.* containing columbium  
 Columbi'ferous, *a.* producing columbium  
 Colum'bine, *s.* a plant; the name of the principal female performer in a pantomime  
 Col'ubine, *a.* of a dove-colour  
 Colum'bite, *s.* the ore of columbium  
 Colum'bium, *s.* a metal first discovered in the United States of America  
 Colum'n, *s.* a round pillar; part of a cage  
 Colum'nar, *a.* formed in columnus  
 Colu'res, *s. pl.* two imaginary circles passing through the poles of the world  
 Co'ma, *s.* a morbid disposition to sleep; the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet  
 Co-ma'te, *s.* a companion, an associate  
 Co'mate, *a.* hairy in appearance  
 Coma'tose, *a.* lethargic; inclined to sleep  
 Comb, *s.* a valley surrounded with hills  
 Comb, *s.* an instrument for the hair; the crest of a cock; the cavities in which bees lodge their honey  
 Comb, *v. a.* to divide, to dress, to smooth  
 Com'bat, *s.* a battle, duel, contest  
 Com'bat, *v.* to fight, to resist, to oppose  
 Com'hant, Com'hater, *s.* one who fights  
 Com'batant, *a.* disposed to quarrel  
 Com'ber, *s.* one whose trade is to comb wool  
 Comb'nable, *a.* capable of being united with  
 Com'blinate, *a.* betrothed, settled, fixed  
 Combina'tion, *s.* a conspiracy, an association  
 Comb'nc, *v.* to unite, agree, link, join  
 Com'bless, *a.* without a comb or crest  
 Com'b-bird, *s.* a large fowl of Africa  
 Combustibil'ity, *s.* quality of catching fire  
 Combust'ible, *a.* capable of taking fire  
 Combust'ible, *s.* that which easily takes fire  
 Combust'ion, *s.* a burning; hurry, confusion  
 Come, *v. n.* to draw near, happen, proceed  
 Come'dian, *s.* actor of comic parts, a player  
 Com'edy, *s.* a laughable dramatic piece  
 Com'eliness, *s.* grace, beauty, dignity  
 Com'ely, *a.* graceful, decent, handsome

Com'er, *s.* one that comes  
 Comes-sation, *s.* feasting or revelling  
 Comes'tible, *a.* eatable; fit to be eaten  
 Com'et, *s.* an opaque body, like a planet, whose orbit is elliptical, and whose appearance varies according to its position with respect to the sun  
 Cometa'rium, *s.* a machine showing the motion of a comet about the sun  
 Com'etary, Com'etic, *a.* relating to a comet  
 Cometog'raphy, *s.* a description of comets  
 Com'fit, Com'fiture, *s.* a dry sweetmeat  
 Com'fit, *v. a.* to preserve dry with sugar  
 Com'fort, *v. a.* to ease, revive, make glad  
 Com'fort, *s.* assistance, joy, ease, support  
 Com'fortable, *a.* pleasing, dispensing comfort, giving satisfaction  
 Com'fortableness, *s.* a state of comfort  
 Com'fortably, *ad.* in a comfortable manner  
 Com'forter, *s.* one that gives consolation  
 Com'fortless, *a.* without comfort, forlorn  
 Com'frey, *s.* a medicinal plant  
 Com'ic, *a.* raising mirth, relating to comedy  
 Com'ical, *a.* diverting, merry, queer  
 Com'ically, *ad.* in such a manner as raises mirth  
 Com'icalness, *s.* the quality of being comical  
 Com'ing, *s.* an arrival, a drawing near  
 Com'ing-in, *s.* entrance; revenue; income  
 Com'i'tial, *a.* relating to the comitia or popular assemblies of the Romans  
 Com'ity, *s.* courtesy; good-breeding  
 Com'ma, *s.* a point marked thus (,)   
 Comma'nd, *v. a.* to govern, order, overlook  
 Comma'nd, *s.* act of commanding; order  
 Commandant, *s.* a chief in command  
 Comma'ndatory, *a.* having command  
 Comma'nder, *s.* a chief, one in authority  
 Comma'nding, *a.* controlling by dignity  
 Comma'ndingly, *ad.* in a commanding manner  
 Command'ment, *s.* mandate; command  
 Comma'ndress, *s.* a woman of chief power  
 Comma'terial, *a.* consisting of the same matter  
 Commaterial'ity, *s.* partaking of the same  
 Comma'tic, *a.* brief, concise [matter  
 Com'matism, *s.* conciseness; briefness  
 Commear'urable, *a.* reducible to same measure  
 Commem'orable, *a.* worthy to be remembered  
 Commem'orate, *v. a.* to preserve the memory  
 Commemora'tion, *s.* act of public celebration  
 Commem'orative, Commem'atory, *a.* tending to preserve the memory of any thing  
 Commence, *v. n.* to begin, to assume  
 Commence'ment, *s.* a beginning, date  
 Commend, *v. a.* to recommend, to intrust  
 Com'mendable, *a.* laudable, praiseworthy  
 Commendableness, *s.* state of being commendably  
 Commend'ably, *ad.* laudably [mendable  
 Commend'ani, *s.* a void benefice held by some person till a pastor is provided  
 Commend'atory, *s.* one who holds a living in commendam  
 Commenda'tion, *s.* praise, recommendation  
 Commend'atory, *a.* containing praise  
 Commender, *s.* one who commends  
 Commens'al, *s.* one that eats at the same table  
 Commensality, *s.* fellowship of table  
 Commensurability, Commensurableness, *s.* the capacity of being compared with another as to the measure  
 Commensurable, *a.* reducible to some common measure  
 Commensurate, *v. a.* to reduce to some common measure—a. equal, proportional  
 Commensurately, *ad.* with equal measure  
 Commensuration, *s.* a reduction of some things to some common measure

[COM]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COM]

Com'ment, *s.* annotation; note; remark  
 Com'ment, *v. a.* to write notes; to expound  
 Com'mentary, *s.* an exposition, annotation  
 Com'mentate, *v. n.* to write comments  
 Com'mentator, *s.* one who explains  
 Com'menter, *s.* one who writes comments  
 Com'mentitious, *a.* invented, feigned  
 Com'merce, *v. n.* to hold intercourse  
 Com'merce, *s.* trade, traffic; a game  
 Com'mercial, *a.* relating to trade, trading  
 Com'mercially, *ad.* in a commercial view  
 Com'mere, *s.* a common mother  
 Com'metic, *a.* giving beauty; giving a gloss  
 Com'migrate, *v.* to remove in a body from one country to another  
 Com'migration, *s.* general emigration  
 Com'mination, *s.* a threat of punishment  
 Com'minatory, *a.* denunciatory; threatening  
 Com'mingle, *v.* to unite one with another  
 Com'minuble, *a.* reducible to powder  
 Com'minute, *v. a.* to grind to powder  
 Com'minution, *s.* act of grinding to small parts, pulverization, reduction  
 Com'miserable, *a.* deserving pity, mean  
 Com'miserate, *v. a.* to pity; to compassionate  
 Com'miseration, *s.* pity, sympathy  
 Com'miserative, *a.* compassionate  
 Com'miseratively, *ad.* out of compassion  
 Com'miserator, *s.* he who has compassion  
 Com'missarial, *a.* pertaining to a commissary  
 Com'missariat, *s.* a body of persons attending an army, who regulate the procurement and conveyance of ammunition, &c.  
 Com'missariship, *s.* the office of a commissary  
 Com'missary, *s.* an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, &c. for an army  
 Com'mission, *s.* a trust, warrant, charge  
 Com'mission, *v. a.* to empower, to intrust  
 Com'missional, Com'missionary, *a.* appointed by a warrant  
 Com'missioner, *s.* one empowered to act  
 Com'missure, *s.* a joint, a seam, a mould  
 Com'mit, *v. a.* to intrust; to send to prison; to give in trust; to do a fault; to pledge  
 Com'mitment, *s.* order for imprisonment  
 Com'mittee, *s.* a certain number of persons selected to examine or manage any matter  
 Com'mitteeship, *s.* the office of committees  
 Com'mitter, *s.* perpetrator; he that commits  
 Com'mittible, *a.* liable to be committed  
 Com'mix, *v. a.* to mingle, to blend, to unite  
 Com'mixtion, Com'mixture, *s.* a compound  
 Com'mode, *s.* a woman's headdress  
 Com'modious, *a.* convenient, suitable, useful  
 Com'modiously, *ad.* conveniently  
 Com'modiousness, *s.* convenience, use  
 Com'modity, *s.* interest, profit, merchandize  
 Com'modore, *s.* a captain commanding a squadron of ships of war  
 Com'modulation, *s.* measure; agreement  
 Com'mon, *a.* equal, vulgar, public, usual  
 Com'mon, *s.* an open country, public ground  
 Com'mon, *v. n.* to have a joint right with others in some common ground  
 Com'monable, *a.* held in common  
 Com'monage, *s.* right of feeding on a common  
 Com'monality, *s.* the common people  
 Com'mon-council, *s.* the council of a city or corporate town, consisting of certain inhabitants elected to assist the mayor and aldermen  
 Com'moner, *s.* a member of parliament; a student of the second rank at the universities  
 Com'mon-hall, *s.* the building in which citizens meet to transact public business

Com'mon'tion, *s.* advice, warning  
 Com'monly, *ad.* frequently, usually  
 Com'monness, *s.* frequency, an equal share  
 Com'monplace, *v. a.* to reduce to general heads, to make notes  
 Com'monplace-book, *s.* a book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads  
 Com'mons, *s.* the common people; the lower house of parliament; food on equal pay  
 Com'monwealth', Com'monweal', *s.* an established form of civil life; a republic  
 Com'morance, Com'morancy, *s.* habitation  
 Com'morant, *a.* resident; dwelling  
 Com'moration, *s.* a staying or tarrying  
 Com'morient, *a.* dying at the same time  
 Com'motion, *s.* a tumult, a disturbance  
 Com'move, *v. a.* to disturb, to unsettle  
 Com'mune, *v. n.* to converse, to impart sentiments mutually  
 Communicabil'ity, *s.* the being communicable  
 Commu'nicable, *a.* communicative  
 Commu'niant, *s.* one who receives the sacrament of the Lord's Supper  
 Commu'nicate, *v.* to impart, to reveal; to receive the Lord's Supper  
 Communication, *s.* the act of imparting or exchanging: conference; conversation  
 Commu'nicative, *a.* free, ready to impart  
 Commu'nicativeness, *s.* being communicative  
 Commu'nicator, *a.* imparting knowledge  
 Commu'ning, *s.* the act of talking together  
 Commu'nion, *s.* celebration of the Lord's Supper; fellowship, union, intercourse  
 Community, *s.* the commonwealth, the body politic, a common possession  
 Commutabil'ity, *s.* being capable of exchange  
 Commu'table, *a.* that may be exchanged  
 Commu'tative, *a.* relative to exchange  
 Commu'tatively, *ad.* by way of exchange  
 Commutation, *s.* change of one thing for another, alteration, ransom  
 Commu'te, *v. a.* to exchange, to buy off  
 Commu'tual, *a.* mutual, reciprocal  
 Com'pact, *s.* a contract, mutual agreement  
 Com'pact, *a.* firm, close—*v. a.* to join together  
 Com'pactible, *a.* that may be joined  
 Com'paction, *s.* act of making compact  
 Com'pactly, *ad.* closely; with neat joining  
 Com'pactness, *s.* closeness, firmness, density  
 Com'pacture, *s.* close union of parts  
 Com'pares, *s.* a system of many parts united  
 Compa'ghate, *v. a.* to set together that which is broken  
 Compagin'ation, *s.* union; structure  
 Compan'iable, *a.* sociable; fit for company  
 Compan'ableness, *s.* a fitness for company  
 Compan'ion, *s.* partner, associate, mate  
 Compan'ionable, *a.* sociable; agreeable  
 Compan'ionship, *s.* fellowship; association  
 Com'pany, *s.* a number of persons assembled together; fellowship; a corporation; body of merchants; small body of foot soldiers  
 Com'pany, *v.* to accompany, associate with  
 Com'parable, *a.* of equal regard or value  
 Compar'ative, *a.* estimated by comparison  
 Compar'atively, *ad.* in a state of comparison  
 Compa're, *v. a.* to liken or examine one thing by another, to estimate  
 Compa're, *s.* comparison, similitude  
 Compar'ison, *s.* the act of comparing, a comparative estimate; simile in writing  
 Compa'rt, *v. a.* to divide, arrange, separate  
 Compa'rtment, *s.* separate part of a design  
 Compa'rtition, *s.* the act of dividing  
 Compa'ss, *v. a.* to surround, grasp, obtain

CHOLERIC MEN SIN IN HASTE AND REPENT AT LEISURE.

CAUTIOUS PEOPLE GREATLY TROUBLE FOR THEMSELVES, BY TROUBLING OTHERS.



[COM]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COM]

Com'pass, *s.* a circle, space, limits; power of the voice; an instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer  
Com'passes, *s.* an instrument for dividing, measuring, or drawing circles  
Compass'ion, *s.* pity, commiseration, feeling  
Compass'ionable, *a.* deserving compassion  
Compass'ionate, *a.* merciful, tender—*v.* to pity  
Compa'ter'nity, *s.* the relation of godfather  
Compat'ibility, *s.* consistency, suitableness  
Compat'ible, *a.* consistent with, suitable to  
Compat'ibleness, *s.* consistency  
Compat'ibly, *ad.* fitly; suitably  
Compa'tient, *a.* suffering together  
Compa'triot, *s.* one of the same country  
Compeer', *s.* an equal, companion, colleague  
Compeer', *v. n.* to be equal with, to match  
Compel', *v. a.* to oblige, to constrain, &c.  
Compel'able, *a.* that may be forced  
Compel'ably, *ad.* by compulsion  
Compella'tion, *s.* the style of address  
Comp'end, *s.* an epitome; a summary  
Comp'endia'rious, *a.* short; contracted  
Comp'en'diate, *v. a.* to sum together; to com-  
Comp'en'dious, *a.* brief, summary (prehend  
Comp'en'diously, *ad.* shortly; in epitome  
Comp'en'diousness, *s.* shortness; brevity  
Comp'en'dium, *s.* an abridgment, a breviare  
Comp'en'sate, *v. a.* to make amends, to re-  
compense, to counterbalance  
Compensa'tion, *s.* a recompense, amends  
Comp'en'sative, Comp'en'satory, *a.* recom-  
pensing, tending to compensation  
Comperen'dinate, *v. a.* to delay  
Comperendina'tion, *s.* delay; dilatoriness  
Com'petence, Com'petency, *s.* sufficiency  
Com'petent, *a.* fit, qualified, adequate  
Com'petently, *ad.* properly, reasonably  
Compe'tible, *a.* suitable to, consistent with  
Compe'tibleness, *s.* suitableness; fitness  
Compe'ti'tion, *s.* a contest, rivalry, strife  
Compe'titor, *s.* a rival, an opponent, a foe  
Compe'titory, *a.* pursuing the same object  
Compe'titress, *s.* a female opponent  
Compila'tion, *s.* a collection, an assemblage  
Compila'tor, *s.* a collector  
Compi'le, *v. a.* to collect from various authors  
Compi'lement, *s.* the act of compiling  
Compi'ler, *s.* one who compiles  
Compla'cency, *s.* pleasure, joy, civility  
Compla'cent, *a.* civil, affable, kind  
Compla'cential, *a.* accommodating  
Compla'cently, *ad.* in a soft or easy manner  
Complain', *v.* to murmur, lament, inform  
Complain'able, *a.* to be complained of  
Complain'ant, *s.* a plaintiff in a lawsuit  
Complain'er, *s.* one who complains  
Complain'ful, *a.* full of complaints  
Complain'ing, *s.* expression of sorrow  
Complain't, *s.* an accusation or impeach-  
ment; a lamentation; a malady or disease  
Compla'sance, *s.* civility, kind behaviour  
Compla'sant, *a.* civil, obliging, kind, polite  
Compla'santly, *ad.* civilly; respectfully  
Complanate, Compla'ne, *v. a.* to smooth  
Comple'ment, *s.* the full number, &c.  
Comple'mental, *a.* filling up, completing  
Comple'te, *a.* perfect, full, finished  
Comple'te, *v. a.* to finish, to perfect  
Comple'tely, *ad.* fully; perfectly  
Comple'tement, *s.* the act of completing  
Comple'teness, *s.* complete state; perfection  
Comple'tion, *s.* accomplishment, fulfilling  
Comple'tive, *a.* making complete  
Comple'tory, *a.* fulfilling; accomplish'ing  
Complex, *a.* compounded of many parts

Complex'edness, *s.* complication; involution  
of many particular parts in one integral  
Complex'ion, *s.* the colour of the face, &c.  
Complex'ional, *a.* depending on the com-  
plexion or temperament (plexion  
Complex'ionary, *a.* pertaining to the com-  
plex'ioned, *a.* constituted; tempered  
Complex'i'ty, *s.* state of being complex  
Complex'ly, *ad.* in a complex manner  
Complex'ness, *s.* the state of being involved  
Complex'ure, *s.* involution; complication  
Compl'i'able, *a.* that can bend or yield  
Compl'i'ance, *s.* submission, act of yielding  
Compl'i'ant, *a.* yielding, bending, civil  
Compl'i'antly, *ad.* in a yielding manner  
Compl'i'cacy, *s.* the state of being intricate  
—*v. a.* to compound of many parts  
—*v. a.* to entangle, to join  
Complicately, *ad.* in a complicated manner  
Complicateness, *s.* intricacy; perplexity  
Complica'tion, *s.* a mixture of many things  
Compli'er, *s.* one who readily yields  
Compliment, *s.* an act of civility—*v.* to flatter  
Complimen'tal, Complimen'tary, *a.* expres-  
sive of respect or civility  
Complimen'tally, *ad.* by way of civility  
Complimen'ter, *s.* one given to compliments  
Compi'ne, *s.* evening service, vespers  
Compo're, *v. n.* to lament together  
Complot, *s.* a conspiracy, combination  
Complot', *v. a.* to plot, conspire, join in  
Complot'ment, *s.* a conspiring together  
Complot'ter, *s.* a conspirator  
Comply', *v. n.* to yield or submit, to agree  
Compon'derate, *v. a.* to weigh together  
Compo'nent, *a.* constituting, forming  
Compo'rt, *v.* to bear, to endure, to behave  
Compo'rt, Compo'rtment, *s.* behaviour  
Compo'rt'able, *a.* consistent, suitable, fit  
Compo'rt'ance, *s.* behaviour; ceremony  
Compo'rtation, *s.* an assemblage  
Compo'se, *v. a.* to quict, settle, put together  
Compo'sed, *part. a.* calm, sedate, serious  
Compo'sedly, *ad.* calmly; sedately  
Compo'sedness, *s.* sedateness; tranquillity  
Compo'ser, *s.* an author, a writer  
Compo'sing, *s.* that branch of the printing  
art which consists in arranging the letters  
Compo'site Order, an order in architecture  
combining the Ionic and Corinthian orders  
Compo'si'tion, *s.* a mixture; an agreement  
or accommodation; a written work; the  
act of discharging a debt by paying part  
Compo'sitive, *a.* the power of compounding  
Compo'sitor, *s.* one who arranges the let-  
ters for printing  
Compo'ssible, *a.* capable of existing together  
Compo'ssibility, *s.* possibility of existing to-  
Compo'st, Compo'sture, *s.* manure (gether  
Compo'st, *v. a.* to manure, to enrich earth  
Compo'sure, *s.* order, form; tranquility  
Compo'tation, *s.* act of drinking together  
Compo'tator, *s.* one who drinks with another  
Compo'und, *v.* to mingle, intermix; to  
come to terms with a debtor  
Compo'und, *s.* a mass of ingredients; a  
word formed from two or more words  
Compo'und, *a.* more than one; not simple  
Compo'und'able, *a.* fit to be compounded  
Compo'und'er, *s.* one who brings parties to  
terms of agreement  
Comprehend, *v. a.* to include, to conceive  
Comprehens'ible, *a.* intelligible, conceiv-  
able  
Comprehens'ibleness, Comprehensibility, *s.*  
capability of being understood  
Comprehens'ibly, *ad.* intelligibly

CUSTOM SURPASSES NATURE; BE CAREFUL, THEREFORE, WHAT YOU ACQUSTOM YOURSELF TO.

CHARITY OBLIGES US NOT TO MISTRUST A MAN; PRUDENCE, NOT TO TRUST BEFORE WE KNOW HIM.



[CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

Comprehen'sion, *s.* knowledge, capacity  
 Comprehen'sive, *a.* having the power to understand, capacious, full, significant  
 Comprehen'siveness, *s.* the quality of including much in a few words  
 Compresbyte'rial, *a.* relating to the presbyterian form of ministration  
 Compress', *v. a.* to squeeze, to embrace  
 Com press, *s.* a bolster of lincn rags  
 Compressibil'ity, Compress'ibleness, *s.* the quality of being compressible  
 Compress'ible, *a.* yielding to pressure  
 Compression, *s.* act of bringing parts near  
 Compress'ive, *a.* capable of compressing  
 Compres'sure, *s.* the act of pressing against  
 Comprint', *v. n.* to print another's copy  
 Comprisal, *s.* the comprising of things  
 Comprise', *v. a.* to contain, to include  
 Com probate, *v. n.* to concur in proof  
 Comprobation, *s.* a full proof, attestation  
 Com promise, *s.* a compact or bargain—*v. a.* to settle a dispute by mutual concessions  
 Com'promiser, *s.* he who makes concession  
 Compromiss'orial, *a.* relating to a compromise [some act or declaration  
 Com'promit, *v. a.* to pledge or engage by  
 Comprovin'elal, *s.* one belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction  
 Compt, *s.* account, computation  
 Compt'ontite, *s.* a Vesuvian mineral  
 Comptro'ller, *s.* a supervisor; an examiner of the accounts of collectors of public money  
 Comptro'llership, *s.* superintendence  
 Compuls'ative, *a.* compelling, constraining  
 Compuls'atively, *ad.* by compulsion  
 Compuls'atory, *a.* compelling, forcing  
 Compulsion, *s.* the act of compelling, force  
 Compuls'ive, Compuls'ory, *a.* forcing  
 Compulsively, *ad.* by force; by violence  
 Compulsiveness, *s.* force; compulsion  
 Compulsorily, *ad.* in a forcible manner  
 Compunction, *s.* repentance, remorse  
 Compunctious, *a.* repentant; sorrowful  
 Compunctive, *a.* causing remorse  
 Compurgator, *s.* a vouching for another  
 Compurgator, *s.* one who bears testimony to the innocence of another  
 Computable, *a.* that may be numbered up  
 Computate, *v. a.* to account; to reckon  
 Computation, *s.* a calculation, an estimate  
 Compute', *v. a.* to calculate, to reckon  
 Computer, Computist, *s.* a calculator  
 Comrade, *s.* a companion, an associate  
 Con, an abbreviation of the Latin word *contra*, against—*v. a.* to study, to think  
 Concamerate, *v. a.* to arch over, to vault  
 Concameration, *s.* the act of arching over  
 Concamerate, *v. a.* to link or join together  
 Concatenation, *s.* a regular series of links  
 Conca'vation, *s.* the act of making concave  
 Concave, *a.* hollow—*s.* a regular cavity—*v. a.* to make hollow  
 Conca'veness, Conca'vity, *s.* the inside cavity; hollowness of a round body  
 Conca'vo-concave, *a.* concave on both sides  
 Conca'vo-con'vex, *a.* concave one way, and convex the other  
 Conca'von, *a.* regularly concave  
 Conca'vously, *ad.* with hollowness  
 Conceal', *v. a.* to hide, keep secret, cover  
 Concealable, *a.* that which may be kept secret  
 Concealer, *s.* he that conceals any thing  
 Concealment, *s.* the act of hiding, shelter  
 Conce'de, *v. n.* to admit, to grant, to yield  
 Conceit', *s.* a fancy, idea, opinion; pride  
 Conceit', *v. a.* to imagine, suppose, fancy

Conceit'ed, *a.* opinionative, affected  
 Conceit'edly, *ad.* fancifully; whimsically  
 Conceit'edness, *s.* opinionativeness  
 Conceit'less, *a.* stupid; without thought  
 Conceiv'able, *a.* that may be conceived  
 Conceivableness, *s.* the being conceivable  
 Conceiv'ably, *ad.* in a conceivable manner  
 Conceiv'e, *v.* to become pregnant, to think, to understand, to comprehend  
 Conceiv'er, *s.* one who comprehends  
 Concer't, *s.* harmony, consistency  
 Concertrate, *v. a.* to drive into a narrower compass, contrary to dilate or expand  
 Concentra'tion, *s.* collection into a small space  
 Concen'tre, *v. n.* to bring to one point  
 Concen'tric, *a.* having one common centre  
 Concentual, *a.* harmonious; accordant  
 Conceptacle, *s.* a receiver or receptacle  
 Concept'ible, *a.* intelligible, conceivable  
 Concep'tion, *s.* the act of conceiving in the womb; a notion, idea, sentiment, &c.  
 Concep'tious, *a.* fruitful; pregnant  
 Concep'tive, *a.* capable of conceiving  
 Concern', *v. a.* to affect, to interest, belong to  
 Concern', *s.* an affair, business, care  
 Concern'ed, *ad.* with affection  
 Concern'ing, *prep.* relating to or about  
 Concern'ment, *s.* a concern, business, care  
 Concert', *v. a.* to contrive, to settle privately  
 Con'cert, *s.* music in several parts, harmony  
 Concerta'tion, *s.* strife; contention  
 Concertative, *a.* contentious; quarrelsome  
 Concert'o, *s.* [Ital.] a piece of music  
 Conces'sion, *s.* a thing yielded, a grant  
 Concessionary, *a.* given by indulgence  
 Conces'sive, *a.* implying concession  
 Conces'sively, *ad.* by way of concession  
 Conch, *s.* a shell, name of a fish  
 Conchif'erosus, *a.* producing shells  
 Con'chite, *s.* a sort of petrified shell  
 Con'choid, *s.* the name of a curve  
 Conchoidal, *a.* having convex elevations and concave depressions  
 Concholo'gical, *a.* pertaining to conchology  
 Conchologist, *s.* a connoisseur in shells  
 Conchology, *s.* the natural history of shells  
 Conchom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring shells  
 Conchyl'aceous, *a.* resembling a shell  
 Conciliar, *a.* relating to a council  
 Conciliate, *v. a.* to gain, reconcile, win  
 Conciliation, *s.* the act of reconciling  
 Conciliator, *s.* a peace-maker, a friend  
 Conciliatory, *a.* tending to reconciliation  
 Concin'uity, *s.* neatness, fitness, decency  
 Concinuous, *a.* becoming; agreeable  
 Concise', *a.* brief, short, contracted  
 Concisely, *ad.* briefly; shortly  
 Conciseness, *s.* shortness, brevity, force  
 Concision, *s.* a cutting off, excision  
 Concita'tion, *s.* a stirring up, disturbance  
 Conclama'tion, *s.* a great shout or outcry  
 Conclave, *s.* an assembly of cardinals, &c.  
 Conclud'e, *v. a.* to finish, determine, close  
 Conclud'ency, *s.* logical deduction of reason  
 Conclud'ent, *a.* decisive, convincing  
 Conclud'er, *s.* one who determines  
 Conclud'ible, *a.* determinable  
 Conclud'sion, *s.* the close, end, consequence  
 Conclud'ional, *a.* concluding  
 Conclud'sive, *a.* decisive, convincing, strong  
 Conclud'siveness, *s.* that quality or power that determines the opinion  
 Concoag'ulate, *v. a.* to mingle together  
 Concoagula'tion, *s.* a coagulation of different bodies in one mass

COMPLAIN NOT OF THE SHORTNESS OF LIFE, BUT EMPLOY THY TIME USEFULLY.

CREATE NOT IMAGINARY WANTS, LEST YOU FAIL TO SATISFY THEM.

CON]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON

Concoct', *v. a.* to digest by the stomach  
 Concoction, *s.* digestion in the stomach  
 Concoctive, *a.* digesting by the stomach  
 Concolour, *a.* of one colour  
 Concomitance, Concomitancy, *s.* a subsisting together; a state of joint subsistence  
 Concomitant, *a.* accompanying, joined to  
 Concomitant, *s.* that which is attendant  
 Concomitantly, *ad.* in company with others  
 Concomitate, *v. a.* to be collaterally connected  
 Concord, *s.* agreement, union, harmony  
 Concord', *v. n.* to agree  
 Concordance, *s.* an index to the scriptures  
 Concordancy, *s.* agreement  
 Concordant, *a.* agreeing, suitable, fit  
 Concordantly, *ad.* in conjunction  
 Concordat, *s.* a compact, a convention  
 Concorporal, *a.* of the same body  
 Concorporate, *v.* to unite into one body  
 Concorporation, *s.* union in one mass  
 Concourse, *s.* a great number of persons assembled together, a meeting  
 Concreate, *v. a.* to create at the same time  
 Conceded, *v. a.* to entrust  
 Cremation, *s.* the burning many things together; a conflagration  
 Concrement, *s.* the mass formed by concretion  
 Concrecence, *s.* the quality of growing by the union of separate particles [one mass  
 Concrecible, *a.* capable of coalescing into  
 Concreate, *v. a.* to form into one mass  
 Concrete, *a.* composed of different matters  
 Concreteness, *s.* a state of coagulation  
 Concretion, *s.* a union of parts, a mass  
 Concretive, *a.* capable of coagulating  
 Concreture, *s.* a mass formed by coagulation  
 Concrimination, *s.* a joint accusation  
 Concubinage, *s.* the act of living with a woman, not being married to her  
 Concubinal, *a.* pertaining to a concubine  
 Concubine, *s.* a woman kept in fornication  
 Concubinate, *v. a.* to tread under foot  
 Concubatin, *s.* a trampling with the feet  
 Concupiscence, *s.* irregular desire, sensuality  
 Concupiscent, *a.* libidinous; lecherous  
 Concupiscible, *a.* impressing desire; eager  
 Concur, *v. n.* to agree in one opinion  
 Concurrence, *s.* union, help, joint claim  
 Concurrent, *a.* acting in conjunction  
 Concurrently, *ad.* in an agreeing manner  
 Concurrentness, *s.* a concurrent state  
 Concussion, *s.* a violent agitation  
 Concussion, *s.* the act of shaking, agitation  
 Concussive, *a.* having the power of shaking  
 Condemn, *v. a.* to pass sentence on, to blame  
 Condemnable, *a.* blamable; culpable  
 Condemnation, *s.* a sentence of punishment  
 Condemnatory, *a.* passing a condemnation  
 Condemner, *s.* one who censures  
 Condensable, *a.* capable of condensation  
 Condensate, *v. a.* to make thick or dark  
 Condensation, *s.* the act of thickening  
 Condensative, *a.* capable of condensing  
 Condense, *v.* to grow thick or close—*a.* thick  
 Condenser, *s.* a vessel for condensing air  
 Condensity, *s.* the state of being condensed  
 Condensers, *s.* those who direct herring-fishers  
 Condescend', *v. n.* to yield, stoop, bend  
 Condescendence, *s.* voluntary submission to equality with inferiors  
 Condescending, Condescendive, *a.* courteous; humble; kind [cession  
 Condescendingly, *ad.* by way of kind con-  
 Descension, *s.* submission, courtesy  
 Condit', *a.* deserved, merited, suitable  
 Conditly, *s.* suitableness in deserts

Conditly, *ad.* deservedly; fitly  
 Conditment, *s.* seasoning, sauce, zest  
 Condisciple, *s.* a schol fellow  
 Condit', *v. a.* to season, to preserve by salt  
 Condition, *s.* quality, temper, disposition, circumstances, rank, stipulation  
 Condition, *v.* to contract; to stipulate  
 Conditional, *a.* by way of stipulation, &c.  
 Conditionality, *s.* limitation by certain terms  
 Conditionally, *ad.* with certain limitations  
 Conditionary, *a.* stipulated, agreed on  
 Conditionate, *v. a.* to qualify; to regulate  
 Conditioned, *a.* having qualities or properties good or bad  
 Conditory, *s.* a receptacle, a repository  
 Condolatory, *a.* expressing condolence  
 Condole, *v.* to lament, mourn, bewail  
 Condolent, *s.* grief, mutual distress  
 Condolence, *s.* grief for another's loss  
 Condoler, *s.* one that condoles  
 Condolling, *s.* expression of condolence  
 Condoma, *s.* a species of antelope  
 Condonation, *s.* a pardoning, a forgiving  
 Condor, *s.* a large kind of vulture  
 Conduce, *v.* to help, to promote, to conduct  
 Conducement, *s.* tendency  
 Conducent, *a.* that which may contribute  
 Conducible, *a.* having the power of conducting, promoting, or accelerating  
 Conducibleness, *s.* contributing to any end  
 Conducive, *ad.* promoting an end  
 Conducive, *a.* promoting, helping, &c.  
 Conduciveness, *s.* the quality of conducing  
 Conduct, *s.* behaviour, economy  
 Conduct', *v. a.* to guide, manage, order  
 Conduction, *s.* transmission through a conductor  
 Conductitious, *a.* employed so as to be removed at pleasure  
 Conductive, *a.* leading, directing, managing  
 Conductor, *s.* a leader, a director, a chief  
 Conductress, *s.* a woman that directs  
 Conduit, *s.* a water-pipe, a canal, a duct  
 Conduplicate, *v. a.* to double—*a.* doubled over or folded together  
 Conduplication, *s.* a doubling  
 Condy', *s.* a protuberance, a joint  
 Condyloid, *s.* the projecting soft end or protuberance of a bone  
 Cone, *s.* a solid body in form of a sugar-loaf  
 Conepate, *s.* an animal of the weasel kind in America, resembling the polecat  
 Confabulate, *v. n.* to converse, to chat  
 Confabulation, *s.* easy conversation, chat  
 Confabulatory, *a.* belonging to dialogue  
 Confamiliar, *a.* intimate, closely connected  
 Confarrection, *s.* the solemnization of marrying by eating bread together  
 Confect', *s.* a sweetmeat  
 Confect', *v. a.* to preserve with sugar  
 Confection, *s.* a sweetmeat, a mixture  
 Confectionary, *s.* sweetmeats  
 Confectioner, *s.* one who makes sweetmeats  
 Confectory, *a.* relating to the art or trade of making sweetmeats, &c.  
 Confederacy, *s.* a league, an engagement  
 Conferate, *v. a.* to unite, to combine—*s.* an ally, an accomplice—*a.* united in a league  
 Confederation, *s.* close alliance, union  
 Confer', *v.* to discourse with, to bestow  
 Conference, *s.* a discourse, a parley  
 Conferva, *s.* hairweed; a kind of spurge  
 Confess', *v. a.* to acknowledge, grant, own  
 Confessary, *s.* one who makes a confession  
 Confessedly, *ad.* avowedly, indisputably

COMPETE NOT WITH PERSONS WHO HAVE MEANS BEYOND THY REACH.

COMPETENCY CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY AN ATTENTION TO FRUGALITY.



[CON]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

Confes'sion, *s.* profession, acknowledgment  
 Confes'sional, *s.* the box in which the confes-  
 sor sits to hear confessions [confession]  
 Confes'sionary, *a.* belonging to auricular  
 Confess'or, *s.* one who hears confessions  
 Confest, *a.* open, known, plain, evident  
 Confest'ly, *ad.* indisputably  
 Conf'icent, *a.* that causes or procures  
 Confidant, Confident, *s.* a person trusted  
 with a secret, a bosom friend  
 Confide, *v. n.* to trust in, to rely upon  
 Confidence, *s.* assurance, boldness, trust  
 Confident, *a.* positive, daring, impudent  
 Confidential, *a.* trusty, faithful  
 Confidently, *a.* without fear of miscarriage  
 Confider, *s.* one who trusts in another  
 Configur'ate, *v.* to show like the aspects  
 of the planets towards each other  
 Configura'tion, *s.* the form of various parts  
 adapted to each other  
 Config'ure, *v. a.* to fashion, dispose into form  
 Conf'mable, *a.* that may be limited  
 Confine, *s.* limit, border, boundary  
 Confine, *v.* to border upon, bound, immure  
 Confineless, *a.* boundless; without end  
 Confinement, *s.* restraint, imprisonment  
 Confiner, *s.* that which restrains or limits  
 Confiner, *s.* one who is a borderer  
 Confinit'y, *s.* nearness; neighbourhood  
 Confirm, *v. a.* to settle, establish; to fix,  
 to perfect, to strengthen; to administer  
 the rite of ecclesiastical confirmation  
 Confirm'able, *a.* capable of being proved  
 Confirmation, *s.* proof, convincing testi-  
 mony; a church rite by which baptized  
 persons are confirmed in the faith  
 Confirmative, *a.* having power to confirm  
 Confirma'tory, *s.* an attestor  
 Confirmatory, *a.* affording additional proof  
 Confirmedness, *s.* a fixed state  
 Confirmer, *s.* one that confirms  
 Confirm'ingly, *ad.* in a corroborative manner  
 Confiscable, *a.* liable to forfeiture  
 Confiscate, Confiscated, *a.* transferred to  
 the public as forfeit  
 Confiscate, *v. a.* to seize on private property  
 Confisca'tion, *s.* the act of seizing private  
 property when forfeited by crime, &c.  
 Confiscator, *s.* one who is concerned in  
 confiscated property  
 Confiscatory, *a.* consigning to forfeiture  
 Confitur', *s.* a mixture of sweetmeats  
 Confix', *v. a.* to fix down, to fasten down  
 Confixure, *s.* the act of fastening  
 Confra'grant, *a.* burning together  
 Confra'gration, *s.* a general fire or burning  
 Confusion, *s.* the act of blowing many in-  
 struments together; a melting of metal  
 Conflex'ure, *s.* a bending or turning  
 Conflict', *v. n.* to fight, to contest, to strive  
 Conflict, *s.* a contest, struggle, agony  
 Confine'tuate, *v. n.* to flow together  
 Confluencer, *s.* a multitude of people; a junc-  
 tion or union of several streams  
 Confluent, *a.* running into one channel  
 Conflux, *s.* a joining of currents, a crowd  
 Conform', *v.* to comply with, to yield, to suit  
 Conformable, *a.* agreeable, suitable  
 Conformably, *ad.* agreeably; suitably  
 Confora'tion, *s.* a proper disposition of  
 parts as relating to each other  
 Conformer, *s.* one who complies with  
 established forms  
 Conformist, *s.* one who complies with the  
 rites of the established church  
 Conformity, *s.* a compliance with, similitude

Conforta'tion, *s.* the act of strengthening  
 Confound', *v. a.* to mix, to perplex, to disturb  
 Confound'edly, *ad.* shamefully, hatefully  
 Confound'er, *s.* one who perplexes  
 Confrater'nity, *s.* a religious brotherhood  
 Confrica'tion, *s.* rubbing against anything  
 Confront', *v. a.* to face, to oppose, to compare  
 Confronta'tion, *s.* act of bringing two evi-  
 dences face to face  
 Confuse, *v. a.* to confound, perplex, mix  
 Confus'edly, *ad.* indistinctly; with agitation  
 Confusedness, *s.* want of distinctness  
 Confusion, *s.* disorder, hurry, astonishment  
 Confutable, *a.* that which may be disproved  
 Confut'ant, *s.* one who confutes another  
 Confuta'tion, *s.* disproof, act of confuting  
 Confrute, *v. a.* to disprove, convict, battle  
 Confuter, *s.* one who confutes another  
 Congee', Conge', *s.* a bow, art of feverence  
 Conge-d'li're, *s.* the king's permission to  
 a dean and chapter to choose a bishop  
 Congeal, *v.* to freeze, harden, grow stiff  
 Congeal'able, *a.* that which may be frozen  
 Congel'ment, *s.* a mass formed by frost  
 Congela'tion, *s.* turning fluids to solids by cold  
 Conge'ner, *s.* one sprung from the same origi-  
 Congeneracy, *s.* similarity of origin [nal  
 Congener'ic, *a.* being of the same kind  
 Congenerous, *a.* of the same kind  
 Congenerousness, *s.* the quality of being  
 from the same original  
 Conge'nial, *a.* partaking of the same nature  
 Congenial'ity, *s.* participation of the same  
 Congenious, *a.* of the same kind [nature  
 Congenital, *a.* connate; begotten together  
 Congenit'r, *a.* produced at the same birth  
 Cong'er, *s.* a line kind of large eel, a sea eel  
 Congeries, *s.* a mass of small bodies  
 Congest', *v. a.* to heap or lay up, to amass  
 Congest'ible, *a.* that may be heaped up  
 Congestion, *s.* a collection of humours  
 Congiary, *s.* a gift distributed to the Roman  
 people or soldiery in corn or money  
 Conglu'ate, *v. a.* to turn into ice, &c.  
 Conglacia'tion, *s.* being changed into ice  
 Conglo'hate, Conglo'h'e, Conglo'h'ulate, *v.*  
 to gather together into a round mass  
 Congloba'tion, *s.* a round hard body  
 Conglomerate, *v. a.* to gather into one mass  
 —*a.* gathered into a round mass—*s.* a  
 sort of sandstone  
 Conglomera'tion, *s.* a collection, mixture  
 Conglu'tuant, *a.* glutting, uniting—*s.* a me-  
 dicine that heals wounds  
 Conglu'tivat', *v. a.* to cement  
 Conglutina'tion, *s.* the act of uniting bodies  
 Conglu'tinative, *a.* power of uniting wounds  
 Conglu'tuator, *s.* that which has the power  
 of uniting wounds  
 Congou, *s.* a fine sort of tea  
 Congratulant, *a.* rejoicing in participation  
 Congratulate, *v.* to wish joy to, to compli-  
 ment on any happy event  
 Congratula'tion, *s.* a wishing of joy  
 Congratulator, *s.* he who offers congratu-  
 Congratulatory, *a.* expressing joy [lation  
 Congre', *v. n.* to agree, to join, to accord  
 Congreet', *v. a.* to salute mutually  
 Congregate, *v.* to assemble; to meet  
 Congrega'tion, *s.* an assembly [gation  
 Congrega'tional, *a.* pertaining to a congre-  
 Congrega'tionalism, *s.* independent church  
 government  
 Congrega'tionalist, *s.* one who belongs to an  
 independent or congregational church  
 Congress, *s.* a meeting, assembly; combat

CONSTANT SERENITY OF MIND CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

COMPANIONSHIP AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP MUST NOT BE MISTAKEN FOR TRUE FRIENDSHIP.



[CON]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

Congres'sional, *a.* pertaining to a congress  
 Congres'sive, *a.* meeting, encountering  
 Congru'e, *v. n.* to agree, to suit, to conform  
 Congruence, *s.* agreement, fitness  
 Congruent, *a.* agreeing, suitable  
 Congru'ity, *s.* fitness, consistency  
 Congruous, *a.* fit, suitable, meet, agreeable  
 Congruously, *ad.* suitably; consistently  
 Conic, Conical, *a.* like a cone  
 Conically, *ad.* in form of a cone  
 Conicalness, *s.* the state of being conical  
 Conics, *s.* the doctrine of conic sections  
 Conifer'ous, *a.* having seed-vessels of a coniform, *a.* shaped like a cone [eal figure  
 Conis'tra, *s.* the pft of a theatre  
 Co'nite, *s.* an ash-coloured mineral  
 Conium, *s.* a narcotic drug  
 Conject', *v. a.* to cast together; to throw  
 Conjec'tor, Conjec'turer, *s.* a guesser  
 Conjec'turable, *a.* possible to be guessed  
 Conjec'tural, *a.* depending on conjecture  
 Conjec'turally, *ad.* by guess  
 Conjec'ture, *s.* a guess, supposition, idea  
 Conjec'ture, *v. n.* to guess, to suppose  
 Conjoin', *v. a.* to connect, to league, to unite  
 Conjoint', *a.* united; associated  
 Conjointly, *ad.* in union, together, jointly  
 Conjugal, *a.* belonging to marriage  
 Conjuga'ly, *ad.* matrimonially  
 Conjugate, *a.* that springs from one original  
 Conjugate, *v. a.* to join, to unite; to vary  
 a verb according to its tenses, &c.  
 Conjugat'ion, *s.* a couple, pair; the form of  
 inflecting verbs; union, assemblage  
 Conjunct', *a.* connected, united, conjoined  
 Conjunction, *s.* a union, meeting together;  
 the sixth part of speech  
 Conjunctive, *a.* closely united, joined to  
 gether; the mood of a verb  
 Conjunctively, *ad.* in union; together  
 Conjunctiveness, *s.* the quality of joining  
 Conjunctly, *ad.* jointly; in conjunction  
 Conjunction, *s.* a critical or peculiar time  
 Conjurat'ion, *s.* a plot, enchantment  
 Conju're, *v. n.* to enjoin solemnly, to con-  
 spire; to bind by an oath  
 Conjure, *v. n.* to practise enchantments, &c.  
 Conjur'er, *s.* an enchanter, a fortune-teller  
 Conjur'ement, *s.* a serious injunction  
 Connas'cence, *s.* community of birth  
 Conna'te, *a.* born with another  
 Connat'ural, *a.* suitable to nature  
 Connat'urality, *s.* participation of the same  
 nature  
 Connat'uralize, *v. a.* to make natural  
 Connat'urally, *ad.* by the act of nature  
 Connat'urality, *s.* natural union  
 Connect', *v. a.* to join, to fasten, to unite  
 Connection, Connex'ion, *s.* a joining things  
 together; union; participation  
 Connective, Connex'ive, *a.* having the  
 power of connecting; conjunctive  
 Connectively, *ad.* together; jointly  
 Connictat'ion, *s.* the act of winking  
 Conni've, *v. n.* to wink at a fault, &c.  
 Connu'vance, *s.* the act of winking at a fault;  
 voluntary blindness to an act  
 Conmi'vent, *a.* forbearing to see  
 Conni'ver, *s.* one who connives  
 Connoisseur, *s.* a critic, a judge of the arts  
 Connoisseurship, *s.* skill of a connoisseur  
 Con'notate, *v. a.* to designate something  
 besides itself; to imply  
 Connotat'ion, *s.* an inference; implication  
 Conno'te, *v. a.* to imply; to betoken  
 Connu'hal, *a.* relating to marriage

Connumera'tion, *s.* a reckoning together  
 Connu'tri'tious, *a.* nourished together  
 Co'noid, *s.* a figure like a cone; a gland in  
 the brain resembling a cone, and called  
 the pineal gland  
 Conoid'ical, *a.* approaching to a conic form  
 Conquad'rate, *v. a.* to bring into a square  
 Conquas'sate, *v. a.* to shake, to disorder  
 Conquassat'ion, *s.* a concussion, an agitation  
 Con'quer, *v. a.* to subdue, to overcome  
 Con'querable, *a.* possible to be overcome  
 Con'queress, *s.* she who conquers  
 Con'queror, *s.* one who overcomes, a victor  
 Con'quest, *s.* victory, a thing gained  
 Consanguini'ous, *a.* near of kin, related  
 Consanguin'ity, *s.* relationship by blood  
 Consarcinat'ion, *s.* the act of patching or  
 joining coarsely together  
 Con'science, *s.* the faculty by which we  
 judge of the goodness or wickedness of  
 our own actions; veracity, justice, honesty  
 Con'scenced, *a.* having conscience  
 Con'scientious, *a.* scrupulous, just, exact  
 Con'scientiously, *ad.* according to the di-  
 rection of conscience [science  
 Con'scientiousness, *s.* strict regard to con-  
 Con'scionable, *a.* proper, reasonable  
 Con'scionableness, *s.* equity; reasonableness  
 Con'scionably, *ad.* reasonably; justly  
 Con'scious, *a.* inwardly persuaded, privy to  
 Con'sciously, *ad.* with inward persuasion  
 Con'sciousness, *s.* perception, internal sense  
 of the guilt or innocence of our actions  
 Con'script, *a.* written, registered, enrolled  
 Con'script, *s.* one enrolled to serve in the  
 army; more particularly applied to sol-  
 diers drawn by lot for the French armies  
 Con'scription, *s.* an enrolling or registering  
 Con'secrate, *v. a.* to make sacred, &c.  
 Con'secrate, *a.* sacred; devoted  
 Con'secration, *s.* the act of making sacred  
 Con'secrator, *s.* one who consecrates  
 Con'secratory, *a.* making sacred  
 Con'secta'neous, *a.* following of course  
 Con'sec'tary, *s.* a corollary, a deduction  
 Con'secution, *s.* a train of consequences  
 Con'secutive, *a.* following in order, suc-  
 ceeding each other uninterruptedly  
 Con'secutively, *ad.* following regularly  
 Con'seminate, *v. a.* to sow mixed seeds  
 Con'senes'cence, *s.* decay from age  
 Con'sen'sion, *s.* concord, agreement  
 Con'sent, *s.* agreement—*v. n.* to agree  
 Con'sentane'ity, *s.* reciprocal agreement  
 Con'sentane'ous, *a.* agreeable to, accordant  
 Con'sentane'ously, *ad.* consistently  
 Con'sentane'ousness, *s.* agreement  
 Con'sent'er, *s.* one who consents  
 Con'sentient, *a.* uniting in opinion  
 Con'sequence, *s.* an effect; importance  
 Con'sequent, *a.* following naturally  
 Con'sequent'ial, *a.* important, conclusiv[e]ly  
 Con'sequent'ially, *ad.* by consequence; haughti-  
 Con'sequent'ialness, *s.* regular train of rea-  
 soning in a discourse; importance  
 Con'sequent'ly, *ad.* of or by consequence,  
 therefore, necessarily, inevitably  
 Con'ser'tion, *s.* junction, adaptation  
 Con'serv'able, *a.* capable of being kept  
 Con'serv'ancy, *s.* courts held for the preser-  
 vation of the fishery in the river Thames  
 Con'servant, *a.* that which preserves  
 Con'servation, *s.* the act of preserving  
 Con'servative, *a.* having power to preserve  
 Con'servator, *s.* one that has the keeping of  
 anything from detriment

CONCESSION IS NO HUMILIATION, NOR ADMISSION OF ERROR ANY DISGRACE.

CENSURE IS THE TAX A MAN PAYS THE PUBLIC FOR BEING EMINENT.

[CON]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON

CONTEMPLATE THE WORKS OF GOD, AND THOU WILT LEARN THINE OWN INSIGNIFICANCE.

Conservatory, *s.* a place where any thing is kept; a greenhouse—*a.* preservative  
 Conserve, *s.* a sweetmeat, preserved fruit  
 Conserve, *v. a.* to preserve or candy fruit  
 Conserv'er, *s.* one who lays up or preserves  
 Consession, *s.* a sitting together  
 Concess'or, *s.* one that sits with others  
 Consider, *v.* to doubt, to regard, to examine  
 Considerable, *a.* worthy of regard, great  
 Considerableness, *s.* importance; moment  
 Considerably, *ad.* importantly, very much  
 Considerate, *a.* prudent, thoughtful  
 Considerately, *ad.* prudently, calmly  
 Considerateness, *s.* calm deliberation  
 Consideration, *s.* regard, notice, serious thought, prudence, compensation  
 Considerative, *a.* taking into consideration  
 Considerator, *s.* he who considers much  
 Considerer, *s.* a man of reflection  
 Considering, *part. a.* pondering in the mind  
 Consider'ing, *conj.* if allowance be made for  
 Consideringly, *ad.* with consideration  
 Consi'gn, *v. a.* to commit; to make over  
 Consi'gnation, *s.* the act of consigning  
 Consi'gnature, *s.* joint signing  
 Consi'gnee, *s.* the person to whom goods for sale are consigned  
 Consi'gnification, *s.* similar signification  
 Consi'gnificative, *a.* synonymous  
 Consi'gnment, *s.* the act of depositing with  
 Consi'gner, Consi'gnor, *s.* he who consigns goods to another for sale [*blance*]  
 Consi'm'lar, *a.* having one common resemblance  
 Consi'm'ltude, Consi'm'lt'y, *s.* resemblance  
 Consi'st, *v. n.* to subsist, to be made of  
 Consi'stence, Consi'stency, *s.* natural state of bodies, agreement, substance, form  
 Consi'stent, *a.* compatible, fixed, firm  
 Consi'stently, *ad.* in a consistent manner  
 Consi'sto'rial, *a.* relating to a consistory  
 Consi'sto'ry, *s.* a spiritual court  
 Conso'ciate, *s.* an accomplice, an ally  
 Conso'ciate, *v. n.* to unite, to join, to cement  
 Conso'ciation, *s.* alliance, confederacy  
 Conso'ciational, *a.* united in object  
 Conso'lable, *a.* that which admits comfort  
 Conso'late, *v. a.* to comfort; to console  
 Conso'lation, *s.* alleviation of misery  
 Conso'lator, *s.* a comforter  
 Conso'atory, *a.* tending to give comfort  
 Conso'le, *v. a.* to cheer, to comfort, to revive  
 Conso'ler, *s.* one who gives comfort  
 Conso'lidant, *s.* that which has the quality of uniting wounds—*a.* healing wounds  
 Conso'lidate, *v.* to harden, to combine  
 Conso'lidate, *a.* formed into a compact body  
 Conso'lidation, *s.* uniting in a solid mass  
 Conso'lidative, *a.* capable of healing wounds  
 Conso'ling, *a.* adapted to console  
 Conso'ls, *s.* a sort of transferable stocks  
 Conso'nance, *s.* an accord of sound, consistency, agreement, friendship, concord  
 Conso'nant, *a.* agreeable, suitable, ill  
 Conso'nant, *a.* a letter not sounded by itself  
 Conso'nantly, *ad.* consistently; agreeably  
 Conso'nantness, *s.* agreeableness; consistency  
 Conso'nans, *s.* harmonious, musical [*ency*]  
 Conso'plate, *v. a.* to lull asleep  
 Conso'pation, *s.* the act of laying to sleep  
 Con'sort, *s.* a wife or husband, a companion  
 Con'sort, *v.* to associate with, to marry  
 Con'sortable, *a.* to be compared with  
 Con'sortion, *s.* fellowship; society  
 Con'sortship, *s.* fellowship; partnership  
 Con'spectable, *a.* easy to be seen  
 Con'spection, *s.* a seeing; a beholding

Con'spectu'ity, *s.* the sense of seeing  
 Con'sper'sion, *s.* a sprinkling about  
 Con'spicu'ity, *s.* clearness, brightness  
 Con'spicu'ous, *a.* easy to be seen, eminent  
 Con'spicu'ously, *ad.* so as to be clearly seen  
 Con'spicu'ousness, *s.* clearness, renown  
 Con'spir'acy, *s.* a plot, a lawless combination  
 Con'spir'ant, *a.* conspiring; plotting  
 Con'spiration, *s.* a plot; a conspiracy  
 Con'spir'ator, Con'spir'er, *s.* a plotter  
 Con'spire, *v. n.* to plot, to agree, concert  
 Con'spir'ingly, *ad.* criminally concerting  
 Con'spissation, *s.* the act of thickening  
 Con'spurca'tion, *s.* defilement, pollution  
 Con'stable, *s.* a common peace-officer  
 Con'stable'ry, *s.* the jurisdiction of a constable  
 Con'stableship, *s.* the office of a constable  
 Con'stablewick, *s.* the district over which the authority of a constable extends  
 Con'stab'ulary, *a.* relating to the civil force  
 Con'stancy, *s.* firmness, continuance  
 Con'stant, *a.* firm, unchangeable, fixed  
 Con'stantly, *ad.* invariably, perpetually  
 Con'stellate, *v. a.* to unite several shining bodies in one splendour  
 Con'stellation, *s.* a cluster of fixed stars  
 Con'sternation, *s.* fear, astonishment, wonder  
 Con'stipate, *v. a.* to crowd, to stop, to thicken; to make costive  
 Con'stipation, *s.* an obstruction occasioned by fulness; condensation  
 Con'stitu'ent, *a.* essential, composing  
 Con'stitu'ent, *s.* one who deposes, an elector  
 Con'stitute, *v. a.* to make, depute, set up  
 Con'stituter, *s.* he that constitutes or appoints  
 Con'stitution, *s.* the frame of body or mind; law of a country, form of government  
 Con'stitutional, *a.* legal, according to the established government; legal  
 Con'stitutionalist, *s.* an adherent to the law of the land  
 Con'stitutionality, *s.* the state of being consistent with or inherent in the constitution  
 Con'stitutionally, *ad.* legally  
 Con'stitutionist, *s.* one zealous for the established constitution of the country  
 Cou'strutive, *a.* essential, able to establish  
 Cou'strain, *v. a.* to compel, to force, to press  
 Cou'strainable, *a.* liable to constraint  
 Cou'strainer, *s.* one who constrains  
 Cou'strain't, *s.* compulsion, confinement  
 Cou'strict, *v. a.* to bind, to contract  
 Cou'strict'ion, *s.* contraction, force  
 Cou'strictive, *a.* capable of contracting  
 Cou'strictor, *s.* that which compresses  
 Cou'strin'ge, *v. a.* to compress, to bind  
 Cou'strin'gent, *a.* of a binding quality  
 Cou'struct, *v. a.* to build, to form, compile  
 Cou'structor, *s.* he who forms or makes  
 Cou'struction, *s.* act of building, fabrication; meaning, interpretation; the syntax  
 Cou'structional, *a.* relating to the meaning  
 Cou'structive, *a.* capable of construction  
 Cou'structive, *ad.* by construction  
 Cou'structure, *s.* a building, an edifice  
 Cou'strue, *v. a.* to explain, to translate  
 Cou'struate, *v. a.* to violate, to debase  
 Cou'suprat'ion, *s.* violation; defilement  
 Cou'sul'st, *v. n.* to subsist together  
 Cou'substan'tial, *a.* of the same substance  
 Cou'substan'tialist, *s.* he who believes in consubstantiation  
 Cou'substantiality, *s.* existence of more than one body in the same substance  
 Cou'substan'tiate, *v. a.* to unite into one common substance

CONTENT IN THE HUMBLEST DWELLING, IS BETTER THAN CARE IN THE MOST SPLENDID PALACE.



[CON]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

Consubstantia'tion, *s.* the union of the body of our Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans  
 Conduct'inary, *a.* customary  
 Consul, *s.* the principal Roman magistrate; an officer appointed to superintend the trade of his nation in foreign parts  
 Consul'ar, *a.* belonging to a consul  
 Consulate, Consul'ship, *s.* office of consul  
 Consul't, *v. a.* to ask advice, to debate, plan  
 Consulta'tion, *s.* the act of consulting, &c.  
 Consult'ative, *a.* relating to consultation  
 Consul'ter, *s.* one that asks counsel  
 Consum'able, *a.* capable of destruction  
 Consum'e, *v. a.* to waste, destroy, spend  
 Consum'er, *s.* one who destroys, &c.  
 Consum'mate, *a.* complete; finished  
 Consum'mate, *v. a.* to complete, to perfect  
 Consum'mately, *ad.* perfectly; completely  
 Consumma'tion, *s.* completion, perfection, end; the end of time  
 Consump'tion, *s.* the act of consuming or destroying; a disease  
 Consump'tive, *a.* destructive, wasting  
 Consump'tively *ad.* tending to consumption  
 Consumptiveness, *s.* tendency to consumption  
 Consul'tile, *a.* stitched together [tion  
 Contab'ulate, *v. a.* to floor with boards  
 Contabula'tion, *s.* flooring with boards  
 Con'tact, *s.* a touch, juncture, close union  
 Con'taction, *s.* the act of touching  
 Con'tagion, *s.* an infection, a pestilence  
 Con'tagious, *a.* infectious, catching [ous  
 Con'tagiousness, *s.* quality of being contagi-  
 contain', *v. a.* to hold, comprise, restrain  
 Contain'able, *a.* possible to be contained  
 Contam'inate, *v. a.* to defile, to corrupt  
 Contam'inate, *a.* polluted, defiled  
 Contamina'tion, *s.* defilement, taint  
 Con'tec'tion, *s.* a covering  
 Contem'n, *v. a.* to despise, scorn, neglect  
 Contem'ner, *s.* one that contemns  
 Contem'per, Contem'perate, *v. a.* to moderate or temper by mixture  
 Contem'perament, *s.* degree of any quality  
 Contempera'tion, *s.* the act of tempering a proportionate mixture of parts  
 Con'template, *v.* to muse, meditate, study  
 Contempla'tion, *s.* meditation, thought  
 Contem'plative, *a.* studious, thoughtful  
 Contem'platively, *ad.* thoughtfully  
 Contem'plator, *s.* one employed in study  
 Contem'porariness, *s.* existence at the same point of time  
 Contem'porary, *s.* one who lives at the same time with another  
 Contem'porary, Contem'poraneous, *a.* living at the same time; born in the same age  
 Contem'porize, *v. a.* to make contemporary  
 Contemp't, *s.* scorn, disdain, hate, vilceness  
 Contemp'tible, *a.* deserving scorn, base  
 Contemp'tibleness, *s.* meanness; vilceness  
 Contemp'tibly, *ad.* in a contemptible manner  
 Contemp'tuous, *a.* scornful, insolent [pte  
 Contemp'tuously, *ad.* with scorn; with des-  
 Contemp'tuousness, *s.* tending to contempt  
 Contend', *v.* to strive with, to contest  
 Contend'ent, *s.* an antagonist; opponent  
 Contend'er, *s.* a combatant, a champion  
 Content', *a.* satisfied, easy, willing  
 Content', *s.* moderate happiness, satisfac-  
 tion, extent--*v. a.* to please, to gratify  
 Contenta'tion, *s.* satisfaction, content  
 Content'ed, *part. a.* satisfied, not repining  
 Content'edly, *ad.* in a satisfied manner  
 Content'edness, *s.* state of satisfaction

Content'ful, *a.* perfectly content  
 Con'tention, *s.* strife, debate, contest, zeal  
 Con'tentious, *a.* quarrelsome, perverse  
 Con'tentious'ly, *ad.* perversely, quarrelsome-  
 Con'tentiousness, *s.* quarrelsomeness [ly  
 Content'less, *a.* dissatisfied, uneasy  
 Content'ment, *s.* gratification, satisfaction  
 Con'tents, *s. pl.* the heads of a book, an in-  
 dex; what is contained in anything;  
 amount [within the same bounds  
 Con'terminable, *a.* capable of being brought  
 Con'termin'able, *a.* having the same bounds  
 Con'termin'ous, *a.* bordering upon  
 Con'terra'nean, Con'terra'neous, *a.* of the  
 same earth or country  
 Contess'cration, *s.* assemblage, collection  
 Con'test, *s.* a dispute, debate, quarrel  
 Contest', *v.* to dispute, wrangle, to vie with  
 Contest'able, *a.* disputable, uncertain  
 Contest'ableness, *s.* possibility of contest  
 Contesta'tion, *s.* debate; strife  
 Contest'ingly, *ad.* in a contending manner  
 Contest'less, *a.* not to be disputed  
 Contest', *v. a.* to knit or weave together  
 Con'text, *s.* series of a discourse--*a.* united  
 Con'text'ural, *a.* relating to the human frame  
 Con'text'ure, *s.* an interweaving or joining  
 together of a discourse; the system  
 Con'tigna'tion, *s.* the act of framing timber  
 Con'tigu'ity, *s.* actual contact  
 Con'tigu'ous, *a.* meeting so as to touch  
 Con'tigu'ously, *ad.* without intervening spaces  
 Con'tigu'ousness, *s.* close connexion  
 Con'tinence, or Con'tin'ency, *s.* chastity,  
 restraint, moderation, forbearance  
 Con'tinent, *s.* land not disjoined by the sea  
 from other lands  
 Con'tinent, *a.* chaste, abstemious, temperate  
 Con'tinental, *a.* respecting a continent  
 Con'tinently, *ad.* chastely; temperately  
 Con'tinge, *v. n.* to touch; to happen  
 Con'ting'ence, Con'ting'ency, *s.* a casualty  
 or event which happens by chance  
 Con'ting'ent, *a.* accidental, uncertain  
 Con'ting'ent, *s.* chance, proportion  
 Con'ting'ently, *ad.* casually; accidentally  
 Con'tin'ual, *a.* incessant, uninterrupted  
 Con'tin'ually, *ad.* without pausing, ever  
 Con'tin'ualness, *s.* permanence  
 Con'tin'ance, *s.* duration, permanence;  
 abode in one place  
 Con'tin'uate, *a.* continual, uninterrupted  
 Con'tin'uate, *v. a.* to join closely together  
 Con'tin'ately, *ad.* with continuity  
 Con'tinua'tion, *s.* a constant succession  
 Con'tin'uate, *a.* uninterrupted  
 Con'tinuator, *s.* he that continues a thing  
 Con'tin'ue, *v.* to remain in the same state;  
 to dwell, to persevere, to last, to prolong  
 Con'tin'uedly, *ad.* without interruption  
 Con'tin'uer, *s.* having the power of perse-  
 Contin'uous, *a.* joined together [verance  
 Con'tin'uity, *s.* uninterrupted connexion  
 Con'tort', *v. a.* to twist, to writhe, to torture  
 Con'tort'ion, *s.* a twist, a strain, a flexure  
 Con'tour', *s.* the outline of a figure  
 Con'tra, a Latin preposition used in com-  
 position, which signifies against  
 Con'trabad, *a.* unlawful, forbidden, illegal  
 Con'trabadist, *s.* he who traffics in prohibited  
 Con'tract, *s.* a bargain, agreement [goods  
 Contract', *v.* to shorten; to assuage; to  
 betroth; to bargain; to shrink up  
 Contract'edly, *ad.* in a contracted manner  
 Contract'edness, *s.* contraction  
 Contract'ible, *a.* capable of contraction

COMMENDATION IS AS MUCH THE DUTY OF A FRIEND, AS REPREHENSION.

COURTESIES, MUTUALLY EXCHANGED, ARE MATERIAL INGREDIENTS IN FRIENDSHIP.



[CON]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

Contractibility, *s.* possibility of contracting  
 Contractibility, *s.* capability of contraction  
 Contractile, *a.* able to contract itself  
 Contractility, *s.* the inherent quality by which bodies shrink or contract  
 Contractio, *s.* an abbreviation, the act of shortening or abridging  
 Contractor, *s.* one who makes bargains  
 Contradict, *v.a.* to oppose verbally, to deny  
 Contradictor, *s.* an opposer, a denier  
 Contradiction, *s.* opposition, inconsistency  
 Contradictional, *a.* inconsistent  
 Contradictious, *a.* filled with contradictions; inclined to contradict  
 Contradictiousness, *s.* disposition to cavil  
 Contradictorily, *ad.* inconsistently  
 Contradictoriness, *s.* blunt opposition  
 Contradictory, *a.* inconsistent with  
 Contradistinction, *s.* a distinction by opposite qualities [opposite qualities  
 Contradistinction, *v.a.* to distinguish by  
 Contradistinct, Contradistinctive, *a.* distinguished by opposite qualities  
 Contradistincture, *s.* a fracture or fissure opposite to that side which received the blow  
 Contradictant, Contradictation, *s.* a symptom forbidding the usual treatment of a disorder  
 Contradicate, *v.a.* to point out some method of cure, contrary to usual treatment  
 Contranatural, *a.* opposite to nature  
 Contrariety, *s.* resistance against pressure  
 Contraposition, *s.* a placing over against  
 Contraregularity, *s.* difference from rule  
 Contrariant, *a.* inconsistent, cross  
 Contraries, *s. pl.* propositions that oppose  
 Contrariety, *s.* opposition, inconsistency  
 Contrarily, *ad.* contradictorily  
 Contrariness, *s.* contrariety; repugnance  
 Contrarious, *a.* repugnant the one to the  
 Contrariouly, *ad.* contrarily [other  
 Contrariwise, *ad.* on the contrary  
 Contrary, *a.* opposite, adverse, disagreeing  
 Contrary, *s.* a proposition adverse to some  
 Contrast, *s.* opposition of figures [other  
 Contrast, *v.a.* to place in opposition  
 Contravallation, *s.* a fortification thrown up to prevent sallies from a garrison  
 Contravene, *v.a.* to hinder, to oppose  
 Contravention, *s.* obstruction, opposition  
 Contraversion, *s.* a turning to opposite sides  
 Contrayerva, *s.* a species of birthwort  
 Contraetion, *s.* a touching or handling  
 Contributory, *a.* paying tribute to the same sovereign [avall; to coinduce  
 Contribute, *v.* to give; to bear a part; to  
 Contribution, *s.* the act of contributing to anything; a military exaction; a levy  
 Contributive, Contributory, *a.* promoting the same design  
 Contristate, *v.a.* to make sorrowful  
 Contristation, *s.* heaviness of heart  
 Contrite, *a.* truly penitent, very sorrowful  
 Contritely, *ad.* penitently; with sorrow  
 Contriteness, *s.* sorrow for sin; penitence  
 Contrition, *s.* true penitence  
 Contrivable, *a.* possible to be planned  
 Contrivance, *s.* a scheme, a plot, an art  
 Contrive, *v.a.* to plan, project, invent  
 Contrivement, *s.* invention  
 Contriver, *s.* an inventor, a schemer  
 Control, *s.* power, authority, restraint  
 Control, *v.a.* to govern, restrain, confute  
 Controllable, *a.* subject to control  
 Controller, *s.* one who has power to control  
 Controllership, *s.* the office of a controller

Contro'ment, *s.* restraint, opposition  
 Controversary, *a.* disputatious  
 Controverser, *s.* a disputant  
 Controversial, *a.* relating to disputes  
 Controversialist, *s.* a disputant  
 Controversy, *s.* a dispute, quarrel, enemy  
 Controvert, *v.a.* to debate, dispute, quarrel  
 Controvertible, *a.* disputable, dubious  
 Controvertist, *s.* a disputant, a reasoner  
 Contrucidate, *v.a.* to assassinate  
 Contumacious, *a.* obstinate, perverse  
 Contumaciously, *ad.* obstinately; inflexibly  
 Contumaciousness, Contumacy, *s.* obstinacy, stubbornness, inflexibility  
 Contumelious, *a.* reproachful, rude, brutal  
 Contumeliously, *ad.* reproachfully  
 Contumeliousness, *s.* rudeness; reproach  
 Contumely, *s.* rudeness, contemptuousness  
 Contumeliation, *s.* burying in the same tomb  
 Contund, *v.a.* to bruise by beating  
 Contuse, *v.a.* to bruise, to beat together  
 Contusion, *s.* a bruise, act of bruising  
 Conundrum, *s.* a quibble, a kind of riddle  
 Conusable, *a.* liable to be tried or judged  
 Conisance, *s.* cognizance; notice  
 Conusant, *a.* knowing; cognizable  
 Convalesce, *v.n.* to grow strong  
 Convalescence, *s.* a renewal of health  
 Convalescent, *a.* recovering, getting healthy  
 Convallary, *s.* a genus of plants  
 Convenable, *a.* consistent with, fit  
 Convene, *v.* to call together, to assemble  
 Convince, *s.* one convened with others  
 Conveiner, *s.* one who calls together  
 Convenience, *s.* fitness, propriety, ease  
 Convenient, *a.* fit, suitable, well adapted  
 Conventiently, *ad.* commodiously, fitly  
 Convent, *s.* a religious house, a nunnery  
 Conventicle, *s.* an assembly for worship, a secret assembly, a meeting-house  
 Conventicler, *s.* one who belongs to or frequents a meeting-house or conventicle  
 Conventio, *s.* an union; an assembly; a contract or agreement for a limited time  
 Conventional, *a.* stipulated, done by contract, agreed to be performed hereafter  
 Conventiary, *a.* settled by contract  
 Conventioneer, *s.* one who belongs to a convention  
 Conventioneer, *s.* one who makes a contract  
 Conventual, *a.* belonging to a convent  
 Conventual, *s.* one that lives in a convent  
 Converge, *v.n.* to tend to one point  
 Convergency, *s.* near approach to a point  
 Convergent, Converging, *a.* tending to one point  
 Conversable, *a.* fit for conversation, sociable  
 Conversableness, *s.* fluency of talk  
 Conversably, *ad.* in a conversable manner  
 Conversant, *a.* acquainted with, skilled in  
 Conversation, *s.* familiar discourse, chat  
 Conversational, *a.* pertaining to conversation; colloquial; communicative; conversable  
 Conversative, *a.* relating to public life  
 Conversazione, *s.* [Ital.] a meeting of company for the purpose of conversation  
 Converse, *a.* contrary, opposite—*s.* conversation; with geometricians, the contrary  
 Converse, *v.n.* to discourse, to cohabit with  
 Conversely, *ad.* by a change of order or place; reciprocally; contrarily  
 Conversion, *s.* change from one state into another; transmutation; change from one religion to another  
 Conversive, *a.* communicative; sociable

COMPLIANCE WITH BAD CUSTOMS ARGUES COWARDICE, AND ENDS IN LOSS OF CHARACTER.

CULTIVATE YOUR INTELLECTUAL POWERS BY HABITS OF STUDY AND REFLECTION.

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# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COP

CHARITY LOSES ITS BENIGN INFLUENCE WHEN HERALDED BY OSTENTATION.

Con'vert, *s.* one who changes his opinion  
 Convert', *v.a.* to change, turn, appropriate  
 Converter', *s.* one who makes converts  
 Convertible', *a.* susceptible of change  
 Convertibility', *s.* the quality of being possible to be converted  
 Convertibly', *ad.* reciprocally; interchange-  
 Convertite', *s.* a convert [ably  
 Con'vex, *a.* rising in a circular form, as the outside of a globe; opposite to concave  
 Conv'ex, *s.* a convex or spherical body  
 Convex'ity, *s.* a spherical form, rotundity  
 Convexly', *ad.* in a convex form  
 Convex'o-concave, *a.* having the hollow on one side, corresponding to the external  
 Convey', *v.a.* to carry, send [protuberance  
 Convey'able, *a.* that may be conveyed  
 Convey'ance, *s.* act of removing anything; a deed or writing by which property is transferred; juggling artifice, &c.  
 Convey'ancer, *s.* a lawyer who draws up writings by which property is transferred  
 Convey'er, *s.* one who carries or transmits  
 Convic'ity, *s.* nearness, neighbourhood  
 Convict', *v.a.* to detect; to prove guilty  
 Convict', *s.* one convicted—a convicted  
 Convic'tion, *s.* a detection of guilt, full proof  
 Convic'tive, *a.* tending to convince  
 Convic'tively', *ad.* in a convincing manner  
 Convin'ce, *v.a.* to make a person sensible of a thing by full proofs, to prove  
 Convin'cer, *s.* that which makes manifest  
 Convin'cible, *a.* capable of conviction  
 Convin'cingly', *ad.* without room to doubt  
 Convin'cingness, *s.* the power of convincing  
 Convin'tiate, *v.a.* to reproach; to abuse  
 Convi'tious, *a.* reproachful  
 Convi've, *v.a.* to entertain, to feast, to revel  
 Convi'vial, *a.* social, festive, gay, pleasing  
 Conviviality', *s.* sociability, festivity  
 Convo'cate, *v.a.* to call together; to summon to an assembly  
 Convoca'tion, *s.* an ecclesiastical assembly  
 Convo'ke, *v.a.* to summon or call together  
 Convol've, *v.a.* to roll together, wind, turn  
 Convol'vulus, *s.* a flower; bindweed  
 Convoluted, *a.* rolled upon itself, twisted  
 Convolution', *s.* a rolling together  
 Convoy', *v.a.* to accompany for defence  
 Convoy', *s.* an attendance for defence  
 Convul'se, *v.a.* to give a violent motion  
 Convul'sion, *s.* an involuntary and irregular contraction of the muscles, fibres, &c.  
 Convul'sive, *a.* tending to convulsion  
 Convul'sively', *ad.* in an agitated manner  
 Con'y, Con'ey, *s.* a rabbit; a simoleon  
 Con'y-burrow, *s.* a place where rabbits make their holes in the ground  
 Coo, *v.n.* to cry as a dove or pigeon  
 Coo'ing, *s.* invitation, as the note of the dove  
 Cook, *s.* one who dresses victuals, &c.  
 Cook, *v.a.* to dress or prepare victuals, &c.  
 Cook'ery, *s.* the art of dressing victuals  
 Cook-maid, *s.* a maid servant that dresses  
 Cook-room, *s.* kitchen of a ship [victuals  
 Cool, *v.* to make or grow cool; to quiet  
 Cool, *a.* somewhat cold; not fond  
 Cool, *s.* moderate coldness  
 Cooler', *s.* a brewing-vessel used to cool beer in; what cools the body  
 Cool-headed, *a.* without passion  
 Cool'ing, *a.* adapted to cool and refresh  
 Cool'ish, *a.* approaching to cold  
 Cool'ly, *ad.* without heat; without passion  
 Cool'ness, *s.* freedom from passion, indifference, want of affection; gentle cold

Coo'ly, *s.* an Indian road-porter  
 Coon, *s.* soot, dust, grease for wheels  
 Coomb, *s.* a corn measure of four bushels  
 Coop, *s.* a wooden cage for poultry; a barrel  
 Coop, *v.a.* to shut up, cage, confine, restrain  
 Coopee', *s.* a motion in dancing  
 Cooper', *s.* a maker of barrels, &c.  
 Cooper'age, *s.* the price paid for cooper's work; the workshops of a cooper  
 Cooper'y, *s.* the art of making casks  
 Co-op'erate, *v.n.* to labour for the same end  
 Co-op'eration, *s.* exertion for the same end  
 Co-op'erative, *a.* promoting the same end  
 Co-op'erator, *s.* one that co-operates  
 Co-op'tate, *v.a.* to choose; to elect  
 Co-op'tation', *s.* election, assumption, choice  
 Co-or'dinate, *a.* holding the same rank  
 Co-or'dinately', *ad.* in the same rank  
 Co-or'dinateness, *s.* equality of rank  
 Co-ordina'tion, *s.* the state of holding the same rank in relation to others  
 Coot, *s.* a small black water-fowl  
 Cop, *s.* the head, the top of anything  
 Cop'aba, *s.* a resinous juice derived from a tree called *copaifeira officinalis*, and much used in medicine; balsam of capivi  
 Cop'al, *s.* gum, the concrete juice of a Mexican tree, from which a fine varnish is made  
 Copar'cenary, Copar'ceny, *s.* an equal share in a patrimonial inheritance  
 Copar'cener, *s.* a joint heir or inheritor  
 Copart'ment, *s.* division, compartment  
 Copart'ner, *s.* a joint partner in business  
 Copart'nership, *s.* the having an equal share  
 Copay'va, *s.* a gum distilled from a tree in Brazil [See *copaiba* above.]  
 Cope, *s.* a priest's cloak; a concave arch  
 Cope, *v.* to contend with, to strive, to oppose  
 Coper'nican, *a.* relating to the astronomical system of Copernicus  
 Co'pessmate, *s.* a companion, associate, friend  
 Co'phosis, *s.* dulness of hearing  
 Cop'ier, *s.* one who copies or imitates  
 Cop'ing, *s.* the covering of a wall  
 Co'pious, *a.* abundant, plentiful, full  
 Co'piously', *ad.* plentifully; diffusely  
 Co'piousness, *s.* plenty; diffusion  
 Cop'land, *s.* a piece of ground terminating in an acute angle [time  
 Coplant', *v.a.* to plant together at the same  
 Co-po'tion, *s.* an equal share  
 Co'pos, *s.* weariness of the limbs  
 Cop'ped, Cop'pled, *a.* rising to a top or head  
 Cop'pel, *s.* an instrument used in chemistry to purify gold and silver  
 Cop'per, *s.* a metal; a large boiler—a consisting of copper—*v.a.* to cover with copper  
 Cop'peras, *s.* a sort of mineral, vitriol  
 Cop'per-bottomed, *a.* having a bottom sheathed with copper  
 Cop'perish, *a.* containing copper  
 Cop'per-nose, *s.* a red or burly nose  
 Cop'per-plate, *s.* an impression from a figure engraved on copper; the plate on which anything is engraved for printing  
 Cop'persmith, *s.* one who works in copper  
 Cop'perworm, *s.* a little worm in ships  
 Cop'pery, *a.* tasting of or mixed with copper  
 Cop'ple, *s.* a wood of small low trees  
 Cop'pled, *a.* rising in a conic form  
 Cop'pledust, *s.* powder for purifying metals  
 Cop'ple-stones, *s.* fragments of stone rounded by the action of the water  
 Copropho'ria, *s.* a purgative medicine

CONTENTMENT IS OF SO GREAT A VALUE THAT IT CAN NEVER BE DEARLY PURCHASED.



[COR]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COR]

Copros'tasy, *s.* costiveness  
 Copse, *s.* a small wood of low trees  
 Cop'sy, *a.* abounding with copses  
 Cop'tic, *s.* the language of the Copts  
 Cop'ula, *s.* the verb which joins words in a sentence  
 Cop'ulate, *v.* to mix, unite, conjoin  
 Copula'tion, *s.* the congress of the two sexes  
 Cop'ulative, *a.* joining or mixing together  
 Cop'y, *v.* to transcribe, imitate, write from  
 Cop'y, *s.* a manuscript, an imitation, a pattern to write after; duplicate of any original writing, or of a picture  
 Cop'y-book, *s.* a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate  
 Cop'yhold, *s.* a tenure under the lord of a manor, held by the copy of a court-roll  
 Cop'yholder, *s.* one having copyhold land  
 Cop'yist, *s.* a transcriber, a copier  
 Cop'yright, *s.* the sole right to print a book  
 Coquelicot, *s.* [Fr.] the red corn rose  
 Coquet', *v. n.* to deceive in love, to jilt  
 Co'quetry, *s.* deceit in love, affectation  
 Coquette, *s.* a gay airy woman, who by various arts endeavours to gain admirers  
 Coquette'ish, *a.* after the manner of a coquette  
 Coracle, *s.* a boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker-work  
 Cor'acoid, *s.* a sharp part of the scapula—*a.* shaped like a beak  
 Cor'al, *s.* the shells of a genus of marine animals, or polypi, of which there are three kinds, red, white, and black—*a.* made of coral  
 Coralia'ceous, *a.* resembling coral  
 Cor'alliform, *a.* shaped like coral  
 Cor'alline, *s.* a sea-plant formed by insects  
 Cor'alline, *a.* consisting of coral  
 Cor'allinite, *s.* a fossil coralline  
 Cor'allite, *s.* a large kind of petrification in the form of coral  
 Cor'alloid, Cor'allol'al, *a.* resembling coral  
 Cor'al-tree, *s.* an American tree, with beautiful scarlet flowers  
 Cor'al-wort, *s.* a plant, tooth-wort  
 Corant', Coran'to, *s.* [See Corant']  
 Corb, *s.* a basket used in coarles  
 Corban, *s.* an alms-basket; a gift; an alms  
 Corbels, *s.* in fortification, baskets of earth  
 Corbel, *s.* in architecture, the representation of a basket; a short piece of timber projecting from a wall; a niche for figures  
 Cor'cule, Cor'culum, *s.* the germ of a plant  
 Corl, *s.* a rope; a shew; a measure of wood  
 Corl, *v. a.* to tie or fasten with cords  
 Cor'lage, *s.* a quantity of ropes for a ship  
 Cor'led, *a.* having the form of a heart  
 Cor'led, *a.* made of ropes; bound with a Cordeller, *s.* a Franciscan friar [cord  
 Cor'dia, *s.* a genus of plants  
 Cor'dial, *s.* a cherishing comforting draught  
 Cor'dial, *a.* reviving, sincere, hearty  
 Cor'diality, *s.* sincerity, affection, esteem  
 Cor'dially, *ad.* sincerely, heartily, truly  
 Cor'dierite, *s.* a mineral called also lollite  
 Cor'diform, *a.* shaped like a heart  
 Cord'on, *s.* a chain of military posts; a band, a wreath, a riband  
 Cordovan', *s.* in Spain, leather made of goat-skins; in England, of the hides of horses  
 Corduroy', *s.* stout corded cotton cloth  
 Cordwain', Cord'ner, *s.* a shoemaker  
 Cord'wood, *s.* wood tied up for firing  
 Core, *s.* the heart or inner part of a thing  
 Cor'ed, *a.* prepared with salt

Co-re'gent, *s.* a joint ruler  
 Corl, *s.* a coal-measure of three bushels  
 Coria'ceous, *a.* consisting of or like leather  
 Corian'der, *s.* a plant, a hot seed  
 Cor'inth, *s.* the fruit usually called currant  
 Corin'thian, *a.* relating to the Corinthian order, or to the dissolute manners of Corinth [order in architecture  
 Corin'thian order, *s.* the name of the fourth  
 Co-rival, *s.* a fellow rival; a competitor  
 Cor'l'val, *v. a.* to vie with—*a.* contending  
 Cor'l'valship, Cor'l'valry, *s.* rivalry  
 Cork, *s.* a tree resembling the ilex; its bark; the stopple of a bottle—*v. a.* to stop up  
 Cork'ing-pln, *s.* a pin of the largest size  
 Cork'screw, *s.* a screw to draw corks with  
 Cork'y, *n.* consisting of or resembling cork  
 Cor'morant, *s.* a bird of prey, a glutton  
 Corn, *s.* a grain; seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; an excrescence on the feet  
 Corn, *v. a.* to salt, to granulate  
 Cor'nage, *s.* an ancient tenure, which obliged the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn  
 Cor'namute, *s.* a kind of rustic flute  
 Corn-bind, *s.* climbing ruckwheat  
 Corn-chandler, *s.* a retailer of corn  
 Corn-cutter, *s.* a man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot [eye  
 Cor'nea, *s.* the transparent membrane of the  
 Cor'nel or Cor'nelian-tree, *s.* the cornelian cherry or dog-wood; the mascula  
 Cor'neous, *a.* horny, resembling horn  
 Cor'ner, *s.* an angle; a secret or remote place; the extremity, or utmost limit  
 Cor'nered, *a.* having angles or corners  
 Cor'nerwise, *ad.* with the corner in front  
 Cor'net, *s.* a musical instrument; the officer who bears the standard of a troop of horse  
 Cor'netcy, *s.* the commission of a cornet  
 Cor'netter, *s.* one who plays on a cornet  
 Corn'field, *s.* a field where corn is growing  
 Corn'flag, *s.* a plant, the gladiolus  
 Corn'flower, *s.* the blue-bottle, the cyanus  
 Cor'nice, *s.* the uppermost ornament of a wall or wainscot, the top of a column  
 Corn'icle, *s.* a small horn  
 Corn'ulate, *a.* in botany, such plants as produce many distinct and horned pods  
 Cornu'fic, *a.* capable of making horns  
 Corn'iform, *a.* having the shape of horns  
 Cornu'gerous, *a.* horned, having horns  
 Corn'ing-house, *s.* a house where gunpowder is granulated  
 Corn'ish, *a.* belonging to Cornwall  
 Corn'ist, *s.* a performer on the horn  
 Corn'meter, *s.* one who superintends the measuring of corn  
 Corn'mill, *s.* a mill to grind corn  
 Corn'rose, *s.* the cockle (a field flower)  
 Cornu-ammo'nis, *s.* a shell like a ram's horn  
 Cornu'pla, *s.* the horn of plenty  
 Cornu'te, *v. a.* to bestaw horns; to cuckold  
 Cornu'to, *s.* a cuckold  
 Cornu'tor, *s.* a cuckold-maker  
 Corn'y, *a.* strong or hard like horn  
 Cor'ody, *s.* an allowance of provisions furnished by an abbey to a servant of the king  
 Cor'ol, Cor'olla, *s.* petals or leaves of a flower  
 Cor'olla'ceous, *a.* enclosing like a wreath  
 Cor'ollary, *s.* an inference, deduction, surplus  
 Cor'ollated, *a.* having flowers like a crown  
 Cor'ollet, *s.* one of the separate flowers which compose the corolla  
 Cor'ona, *s.* [Lat.] a crown; one of the constellations; the flat part of a corolla

CONTRADICTION WITH RESPECT, AND BE COMPLAINT WITHOUT PAINING.

CIVILLY GLANCE AT THE IMPERFECTIONS OF FRIENDS, BUT NEVER RUDELY STARE AT THEM.



[COR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CÔS]

Cor'nal, *s.* a chaplet, a garland---*a.* relating to the top of the head  
 Coronary, *a.* relating to a crown  
 Coronation, *s.* solemnity, or act of crowning  
 Coroner, *s.* a civil officer, who, with a jury, inquires into casual or violent deaths  
 Coronet, *s.* a crown worn by nobility  
 Coroniform, *a.* having the form of a crown  
 Coronoid, *a.* pertaining to the lower jaw  
 Coronule, *s.* the downy tuft on seeds  
 Corporal, *s.* the lowest officer of the infantry  
 Corporality, *s.* quality of being embodied  
 Corporally, *ad.* bodily  
 Corporate, *a.* united in a community  
 Corporately, *ad.* in a corporate capacity  
 Corporator, *s.* the member of a corporation  
 Corporature, *s.* state of being embodied  
 Corporal, *s.* bodily, material  
 Corporal, *s.* a denier of spiritual bodies  
 Corporally, *ad.* in a material manner  
 Corporas, Corporal, *s.* the communion cloth  
 Corporation, *s.* a body politic, authorized by common consent to grant in law any thing within the compass of their charter  
 Corporeity, *s.* materiality  
 Corporeous, *a.* bodily; having a body  
 Corporification, *s.* the act of giving a body  
 Corporify, *v. a.* to form into a body  
 Corpulent, *s.* a sort of volatile meteor, often seen in tempestuous nights about the rigging of ships  
 Corps, *s.* a body of soldiers, a regiment  
 Corpse, *s.* a dead body, a carcass, a corse  
 Corpulence, *s.* bulkiness of body, fleshiness  
 Corpulent, *a.* fleshy, bulky, gross  
 Corpuscle, *s.* a small body, an atom  
 Corpuscular, Corpuscularian, *a.* relating to bodies; made up of small particles  
 Corrade, *v. a.* to rub off, to scrape together  
 Corradation, *s.* a union of rays  
 Correct, *v. a.* to punish, chastise, amend  
 Correct, *a.* free from faults  
 Correction, *s.* punishment; discipline  
 Correctional, *a.* having power to correct  
 Corrective, *a.* able to alter or correct, good  
 --- *s.* that which has the power of correcting  
 Correctly, *ad.* accurately, neatly, exactly  
 Correctness, *s.* accuracy, nicety, exactness  
 Corrector, *s.* one that chastises  
 Corregidor, *s.* a chief magistrate in Spain  
 Correlate, *s.* what has an opposite relation  
 Correlate, *v. n.* to have a reciprocal relation  
 Correlation, *s.* reciprocal relation  
 Correlative, *a.* having a reciprocal relation  
 --- *s.* that which has a reciprocal relation  
 Correlatively, *ad.* in a correlative relation  
 Correlativeness, *s.* state of being correlative  
 Correp'tion, *s.* reproof, rebuke, chiding  
 Correspond, *v. n.* to suit, to fit, to agree, to keep up a commerce with another by letters  
 Correspondence, *s.* intercourse by letters; friendship; agreement; relation  
 Correspondent, *a.* suitable, answerable  
 Correspondent, *s.* one who holds correspondence with another by letter  
 Correspondently, *ad.* in an according manner  
 Correspondive, *a.* answerable [ner  
 Corridor, *s.* a gallery round a building  
 Corrigen'da, *s. pl.* [Lat.] words to be altered  
 Corrigible, *a.* punishable, corrective  
 Corrivation, *s.* a junction of streams  
 Corroborant, *a.* strengthening, confirming  
 --- *s.* a medicine that strengthens  
 Corroborate, *v. a.* to confirm, to establish  
 Corroboration, *s.* the act of strengthening

Corroborative, *a.* having the power of confirming or establishing  
 Corro'de, *v. a.* to eat away by degrees  
 Corro'dent, *a.* having the power of wasting away---*s.* that which eats away  
 Corro'diate, *v. a.* to eat away by degrees  
 Corrodibility, *s.* quality of being corrodible  
 Corro'dible, Corro'sible, *a.* that which may be corroded, or consumed by a menstruum  
 Corro'sibleness, *s.* susceptibility of corrosion  
 Corro'sion, *s.* the act of eating away  
 Corro'sive, *s.* a corroding hot medicine  
 Corro'sive, *a.* able to corrode or eat away  
 Corro'siveness, *s.* the quality of corroding  
 Corrugant, *a.* contracting into wrinkles  
 Corrugate, *v. a.* to wrinkle or purse up  
 Corrugation, *s.* contraction into wrinkles  
 Corrugator, *s.* a muscle of the forehead which contracts the skin into wrinkles  
 Corrupt, *v.* to infect, to defile, to bribe  
 Corrupt, *a.* vicious, debauched, rotten  
 Corrupter, *s.* one who corrupts or taints  
 Corruptibility, *s.* the possibility of being corrupted  
 Corruptible, *a.* that may be corrupted [tion  
 Corruptibleness, *s.* susceptibility of corruption  
 Corruptibly, *ad.* in a manner to be corrupted  
 Corruption, *s.* wickedness; matter or pus  
 Corruptive, *a.* able to taint or corrupt  
 Corruptless, *a.* insusceptible of corruption  
 Corruptly, *ad.* vitiously; improperly  
 Corruptness, *s.* putrescence; vice  
 Corruptress, *s.* a female seducer  
 Corsair, *s.* a pirate, a plunderer on the sea  
 Corsak, *s.* a species of fox  
 Corse, *s.* a dead body, a human carcass  
 Cor'sect, or Cor'slet, *s.* a light armour for the forepart of the body  
 Cor'set, *s.* [Fr.] a pair of stays; a boddice  
 Corte'ge, *s.* [Fr.] a train of attendants  
 Cortes, *s.* the members representing the states, in Spain and Portugal  
 Cortex, *s.* the outer bark of a plant  
 Cortical, *a.* barky, belonging to the rind  
 Corticated, *a.* resembling the bark of a tree  
 Corticiferous, *a.* producing bark  
 Corticiform, *a.* resembling bark  
 Corticose, Cortaceous, *a.* full of bark  
 Corvet, Corvetto, *s.* the envet, a frolic  
 Corvette, *s.* any vessel of war under 20 guns  
 Corvine, *a.* belonging to a crow or raven  
 Corvus, *s.* a constellation of the S. hemisphere; an ancient naval engine  
 Coruscant, *a.* flashing, glittering, bright  
 Coruscate, *v. n.* to glitter by flashes  
 Corusca'tion, *s.* a quick vibration of light  
 Corybant'ic, *a.* madly agitated or inflamed  
 Corybant'iate, *v. n.* to sleep with the eyes open; to act the part of a lunatic  
 Corymb, *s.* a bunch, cluster; head of a plant  
 Corymbiated, *a.* garnished with berries  
 Corymbiferous, *a.* bearing berries in bunches  
 Corymbous, Corymbulous, *a.* consisting of little clusters or corymbs  
 Corypheus, *s.* a singularly shaped fish  
 Coryphe'us, *s.* a ring-leader, a leader  
 Cos, *s.* a species of the lettuce  
 Coscant, *s.* the secant of an arch  
 Coscinomancy, *s.* divination by a sieve  
 Cos'ler, *s.* a botcher; a tailor  
 Cosignificative, *a.* of the same meaning  
 Cosine, *s.* the right sine of an arch  
 Cosme'tic, *s.* a wash to improve the skin---  
 --- *a.* beautifying or improving the skin

CONCEAL NOT THY FAULTS, NOR CLOSS THEM OVER, BUT OBLITERATE THEM BY REPENTANCE.

CHEAP IS THE SERVICE OF VIRTUE, AND YET HOW DEARLY WE PAY FOR VICES.

cot]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[cou

Cos'mical, *a.* rising or setting with the sun  
 Cos'mically, *ad.* with the sun  
 Cosmogonist, *s.* one versed in cosmogony  
 Cosmogony, *s.* birth or creation of the world  
 Cosmographer, *s.* one who writes a description of the world  
 Cosmographical, *a.* relating to a general description of the world  
 Cosmography, *s.* the science of the general system of the world, distinct from *geography*, which describes the situation and boundaries of particular countries  
 Cosmolatory, *s.* the pagan mundane worship  
 Cosmological, *a.* relating to that science which describes the universe  
 Cosmologist, *s.* one who studies cosmology  
 Cosmology, *s.* a knowledge of the world in general [tion of the world  
 Cosmoplastic, *a.* respecting the form  
 Cosmopolitan, Cosmopolite, *s.* a citizen of the world [the world  
 Cosmopolitan, *a.* pertaining to a citizen of Cosmorama, *s.* an extensive view, a painting  
 Coss, *s.* an Indian road-measure; two miles  
 Cos'sacks, *s.* a body of Russian cavalry  
 Cos'set, *s.* a lamb brought up by hand  
 Cos'sic, *a.* relating to algebra  
 Cost, *s.* price, charge, loss, luxury, expense  
 Cost, *v. n.* to be bought for, had at a price  
 Costal, *a.* relating to the ribs  
 Costard, *s.* a large round apple; a head  
 Costardmonger, Costermonger, *s.* a dealer in apples; generally applied to those who carry fruit and vegetables about for sale  
 Costive, *a.* bound in the body, restraining  
 Costiveness, *s.* an obstruction or preternatural slowness of intestinal evacuation  
 Costless, *a.* costing nothing; attainable without incurring expense  
 Costliness, *s.* expensiveness, sumptuousness  
 Costly, *a.* expensive, dear; of great price  
 Costmary, *s.* a species of tansy; alecost  
 Costs, *s. pl.* expenses incurred in law-suits  
 Costume, *s.* the strict observance of proper character in dress; characteristic dress  
 Cot, *s.* a hut; a small house; a child's bed; a little boat; a cade-lamb  
 Cotangent, *s.* the tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to 90 degrees  
 Cote, *s.* a cottage; a sheepfold  
 Contemporaneous, *a.* living at the same time  
 Contemporary, *s.* one who lives at the same time with another—*a.* living at the same time  
 Co-tenant, *s.* a tenant in common [time  
 Coteries, *s.* a select party or society, club  
 Coturnus, *s.* a sort of ancient buskin  
 Cotular, *a.* pertaining to whetstones  
 Cotillon, *s.* a light brisk dance  
 Cotland, *s.* land appendant to a cottage  
 Cotquean, *s.* a man who busies himself with women's affairs  
 Co-truster, *s.* a joint trustee  
 Cotwold, *s.* sheepcotes in an open country  
 Cot'tager, Cot'tier, Cot'tier, *s.* one who lives in a cot or cottage  
 Cotton, *s.* a plant; the down of the cotton-tree; cloth or stuff made of cotton  
 Cotton-mill, *s.* a building with machinery for preparing and spinning cotton  
 Cotton-thistle, *s.* a plant, the onopordum  
 Cotton-weed, *s.* a plant; the filago  
 Cottony, *a.* like cotton; downy  
 Cot'yla, Cot'yle, *s.* that cavity of a bone which receives in it the end of another  
 Cotyledon, *s.* the lobe that nourishes the seeds of plants, and then perishes

Cotyledonous, *a.* having a seed-lobe  
 Cou'age (vulgarly Cowitch), *s.* an Indian bean, the pods of which sting like a nettle  
 Couch, *s.* a seat of repose; a layer  
 Couch, *v. n.* to lie down; to hide; to fix—*v. a.* to remove a film that covers the eye  
 Cou'chant, *a.* squatting, lying down  
 Cou'chee, *s.* [Fr.] bedtime [the eye  
 Cou'cher, *s.* one who removes cataracts from  
 Couch'grass, *s.* a weed  
 Couching, *s.* the act of bending or bowing; a surgical operation on the eye  
 Cough, *s.* a convulsion of the lungs  
 Cough, *v. n.* to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate matter from the lungs  
 Coil, *s.* a deep circular tub  
 Cou'ltter, *s.* the sharp iron of the plough  
 Cou'ncil, *s.* an assembly for consultation  
 Coun'sel, *s.* advice, direction; a pleader  
 Coun'sel, *v. a.* to give advice; to direct  
 Coun'selable, *a.* willing to receive counsel  
 Coun'sellor, *s.* one who gives advice  
 Count, *s.* number, reckoning; a foreign title  
 Count, *v. a.* to number, to cast up, to tell  
 Countable, *a.* which may be numbered  
 Cour'tenance, *s.* form of the face; air, look; patronage; superficial appearance  
 Cour'tenance, *v. a.* to patronize, to support  
 Cour'tenancer, *s.* he that supports another  
 Counter, *s.* base money, a shop table  
 Counter, *ad.* contrary to, in a wrong way  
 Counteract, *v. a.* to act contrary to; to hinder  
 Counteraction, *s.* prevention by opposition  
 Counteractive, *a.* capable of preventing  
 Counter-attraction, *s.* opposite attraction  
 Counterbalance, *v. a.* to act against with an opposite weight  
 Counterbalance, *s.* an opposite weight  
 Counterbond, *s.* a counter-surety  
 Counterbuff, *v. a.* to repel, to strike back  
 —*s.* a stroke that produces a recoil  
 Counterblast, *s.* a delusive contrivance  
 Counterblast, *s.* a scornful name for an arithmetician; a bookkeeper [change  
 Counterchange, *s.* an exchange—*v. a.* to exchange  
 Countercharm, *s.* that which breaks a charm  
 —*v. a.* to destroy the effect of a charm  
 Countercheck, *s.* a stop; *v. a.* to oppose  
 Counter-current, *a.* running in an opposite way—*s.* an opposite current  
 Counterdraw, *v. a.* to trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper  
 Counterdistinction, *s.* contradistinction  
 Counter-evidence, *s.* opposite evidence  
 Counterfeit, *s.* an imposture; a forgery—*a.* fictitious—*v.* to imitate; to forge; to feign  
 Counterfeiter, *s.* a forger; an impostor  
 Counterfeitly, *ad.* falsely; fictitiously  
 Counterfeissance, *s.* act of counterfeiting  
 Counterfort, *s.* a buttress to a wall  
 Counterguard, *s.* a small rampart  
 Counterlight, *s.* a light opposite to a thing which makes it appear to disadvantage  
 Countermand, *v. a.* to contradict an order  
 Countermand, *s.* repeal of a former order  
 Countermarch, *v.* to march backward  
 Countermarch, *s.* a retrograde march  
 Countermarch, *s.* a second or third mark put on goods belonging to different merchants  
 Countermine, *s.* a mine made to frustrate the use of one made by the enemy  
 Countermine, *v. a.* to defeat secretly  
 Counter-motion, *s.* a contrary motion  
 Counter-movement, *s.* an opposite movement  
 Counter-natural, *a.* contrary to nature  
 Counterpane, *s.* upper covering of a bed

CONTOVERSIES SHOULD EVER BE FREE FROM THE PREJUDICES OF SECT AND PARTY.

CANDOUR INTENTIONALLY OFFENDS NO ONE, BUT IS NEVER SERVILELY COMPLAISANT.



[cou]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[cov

Coun'terpart, *s.* a correspondent part  
 Coun'terplea, *s.* a replication in law  
 Counterplead', *v. a.* to contradict, to deny  
 Coun'terplot, *s.* plot against plot—*v. a.* to oppose one machination by another  
 Coun'terpoint, *s.* a coverlet woven in squares; a term in music  
 Coun'terpoise, *s.* an equivalence of weight  
 Coun'terpoise, *v. a.* to counterbalance  
 Coun'terpoison, *s.* an antidote to poison  
 Coun'ter-project, *s.* a project of one party given in opposition to another  
 Coun'terproof, *s.* a proof, inverted, of a print, taken by passing it through a rolling-press  
 Coun'terprove, *v. a.* to take a proof inverted  
 Counter-revolution, *s.* a revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it  
 Coun'ter-revolutionary, *a.* pertaining to a revolution that is opposed to a former one.  
 Coun'terscarp, *s.* a ditch next a camp  
 Coun'terseal, *v. a.* to seal with another  
 Counter-secure, *v. a.* to secure one who has given security for another  
 Counter-security, *s.* security given to a person who has become surety for another  
 Coun'tersense, *s.* opposite meaning  
 Coun'tersign, *v. a.* to undersign; to confirm  
*s.* the word given to soldiers as a watchword  
 Coun'ter-signal, *s.* a corresponding signal  
 Coun'ter-sig'ature, *s.* the name of a secretary countersigned to any document  
 Coun'tersink, *v. a.* to sink to a level surface  
 Counter-statute, *s.* a contrary statute  
 Coun'terstroke, *s.* a stroke returned  
 Coun'tersway, *s.* opposite influence  
 Counter-ten'or, *s.* a middle part of music  
 Coun'tertide, *s.* a contrary tide  
 Coun'terturn, *s.* the height of a play  
 Countervail', *v. a.* to be equivalent to; to have equal force or value  
 Coun'tervail, *s.* equal weight or strength  
 Coun'terview, *s.* an opposition, a contrast  
 Countervote, *v. a.* to oppose; to outvote  
 Coun'terweigh, *v. a.* to counterbalance  
 Coun'terwheel, *s.* a wheel in machinery that acts in an opposite way to the rest—*v. a.* to wheel in an opposite direction  
 Counterwork', *v. a.* to counteract  
 Coun'tess, *s.* the lady of a count or earl  
 Coun'ting-house, *s.* a merchant's business room  
 Coun'tless, *a.* innumerable, infinite  
 Coun'trilled, *a.* rustic, rude  
 Coun'try, *s.* a tract of land; a region; rural parts—*a.* rural; remote from towns  
 Country-dance, *s.* a well-known kind of dance  
 Coun'tryman, *s.* a rustic; one born in the same country; a husbandman  
 Coun'ty, *s.* a shire; an earldom  
 Coun'ty, *a.* relating to a county or shire  
 Coup-de-grace, *s.* [Fr.] a finishing stroke  
 Coup-de-main, *s.* [Fr.] a sudden enterprise  
 Coup-d'œil, *s.* [Fr.] a glance of the eye  
 Coupee', *s.* a motion in dancing; a caper  
 Cou'ple, *s.* a pair, a brace; man and wife  
 Cou'ple, *v. a.* to join together; to marry  
 Cou'plet, *s.* two verses; a pair  
 Cou'pling, *s.* junction in embrace  
 Cour'age, *s.* bravery, valour, activity  
 Cour'ageous, *a.* brave, daring  
 Cour'ageously, *ad.* bravely, nobly, daringly  
 Cour'ageousness, *s.* bravery; boldness  
 Courant', *s.* a sprightly dance; any thing that circulates quickly, as a newspaper, &c  
 Courap', *s.* a distemper, a kind of itch  
 Courbaril, *s.* a gum used for varnishing

Cou'rier, *s.* a messenger sent in haste  
 Course, *s.* a race; a career; a race-ground; track in which a ship sails; order of succession; service of meat; method of life  
 Course, *v.* to hunt, to pursue, to rove about  
 Cours'er, *s.* a race-horse, a war-horse  
 Cours'ing, *s.* the pursuit of hares with greyhounds; hare hunting in view of the dogs  
 Court, *s.* the residence of a prince; a narrow street; jurisdiction; seat of justice  
 Court, *v. a.* to make love to, to solicit  
 Court-bar'on, *s.* a court incident to every manor, and holden by the steward  
 Court-bred, *a.* brought up at court  
 Court-breeding, *s.* education at a court  
 Court-day, *s.* the day on which a court sits to administer justice  
 Court-dress, *s.* a dress suitable for an appearance at court  
 Court-dresser, *s.* one who fawns or flatters  
 Cour'teous, *a.* of elegant manners; kind  
 Cour'teously, *ad.* respectfully; civilly  
 Cour'teousness, *s.* civility; complaisance  
 Cou'rtesan, *s.* a prostitute, a lewd woman  
 Cour'tesy, *s.* civility, complaisance, favour, kindness; the reverence made by women  
 Cour'tesy, *v.* to make a reverence like ladies  
 Court'hand, *s.* the hand or writing characters used in records, &c.  
 Court-hall, Court-house, *s.* the place where judicial affairs are transacted  
 Courtier, *s.* an attendant on a court; a lover; one who solicits a favour  
 Court'ry, *s.* the manners of a courtier  
 Court'ing, *part. a.* wooing, soliciting  
 Court'lect, *s.* a court of the lord of the manor  
 Court'like, *a.* polite, well-bred, obliging  
 Court'liness, *a.* civility, complaisance  
 Court'ling, *s.* a retainer to a court  
 Court'ly, *a.* polite, elegant, flattering  
 Court-mar'tial, *s.* a court appointed to investigate military or naval offences  
 Court'ship, *s.* making love to a woman  
 Cous'in, *s.* any one collaterally related more remotely than brothers and sisters  
 Cove, *s.* a small creek or bay; a shelter  
 Cove, *v. a.* to arch over  
 Cov'enable, *a.* fit; suitable  
 Cov'enant, *s.* a bargain, contract, deed  
 Cov'enant, *v.* to bargain, contract, agree  
 Cov'enantee', *s.* a party to a covenant  
 Cov'enanter, *s.* one who makes a covenant  
 Cov'enons, *a.* treacherous [See Cov'ions]  
 Cov'er, *v. a.* to overspread; conceal; hide  
 Cov'er, *s.* concealment, screen, pretence  
 Cov'erele, *s.* a lid or cover  
 Cov'ering, *s.* dress; any thing that covers  
 Cov'erlet, Cov'erlid, *s.* the upper covering of a bed, the quilt or counterpane  
 Cov'ert, *s.* a thicket, a retreat, a hiding place; a defensive situation  
 Cov'ert, *a.* sheltered, secret; state of a woman sheltered by marriage  
 Cov'ertly, *ad.* secretly; closely  
 Cov'ertness, *s.* secrecy; privacy  
 Cov'erture, *s.* shelter; defence  
 Cov'et, *v. a.* to desire earnestly; to long for  
 Cov'etable, *a.* that which may be desired  
 Cov'etous, *a.* greedy, avaricious  
 Cov'etously, *ad.* avariciously; eagerly  
 Cov'etousness, *s.* avarice; eagerness  
 Cov'ey, *s.* a brood of birds; a number of birds together; a hatch, a company  
 Cov'in, *s.* a deceitful agreement, a collusion  
 Cov'ing, *s.* a projection beyond a building  
 Cov'ions, *a.* fraudulent, deceitful

CHILDREN ARE CERTAIN CARES, BUT VERY UNCERTAIN COMFORTS.

CONSIDER WELL BEFORE YOU TIE A KNOT YOU CAN NEVER UNDO.



CRA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CRE

COMPARE YOUR GRIEFS WITH OTHER MEN'S, AND THEY WILL SEEM LESS.

Cow, *s.* the female of the bull—*v. a.* to depress with fear; to dispirit  
 Cow'ard, *s.* he who wants courage—*a.* habitually timid; void of spirit  
 Cow'ardice, *s.* fear, pusillanimity  
 Cow'ardize, *v. a.* to render timorous  
 Cow'ardlike, *a.* resembling a coward  
 Cow'ardliness, *s.* timidity; cowardice  
 Cow'ardly, *a.* fearful, mean, timorous  
 Cow'er, *v. n.* to sink by bending the knees  
 Cow'herd, *s.* one who tends or keeps cows  
 Cow'house, *s.* house where kine are kept  
 Cow'-keeper, *s.* one who keeps cows  
 Cow'-leech, *s.* one who professes to cure cows—*v. n.* to profess to cure cows  
 Cow'ner, *s.* the arched part of a ship's stern  
 Cow'-pox, *s.* a pustular disease transferred from cows to the human body by inoculation, and acting as a preventive of the variola, or small-pox  
 Cow'ry, *s.* a small univalve sea-shell  
 Cow'-weed, *s.* a species of chervil  
 Cowl, *s.* a monk's hood; a vessel for water  
 Co'-worker, *s.* a fellow-labourer  
 Cow'slip, *s.* a small early yellow flower  
 Cox'comb, *s.* a cock's topping; a fop, a beau  
 Coxcom'ical, *a.* conceited, foppish, pert  
 Coy, *a.* modest, reserved, decent  
 Coy, *v.* to behave with reserve  
 Coy'ish, *a.* rather shy, chaste, modest  
 Coy'ly, *ad.* with reserve; modestly  
 Coyness, *s.* reserve, shyness, modesty  
 Coys'trel, *s.* a species of degenerate hawk  
 Coz, *s.* an abbreviation; word for cousin  
 Cozen, *v. a.* to cheat, impose on, defraud  
 Cozenage, *s.* cheat, fraud, deceit, trick  
 Coz'ener, *s.* a cheater, a knave  
 Co'zy, *a.* inclined for familiar chat  
 Crab, *s.* a fish; wild apple; peevish person  
 Crab'bed, *a.* peevish, morose, difficult  
 Crab'bedly, *ad.* peevishly; morosely  
 Crab'bedness, *s.* sourness of taste; asperity  
 Crab'bro, *s.* a large kind of wasp; a hornet  
 Crab'-eyes, *s.* whitish stones found in the bodies of crawfish, of a medicinal quality  
 Crack, *s.* a sudden noise; a chink; a boaster  
 Crack, *v. a.* to break into chinks; to split  
 Crack'brained, *a.* crazy, whimsical  
 Crack'er, *s.* a kind of squib; a boaster  
 Crack'le, *v. n.* to make slight cracks, &c.  
 Crack'ling, *s.* a noise made by slight cracks  
 Crack'n'd, *s.* a kind of hard brittle cake  
 Cra'dle, *v. a.* to lay or rock in a cradle  
 Cra'dle, *s.* a moveable bed on which children are rocked; a case for a broken bone; a frame of wood for launching a ship  
 Cra'dlescythe, *s.* a scythe with a frame so contrived as to lay corn smooth in cutting  
 Craft, *s.* cunning; trade; small sailing-ships  
 Craftily, *ad.* artfully, cunningly  
 Craftiness, *s.* craft, cunning, fraud, deceit  
 Crafts'man, *s.* artificer; mechanic  
 Crafts'master, *s.* a man well skilled in his trade  
 Crafty, *a.* cunning, deceitful, artful  
 Crag, *s.* a steep rock; nape of the neck  
 Crag'ged, Crag'gy, *a.* rough, rugged  
 Crag'gedness, Crag'giness, *s.* roughness  
 Cra'ke, *s.* a bird, the corn cra'ke  
 Cra'ke-berry, *s.* a heath bearing berries  
 Cram, *v. a.* to stuff; to eat greedily  
 Cram'bo, *s.* a play at which one gives a word and another finds a rhyme  
 Cramp, *s.* a contraction of the limbs  
 Cramp, *v. a.* to confine, to bind, to hinder  
 Cramp, *a.* difficult, troublesome, hard  
 Cramp'iron, *s.* an iron to fasten together

Cramp'-fish, *s.* the torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it  
 Cra'nage, *s.* money paid for using a crane  
 Cran'berry, *s.* a small kind of acid fruit  
 Cranch, Craunch, *v. a.* to crush in the month  
 Crane, *s.* a bird; a machine for raising heavy weights; a siphon or crooked pipe  
 Cra'ne's-bill, *s.* the plant geranium  
 Cra'ne-fly, *s.* an insect, the tipula  
 Cranio'gn'omy, *s.* the doctrine on which the science of craniology is founded  
 Craniolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to craniology  
 Craniolo'gist, *s.* one who understands the science of craniology  
 Craniolo'gy, *s.* the art which affects to discover the faculties of a man by the external appearance of his skull; phrenology  
 Craniom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the skulls of animals [try  
 Craniomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to craniometry  
 Craniom'etry, *s.* the art of ascertaining the specific differences of the skulls of animals by measurement  
 Cranios'copy, *s.* phrenology, craniology  
 Cra'nium, *s.* the skull  
 Crauk, *s.* end of an iron axis; a conceit  
 Crank, *a.* healthy, lusty, deep-loaded  
 Crank, Cra'n'kle, *v. n.* to run into angles; to break into unequal surfaces  
 Cran'kle, *s.* an angular prominence  
 Crank'ness, *s.* health; vigour  
 Cran'ried, *a.* full of or having chinks  
 Cran'ny, *s.* a chink; a crevice; a little crack  
 Crape, *s.* a thin stuff for mourning  
 Crap'nel, *s.* a hook or drag  
 Crap'ulence, *s.* sickness by intemperance  
 Crap'ulent, *a.* sick from intemperance  
 Crap'ulous, *a.* sick with drunkenness  
 Crash, *v. a.* to break, to crush, to bruise; to make a loud complicated noise  
 Crash, *s.* a loud mixed noise  
 Crash'ing, *s.* a violent complicated noise  
 Cra'sis, *s.* temperature; constitution  
 Crassament'm, *s.* coagulated blood [ness  
 Cra'situde, *s.* grossness, thickness, coarseness  
 Crass, *a.* gross, thick, coarse (applied to fluid)  
 Cra'stinate, *v. a.* to delay; to procrastinate  
 Cra'stination, *s.* delay; procrastination  
 Cratch, *s.* a frame for hay or straw  
 Crate, *s.* a hamper to pack earthenware in  
 Cra'ter, *s.* the bowl or funnel of a volcano  
 Cra'teriform, *a.* having the form of a crater  
 Cravat', *s.* a part of a man's apparel, worn as a covering for the neck  
 Crave, *v. a.* to ask earnestly; to long for  
 Cra'ven, *a.* a conquered cock; a coward  
 Cra'ven, *a.* cowardly; base  
 Cra'ven, *v. a.* to make recreant or cowardly  
 Cra'ver, *s.* an insatiable asker  
 Cra'ving, *s.* unreasonable desire  
 Crawl, *s.* the crop or stomach of birds  
 Craw'fish, Cray'fish, *s.* a river shell-fish  
 Crawl, *v. n.* to creep; move slowly; fawn  
 Crawler, *s.* a creeper; a reptile  
 Cray'on, *s.* a soft pencil; a picture  
 Craze, *v. a.* to break, to crack the brain  
 Cra'zedness, *s.* decrepitude; brokenness  
 Cra'ziness, *s.* weakness, feebleness of body  
 Cra'zy, *a.* broken, feeble, weak; maddish  
 Cra'k, *v. n.* to make a harsh noise  
 Creak'lug, *s.* a harsh noise  
 Cream, *s.* the oily best part of milk  
 Cream, *v.* to gather on the surface; to take the essence of any thing  
 Cream'faced, *a.* pale, wan, cowardly  
 Cream'y, *a.* full of cream; luscious, rich

CONDemn VICE, BUT WHILE YOU CONDEMN, FORGET NOT TO AVOID IT.

Crease, *s.* a mark made by doubling any thing—*v. a.* to mark by folding  
 Create, *v. a.* to cause, to produce, to form  
 Creation, *s.* act of creating; the universe  
 Creational, *a.* pertaining to the creation  
 Creative, *a.* having the power to create  
 Creator, *s.* the Being that bestows existence  
 Creature, *s.* a created being; an animal  
 Creb'tude, *s.* frequentness  
 Cre'dence, *s.* belief, credit, reputation  
 Creden'da, *s.* articles of faith or belief  
 Cre'dent, *a.* easy of belief; having credit  
 Creden'tial, *a.* giving a title to credit—*s.* that which gives a title to credit  
 Creden'tials, *s. pl.* letters of recommendation  
 Credibil'ity, Cred'ibleness, *s.* a claim to credit; worthiness of belief; probability  
 Cred'ible, *a.* worthy of credit; likely  
 Cred'ibly, *ad.* in a manner that claims belief  
 Cred'it, *s.* belief, honour; trust reposed  
 Cred'it, *v. a.* to believe, trust, confide in  
 Cred'itable, *a.* reputable, estimable  
 Cred'itableness, *s.* reputation; estimation  
 Cred'itably, *ad.* reputably, without disgrace  
 Cred'itor, *s.* one who trusts or gives credit  
 Credu'lity, *s.* easiness of belief  
 Cred'u'lous, *a.* apt to believe, unsuspecting  
 Credulously, *ad.* in an unsuspecting way  
 Cred'u'lousness, *s.* easiness of belief  
 Creed, *s.* a confession of faith, a belief  
 Creek, *s.* a small bay; a nook  
 Creek'y, *a.* full of creeks; winding  
 Creep, *v. n.* to move slowly; to fawn; to bend  
 Creeper, *s.* a plant; an iron instrument  
 Creep'hole, *s.* a subterfuge; an excuse  
 Creepingly, *ad.* in the manner of a reptile  
 Creese, *s.* a dagger used by the Malays  
 Crema'tion, *s.* the act of burning  
 Cremon'a, *s.* the name given to a superior kind of violin made at Cremona, in Italy  
 Cre'mor, *s.* a milky or creamy substance  
 Cre'nated, *a.* notched, jagged, rough  
 Cre'ole, *s.* a native of the West Indies, descended from European ancestors  
 Crep'ida, *s.* an ancient Roman shoe  
 Crep'itate, *v.* to make a small crackling noise; to break wind  
 Crepita'tion, *s.* a low crackling noise  
 Crepus'cule, *s.* twilight; faint dim light  
 Crepus'culine, *a.* glimmering; crepuscular  
 Crepus'culous, *a.* glimmering; dim  
 Cres'cent, *s.* the moon on the increase; the symbol of Mahometanism  
 Cres'cent, Cres'cive, *a.* increasing; growing  
 Cress, *s.* the name of a water herb  
 Cres'set, *s.* a light set on a beacon; a herb  
 Crest, *s.* a plume of feathers on a helmet; ornament of the helmet in heraldry; pride, spirit, fire—*v. a.* to mark with streaks  
 Crest'ed, *a.* adorned with a plume or crest  
 Crest-fallen, *a.* dejected, low, cowed  
 Crest'less, *a.* without armour; mean, poor  
 Crest'marine, *s.* rock samphire  
 Creta'ceous, *a.* chalky, resembling chalk  
 Cre'tic, *s.* a poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long  
 Cre'ticism, Cre'tism, *s.* a falsehood  
 Cre'tose, *a.* chalky, full of chalk  
 Creux, *s.* a term in engraving, meaning cut below the surface  
 Crev'ice, *s.* a crack, a cleft; a fish  
 Crew, *s.* a ship's company; mean assembly  
 Crew'el, *s.* a ball of worsted yarn, &c.  
 Crib, *s.* a manger, a stall; a cottage  
 Crib, *v. a.* to steal privately; to shut up  
 Crib'bage, *s.* the name of a game at cards

Crib'ble, *s.* a sieve for cleaning corn  
 Criba'tion, *s.* the act of sifting or cleansing  
 Crib'rifirm, *a.* resembling a sieve  
 Crick, *s.* noise of a hinge; stiffness in the neck  
 Crick'et, *s.* an insect that chirps about ovens, &c.; a game with bat and ball; a stool  
 Crick'eter, *s.* one who plays at cricket  
 Crif'er, *s.* one who cries goods for sale  
 Crime, *s.* an offence, wickedness, sin  
 Cri'meful, *a.* criminal, wicked  
 Cri'meless, *a.* innocent, free from guilt  
 Crim'inal, *s.* a person accused, a felon  
 Crim'inal, Crim'inious, *a.* faulty  
 Criminal'ity, *s.* a criminal action or case  
 Crim'inally, *ad.* wickedly, wrongfully  
 Crim'inate, *v. a.* to accuse, charge with crime  
 Crimina'tion, *s.* an accusation, a censure  
 Crim'inatory, *a.* accusing, tending to accuse  
 Crimp, *a.* brittle, friable, crisp  
 Crimp, *s.* one who decoys others into military service—*v. a.* to indent, to twist  
 Crimp'age, *s.* the act of crimping  
 Crim'ple, *v. a.* to contract, to corrugate  
 Crim'son, *s.* a very deep red colour—*v. a.* to dye of a crimson colour; to blush deeply  
 Crim'al, *a.* belonging to the hair  
 Crin'cum, *s.* a whim; a cramp  
 Cringe, *s.* servile civility, mean reverence  
 Cringe, *v. n.* to bow, fawn, flatter, contract  
 Cringer, *s.* a mean servile flatterer  
 Crin'gle, *s.* a ring made at the end of a rope to fasten it to another  
 Crin'icul'tural, *a.* relating to the growth of hair  
 Crin'igerous, Crin'ose, *a.* hairy, rough  
 Crin'ite, *a.* having the appearance of hair  
 Crin'itory, *a.* of or relating to the hair  
 Crink, Crin'kle, *s.* a wrinkle; winding fold  
 Crin'kle, *v.* to run in wrinkles, &c.  
 Crin'ose, *a.* hairy, covered with hair  
 Crinos'ity, *s.* hairiness  
 Crip'ple, *s.* a lame person—*v. a.* to deprive any one of the use of his limbs  
 Cris'is, *s.* a critical time or turn  
 Crisp, *v. a.* to make brittle, to twist  
 Crisp, Crisp'y, *a.* curled, brittle, winding  
 Crispa'tion, the act or state of curling  
 Crispa'ture, *s.* the state of being curled  
 Crisp'ing-iron, *s.* an instrument to crisp with  
 Crisp'ul'cant, *a.* waved or undulating  
 Crisp'ness, Crisp'itude, *s.* crispy state  
 Crit'e'ron, *a.* a standard whereby anything is judged of, a distinguishing mark  
 Crith'o'mancy, *s.* a kind of divination by barley meal  
 Crit'ic, *s.* one skilled in criticism  
 Crit'ical, *a.* judicious, accurate, nice  
 Crit'ically, *ad.* in a critical manner  
 Crit'icalness, *s.* exactness; accuracy  
 Crit'icise, *v. a.* to pass judgment on the beauties or blemishes of a work  
 Crit'iciser, *s.* one who makes remarks  
 Crit'icism, *s.* the art of judging of the merits or defects of any performance  
 Criti'que, *s.* criticism; animadversion  
 Criz'zel, Criz'zeling, *s.* roughness on the surface of glass, rendering it dull  
 Croak, *s.* the cry of a frog, raven, or crow  
 Croak, *v. n.* to make a hoarse low noise  
 Croak'er, *s.* one who is perpetually decanting on dangers and difficulties  
 Croa'ts, *s.* troops, natives of Croatia  
 Cro'ealite, *s.* a reddish mineral; zeolite  
 Cro'eous, *a.* yellow, like saffron  
 Cro'ches, *s.* little knobs on a deer's horn  
 Cro'ch, *s.* the anthers or points of flowers  
 Croel'ta'tion, *s.* croaking of frogs or ravens



[cro]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CRU

Crock, *s.* an earthen pot; an earthen vessel  
 Crock'ery, *s.* all kinds of earthenware  
 Croc'odile, *s.* a large voracious amphibious animal, in shape resembling a lizard  
 Croc'odiline, *s.* a sophistical; deceitful  
 Crocudil'lity, *s.* (in logic) a captious sophistical kind of argumentation  
 Cro'cus, *s.* an early flower; saffron  
 Croft, *s.* a small enclosed home field  
 Crois'ade, *s.* a holy war; a crusade  
 Croise, *s.* a pilgrim who carries a cross  
 Crois'es, *s. pl.* soldiers employed in a crusade  
 Crom'lech, *s.* a large flat stone raised upon others, supposed to be the remains of altars  
 Crone, *s.* an old ewe; an old woman  
 Cr'ony, *s.* an intimate acquaintance, a friend  
 Crook, *s.* a hooked stick, a sheephook  
 Crook, *v. a.* to bend, to pervert  
 Crook'backed, *a.* having bent shoulders  
 Crook'ed, *a.* bent, curved, untoward  
 Crook'edly, *ad.* untowardly; uncompliantly  
 Crook'edness, *s.* deviation from straightness  
 Cro'cker, *s.* a large American fowl  
 Crome, *s.* an iron instrument; a crow-bar  
 Crop, *s.* the harvest produce; a bird's claw  
 Crop, *v. a.* in to lop, cut short; to mow, to reap; to yield a harvest  
 Crop-eared, *a.* having the ears cropped  
 Crop'ful, *a.* quite full, satisfied, crammed  
 Crop'ped, *a.* cut off at the ends; lopped  
 Crop'per, *s.* a pigeon with a large crop  
 Crop'sick, *a.* sick with repletion  
 Crore, *s.* a hundred lacks of rupees  
 Crost'te, *s.* the return of a moulding  
 Cro'ster, *s.* the pastoral staff or crook used by the bishops in the church of Rome  
 Cro'stlet, *s.* a small cross; a head cloth  
 Cruss, *s.* one straight body laid at right angles over another; a misfortune, vexation  
 Cross, *a.* athwart, oblique; peevish, fretful  
 Cross, *v. a.* to lay athwart, to pass over, to cancel; to sign with the cross; to vex  
 Cross-armed, *a.* with arms across; brachiate  
 Cross-barred, *a.* secured by transverse bars  
 Cross-barshot, *s.* a ball with a bar through it  
 Cross-bill, *s.* a defendant's bill in Chancery  
 Cross-bird, *s.* a small bird; the loxia  
 Cross-bite, *s.* a deception—*v. a.* to cheat  
 Cross-bow, *s.* a weapon for shooting  
 Cruss-bun, *s.* a cake marked with a cross  
 Cross-cut, *v. a.* to cut across  
 Cross-cut-saw, *s.* a saw, with a handle at each end, to be used by two men  
 Cross-examine, *v. a.* to examine witnesses by putting to them unexpected questions  
 Cross-examination, *s.* the act of examining, by questions apparently captious, the faith of evidence in a court of justice  
 Cross-grained, *a.* ill-natured, troublesome  
 Cross-legged, *a.* having the legs crossed  
 Cross'ly, *ad.* oppositely; adversely  
 Cross'ness, *s.* perverseness, peevishness  
 Cross-post, *s.* the post that conveys letters on cross-roads  
 Cross-pur'pose, *s.* a kind of enigma or riddle  
 Cross-question, *v. a.* to cross-examine  
 Cross-road, *s.* not the direct highroad  
 Cross-row, *s.* the alphabet with a cross placed at the beginning  
 Cross-staff, *s.* an instrument to take meridian altitudes  
 Cross-trees, *s.* certain pieces of timber fastened to the masts of ships  
 Cross-way, *s.* the place where one road intersects another  
 Cross-york, *s.* a plant [intersects another  
 Cross'-wise, *ad.* a cross; transversely placed

Crotch, *s.* a mok; the fork of a tree  
 Crot'chet, *s.* one of the notes in music, equal to half a minim; a mark in pointing, formed thus [ ]; a fancy, whim, conceit  
 Crouch, *v.* to stoop low, to fawn, to cringe  
 Croup, *s.* a kind of asthma or catarrh, to which children are subject  
 Crupa'de, *s.* a high leap; a somerset  
 Croupier, *s.* a person who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-house  
 Crout, Krout, *s.* a kind of pickled cabbage, used at sea as a preservative against the scurvy  
 Crow, *s.* a bird, an iron lever—*v.* to make a noise like a cock; to boast, to vapour  
 Crow-bar, *s.* an iron bar or lever  
 Crow'-berry, *s.* a kind of berry-bearing heath  
 Crow's-bill, *s.* a kind of forceps  
 Crowd, *v.* a confused multitude; the populace  
 Crowd, *v.* to press close; to swarm  
 Crow'-flower, *s.* a kind of campan  
 Crow'-foot, *s.* a flower; a caltrop  
 Crowu, *s.* a diadem worn on the heads of sovereigns; the top of the head; a silver coin; regal power; a garland  
 Crown, *v. a.* to invest with a crown; to finish, to adorn, to complete  
 Crown-glass, *s.* the best sort of window-glass  
 Crown-imperial, *s.* largest kind of daffodil  
 Crown-works, *s.* bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground  
 Crow's-feet, *s.* the wrinkles under the eyes, the effect of age  
 Crow'-silk, *s.* a plant, the conserva rivalis  
 Crow'-toe, *s.* a kind of tufted plant  
 Croyl'stone, *s.* crystallized cauk  
 Cru'cial, *a.* transverse, running across  
 Cru'ciate, *v. a.* to torture, to torment  
 Cru'ciation, *s.* extreme torture  
 Cru'cible, *s.* a pot used for melting metals  
 Cru'ciferous, *a.* bearing the cross  
 Cru'cifer, *s.* an inflicter of crucifixion  
 Cru'cifix, *s.* a representation in statuary or painting, &c. of our Saviour on the cross  
 Cru'cifixion, *s.* the act of nailing to the cross  
 Cru'ciform, *a.* having the form of a cross  
 Cru'cify, *v. a.* to nail or fasten to a cross  
 Cru'cigerous, *a.* bearing the cross  
 Crude, *a.* raw, harsh, unripe, undigested  
 Cru'dely, *ad.* unripely; not prepared  
 Cru'deness, Cru'dity, *s.* an undigested state  
 Cru'dle, *v. a.* to coagulate (properly, *curdle*)  
 Cru'el, *a.* hard-hearted, fierce, inhuman  
 Cru'elly, *ad.* in a cruel manner; painfully  
 Cru'elty, *s.* inhumanity, barbarity  
 Cru'entate, *a.* smeared with blood  
 Cru'et, *s.* a small vial for vinegar or oil  
 Cruise, *v.* to sail in quest of an enemy—*s.* a small cup; voyage in search of plunder  
 Cruis'er, *s.* a ship that sails in quest of an enemy; one that roves in search of plunder  
 Crumb, *s.* the soft part of bread; a small piece or fragment of bread  
 Crum'ble, *v. a.* to break or fall into pieces  
 Crum'my, *a.* soft, full of crumbs, plump  
 Crum'pet, *s.* a soft spongy cake  
 Crum'ple, *v. a.* to wrinkle, ruffle, disorder  
 Crum'plug, *s.* a small green apple  
 Cru'or, *s.* gore, coagulated blood  
 Crup'per, *s.* a leather to keep a saddle right  
 Cru'ral, *a.* belonging to the leg  
 Crusa'de, Crusa'de, *s.* an expedition against infidels; a Portuguese coin, value 2s. 6d.  
 Crusa'der, *s.* one employed in a crusade  
 Cruse, *s.* a small cup or bottle  
 Cru'set, *s.* a goldsmith's melting-pot

CORRUPTIONS OF THE HEART ARE LIKE THE IMPETUOSITY OF AN OVERWHELMING FLOOD.



Crush, *v. a.* to squeeze, to bruise; to ruin  
 Crush, *s.* a falling-down, a collision  
 Crust, *s.* any shell or external coat; outward part of bread; an incrustation  
 Crust, *v.* to foul with concretions; to gather or contract a crust  
 Crustaceology. [See Crustalogy]  
 Crusta'ceous, *a.* shelly, with joints  
 Crusta'ceousness, *a.* having jointed shells  
 Crustalo'gical, *a.* pertaining to crustalogy  
 Crustalogist, *s.* one versed in crustalogy  
 Crustal'ogy, *s.* the science which teaches the nature, &c. of crustaceous animals, or such as are covered with a shell  
 Crusta'tion, *s.* an adherent covering  
 Crustific, *a.* producing a crust or skin  
 Crust'ily, *ad.* peevishly; snappishly  
 Crustiness, *s.* the quality of crust; peevishness; moroseness  
 Crust'y, *a.* like crust; morose; snappish  
 Crutch, *s.* a support used by cripples  
 Crutch, *v. a.* to support on crutches  
 Cru'shage, *s.* a fish of the shark kind  
 Cry, *v.* to call, to weep, exclaim, proclaim  
 Cry, *s.* a weeping, a shrieking; an importunate call; the voice of irrational animals  
 Crying, *s.* importunate call or outcry  
 Cry'olite, *s.* a pale-coloured mineral  
 Cryoph'orous, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the freezing quality of the atmosphere  
 Crypt, *s.* a subterranean cell or cave  
 Cryptic, Cryptical, *a.* secret, hidden  
 Cryptically, *ad.* occultly, secretly  
 Cryptogam'ic, *a.* (in botany) having the fructification concealed  
 Cryptog'amy, *s.* concealed marriage; a botanical term used to denote that the stamens and pistils are not apparent  
 Cryptog'rapher, *s.* one who writes in cipher  
 Cryptograph'ical, *a.* written in secret characters  
 Cryptog'raphy, *s.* art of writing in ciphers  
 Cryptology, *s.* enigmatical language  
 Cryst'al, *s.* a mineral; transparent stone  
 Cryst'al, *a.* bright; transparent; pellucid  
 Cryst'aline, *a.* transparent, clear, bright  
 Cryst'aline-humour, *s.* the second humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous  
 Cryst'allite, *s.* whinstone after it is fused  
 Cryst'allize, *v. a.* to form salts into small transparent bodies; to congeal  
 Cryst'allizable, *a.* that may be crystallized  
 Crystaliza'tion, *s.* congelation into crystals  
 Crystalog'rapher, *s.* one who describes crystals  
 Crystalograph'ical, Crystalograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to the science of crystallization  
 Crystalog'raphy, *s.* the doctrine, study, or science of crystallization  
 Cub, *s.* the young of a beast, generally of a fox—*v. a.* to bring forth  
 Cuba'tion, *s.* the act of lying down  
 Cub'atory, *a.* recumbent, lying down  
 Cub'ature, *s.* the solid contents of a body  
 Cube, *s.* a square solid body; a die  
 Cub'eb, *s.* a small dried fruit like pepper  
 Cubic, Cubical, *a.* formed like a cube  
 Cub'ically, *ad.* in a cubical method  
 Cubicalness, *s.* the state of being cubical  
 Cubic'ular, Cubic'ulary, *a.* fitted for a recumbent posture  
 Cub'iform, *a.* of the shape of a cube  
 Cub'it, *s.* a measure of eighteen inches  
 Cub'ital, *a.* containing a cube's length  
 Cub'oid. Cuboid'al *a.* in the form of a cube

Cuck'ing-stool, *s.* an engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women  
 Cuck'old, *s.* the husband of an adulteress  
 Cuck'old, *v. a.* to commit adultery  
 Cuck'oldom, *s.* the state of a cuckold  
 Cuck'oldy, *a.* poor, mean, despicable  
 Cuck'oo, *s.* a bird; a word of contempt  
 Cuck'oo-bud, Cuck'oo-flower, *s.* the lady-smock, a field flower  
 Cuck'oo-spittle, *s.* a spumous dew or exudation found upon certain plants  
 Cuc'ullate, Cuc'ulated, *a.* hooded; cowed  
 Cuc'umber, *s.* a plant, and its fruit  
 Cucurbita'ceous, *a.* resembling a gourd  
 Cuc'urbite, *s.* a chymical vessel  
 Cud, *s.* food deposited in the first stomach of an animal in order to rumination  
 Cud'den, Cud'dy, *s.* a clown, a stupid dolt  
 Cud'dle, *v. n.* to lie close, to hug  
 Cud'dy, *s.* an apartment in a ship  
 Cud'gel, *s.* a fighting-stick—*v. a.* to beat or fight with sticks  
 Cud'geller, *s.* one who cudgels another  
 Cue, *s.* the end of a thing; hint, intimation  
 Cuer'po, *s.* [Sp.] a light thin dress, which shows the true shape of the body  
 Cuff, *s.* a blow, box; part of a sleeve  
 Cuff, *v.* to fight; to strike with the fist  
 Cuf'rass, *s.* a breastplate of metal  
 Cuirassier', *s.* a soldier partly in armour  
 Cuise, *s.* armour that covers the thighs  
 Cul'iciform, *a.* of the shape of a flea  
 Cul'inary, *a.* relating to the kitchen  
 Cull, *v. a.* to select from others  
 Cul'lender, *s.* a draining vessel. See Colander  
 Cul'ler, *s.* one who picks or chooses  
 Cull'ibility, *s.* credulity; easiness of belief  
 Cul'tion, *s.* a scoundrel; a mean wretch  
 Cul'tis, *s.* a kind of jelly  
 Cul'ly, *s.* a man deceived or imposed upon  
 Cul'ly, *v. a.* to deceive, to trick, to impose on  
 Cul'm, *s.* a kind of small coal; stalk of grass  
 Cul'mic, *s.* the summit, the point  
 Cul'miferous, *a.* having a smooth jointed stalk  
 Cul'minate, *v. n.* to be in the meridian  
 Cul'mination, *s.* the transit of a planet through the meridian  
 Culpability, *s.* blamableness, culpableness  
 Cul'pable, *a.* criminal, blamable  
 Cul'pableness, *s.* culpability; blame  
 Cul'pably, *ad.* blamably; guiltily  
 Cul'prit, *s.* a man arraigned before a judge  
 Cul'ter, *s.* part of a plough. [See Co'tter.]  
 Cul'tivable, *a.* capable of cultivation  
 Cul'tivate, *v. a.* to till, manure, improve  
 Cul'tivation, *s.* the act of improving soils, &c.  
 Cul'trated, *a.* sharp edged and pointed  
 Cul'ture, *s.* act of cultivation, improvement, melioration—*v. a.* to till, to manure  
 Cul'ver, *s.* a pigeon, a wood pigeon  
 Cul'ver-house, *s.* a dote-cote  
 Cul'verin, *s.* a species of ordnance  
 Cul'vert, *s.* an arch'd drain  
 Cuma'na, *s.* an Indian tree and fruit resembling the mulberry  
 Cum'hent, *a.* lying down; reclining  
 Cum'her, *v. a.* to embarrass, to entangle  
 Cum'bersome, Cum'brous, *a.* burdensome, embarrassing, vexatious, oppressive  
 Cum'bersomence, *s.* incumbrance  
 Cum'brance, *s.* hindrance, obstruction  
 Cum'brously, *ad.* in a cumbrous manner  
 Cum'frey, Cum'frey, *s.* a medicinal plant  
 Cum'min, *s.* a kind of animal plant  
 Cum'ulaty, *v. a.* to heap or pile up, to amass  
 Cum'ulation, *s.* the act of heaping together

[CUR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CUT]

Cumulative, *a.* consisting of parts heaped together  
 Cumulose, *a.* full of heaps  
 Cum, *v. a.* to know. [See Cou]  
 Cunctation, *s.* delay; procrastination  
 Cuneal, *a.* relating to a wedge  
 Cuneated, *a.* formed like a wedge  
 Cuneiform, *a.* having the form of a wedge  
 Cuniculous, *a.* relating to rabbits  
 Cunner, *s.* a shell fish less than an oyster  
 Cunn'ing, *a.* skilful, artful, crafty, subtle  
 Cunn'ing, Cunn'ingness, *s.* slyness, artifice  
 Cunn'ingly, *ad.* artfully; subtly; skilfully  
 Cunn'ing-man, *s.* a conjurer  
 Cup, *s.* a drinking-vessel; part of a flower  
 Cup, *v. a.* to draw blood by scarification  
 Cupbearer, *s.* an officer of the household  
 Cupboard, *s.* a case where victuals, &c. are put—*v. a.* to treasure, hoard up  
 Cupel, Cup'pel, *s.* a refining-vessel  
 Cupellation, *s.* the process of assaying and purifying gold and silver  
 Cupidity, *s.* unlawful or inordinate desire  
 Cupola, *s.* a dome, an arched roof  
 Cupper, *s.* one who applies cupping-glasses  
 Cuppling, *s.* an operation in phlebotomy  
 Cuppling-glass, *s.* a glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air  
 Cup'reous, *a.* consisting of copper  
 Cuprit'rous, *a.* producing or containing copper  
 Cur, *s.* a dog; a snappish or mean man  
 Cur'able, *a.* that may be remedied  
 Cur'ableness, *s.* possibility to be healed  
 Cur'acy, *s.* the employment of a curate  
 Cur'ate, *s.* a parish priest; one who officiates in the room of the beneficiary  
 Cur'ateship, *s.* the office of a curate  
 Cur'ative, *a.* relating to the cure of diseases  
 Cur'ator, *s.* [Lat.] one that has the care and superintendence of any thing  
 Curb, *v. a.* to restrain, to check, to bridle  
 Curb, *s.* part of a bridle; inhibition, restraint  
 Curd, *s.* the coagulation of milk  
 Curd, Cur'dle, *v. n.* to coagulate, concrete  
 Cur'dy, *a.* coagulated; concremented  
 Cure, *s.* a remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefit or employment of a curate  
 Cure, *v. a.* to restore to health; to salt  
 Cur'd, *part.* healed, restored, preserved  
 Cureless, *a.* having no remedy, incurable  
 Cur'few, *s.* eight o'clock bell; a fire-plate  
 Curial'ty, *s.* the privileges of a court  
 Curio'log'ic, *a.* hieroglyphically represented  
 Curio'sity, *s.* inquisitiveness; a rarity  
 Curio'sy, *s.* [Ital.] one who is fond of collecting rare and curious articles  
 Cur'ious, *a.* inquisitive, rare, nice, accurate  
 Cur'iously, *ad.* inquisitively; elegantly  
 Cur'iousness, *s.* singularity of contrivance  
 Curl, *s.* a ringlet of hair; a wave  
 Curl, *v. a.* to turn into ringlets, to twist  
 Curlew, *s.* a kind of water and land fowl  
 Cur'liness, *s.* the state of any thing curled  
 Curl'ing-iron, Curl'ing-tongs, *s.* an iron instrument for curling the hair  
 Curl'y, *a.* inclining to curl  
 Curmud'geon, *s.* an avaricious fellow, a churl, a miser, a niggard, a griper  
 Cur'rant, *s.* the name of a tree and its fruit  
 Cur'rency, *s.* circulation, general reception; paper established as, and passing for, the current money of the realm  
 Cur'rent, *a.* circulatory, general, popular  
 Cur'rent, *s.* a running stream; course  
 Cur'rently, *ad.* in a constant motion  
 Cur'rentness, *s.* general reception; currency

Cur'icle, *s.* a chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast  
 Cur'rier, *s.* a dresser of tanned leather  
 Cur'rish, *a.* quarrelsome, brutal, sour  
 Cur'rishly, *ad.* in a brutal malignant way  
 Cur'rishness, *s.* moroseness; churlishness  
 Cur'ry, *v. a.* to dress leather; to beat  
 Cur'ry, *s.* a mixture of various eatables seasoned with hot and pungent spices  
 Cur'rycomb, *s.* an iron comb for horses  
 Curse, *s.* a bad wish; vexation, torment  
 Curse, *v. a.* to wish evil to; to afflict  
 Cur'sedly, *ad.* miserably, shamefully  
 Cur'sedness, *s.* the being doomed to evil  
 Cur'ser, *s.* one that utters curses  
 Cur'sing, *s.* execration; act of swearing  
 Cur'sive, *a.* hasty, careless  
 Cur'soriness, *s.* slight attention  
 Cur'sitor, *s.* a clerk in Chancery  
 Cur'sory, *a.* superficial; hasty, careless  
 Cur'sorily, *ad.* hastily, without care  
 Cur'sus, *s.* a course, a race  
 Curtail, *v. a.* to cut off, cut short, abridge  
 Curtain, *s.* furniture of a bed or window; fortification—*v. n.* to enclose with curtains  
 Curtain-lecture, *s.* a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed  
 Cur'tal, *a.* brief, abridged  
 Curtation, *s.* the distance of a star from the ecliptic; a term in astronomy  
 Curtilage, *s.* a division or boundary of land, &c. on manors  
 Cur'ule, *a.* belonging to a chariot; senatorial  
 Curv'ated, *a.* bent; regularly crooked  
 Curvation, *s.* act of bending or crooking  
 Curvature, *s.* crookedness, bent form  
 Curve, *v. a.* to bend, to crook—*a.* crooked  
 —*s.* any thing bent, or of a winding form  
 Curvet, *s.* a leap, a bound, a frolic  
 Curvet', *v. a.* to leap, bound, prance, frisk  
 Curvilinear, Curvillu'ear, *a.* consisting of regularly bent or curved lines  
 Curvilinear'ity, *s.* state of curvilinear  
 Curv'ity, *s.* crookedness  
 Cush'ion, *s.* a soft seat for a chair  
 Cush'ioned, *a.* seated on a cushion  
 Cushionet', *s.* a little cushion  
 Cusp, *s.* the horns of the moon; a point  
 Cusp'ated, *a.* terminating in a point, pointed  
 Cusp'idal, *a.* sharp; ending in a point  
 Cusp'itate, *v. a.* to sharpen, to point  
 Cust'ard, *s.* a sweet food, made of milk, &c.  
 Custodial, *a.* relating to guardianship  
 Custody, *s.* imprisonment, security, care  
 Custom, *s.* habitual practice, usage; king's duties on exports—*v.* to accustom  
 Customable, *a.* common, habitual; subject to the payment of duties called customs  
 Custom-house, *s.* a house where duties are received on imports and exports  
 Customarily, *ad.* habitually  
 Customariness, *s.* frequency; commonness  
 Customary, *s.* a book of laws and customs  
 Customary, *a.* common, general  
 Custom'd, *a.* usual; common; accustomed  
 Custom'er, *s.* one who buys any thing  
 Custos, *s.* a keeper (as *custos rotulorum*, keeper of the rolls and records)  
 Cut'el, *s.* a buckler-bearer; a wine vessel  
 Cut, *v. a.* to carve, hew, shape, divide  
 Cut, *s.* a cleft or wound made with an edged tool; a printed picture; fashion, shape  
 Cutaneous, *a.* relating to the skin  
 Cuticle, *s.* a thin skin; the scarf skin  
 Cuticular, *a.* belonging to the skin  
 Cutlass, *s.* a broad curving sword

COMMON AS FLATTERY IS IN COURTS, YET IT IS THE VERY INSOLENCE OF RUDENESS.

CRITICS WHO EXERCISE THEIR ART IN SCURRILOUS LANGUAGE, ARE LITERARY BULLIES.



CZA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DAM

Cutler, *s.* one who makes knives, &c.  
 Cutlery, *s.* ware made by cutlers  
 Cutlet, *s.* a steak; properly a rib  
 Cutpurse, *s.* a thief; a pickpocket  
 Cutter, *s.* a fast sailing vessel; one who cuts  
 Cutthroat, *s.* a murderer—*a.* murderous  
 Cutting, *s.* a piece cut off, a branch  
 Cuttle, *s.* a fish; a foul-mouthed fellow  
 Cut-water, *s.* the fore part of a ship's prow, that cuts the water  
 Cy'ante, *s.* a greenish-blue mineral  
 Cyan'ogen, *s.* compound base of Prussic acid  
 Cyath'iform, *a.* shaped like a glass or cup  
 Cycle, *s.* a circle; periodical space of time  
 Cyclograph, *s.* an instrument used for describing the arcs of circles  
 Cycloid, *s.* a figure of the circular kind  
 Cycloid'al, *a.* relating to a cycloid  
 Cyclometry, *s.* the art of measuring circles  
 Cyclopæ'dia, Cyclopede, *s.* a body or circle of sciences, or universal knowledge  
 Cyclopæ'dial, *a.* pertaining to universal science  
 Cyclope'an, Cyclop'ic, *a.* vast; terrific  
 Cyg'net, *s.* a young swan  
 Cylinder, *s.* a long round body; a roller  
 Cylindric, Cylind'rical, *a.* like a cylinder  
 Cylindricity, *s.* a cylindrical form  
 Cylindriform, *a.* of the form of a cylinder  
 Cylindroid, *s.* a solid body, having its bases elliptical, parallel, and equal  
 Cylindrometric, *a.* belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders  
 Cy'ma, Cymat'ium, *s.* a moulding (vulgarly called *ogee*), one half of which is convex, and the other concave  
 Cymar', *s.* a slight covering; a scarf  
 Cym'bal, *s.* a musical instrument  
 Cym'biform, *a.* formed like a boat [beryl  
 Cym'ophane, *s.* a green mineral, chryso-  
 Cymophranous, *a.* having an undulating  
 Cynan'che, *s.* a species of quincey [light  
 Cynanthro'pia, Cynanthro'py, *s.* the phren-  
 zy occasioned by the bite of a mad dog,  
 and in which the patient imitates dogs  
 Cynaretom'achy, *s.* bear-baiting with a dog  
 Cynce'ges, *s. pl.* art of hunting with dogs  
 Cyn'ic, *s.* a follower of Diogenes; a snarler  
 Cyn'ic, Cynical, *a.* satirical, churlish  
 Cynically, *ad.* in a snarling morose manner  
 Cyn'icalness, *s.* moroseness united with con-  
 tempt of riches and pleasure  
 Cynicism, *s.* churlishness, moroseness  
 Cynicspasm, *s.* a convulsion in which the  
 patient howls like a dog  
 Cynoceph'ale, *s.* a herb bearing a flower  
 resembling a dog's head  
 Cynorex'ia, *s.* insatiable hunger, generally  
 attended with purging or vomiting  
 Cyn'osure, *s.* the north polar star, or rather  
 the constellation near the north pole  
 Cyoph'ria, *s.* the time of gestation  
 Cypho'sis, *s.* a curvature of the spine  
 Cy'press, *s.* a tree; an emblem of mourning  
 Cypr'an, *a.* belonging to the island of Cy-  
 prus—*s.* a term given to a lewd woman  
 Cyprine, *a.* made of cypress wood  
 Cyprus, *s.* a thin transparent stuff  
 Cyriolo'gie, *a.* relating to capital letters  
 Cyst, *s.* a bag containing morbid matter  
 Cyst'ic, Cyst'ical, *a.* contained in a cyst or bag  
 Cyst'itis, *s.* inflammation of the bladder  
 Cystocele, *s.* a rupture of the bladder  
 Cystotomy, *s.* operation of opening incysted  
 Cyt'sus, *s.* a flowering shrub [tumours  
 Czar, *s.* the title of the emperor of Russia

Czar'ina, *s.* title of the empress of Russia  
 Czar'ian, *a.* belonging to the emperor or  
 empress of Russia  
 Czar'ish, *a.* relating to or like the czar  
 Czarowitz, *s.* the title of the eldest son of  
 the czar and czarina

## D.

**D**, IS a consonant nearly approaching in  
 sound to T, but formed by a stronger  
 appulse of the tongue to the upper part  
 of the mouth. The sound of *D* in *English*  
 is uniform, and never mute. *D* is the  
 numeral for 500; it is also used in certain  
 abbreviations, as D.D. Doctor of Di-  
 vinity, &c.

Dab, *v. a.* to strike gently; to moisten—  
*s.* a flat fish; a gentle blow; an adept  
 Dab'ble, *v.* to meddle; to play in water  
 Dab'bler, *s.* a superficial meddler  
 Dab'chick, *s.* a water fowl; a chicken  
 Dace, *s.* a small river fish resembling a  
 roach; the cyprinus in ichthyology  
 Dactyl, *s.* a poetical foot, consisting of  
 one long syllable and two short ones  
 Dactylic, *a.* relating to dactyl verse  
 Dactylist, *s.* one who writes flowing verse  
 Dactylogy, or Dactylo'gy, *s.* the art of  
 conversing by signs with the fingers  
 Dactylonomy, *s.* numbering on the fingers  
 Dad, Dadda', Dad'dy, *s.* words by which  
 a child is taught to call his father  
 Dad'dle, *v.* to walk unsteadily like a child  
 Da'do, *s.* [Ital.] the plain part between the  
 base and cornice of a column; the die  
 Dæ'dal, Dæda'lian, *a.* various; intricate  
 Daft, *v. a.* to daunt; to toss aside  
 Daffodil, Daffodilly, *s.* a flower, a lily  
 Daft, *a.* idiotic; imbecile in mind  
 Dag'ger, *s.* a short sword, a poniard; an  
 obelisk, or mark of reference, thus †  
 Dag'gle, *v.* to trail in the mire or water  
 Dag'getail, *a.* bemired—*s.* a slattern  
 Da'ily, *a.* and *ad.* happening every day; often  
 Dain'ty, *a.* delicate, nice—*s.* a delicacy  
 Dain'tily, *ad.* deliciously, delicately  
 Dain'tiness, *s.* delicacy; softness  
 Dal'ry, *s.* a milk farm; a house where milk is  
 manufactured into butter and cheese  
 Dal'ry-maid, *s.* the woman servant who  
 manages the dairy  
 Dai'sied, *a.* full of or adorned with daisies  
 Dai'sy, *s.* a small common spring flower  
 Dale, *s.* a vale, a space between two hills  
 Dal'liance, *s.* mutual caresses, love; delay  
 Dal'ler, *s.* a trifler; a fondler  
 Dal'lop, *s.* a tuft or clump  
 Dal'ly, *v.* to trifle, fondle, amuse; to delay  
 Dam, *s.* a mother of brutes; a mole or bank  
 to stop water; a floodgate  
 Dam, *v. a.* to shut up, to confine, to obstruct  
 Dam'age, *s.* mischief, loss, retribution  
 Dam'age, *v.* to injure, to impair, to hurt  
 Dam'ageable, *a.* which may be hurt  
 Dam'ask, *s.* linen or silk woven into regu-  
 lar figures—*v. a.* to weave in flowers  
 Dam'ask-rose, *s.* the rose of Damascus; a  
 red rose of a very sweet odour  
 Damaskeen', *v. a.* to ornament steel with  
 inlaid gold or silver  
 Damaskeen'ing, *s.* the art of adorning iron  
 or steel, by making incisions, and filling  
 them up with gold or silver wire

DRIVE THY BUSINESS, OR THY BUSINESS WILL DRIVE THEE.

DRAW NOT THY BOW BEFORE THY ARROW IS FIXED.



DAR]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEA

Dam'askin, *s.* a sabre inlaid with gold, &c.  
 Dame, *s.* an old title of honour for women;  
 mistress of a family; women in general  
 Dames-violet, *s.* a plant, the rocket  
 Damn, *v. a.* to curse; to doom to torments  
 in a future state; to censure, to condemn  
 Dam'nable, *a.* most wicked; destructive  
 Dam'nableness, *s.* state of deserving dam-  
 nation  
 Dam'nably, *ad.* odiously; hatefully  
 Damna'tion, *s.* exclusion from Divine mer-  
 cy, condemnation to eternal punishment  
 Dam'natory, *a.* containing a condemnation  
 Dam'ned, *part. a.* cursed, detestable  
 Damnific, *a.* procuring loss; mischievous  
 Dam'nify, *v. a.* to injure, to hurt, to impair  
 Damp, *a.* moist, wet, foggy; dejected  
 Damp, *s.* a fog, moisture; dejection  
 Damp, *v. a.* to moisten, to wet; to dispirit  
 Damp'er, *s.* a discouragement  
 Damp'ish, *a.* moist; inclining to wet  
 Damp'ishness, *s.* tendency to moisture  
 Damp'ness, *s.* moisture; foginess  
 Damp'y, *a.* moist; damp; dejected; gloomy  
 Dam'sel, *s.* a young maiden, a country lass  
 Dam'son, Dam'ascene, *s.* a black plum  
 Dance, *v. n.* to move the feet and body to  
 the sound of music—*s.* lively exercise of  
 one or more in concert  
 Dan'cer, *s.* one that practises dancing  
 Dan'cing, *s.* a motion of the feet to music  
 Dan'cing-master, *s.* one who teaches dancing  
 Dandelion, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Dan'diprat, *s.* a little fellow, an urchin  
 Daodle, *v. a.* to fondle, to play  
 Daodler, *s.* he that dandles or fondles  
 Dan'drift, Dan'druff, *s.* scurf on the head  
 Dan'dy, *s.* a ridiculously foppish fellow  
 Dan'dylism, *s.* foppery in dress and manners  
 Dane, *s.* a native of Denmark  
 Da'negelt, *s.* a tribute of 12d. laid upon the  
 Anglo-Saxons by the Danes upon every  
 hide of land through the realm  
 Da'newort, *s.* the dwarf elder, wall-wort  
 Da'nger, *s.* risk, hazard—*v. a.* to endanger  
 Da'ngerless, *a.* without hazard, very safe  
 Da'ngerous, *a.* full of danger, unsafe  
 Da'ngerously, *ad.* hazardously; with danger  
 Da'ngerousness, *s.* the state of being in dan-  
 ger  
 Dan'gle, *v.* to hang loose, to follow [ger  
 Dan'gler, *s.* one who hangs about women  
 Da'nish, *a.* relating to the Danes  
 Dank, *a.* very damp, humid, wet  
 Dank'ish, *a.* somewhat damp  
 Dank'ishness, *s.* moisture; dampness  
 Dap, *v. a.* to let fall gently into the water  
 Dap'atical, *a.* sumptuous in living, costly  
 Dap'ifer, *s.* one whose business it is to bring  
 the meat to the table  
 Dap'per, *a.* little and active, neat, tight  
 Dap'perling, *s.* a dwarf, a little person  
 Dap'ple, *v. a.* to variegate, to streak  
 Dap'pled, *a.* of different colours, streaked  
 Dare, *v. a.* to challenge, to defy  
 Dar'ing, *a.* bold, fearless, adventurous  
 Dar'ingly, *ad.* boldly; courageously  
 Dar'ingness, *s.* boldness; audaciousness  
 Dark, *a.* wanting light, gloomy, obscure  
 Dark, *s.* darkness; obscurity; want of light  
 Dark'eo, *v.* to make dark, to cloud, perplex  
 Dark'ish, *a.* approach to dark  
 Dark'ly, *ad.* obscurely; blindly  
 Dark'ness, *s.* absence of light; wickedness  
 Dark'some, *a.* gloomy, obscure  
 Dar'ling, *s.* a favourite—a dear, beloved  
 Darn, *v. a.* to mend holes, to sew

Dar'nel, *s.* a common field weed  
 Dar'rain, *v. a.* to range troops for battle  
 Dart, *s.* a weapon thrown by the hand  
 Dart, *v. a.* to fly as an arrow; to let fly  
 Dart'ingly, *ad.* very swiftly, like a dart  
 Dash, *v.* to strike against; to mingle, to cross  
 or blot out; to confound, to bespatter  
 Dash, *s.* collision; infusion; admixture; a  
 mark in writing, thus —; a blow  
 Dash'ing, *a.* precipitately driving; showy  
 Das'tard, *s.* a poltroon, a coward [ger  
 Das'tard, *a.* cowardly; shrinking from dan-  
 Das'tardize, *v. a.* to intimidate; to dispirit  
 Das'tardiness, *s.* cowardliness  
 Das'tardly, *a.* cowardly, base, timorous  
 Das'tardy, *s.* recreant timidity  
 Da'ta, *s. pl.* facts or truths admitted  
 Date, *v. a.* to note the precise time  
 Date, *s.* the time at which any event hap-  
 pened, or a letter is written; a fruit  
 Da'teless, *a.* without any fixed term or date  
 Da'te-tree, *s.* the great palm-tree  
 Da'ter, *s.* one that affixes dates  
 Da'tive, *a.* in grammar, the case that sig-  
 nifies the person to whom a thing is given  
 Da'tolite, Da'trolite, *s.* a mineral, the siliceous borate of lime [mitted  
 Da'tum, *s.* [Lat.] something given or ad-  
 Daub, *v. a.* to smear, paint coarsely, flatter  
 Daub, *s.* a coarse painting [terer  
 Daub'er, *s.* a coarse painter; a gross flat-  
 Daub'ing, *s.* coarse painting; gross flattery  
 Daub'y, *a.* slimy, adhesive, glutinous  
 Daugh'ter, *s.* a female offspring, a woman  
 Daugh'terly, *a.* like a daughter; dutiful  
 Daunt, *v. a.* to discourage, to intimidate  
 Daunt'less, *a.* fearless, bold, not dejected  
 Daunt'lessness, *s.* fearlessness  
 Dauphin, *s.* the title of the heir apparent  
 to the crown of France  
 Dauphiness, *s.* the wife of the dauphin  
 Da'vit, *s.* a short piece of timber used in  
 managing the anchor  
 Daw, *s.* the name of a bird, the jackdaw  
 Daw'dle, *v.* to waste time; to trifle  
 Daw'die, Daw'dler, *s.* trifter; a dallier  
 Dawo, *v. n.* to grow light, glimmer, open  
 Dawn, *s.* the break of day, beginning  
 Dawn'ing, *s.* the light at break of day  
 Day, *s.* the time between the rising and set-  
 ting of the sun, called the artificial day;  
 the time from noon to noon is termed  
 the natural day; light, sunshine  
 Day'book, *s.* a tradesman's account-book  
 Day'break, *s.* first appearance of day, dawn  
 Day'dream, *s.* a vision to the waking senses  
 Day'labour, *s.* labour by the day  
 Day'labourer, *s.* one that works by the day  
 Day'ly, *s.* an ephemeral insect  
 Day'light, *s.* the light of the day  
 Day'spring, *s.* the rise of the day  
 Day'star, *s.* the morning star; Venus  
 Day'time, *s.* the time in which there is light  
 Day'work, *s.* work imposed by the day  
 Day's-work, *s.* the work of one day  
 Daze, Daz'le, *v. a.* to overpower with light  
 Daz'ling, *a.* striking with splendour  
 Daz'zingly, *ad.* in a dazzling manner  
 Deacon, *s.* one of the lowest of the clergy  
 Deaconry, *s.* dignity or office of deacon  
 Dead, *s.* the state of the dead; gloom  
 Dead, *a.* deprived of life, spiritless, dull  
 Dead-drunk, *a.* in a state of helpless in-  
 toxication  
 Dead'en, *v. a.* to weaken, to make vapid  
 Dead-lift, *s.* a hopeless exigency

DISTRESS AND DIFFICULTY ARE OFTEN THE SPURS OF DILIGENCE.

DILIGENCE IS A FAIR FORTUNE, AND INDUSTRY A GOOD ESTATE.

[DEB]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEC]

Dead'-light, *s.* a frame of wood made to keep the water from entering the cabin-window in a storm  
 Dead'liness, *s.* the quality of being deadly  
 Dead'ly, *a.* destructive, mortal, cruel  
 Dead'ly, *ad.* mortally, irreconcilably  
 Deadly-nightshade, *s.* a poisonous plant  
 Dead'ness, *s.* want of natural or vital power  
 Dead'nettle, *s.* the wall horehound  
 Dead-reck'oning, *s.* an account of the distance a ship has run by the log, &c.  
 Dead'-water, *s.* the water that closes in with a ship's stern  
 Deaf, *a.* wanting the sense of hearing  
 Deaf'en, *v. a.* to make deaf, to stupify  
 Deaf'ness, *s.* want of the power of hearing  
 Deal, *s.* part, quantity; fir wood  
 Deal, *v.* to distribute, to give each his due  
 Deal'bate, *v. a.* to whiten; to bleach  
 Deal'bation, *s.* the act of bleaching  
 Dealer, *s.* one who deals cards; a trader  
 Deal'ing, *s.* practice, intercourse, traffic  
 Deam'bulate, *v. n.* to walk abroad  
 Deambula'tion, *s.* the act of walking out  
 Deam'bulatory, *a.* removing from place to place; relating to walking abroad  
 Dean, *s.* the second dignitary of a diocese  
 Dean'ery, *s.* the office or house of a dean  
 Dean'ship, *s.* the office of a dean  
 Dear, *a.* beloved; valuable, costly, scarce  
 —*s.* a word of endearment; darling  
 Dear'bought, *a.* purchased at a high price  
 Dear'loved, *a.* greatly beloved  
 Dear'ly, *ad.* with fondness; at a high price  
 Dearn, *a.* lonely, melancholy  
 Dearn'ness, *s.* fondness, love; high price  
 Dearn'ly, *ad.* secretly; privately  
 Dearth, *s.* scarcity, want, barrenness  
 Deartic'ulate, *v. a.* to disjoint, to dismember  
 Death, *s.* the extinction of life, mortality  
 Death'bed, *s.* the bed on which a person lies in his last sickness  
 Death'-boding, *a.* portending death  
 Death's-door, *s.* a near approach to death  
 Death'ful, *a.* full of slaughter; destructive  
 Death'less, *a.* immortal, perpetual  
 Death'like, *a.* resembling death, still  
 Death's-man, *s.* executioner; hangman  
 Death'ward, *a.* toward death  
 Death'watch, *s.* a small insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to be an omen of death  
 Dean'rate, *v. a.* to gild—*a.* gilded  
 Deaura'tion, *s.* the act of gilding  
 Deba'c'chate, *v. n.* to rage or roar, after the manner of drunkards  
 Deba'c'ha'tion, *s.* drunkenness, madness  
 Debar', *v. a.* to exclude, preclude, hinder  
 Debar'k, *v. a.* to leave a ship, to go on shore  
 Debar'ka'tion, *s.* act of disembarking  
 Deba'se, *v. a.* to degrade, lower, adulterate  
 Deba'sement, *s.* act of debasing or degrading  
 Deba'table, *a.* affording room for debate  
 Deba'te, *s.* a dispute, a contest, a quarrel  
 Deba'te, *v.* to deliberate, to dispute, to argue  
 Deba'teful, *a.* quarrelsome; contested  
 Deba'tement, *s.* controversy; deliberation  
 Deba'ter, *s.* a disputant; a controvertist  
 Debauch', *s.* excess, luxury, drunkenness  
 Debauch', *v. a.* to corrupt, to vitiate, to ruin  
 Debauchee', *s.* a rake, a drunkard  
 Debauch'er, *s.* one who seduces others  
 Debauch'ery, *s.* lewdness, intemperance  
 Dehel', Debel'late, *v. a.* to conquer in war  
 Deben'ture, *s.* a writ, or written instrument, by which a debt is claimed

Deben'tured, *a.* entitled to a drawback  
 Deb'ile, *a.* weak, faint, feeble, languid  
 Debil'itate, *v. a.* to weaken, to enfeeble  
 Dehil'itating, *a.* calculated to weaken  
 Debil'itation, *s.* the act of weakening  
 Dehil'ity, *s.* weakness, languor  
 Deb'it, *s.* money due for goods sold on credit  
 —*v. a.* to charge as debtor  
 Deboise', *s.* one given to intemperance  
 Debonair', *a.* elegant, civil, well-bred, gay  
 Debonair'ly, *ad.* elegantly; with a genteel air  
 Debou'eh, *v. n.* to march out of a wood, &c.  
 in order to meet or retire from an enemy  
 Debris, [Fr. pro. *Debré*] fragments of rocks; ruins; rubbish  
 Debt, *s.* that which one man owes to another  
 Deb'ted, *a.* indebted to, obliged to  
 Deb'tee, *s.* one to whom a debt is due  
 Deb'tless, *a.* without debt; free from debt  
 Deb'tor, *s.* one that owes money, &c.  
 Debul'lition, *s.* a bubbling or seething over.  
 Dec'adal, *a.* consisting of tens  
 Dec'ade, *s.* the sum or number of ten  
 Dec'adence, Deca'dency, *s.* a decay; a fall  
 Dec'agon, *s.* a figure of ten equal sides  
 Dec'agram, *s.* a small French weight  
 Decagyn'an, *a.* having ten pistils  
 Decahe'dral, *a.* having ten sides  
 Decahe'dron, *s.* a figure of ten sides  
 Decal'ogist, *s.* an expositor of the ten commandments  
 Dec'alogue, *s.* the ten commandments  
 Decam'eron, *s.* a volume divided into ten books  
 Decam'eter, *s.* a French measure of length  
 Decamp', *v. n.* to shift a camp; to move off  
 Decamp'ment, *s.* act of shifting the camp  
 Dec'an'al, *a.* pertaining to a deanery  
 Decan'drian, *a.* having ten stamens  
 Decan'gular, *a.* having ten angles  
 Decant', *v. a.* to pour off gently  
 Decanta'tion, *s.* decanting or pouring off  
 Decan'ter, *s.* a glass vessel for liquor  
 Decaph'yllous, *a.* having ten leaves  
 Decap'itate, *v. a.* to behead, to cut or lop off  
 Decap'itation, *s.* the act of beheading  
 Decap'ulate, *v. a.* to empty, to lade out  
 Decar'bonize, *v. a.* to deprive of carbon  
 Dec'astich, *s.* a poem consisting of ten lines  
 Dec'astyle, *s.* an assemblage of ten pillars  
 Decay', *v. n.* a decline, a falling away  
 Decay, *v. n.* to decline, to consume, to rot  
 Decay'edness, *s.* a state of being impaired  
 Decay'er, *s.* that which causes decay  
 Dece'ase, *s.* departure from life, demise  
 Dece'ase, *v. n.* to die, to depart from life  
 Dece'ased, *a.* departed from life, dead  
 Deceit', *s.* fraud, craft, artifice, pretence  
 Deceit'ful, *a.* full of deceit, fraudulent  
 Deceit'fully, *ad.* fraudulently; with deceit  
 Deceit'fulness, *s.* the quality of deceit  
 Deceit'less, *a.* free from deceit  
 Deceiv'able, *a.* subject to fraud or deceit  
 Deceiv'ableness, *s.* liability to be deceived  
 Deceiv'e, *v. a.* to delude, to impose upon  
 Deceiv'er, *s.* one who deceives, an impostor  
 Decem'ber, *s.* the last month of the year  
 Decem'dentate, *a.* having ten points or teeth  
 Decem'loc'ular, *a.* having ten cells for seeds  
 Dec'em'pedal, *a.* ten feet in length  
 Decem'viral, *a.* belonging to a decemvirate  
 Decem'virate, *s.* a government by ten rulers  
 Decem'viri, *s.* the ten governors of Rome  
 Dec'ency, *s.* propriety, modesty, decorum  
 Decen'nial, *a.* of or containing ten years  
 Dec'ent, *a.* becoming, suitable, modest  
 Dec'ently, *ad.* in a proper manner, modestly

DRUNKENNESS REDUCES A MAN BELOW THE STANDARD OF A BRUTE.

DEEM EVERY DAY OF YOUR LIFE A LEAF IN YOUR HISTORY.



De'centness, *s.* decency, propriety  
 Dece'ptibility, *s.* liability to be deceived  
 Decep'tible, *a.* that may be deceived  
 Decep'tion, *s.* a cheat, a fraud, a beguiling  
 Decep'tious, *a.* deceitful, fraudulent  
 Decep'tive, *a.* able to deceive, false  
 Decerpt', *a.* plucked away, taken off  
 Decerpt'ible, *a.* that may be plucked off  
 Decerp'tion, *s.* the act of diminishing  
 Decerta'tion, *s.* a contention, a striving  
 Dece'ssion, *s.* a departure; going away  
 Decharm', *v. a.* to counteract a charm  
 Dechristianize, *v. a.* to turn from Chris-  
 tianity; to apostatize  
 Decid'able, *a.* capable of being determined  
 Decid'e, *v. a.* to determine, settle, conclude  
 Decid'ed, *a.* clear, unequivocal  
 Decid'edly, *ad.* absolutely, positively, fully  
 Decid'er, *s.* one who determines quarrels  
 Decid'uous, *a.* falling off, not perennial  
 Decid'uosity, *s.* aptness to fall yearly  
 Dec'im'al, *s.* a tenth—a. numbered by tens  
 Dec'imally, *ad.* by means of decimals  
 Dec'im'ate, *v. a.* to take the tenth  
 Decima'tion, *s.* a tithing; a selection by lot  
 of every tenth soldier for punishment  
 Dec'im'ator, *s.* one who selects every tenth  
 man for punishment  
 Decim'eter, *s.* a French measure of length  
 Decip'her, *v. a.* to explain, unravel, unfold  
 Decip'herer, *s.* one who explains ciphers  
 Decis'ion, *s.* the termination of a difference  
 Decis'ive, *a.* terminating, final, positive  
 Decis'ively, *ad.* conclusively, positively  
 Decisiveness, *s.* conclusiveness  
 Decis'ory, *a.* able to determine  
 Deck, *v. a.* to address, to cover, to adorn  
 Deck, *s.* the floor of a ship; a pile of cards  
 Deck'cr, *s.* a dresser, a coverer; spoken of  
 a ship, as a 2-decker; i. e. having 2 decks  
 Declaim', *v. n.* to harangue, to speak to the  
 passions, to rhetoricate  
 Declaim'er, *s.* one who declaims  
 Declama'tion, *s.* a discourse addressed to  
 the passions, an harangue  
 Declam'atory, *a.* pertaining to declamation  
 Decla'rable, *a.* capable of proof; real  
 Declara'tion, *s.* an affirmation, publication  
 Declara'tive, *a.* explanatory, proclaiming  
 Declara'torily, *ad.* by declaration  
 Declara'tory, *a.* affirmative, clear, expressive  
 Decla're, *v. a.* to make known, to proclaim  
 Decla're'dly, *ad.* avowedly; undisguisedly  
 Decla'r'er, *s.* one who makes known  
 Declen'sion, *s.* declination, descent; varia-  
 tion of nouns; corruption of morals  
 Decl'n'able, *a.* capable of being declined  
 Decl'n'ate, *a.* curved or bent downwards  
 Declina'tion, *s.* descent; the act of bending  
 Declina'tor, *s.* an instrument of dialling  
 Decl'ine, *v. n.* to lean, to bend, to decay; to  
 shun; to refuse; to vary words  
 Decl'ine, *s.* a decay; a tendency to worse  
 Decliv'ity, *s.* an oblique or gradual descent  
 Decl'ivous, *a.* gradually descending  
 Deco'ct', *v. a.* to boil; digest; strengthen  
 Deco'ct'ible, *a.* that may be boiled  
 Deco'ction, *s.* a preparation by boiling  
 Deco'cture, *s.* what is drawn by decoction  
 Deco'llate, *v. a.* to behead  
 Decolla'tion, *s.* the act of beheading  
 Decolora'tion, *s.* absence of colour  
 Decompo'sable, *a.* that may be decomposed  
 Decompo'se, *v. a.* to dissolve or resolve a  
 mixed body; to unmix; to analyze  
 Decompos'ite, *a.* compounded a second time

Decomposi'tion, *s.* the reduction of a body to  
 the separate parts of which it is composed  
 Decom'pound', *v. a.* to form a compound  
 of things already compounded  
 Decom'pound'able, *a.* capable of separation  
 Dec'orament, *s.* ornament, embellishment  
 Dec'orate, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish  
 Decora'tion, *s.* an ornament, added beauty  
 Dec'orator, *s.* one who adorns or embellishes  
 Dec'orous, *a.* decent, suitable, becoming  
 Dec'orously, *ad.* in a becoming manner  
 Decort'icate, *v. a.* to divest of bark, to peel  
 Decortica'tion, *s.* the act of stripping off the  
 bark of trees  
 Deco'r'um, *s.* decency, order, seemliness  
 Decoy', *v. a.* to allure, to ensnare, to entrap  
 Decoy', *s.* a place to catch wild fowl in  
 Decoy'-duck, *s.* a duck that leads others  
 Decoy'-man, *s.* a man employed in ensnar-  
 ing and catching fowls  
 Decre'ase, *v.* to grow less, to be diminished  
 Decre'ase, *s.* a growing less, a decay  
 Decree', *v. a.* to appoint, order, sentence  
 Decree', *s.* an edict, law, determination  
 Dec'rement, *s.* gradual decrease or dimi-  
 nution  
 Decrep'it, *a.* wasted and worn by age  
 Decrep'itate, *v. a.* to calcine salt till it has  
 ceased to crackle in the fire  
 Decre'pitation, *s.* a crackling noise  
 Decrep'itude, *s.* the last stage of old age  
 Decres'cent, *a.* growing less, decreasing  
 Decre'tal, *a.* appertaining to a decree  
 Decre'tal, *s.* a book of decrees or edicts  
 Decre'tion, *s.* the state of growing less  
 Decre'tist, *s.* one who understands decrees  
 Dec'retorily, *ad.* in a definitive manner  
 Dec'retory, *a.* judicial, final, critical  
 Decr'ial, *s.* clamorous censure  
 Decr'et, *s.* one who censures clamorously  
 Decry', *v. a.* to ensure, to clamour against  
 Decuba'tion, *s.* the act of lying down  
 Decum'bence, *s.* the act of lying down  
 Decum'bent, *a.* lying on the ground; low  
 Decum'biture, *s.* the time at which a sick  
 person takes to his bed  
 Decuple, *a.* tenfold; repeated ten times  
 Decur'ent, *a.* extending downwards  
 Decur'sion, *s.* a commander of ten men  
 Decur'sion, *s.* the act of running down  
 Decur'tation, *s.* the act of shortening  
 Decus'sate, Decus'sated, *a.* crossed, inter-  
 Decussa'tion, *s.* the act of crossing [sected  
 Dec'alous, *a.* (In botany) having a margin  
 with various windings and turnings  
 Dedec'orate, *v. a.* to disgrace, to reproach  
 Dedec'orous, *a.* disgraceful; reproachful  
 Deden'ti'tion, *s.* a loss or shedding of teeth  
 Ded'icate, *v. a.* to devote to, to inscribe—  
*a.* consecrated; appropriated  
 Dedica'tion, *s.* consecration; a compliment  
 any address prefixed to a book [patron  
 Ded'icator, *s.* one who inscribes his work to a  
 Ded'icatory, *a.* composing a dedication  
 Ded'ition, *s.* the act of yielding up any thing  
 Ded'olent, *a.* feeling no compunction  
 Ded'ee, *v. a.* to gather or infer from  
 Deduc'e'ment, *s.* the thing deduced  
 Deduc'ible, *a.* that which may be inferred  
 Deduct', *v. a.* to subtract, to separate  
 Deduc'tion, *s.* an abatement, an inference  
 Deduc'tive, *a.* that which may be inferred  
 Deduc'tively, *ad.* by regular deduction  
 Deed, *s.* an action, exploit, fact, writing  
 Deed'less, *a.* inactive, indolent, sluggish  
 Deem, *v.* to judge; to conclude; to think



[DEF]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEG]

Deem'ster, *s.* a judge so called in Jersey and the Isle of Man  
 Deep, *a.* far to the bottom; sagacious  
 Deep, *s.* the sea; the most solemn or still part  
 Deepen, *v.* to make deep; to grow deep  
 Deep'ly, *ad.* to a great depth; sorrowfully  
 Deep-mouthed, *a.* having a loud, hollow voice  
 Deepness, *s.* sagacity; insidiousness  
 Deep-read, *a.* profoundly versed in books  
 Deep-toned, *a.* having a low sonorous tone  
 Deer, *s.* a forest animal hunted for venison  
 Deer-stealer, *s.* one who steals deer  
 Deer-stealing, *s.* the crime of stealing deer  
 Dees'is, *s.* an invective, an entreaty  
 Deever, *s.* an evil spirit, a kind of fairy  
 Deface, *v. a.* to destroy, to raze, to disfigure  
 Defacement, *s.* violation, injury, destruction  
 Defacer, *s.* one who injures or disfigures  
 Defailance, *s.* failure, miscarriage  
 Defalcate, *v. a.* to cut or lop off, to abridge  
 Defalcation, *s.* a diminution, a cutting off  
 Defamation, *s.* slander, reproach, detraction  
 Defamatory, *a.* calumnious, scandalizing  
 Defame, *v. a.* to censure falsely, to libel  
 Defamer, *s.* one that injures another by casting unjust reflections on his character  
 Defatigable, *a.* liable to be weary  
 Defatigate, *v. a.* to weary, to fatigue  
 Defatigation, *s.* weariness  
 Defatigable, *s.* an omission, defect, failure  
 Default, *v. n.* to fail in performance  
 Defaulter, *s.* one who fails in payment, &c.  
 Defeasance, *s.* act of annulling; defeat  
 Defeasible, *a.* that which may be annulled  
 Defeasibleness, *s.* the quality of being defeasible  
 Defeat, *v. a.* to overthrow, frustrate, rout  
 Defeat, *s.* an overthrow, a deprivation  
 Defeat'ure, *s.* an alteration of countenance  
 Defecate, *v. a.* to cleanse, purify, brighten  
 Defecation, *s.* purification  
 Defect, *s.* a fault, a blemish, an imperfection  
 Defectibility, *s.* faultiness, imperfection  
 Defectible, *a.* imperfect, deficient, wanting  
 Defection, *s.* failure, apostacy, revolt  
 Defective, *a.* full of defects, imperfect  
 Defectively, *ad.* wanting the just quantity  
 Defectiveness, *s.* the being imperfect  
 Defectuous, *a.* full of defects; defective  
 Defence, *s.* an act of resistance; a verbal or written vindication; a guard  
 Defenceless, *a.* naked, unguarded, impotent  
 Defencelessness, *s.* an unprotected state  
 Defend, *v. a.* to protect, vindicate, forbid  
 Defendable, *a.* that may be defended  
 Defendant, *s.* one who defends or opposes in court the demand or charge brought against him  
 Defender, *s.* a protector, a vindicator  
 Defens'ative, *s.* a guard against danger; a bandage, &c. to protect a wound  
 Defens'ible, *a.* that may be defended, right  
 Defens'ive, *s.* safeguard, state of defence  
 —*a.* proper for defence  
 Defens'ively, *ad.* in a defensive manner  
 Defer, *v.* to put off, to delay; to refer to  
 Deference, *s.* regard, respect, submission  
 Deferent, *s.* that which carries or conveys  
 Deferential, *a.* expressing deference  
 Deferment, *s.* delay; a putting off  
 Deferer, *s.* one who delays or puts off  
 Deftly, *ad.* finely; nimbly  
 Defiance, *s.* a challenge; an expression of abhorrence or contempt  
 D. flatory, *a.* bearing defiance  
 Deficiency, *s.* a defect, want, imperfection

Deficient, *a.* failing, wanting, defective  
 Deficiently, *ad.* in a defective manner  
 Deficit, *s.* want, deficiency  
 Defier, *s.* a challenger; a contemner  
 Defigure, *v. a.* to delineate  
 Defile, *v. a.* to make foul, pollute, vitiate  
 Defile, *s.* a narrow passage, a lane  
 Defiled, *pt. a.* polluted, corrupted, tainted  
 Defilement, *s.* pollution, corruption  
 Defiler, *s.* a corrupter, a violator  
 Definable, *a.* that may be ascertained  
 Define, *v.* to explain, circumscribe, decide  
 Definer, *s.* one who describes  
 Definite, *a.* certain, limited, precise  
 Definite, *s.* a thing explained or defined  
 Definiteness, *s.* certainty, limitedness  
 Definition, *s.* a short description of a thing by its properties; a decision  
 Definitive, *a.* determinate, express, positive  
 —*s.* that which ascertains or defines  
 Definitively, *ad.* positively; decisively  
 Definitiveness, *s.* decisiveness  
 Deflagrability, *s.* an aptness to burn  
 Deflagrable, *a.* combustible  
 Deflagrate, *v. a.* to set fire to  
 Deflagration, *s.* act of consuming by fire  
 Deflect, *v. n.* to turn aside, to deviate  
 Deflection, *s.* deviation, a turning aside  
 Deflexure, *s.* a bending down, a deflection  
 Deflorate, *a.* having shed the pollen or fecundating dust (a botanical term)  
 Defloration, *s.* selection of what is best; rape  
 Deflour, *v. a.* to ravish; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing  
 Deflourer, *s.* a destroyer of virgin innocence  
 Defluous, *a.* flowing down or falling off  
 Defluxion, *s.* flow of humours downwards  
 Defœdation, *s.* a defilement; pollution  
 Defoliation, *s.* the fall of the leaf; the season when trees, &c. lose their leaves  
 Deforce, *v. a.* to withhold possession unlawfully  
 Deforcement, *s.* withholding of lands, &c. by force from the right owner  
 Deformant, *s.* one who withholds the possession of an estate from the rightful owner  
 Deform, *v. a.* to disfigure, to dishonour  
 Deformation, *s.* a disfiguring or defacing  
 Deformed, *a.* ugly, disfigured, crooked  
 Deformity, *s.* ugliness, crookedness  
 Defraud, *v. a.* to rob by a trick; to cozen  
 Defrauder, *s.* one who defrauds or cheats  
 Defraudment, *s.* the act of defrauding  
 Defray, *v. a.* to bear charges or expenses  
 Defray'er, *s.* one who discharges expenses  
 Defrayment, *s.* discharge, payment  
 Deft, *a.* neat, handsome, proper, ready  
 Deftly, *ad.* neatly, dexterously  
 Deftness, *s.* neatness; beauty  
 Defunct, *a.* dead, extinct—*s.* a dead person  
 Defunct'ion, *s.* a final performance of any office; decease, extinction  
 Defy, *v. a.* to challenge, to slight  
 Degar'uish, *v. a.* to unfinish; to strip  
 Degar'nishment, *s.* the act of stripping  
 Degen'eraey, *s.* departure from virtue; vice  
 Degen'erate, *v. n.* to decay in virtue or kind  
 Degen'erate, *a.* unworthy; base  
 Degen'erately, *ad.* in a base manner  
 Degen'erateness, *s.* a degenerate state  
 Degeneration, *s.* the act of degenerating  
 Degen'erous, *a.* degenerated, base, vile  
 Degh'tinate, *v. a.* to unglue, undo, slacken  
 Deght'ition, *s.* the act of swallowing  
 Degradation, *s.* a placing lower, or rendering less estimable; baseness

DISUNION IS THE PARENT OF ANIMOSITY, AND THE FRIEND OF CONFUSION.

DISLIKE WHAT DESERVES IT, BUT HATE NOT; FOR HATE PROCEEDS FROM MALICE.

Degrade, *v. a.* to lessen, to place lower  
 Degradement, *s.* deprivation of rank or office; degradation  
 Degradingly, *ad.* in a depreciating manner  
 Degravation, *s.* the act of making heavy  
 Degree, *s.* quality, class, station; the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles  
 Degustation, *s.* the sense of tasting  
 Dehort, *v. a.* to dissuade, to discourage  
 Dehortation, *s.* dissuasion  
 Dehortatory, *a.* belonging to dissuasion  
 Dehorter, *s.* a dissuader  
 Deicide, *s.* one of those who were concerned in the death of Our Saviour  
 Dehis'cence, *s.* an opening (a botanical term)  
 Dehis'cent, *a.* opening, as the capsule of a  
 Deip'arous, *a.* bringing forth a god [plant  
 Deipnos'ophist, *s.* one of the sect of ancient philosophers, noted for their learned discourse at meals  
 Deific, *a.* partaking of divine qualities  
 Deification, *s.* the act of deifying  
 Deiform, *a.* of a godlike form  
 Deiformity, *s.* resemblance of deity  
 Deify, *v. a.* to make a god of, to adore  
 Deign, *v. a.* to vouchsafe, to grant, to permit  
 Deism, *s.* the opinion of those who acknowledge one God, but deny revealed religion  
 Deist, *s.* one who professes deism  
 Deistic, Deistical, *a.* belonging to deism  
 Deitate, *a.* made good  
 Deity, *s.* the Divine Being; God  
 Deject, *v. a.* to cast down, grieve, afflict  
 Dejected, *a.* cast down, depressed  
 Dejectedly, *ad.* in a dejected manner  
 Dejectedness, *s.* state of being cast down  
 Dejecter, *s.* one who dejects or casts down  
 Dejection, *s.* lowness of spirits; weakness  
 Dejectly, *ad.* in a downcast manner  
 Dejectory, *a.* tending to cast down; calculated to promote evacuation  
 Dejecture, *s.* excrement; refuse  
 Dejection, *s.* a taking of a solemn oath  
 Delacera'tion, *s.* a tearing in pieces  
 Delacryma'tion, *s.* wateriness of the eyes  
 Delactation, *s.* a weaning from the breast  
 Delap'sed, *a.* bearing or falling down  
 Delate, *v. a.* to carry, to convey; to accuse  
 Delation, *s.* a conveyance; an accusation  
 Delay, *v.* to put off, to stop, to frustrate  
 Delay, *s.* a deferring; a stop; a hindrance  
 Delay'er, *s.* one that defers; a putter off  
 Del credere, [Ital.] this term means a guarantee or warranty, as applicable to factors, who, for an additional premium, become bound, when they sell goods upon credit, to warrant the solvency of the parties  
 Delectable, *a.* delightful, pleasing [uses  
 Delectableness, *s.* delightfulness  
 Delectably, *ad.* delightfully; pleasantly  
 Delectation, *s.* pleasure, delight  
 Delegacy, *s.* the deputies of a public body  
 Delegate, *v. a.* to send away; to intrust  
 Delegate, *s.* a deputy, a commissioner  
 Delegates, *s. pl.* a court of appeal  
 Delegation, *s.* a putting in commission; persons representing any public body  
 Delenifical, *a.* having virtue to ease pain  
 Deléte, *v. a.* to blot out  
 Deleterious, *a.* destructive, deadly  
 Deletion, *s.* act of blotting out; destruction  
 Deletory, *s.* that which blots out  
 Delf, Delfe, Delph, *s.* a quarry, a mine; a kind of counterfeit China ware  
 Delfbate, *v. a.* to sip or kiss the cup  
 Delfbation, *s.* an essay, an attempt; taste

Delib'erate, *v. n.* to think, muse, hesitate  
 Delib'erate, *a.* circumspect, wary, slow  
 Deliberately, *ad.* circumspectly; slowly  
 Deliberateness, *s.* circumspection  
 Deliberation, *s.* circumspection, thought  
 Deliberative, *a.* apt to consider; having the right or power to discuss—*s.* a persuasive argument in rhetoric  
 Delible, *a.* that may be effaced  
 Delicacy, *s.* daintiness, nicety, politeness  
 Delicate, *a.* nice, dainty, polite, pure, fine  
 Delicately, *ad.* with delicacy  
 Delicateness, *s.* tenderness, effeminacy  
 Delic'ious, *a.* sweet, grateful, agreeable  
 Delic'iously, *ad.* sweetly; pleasantly  
 Delic'iousness, *s.* delight; pleasure; joy  
 Delict, *s.* an offence; a crime  
 Deligation, *s.* the act of binding up  
 Delight, *s.* joy, satisfaction, pleasure  
 Delight, *v.* to content, to please, to satisfy  
 Delight'er, *s.* one who takes delight  
 Delight'ful, *a.* charming, pleasant  
 Delightfully, *ad.* pleasantly; with delight  
 Delightfulness, *s.* pleasure; satisfaction  
 Delight'less, *a.* affording no pleasure  
 Delight'some, *a.* very pleasing; delightful  
 Delin'eament, *s.* a painting; a drawing  
 Delin'eate, *v. a.* to design, sketch, paint  
 Delinea'tion, *s.* an outline or sketch, either pictorial or descriptive  
 Delin'eatory, *a.* describing; drawing the  
 Delin'eature, *s.* delineation [outline  
 Delin'iment, *s.* a mitigating or assuaging  
 Delinquency, *s.* default; failure in duty  
 Delin'quent, *s.* an offender, a criminal  
 Del'iquate, *v. a.* to melt, dissolve, clarify  
 Deliqua'tion, *s.* a melting; a dissolving  
 Deliques'ce, Del'iquate, *v. n.* to melt or be dissolved  
 Deliques'cence, Deliqua'tion, *s.* liquefaction by exposure to air  
 Deliques'cent, *a.* melting on exposure to air  
 Del'iquium, *s.* a distillation by dissolving any calcined matter  
 Delir'ious, *a.* light-headed, raving  
 Delir'iousness, *s.* the state of one delirious  
 Delir'ium, *s.* alienation of mind  
 Delites'cence, *s.* retirement; obscurity  
 Delites'cent, *a.* concealed, lying hid  
 Deliver, *v. a.* to resign; to rescue; pronounce  
 Deliverable, *a.* that may be delivered  
 Deliverance, *s.* freedom from; utterance  
 Deliver'er, *s.* a savor; a rescuer  
 Delivery, *s.* release; rescue; childbirth  
 Dell, *s.* a pit, a cavity, a shady covert  
 Delphic, Delphian, *a.* relating to Delphi in Greece, or to its celebrated oracle  
 Delph'ic, *a.* relating to the dauphin of France  
 Delphine, *a.* pertaining to the dolphin  
 Del'ta, *s.* a triangular tract of land on the margin of the sea, intersected by rivers  
 Del'toid, *s.* a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle which raises the arm  
 Del'toid, *a.* triangular; trowel-shaped  
 Del'dahle, *a.* liable to be deceived  
 Delu'de, *v. a.* to cheat, deceive, disappoint  
 Delu'der, *s.* a beguiler; a deceiver  
 Delve, *v. n.* to dig, to sift, to fathom  
 Delve, *s.* a ditch, a pitfall, a den, a rave  
 Delv'er, *s.* one who digs with a spade  
 Del'uge, *s.* a general inundation  
 Del'uge, *v. a.* to drown, to overwhelm  
 Delu'sion, *s.* a cheat, a deception, an error  
 Delu'sive, Delu'sory, *a.* apt to deceive  
 Delu'siveness, *s.* tendency to deceive  
 Demagogue, *s.* the ringleader of a faction



DEM]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEO

Demagog<sup>y</sup>, *s.* the character of a demagogue  
 Demand, *s.* a claim; a question  
 Demand', *v. a.* to claim with authority  
 Demand'able, *a.* that may be demanded  
 Demand'ant, *s.* the plaintiff in an action  
 Demand'er, *s.* one who demands dues  
 Demarcation, *s.* separation of territories  
 Demean', *v. a.* to behave; to undervalue  
 Demean'our, *s.* carriage, behaviour  
 Dement'ate, *a.* insane—*v. a.* to make mad  
 Dementa'tion, *s.* madness, delirious state  
 Demephitiza'tion, *s.* purification from me-  
 phitic or foul air  
 Demephitize, *v. a.* to cleanse from foul air  
 Demer'it, *s.* the opposite to merit; ill-de-  
 sert—*v. n.* to deserve punishment  
 Demer'sion, *s.* a drowning; act of dissolving  
 Deme'sne, *s.* a patrimonial estate  
 Deme'snial, *a.* belonging to a demesne  
 Dem'i, *a.* half; at Oxford a half fellow  
 Demi-briga'de, *s.* a half brigade  
 Demi-cul'verin, *s.* a large piece of ordnance  
 Dem'i-devil, *s.* half a devil; a wicked wretch  
 Dem'i-god, *s.* half a god; a great hero  
 Dem'igrate, *v. a.* to move from place to place  
 Demigra'tion, *s.* a removing from place to  
 Dem'i-lune, *s.* a half-moon [place  
 Dem'i-quaver, *s.* (in music), a half quaver  
 Dem'irep, *s.* a woman of light fame  
 Demi'se, *s.* death, decease; a transfer  
 Demi'se, *v. a.* to bequeath; to transfer  
 Demi'sable, *a.* that may be leased [sic  
 Demi-semi-quaver, *s.* the shortest note in mu-  
 sic  
 Demis'sion, *s.* degradation, depression  
 Demis'sive, *a.* humble, submissive  
 Demit', *v. a.* to degrade, to depress  
 Democ'racy, *s.* a form of government, in  
 which the sovereign power is lodged in  
 the body of the people  
 Dem'ocrat, Democ'ratic, *s.* one devoted to  
 democracy [democracy  
 Democra'tic, Democra'tical, *a.* relating to  
 Democratically, *ad.* in a democratical  
 manner  
 Demol'ish, *v. a.* to destroy, to overthrow  
 Demol'isher, *s.* a destroyer, a layer waste  
 Demol'ition, *s.* act of demolishing or de-  
 mon, *s.* an evil spirit, a devil [stroying  
 Demo'niac, *s.* one possessed with a demon  
 Demo'niac, Demoni'acal, Demo'nian, *a.* de-  
 vilish; relating to or influenced by demons  
 De'monism, *s.* the act of worshipping demons  
 Demonoc'racy, *s.* the power of demons  
 Demonol'atry, *s.* the worship of the devil  
 Demonol'ogy, *s.* the study of evil spirits  
 Demon'omist, *s.* one who lives in subjection  
 to the devil or evil spirits  
 Demon'omy, *s.* the dominion of demons  
 De'monship, *s.* the state of a demon  
 Demon'strable, *a.* that which may be proved  
 beyond doubt or contradiction [stration  
 Demon'strableness, *s.* capability of demon-  
 stration  
 Demon'strably, *ad.* evidently; beyond doubt  
 Demon'strate, *v. a.* to prove with certainty  
 Demon'stration, *s.* an indubitable proof  
 Demon'strative, *a.* invincibly conclusive  
 Demon'stratively, *ad.* clearly; plainly  
 Demon'strator, *s.* one that proves  
 Demon'stratory, *a.* tending to demonstrate  
 Demoraliza'tion, *s.* destruction of morals  
 Demoralize, *v. a.* to render immoral  
 Demul'ce, *v. a.* to soothe; to pacify  
 Demul'cent, *s.* any medicine that softens or  
 mollifies—*a.* softening, mollifying  
 Demur', *v.* to pause, to suspend, to doubt of  
 Demur', *s.* hesitation, suspense of opinion

Demu're, *a.* decent, grave, affectedly modest  
 Demu'rely, *ad.* affectedly, solemnly [ness  
 Demu'reness, Demu'rity, *s.* modesty; sober-  
 Demu'rable, *a.* that may be demurred to  
 Demu'rage, *s.* allowance for delaying ships  
 Demu'r'er, *s.* a stop in a lawsuit  
 Dem'y, *s.* a kind of paper so called  
 Den, *s.* a cavern; cave for wild beasts, &c.  
 Denar'coize, *v. a.* to deprive of narcotic  
 qualities  
 Den'ary, *a.* relating to or containing ten  
 Denationalize, *v. a.* to deprive of national  
 rights; to outlaw  
 Denay', *s.* a denial, a refusal, a rejection  
 Den'drachate, *s.* agate marked with the  
 figures of shrubs or trees  
 Den'drite, *s.* an arborescent mineral, or one  
 veined like leaves of trees  
 Dendrit'ic, veined like the leaves of trees  
 Den'droid, *a.* resembling a shrub  
 Den'droit, *s.* a fossil resembling a branch  
 Den'drolite, *s.* a petrified shrub or leaf  
 Dendrol'ogy, *s.* the natural history of trees  
 Dendro'meter, *s.* an instrument for mea-  
 suring trees  
 Denega'tion, *s.* a denying  
 Deni'able, *a.* that may be denied  
 Den'al, *s.* refusal, negation, abjuration  
 Den'er, *s.* a contradictor; a disowner  
 Den'igrate, *v. a.* to blacken, to make black  
 Deniza'tion, *s.* the act of making a man free  
 Den'izen, *s.* a citizen—*v. a.* to enfranchise  
 Denom'inable, *a.* that may be named  
 Denom'inate, *v. a.* to give a name to  
 Denomina'tion, *s.* a name given to; a title  
 Denom'inative, *a.* conferring a name  
 Denom'inator, *s.* the giver of a name  
 Denota'tion, *s.* the act of denoting  
 Deno'te, *v. a.* to mark, betoken, point out  
 Deno'table, *a.* that may be denoted  
 Deno'tative, *a.* having power to denote  
 Deno'tement, *s.* indication, token  
 Denou'e'ment, *s.* [Fr.] a discovery; the dis-  
 covery of the plot of a drama  
 Denom'ce, *v. a.* to threaten, to accuse  
 Denoun'cement, *s.* a threat, an injunction  
 Denoun'cer, *s.* one who denounces  
 Dense, *a.* close, compact, almost solid  
 Dens'ity, *s.* closeness, compactness  
 Dent, *v. a.* to indent, to mark with notches  
 Den'tal, *s.* an articulation formed by placing  
 the tongue against the teeth  
 Den'tal, *a.* relating to the teeth  
 Den'talite, *s.* a kind of fossil shell  
 Den'tate, Den'tated, *a.* toothed, notched  
 Dentel'h, *s.* pl. modillions in architecture  
 Dent'icles, *s.* pl. ornaments resembling teeth  
 Dentie'ulate, *v. a.* to make indentations  
 Dentie'ulated, *a.* having small teeth or notches  
 Denticula'tion, *s.* a small indentation  
 Dent'iform, *a.* having the form of a tooth  
 Dent'ifrice, *s.* a powder for the teeth  
 Den'til, *s.* a tooth-like ornament in cornices  
 Dentifi'cation, *s.* the act of breeding the teeth  
 Dent'ist, *s.* a tooth-doctor  
 Dent'ize, *v. a.* to renew the teeth  
 Den'toid, *a.* of the shape of teeth  
 Denn'date, Denn'de, *v. a.* to strip, to divest  
 Denuda'tion, *s.* the act of making naked  
 Denun'ciate, *v. a.* to denounce; to threaten  
 Denun'ciation, *s.* a public menace  
 Denun'ciator, *s.* he that proclaims a threat  
 Den'y, *v. a.* to contradict; to refuse, disown  
 Denob'struet', *v. a.* to remove obstructions  
 Denob'struent, *a.* removing obstructions—  
*s.* any aperient medicine

DELIBERATE LONG OF THAT WHICH YOU CAN DO BUT ONCE.

DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD HAVE THEM DO UNTO YOU.



[DEP]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DER

De'odand, *s.* forfeiture made to God; any thing forfeited to the king, originally intended to be applied to pious uses  
 Deop'pilate, *v. a.* to clear from obstructions  
 Deoppila'tion, *s.* the act of clearing  
 Deop'pilative, *a.* deobstruent, aperient  
 Deoscula'tion, *s.* the act of kissing  
 Deox'ydate, *v. a.* to deprive of oxygen  
 Deoxyda'tion, Deoxydiza'tion, *s.* the process of reducing from the state of an oxyde  
 Deox'ygenate, *v. a.* to deprive of oxygen  
 Deoxygena'tion, *s.* the depriving of oxygen  
 Depaint, *v. a.* to picture, to describe  
 Depart, *v.* to go away; to die; to desist  
 Depart'ment, *s.* a separate office; duty  
 Departmental, *a.* belonging to a department  
 Depart'ure, *s.* the act of going away  
 Depas'cent, *a.* feeding greedily  
 Depas'ture, *v.* to feed; to graze  
 Depau'perate, *v. a.* to make poor  
 Depect'ible, *a.* tough, clammy; tenacious  
 Depend, *v. n.* to hang from; to rely on  
 Depend'ance, *s.* connexion, reliance, trust  
 Depend'ant, *a.* in the power of another  
 Depend'ent, Depend'er, *s.* one who lives in subjection to another; a retainer  
 Depend'ent, *a.* hanging from or down  
 Deper'dit, *s.* that is lost or destroyed  
 Deperdi'tion, *s.* loss, destruction  
 Depliegm', *v. a.* to clear from phlegm  
 Depliegm'ate, *v. a.* to evaporate or distil  
 Depliegma'tion, *s.* a separation of water from spirits or acids; concentration  
 Dephlogis'ticate, *v. a.* to deprive of phlogiston or inflammability  
 Depict, *v. a.* to paint, portray  
 Depic'ture, *v. a.* to represent in colours  
 Dep'ilate, *v. a.* to pull off hair  
 Depila'tion, *s.* a pulling off the hair  
 Depil'atory, *s.* any application which takes away hair—a taking away the hair  
 Dep'ilous, *a.* without hair, smooth [beds  
 Dep'lanta'tion, *s.* the removing plants from  
 Dep'le'tion, *s.* act of emptying out or from  
 Dep'le'tory, *a.* calculated to produce fullness  
 Deplo'rabie, *a.* sad, hopeless, lamentable  
 Deplo'rableness, *s.* state of being deplorable  
 Deplo'rably, *ad.* lamentably; miserably  
 Deplo'ration, *s.* the act of lamenting  
 Deplo're, *v. a.* to lament, bewail, mourn  
 Deploy, *v. a.* to spread wide, or open out  
 Deploy'ment, *s.* display by widely spreading  
 Depluma'tion, *s.* a plucking off the feathers  
 Deph'me, *v. a.* to strip off the feathers  
 Deph'med, *a.* stripped of the feathers  
 Depo'larize, *v. a.* to deprive of polarity  
 Depo'nent, *s.* a witness on oath; in grammar, such verbs as have no active voice  
 Depop'ulate, *v. a.* to unpeople, to lay waste  
 Depopula'tion, *s.* havoc, destruction, waste  
 Depop'ulator, *s.* one who depopulates  
 Depo'rt, *v. n.* to carry, demean, behave  
 Depo'rt, Depo'rtment, *s.* behaviour, conduct  
 Depo'rtation, *s.* transportation, exile  
 Depo'sable, *a.* capable of being deposited  
 Depo'sal, *s.* depriving a prince of sovereignty  
 Depo'se, *v.* to degrade; to divest; to attest  
 Depos'it, *v. a.* to lay up as a pledge, &c.—  
*s.* a pledge, security given  
 Depos'itary, *s.* one with whom any thing is lodged in trust  
 Depo'sita'tion, *s.* the act of depositing  
 Depo'sition, *s.* the act of giving public testimony; depriving a prince of sovereignty  
 Depo'sitory, *s.* the place where any thing is lodged; a warehouse, a storehouse

Depo't, *s.* [Fr.] a place in which stores are deposited for the use of an army  
 Deprava'tion, *s.* depravity, defamation  
 Depra've, *v. a.* to vitiate, to corrupt  
 Depra'vedly, *ad.* in a corrupt manner  
 Depra'vement, *s.* a vitiated state  
 Depravi'ty, Depra'vedness, *s.* corruption; taint; a vitiated state  
 Dep'recate, *v. a.* to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer; to regret deeply  
 Dep'reca'tion, *s.* a prayer against evil  
 Dep'recative, Dep'recatory, *a.* tending to remove or avert evil by prayer  
 Dep'recator, *s.* one that averts evil by prayer  
 Dep'recate, *v. a.* to lessen in value  
 Dep'recia'tion, *s.* a lessening of the value  
 Dep'reciative, *a.* undervaluing  
 Dep'redate, *v. a.* to rob, to spoil, to pillage  
 Dep'reda'tion, *s.* a robbing, a spoiling  
 Dep'redator, *s.* a robber, a plunderer  
 Dep'rehend, *v. a.* to take unawares, discover  
 Dep'rehensible, *a.* that may be discovered  
 Dep'rehension, *s.* a discovery; a seizing  
 Dep'ress, *v. a.* to humble, deject, cast down  
 Dep'res'sion, *s.* the act of humbling; low-ness of spirits; act of pressing down  
 Dep'ressive, *a.* having the power to depress  
 Dep'res'sor, *s.* he that keeps or presses down  
 Depri'vable, *a.* liable to deprivation  
 Depriva'tion, *s.* the act of depriving  
 Deprive, *v. a.* to take from, debar, bereave  
 Deprive'ment, *s.* the state of being deprived  
 Depri'ver, *s.* that which deprives or bereaves  
 Depths, deepness; the abyss; abstruseness  
 Depu'celate, *v. a.* to delouse; to ravish  
 Depul'se, *v. a.* to drive or thrust away  
 Depul'sion, *s.* a driving or thrusting away  
 Depul'sory, *a.* putting away; averting  
 Dep'urate, *a.* cleansed, pure, free from dregs  
 Depura'tion, *s.* the making pure or clear  
 Depur'atory, *a.* tending to cleanse or free  
 Depur'atory, *a.* having power to purge  
 Deputa'tion, *s.* act of deputing; viceroyalty  
 Depu'te, *v. a.* to appoint, to empower, to act  
 Depu'tize, *v. a.* to appoint a deputy  
 Depu'ty, *s.* any one that transacts business for another, a substitute, a viceroy  
 Dequan'titate, *v. a.* to diminish the quantity  
 Dera'einate, *v. a.* to pluck up by the roots  
 Dera'cina'tion, *s.* a plucking up by the roots  
 Deraign, *v. a.* to prove; to justify  
 Deraign'ment, *s.* proof; justification  
 Dera'nge, *v. a.* to turn out of the proper course; to disorder  
 Dera'ngement, *s.* disorder; confusion  
 Dera'liction, *s.* an utter forsaking  
 Dera'lict, *a.* utterly forsaken  
 Deri'sile, *v. a.* to ridicule, mock, laugh at  
 Deri'sder, *s.* a mocker; a scoffer; a buffoon  
 Deri'sdingly, *ad.* in a jeering manner  
 Deris'ion, *s.* the act of deriding, contempt  
 Deris'ive, Deris'ory, *a.* ridiculing, scoffing  
 Deris'ively, *ad.* with derision  
 Deri'vabile, *a.* coming by derivation  
 Deriva'tion, *s.* a tracing from its original  
 Deri'vative, *a.* derived from another—  
*s.* the word or thing derived from another  
 Deri'vatively, *ad.* in a derivative manner  
 Deri've, *v.* to deduce from its original; to owe its origin to; to descend from  
 Der'm'al, *a.* pertaining to the skin  
 Der'nier, *a.* the last, the only remaining  
 Der'o'gate, *v.* to disparage, lessen, detract  
 Der'o'gate, *a.* lessened in value, damaged  
 Der'o'gatory, Der'o'gatorily, *ad.* detractingly  
 Deroga'tion, *s.* a defamation; detracton

[DES]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DES

DEFER NOT TILL THE EVENING WHAT THE MORNING MAY ACCOMPLISH.

Derog'ative, Derog'atory, *a.* detractory; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable  
 Derog'atorily, *ad.* in a detracting manner  
 Derog'atoriness, *s.* that which detracts from the honour of any thing  
 Der'vis, Der'vise, *s.* a Turkish priest  
 Des'cant, *s.* a song; discourse; disputation  
 Descant', *v. n.* to discourse at large  
 Descend', *v. n.* to come down, to sink  
 Descend'ant, *s.* the offspring of an ancestor  
 Descend'cut, *a.* falling; proceeding from  
 Descendibility, *s.* the quality of being transmitted by descent  
 Descendible, *a.* that may be descended  
 Descen'sion, *s.* the act of falling or sinking  
 Descen'sional, *a.* relating to descent  
 Descen'sive, *a.* having power to descend  
 Descenso'rium, *s.* a chymical furnace  
 Descent, *s.* a declivity; invasion; birth  
 Descri'bable, *a.* capable of description  
 Descri'be, *v. a.* to represent by words, &c.  
 Descri'ber, *s.* he that describes  
 Descri'er, *s.* a discoverer; a detector  
 Descrip'tion, *s.* a representation; delineation  
 Descrip'tive, *a.* tending to describe  
 Descry', *v. a.* to spy out, detect, discover  
 Des'crate, *v. a.* to profane  
 Desecra'tion, *s.* the abolition of consecration  
 Desert', *s.* merit, worth; claim to reward  
 Des'ert, *s.* a wilderness; solitude; waste  
 Desert, *v. a.* to forsake, to abandon, to quit  
 Deser'ter, *s.* one who forsakes his cause; he that quits his regiment clandestinely  
 Desert'ful, *a.* high in desert; meritorious  
 Deser'tion, *s.* act of forsaking or abandoning  
 Deser'tless, *a.* without merit, worthless  
 Deser'tice, *s.* she who forsakes her duty  
 Deser'v'e, *v. n.* to be worthy of good or ill  
 Deserv'edly, *ad.* worthily; according to desert, whether good or evil  
 Deser'ver, *s.* one who merits or is worthy of  
 Deserv'ing, *part. a.* worthy of; good  
 Deserv'ingly, *ad.* worthily; meritoriously  
 Deshabil'le, *s.* [Fr.] an undress  
 Desic'cant, *s.* an application to dry sores  
 Desic'cate, *v. a.* to dry up, to exhale  
 Desicca'tion, *s.* the act of making dry  
 Desic'cative, *a.* drying; tending to dry  
 Desic'catives, *s. pl.* drying medicines  
 Desic'erate, *v. a.* to want, to miss  
 Desidera'tum, *s.* that which is desirable  
 Desi'gn, *v. a.* to purpose, to project, to plan  
 Desi'gn, *s.* an intention, a plan, a scheme  
 Desig'nable, *a.* capable of being designed  
 Designate, *v. a.* to point out; to distinguish  
 Designa'tion, *s.* appointment; intention  
 Designative, *a.* showing, declaring  
 Desig'nedly, *ad.* intentionally, purposely  
 Desi'gner, *s.* a contriver; an architect  
 Desig'ning, *a.* deceitful, cunning, insidious  
 Desi'gning, *s.* the art of delineating the appearance of natural objects  
 Desig'nless, *a.* without intention  
 Desi'nece, *s.* a close, an ending  
 Desi'nent, *a.* ending; lowermost  
 Desip'ent, *a.* trifling; foolish; playful  
 Desi'rab'e, *a.* worthy of desire, pleasing  
 Desi'rableness, *s.* quality of being desirable  
 Desi're, *s.* wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy  
 Desi're, *v. a.* to wish, to covet; to entreat  
 Desi'reless, *a.* without desire  
 Desi'rer, *s.* one who desires or asks  
 Desi'rous, *a.* full of desire, eager, anxious  
 Desi'rously, *ad.* with earnest wishes  
 Desi'ronness, *s.* the state of being desirous  
 Desist', *v. n.* to cease from any thing, to stop

Desist'ance, *s.* a desisting; cessation  
 Desist'ive, *a.* ending, concludent, final  
 Desk, *s.* an inclining table to write on  
 Des'mine, *s.* a volcanic mineral  
 Des'olate, *v. a.* to lay waste, to make desert  
 Des'olate, *a.* laid waste, uninhabited, solitary  
 Des'olately, *ad.* in a desolate manner  
 Des'olater, *s.* one who causes desolation  
 Desola'tion, *s.* destruction, gloominess  
 Des'olatory, *a.* causing desolation  
 Despair', *s.* hopelessness, despondence  
 Despair, *v. n.* to be without hope, to despond  
 Despair'er, *s.* one who is without hope  
 Despair'ful, *a.* filled with despair  
 Despair'ing, *part. a.* giving up to despair  
 Despair'ingly, *ad.* in a hopeless manner  
 Despatch'. [See Dispatch.]  
 Despec'tion, *s.* a looking down  
 Despera'do, *s.* a furious desperate man  
 Des'perate, *a.* having no hope; furious, rash  
 Des'perately, *ad.* rashly, madly, furiously  
 Des'perateness, *s.* rash precipitance  
 Despera'tion, *s.* despair; rashness  
 Des'picable, *a.* contemptible, worthless  
 Des'picableness, *s.* meanness; vileness  
 Des'pica'bly, *ad.* meanly; vilely  
 Despi'ciency, *s.* a looking down  
 Despi'sable, *a.* mean, contemptible  
 Despi'sal, *s.* contempt, scorn  
 Despi'se, *v. a.* to scorn, to condemn, to slight  
 Despi'sedness, *s.* state of being despised  
 Despi'ser, *s.* a contemner; scorner  
 Despi'te, *s.* malice, malignity; defiance  
 Despi'te, *v. a.* to vex, to affront, to distress  
 Despi'teful, *a.* malicious, full of spleen  
 Despi'tefully, *ad.* maliciously; malignantly  
 Despi'tefulness, *s.* malice; malignity  
 Despoil', *v. a.* to rob, to plunder, to deprive  
 Despoil'er, *s.* a plunderer  
 Despolia'tion, *s.* the act of despoiling  
 Despond', *v. n.* to despair, to lose hope  
 Despond'ency, *s.* despair, hopelessness  
 Despond'ent, *a.* dejected, despairing  
 Despond'er, *s.* one who is without hope  
 Despond'ing, *part. a.* despairing, losing hope  
 Despond'ingly, *ad.* in a hopeless manner  
 Despon'sate, *v. a.* to betroth, to affiancé  
 Desponsa'tion, *s.* the act of betrothing  
 Despot, *s.* an absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority  
 Despot'ic, Despot'ical, *a.* absolute, arbitrary  
 Despot'ically, *ad.* in a despotic manner  
 Despot'icalness, *s.* arbitrary authority  
 Despotism, *s.* absolute power, tyranny  
 Despumate, *v. to* froth; to work  
 Despum'a'tion, *s.* scam, frothiness  
 Desquama'tion, *s.* the act of scaling foul bones  
 Dessert', *s.* the last course at a feast; fruit  
 Des'titute, *v. a.* to design, to intend  
 Des'titution, *s.* the purpose intended  
 Des'tine, *v. a.* to doom, to appoint, to devote  
 Des'thly, *s.* fate, doom; invincible necessity  
 Des'titute, *a.* forsaken, in want, friendless  
 — *s.* one without friends or comfort  
 Destit'u'tion, *s.* want, poverty  
 Destroy, *v. a.* to lay waste, kill, desolate  
 Destroy'able, *a.* that may be destroyed  
 Destroy'er, *s.* the person that destroys  
 Destructibility, *s.* lability to destruction  
 Destruc'tible, *a.* liable to destruction  
 Destruc'tion, *s.* ruin; murder; demolition  
 Destruc'tive, *a.* destroying, wasteful  
 Destruc'tively, *ad.* ruinously; mischievously  
 Destruc'tiveness, *s.* the quality of destroy-ing or ruining  
 Desuda'tion, *s.* a profuse sweating

DO GOOD, AND SHUN EVIL; THIS IS THE SUM OF HUMAN DUTY.



Desu'datory, *s.* a hothouse; a warm bath  
 Desuetude, *s.* disuse of a custom  
 Desulphurate, *v. a.* to deprive of sulphur  
 Desulphuration, *s.* the act or process of depriving of sulphur  
 Desultorily, *ad.* in a desultory manner  
 Desultoriness, *s.* unconnectedness  
 Desultory, *a.* unsettled, unconnected  
 Desu'me, *v. a.* to take from any thing  
 Detach', *v. a.* to separate; to send off a party  
 Detach'ed, *part. a.* sent off, disengaged  
 Detach'ment, *s.* a body of troops detached  
 Detail, *s.* a minute and particular relation  
 — *v. a.* to relate minutely and particularly  
 Detail'er, *s.* one who relates particulars  
 Detain', *v. a.* to withhold; keep in custody  
 Detain'ed, *s.* a writ. [See Detinue.]  
 Detain'cr, *s.* one who detains, &c.  
 Detainment, *s.* the act of detaining  
 Detect', *v. a.* to discover, to find out  
 Detect'cr, *s.* one who finds out what another tries to conceal  
 Detect'ion, *s.* discovery of guilt or fraud  
 Deten'brate, *v. a.* to dispel darkness  
 Deten'tion, *s.* the act of detaining; restraint  
 Deter', *v. a.* to discourage, to dishearten  
 Deter'ge, *v. a.* to cleanse a wound  
 Deter'gent, *a.* cleansing, purging—*s.* a cleansing or purgative medicine  
 Deteriorate, *v. a.* to impair; to make worse  
 Deterioration, *s.* state of growing worse  
 Deter'ment, *s.* cause of discouragement  
 Deter'minable, *a.* that which can be decided  
 Deter'minate, *v. a.* to fix, to limit  
 Deter'minate, *a.* limited, decisive, resolute  
 Deter'minately, *ad.* resolutely, decisively  
 Determination, *s.* a decision; a resolution  
 Deter'minative, *a.* directing to a certain end  
 Deter'minativeness, *s.* state of being certain  
 Deter'minator, *s.* one who determines  
 Deter'mine, *v. a.* to fix, to resolve, to decide  
 Deter'mined, *part. a.* resolved; decided  
 Deterra'tion, *s.* discovery of any thing by removal of the earth; act of unburying  
 Deter'sion, *s.* the act of cleansing  
 Deter'sive, *a.* having power to cleanse—*s.* a cleansing or detergent medicine  
 Detest', *v. a.* to hate, abhor, dislike greatly  
 Detest'able, *a.* hateful, odious, abominable  
 Detest'ableness, *s.* extreme hatefulness  
 Detest'ably, *ad.* abominably; hatefully  
 Detesta'tion, *s.* hatred, abhorrence  
 Detest'cr, *s.* one who abhors  
 Dethro'ne, *v. a.* to dliest of sovereignty  
 Dethronement, *s.* the act of dethroning  
 Dethro'ner, *s.* one who contributes towards depriving of regal dignity  
 Dethro'mize, *v. a.* to unthronc  
 Detinue, *s.* a writ issued against a person that unlawfully detains  
 De'tonate, *v. n.* to make a noise like thunder  
 De'tonation, *s.* that noise which happens on mixing fluids that ferment with violence  
 De'tonization, *s.* the act of exploding  
 De'tonize, *v. a.* to calcine with detonation  
 De'torsion, *s.* a turning or wresting  
 Detort', *v. a.* to wrest from the original way  
 De'tortion, *s.* a wresting from the true import  
 De'tour', *s.* [Fr.] a turning; a way about  
 De'tract', *v. a.* to derogate, slander, defame  
 De'tract'cr, De'tractor', *s.* one that injures the reputation of others  
 De'trac'tion, *s.* defamation, slander  
 De'tractive, *a.* tending to detract  
 De'tractory, *a.* defamatory, derogatory  
 De'trac'tress, *s.* a censorious woman

Det'riment, *s.* loss, damage, mischief, harm  
 Detrimen'tal, *a.* hurtful, injurious  
 Detri'tion, *s.* the act of wearing away  
 Detru'de, *v. a.* to thrust down, to lower  
 Detrun'cate, *v. a.* to lop; to cut  
 Detrun'cation, *s.* the act of lopping  
 Detru'sion, *s.* the act of thrusting down  
 Deuce, *s.* the two in cards or dice; the devil  
 Deuterog'amist, *s.* one who marries a second  
 Deuterog'amny, *s.* a second marriage [time  
 Deuteronomy, *s.* the fifth book of Moses  
 Deuterost'copy, *s.* the second intention  
 Devapora'tion, *s.* the change of vapour into water, as in generating rain  
 Devastate, *v. a.* to lay waste  
 Devasta'tion, *s.* waste, havoc, destruction  
 Devel'op, *v. a.* to unfold, detect  
 Development, *s.* the act of minutely showing; an exhibition  
 Devest', *v. a.* to strip; annul; free from  
 Devex', *a.* bending downwards  
 Devex'ity, *s.* incurvation downwards  
 De'viate, *v. n.* to wander, to go astray, to err  
 Devia'tion, *s.* quitting the right way; offence  
 Devi'ce, *s.* a contrivance; an emblem  
 Devi'ceful, *a.* inventive; full of speculation  
 Dev'il, *s.* a fallen angel; the implacable enemy of the human race  
 Dev'ilish, *a.* diabolical, abandoned; excessive  
 Dev'ilishness, *s.* the quality of being devilish  
 Dev'ilishly, *ad.* diabolically, wickedly  
 Dev'ilism, *s.* the state of devils  
 Dev'ilkin, *s.* a little imp or devil  
 Dev'ilry, *s.* the quality of devils; impiety  
 Dev'ious, *a.* out of the common tract; erring  
 Devir'ginate, *v. a.* to deprive of virginity  
 Devise, *s.* a will; a bequest  
 Devise', *v.* to contrive; to give by will  
 Devi'sable, *a.* capable of being contrived; that may be granted by will  
 Devisee', *s.* one to whom a thing is devised  
 Devise'r, *s.* a contriver; an inventor  
 Devisor', *s.* one who grants by will  
 Devoid', *a.* empty, vacant, destitute of  
 Devoir', *s.* service; an act of obsequiousness  
 Devolve, *v.* to fall by succession; roll down  
 Devolut'ion, *s.* the act of rolling down  
 Devote, *v. a.* to consecrate; to give up  
 Devot'edness, *s.* state of being devoted to  
 Devotee', *s.* a bigot, a superstitious person  
 Devot'ement, *s.* consecration, a giving up  
 Devote'r, *s.* one that devotes; a worshipper  
 Devot'ion, *s.* piety; worship; power; ardour  
 Devot'ional, *a.* suited to devotion  
 Devot'ionalist, Devot'ionist, *s.* one attentive to devotion, or formally devout  
 Devour', *v. a.* to eat ravenously, to consume  
 Devour'cr, *s.* a consumer; he that devours  
 Devour'ingly, *ad.* in a consuming manner  
 Devout', *a.* pious, religious, sincere  
 Devout'less, *a.* destitute of devotion  
 Devout'lessness, *s.* want of devotion  
 Devout'ly, *ad.* piously; with ardent devotion  
 Devout'ness, *s.* piety, devotion  
 Dew, *s.* a thin cold vapour—*v. a.* to moisten  
 Dewan', *s.* an officer of finance in India  
 Dew'bent, *a.* bent by the dew  
 Dew'berry, *s.* a fruit; a kind of raspberry  
 Dew'besprunt, *a.* sprinkled with dew  
 Dew'drop, *s.* a drop of dew, a spangle of dew  
 Dew'impleared, *a.* covered with dewdrops  
 Dew'lap, *s.* the flesh hanging from the throats of oxen; the lip flaccid with age  
 Dew'y, *a.* resembling or moist with dew  
 Dexter'ity, *s.* activity, expertness, readiness  
 Dexter, Dext'ral, *a.* on the right hand side



[DIA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIF]

Dextrous, *a.* expert, active, cunning  
 Dextrously, *ad.* expertly, skillfully, artfully  
 Dextrousness, *s.* dexterity; adroitness  
 Dey, *s.* the title of a Moorish prince  
 Diabatorial, *a.* border-passing  
 Diabètes, *s.* an excessive discharge of urine  
 Diabétic, *a.* pertaining to diabetes  
 Diablerie, *s.* [Fr.] incantation, hocus-pocus  
 Diabolical, *a.* devilish, impious  
 Diabolically, *ad.* in a nefarious manner  
 Diabolicalness, *s.* the qualities of the devil  
 Diabolism, *s.* the actions of the devil  
 Diacatholicon, *s.* an universal medicine  
 Diachylon, *s.* an emollient plaster  
 Diacodium, *s.* the syrup of poppies  
 Diaconal, *a.* of or belonging to a deacon  
 Diacoustic, *a.* pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds  
 Diacritical, *a.* having the power of discerning  
 Diadelphian, *a.* (in botany) having the stamens united into bodies  
 Diadem, *s.* a crown, a mark of royalty  
 Diademed, *a.* adorned with a diadem  
 Diæresis, *s.* disjunction of syllables where a diphthong occurs  
 Diædrom, *s.* the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed  
 Diagnos'tic, *s.* a distinguishing symptom—*a.* characteristic; distinguishing  
 Diagonal, *s.* a line from angle to angle—*a.* reaching from one angle to another  
 Diagonally, *ad.* in a diagonal direction  
 Diagram, *s.* a mathematical scheme  
 Diagrammatical, *a.* descriptive of painting, &c.  
 Dial, *s.* a plate on which a hand shows the hour of the day by the progress of the sun  
 Dialect, *s.* manner of expression; particular style; subdivision of a language  
 Dialectical, *a.* logical, argumental  
 Dialectician, *s.* a logician; a reasoner  
 Dialectics, *s.* the art of logic  
 Dialist, *s.* a constructor of dials  
 Diallage, *s.* a mineral of foliated structure  
 Dialling, *s.* the art of constructing dials  
 Dialogism, *s.* a pretended conversation  
 Dialogist, *s.* a writer of dialogues  
 Dialogistic, *a.* having the form of a dialogue  
 Dialogize, *v. n.* to discourse in dialogue  
 Dialogue, *s.* a conversation between two or more persons; alternate discourse  
 Dialysis, *s.* the figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided; a language  
 Diam'eter, *s.* a line which, passing through a circle, divides it into two equal parts  
 Diam'etral, *a.* describing the diameter  
 Diametrical, *a.* pertaining to diameter  
 Diametrically, *ad.* in direct opposition  
 Diamond, *s.* the most valuable of all gems  
 Dianat'ic, *a.* reasoning progressively  
 Dian'drian, *a.* having two stamens  
 Diapason, *s.* an octave in music; a concord  
 Diaper, *s.* a sort of fine flowered linen—*v. a.* to variegate with flowers  
 Diaphane'ity, *s.* transparency; pellucidity  
 Diaphan'ic, Diaph'anous, *a.* clear; pellucid  
 Diaphon'ic, *a.* sounding through different mediums; diacoustic  
 Diaphonics, *s.* the science of refracted sounds passing through different mediums  
 Diaphoresis, *s.* a great degree of perspiration  
 Diaphoretic, *s.* a sudorific medicine  
 Diaphoretic, *a.* promoting perspiration  
 Diaphragm, *s.* the midriff; a partition  
 Diaplastic, *s.* an application proper for a broken bone—*a.* good for a broken bone  
 Diaporesis, *s.* (in rhet.) doubt; hesitation

Diarist, *s.* the writer of a diary  
 Diarrhœa, *s.* a flux of the belly; looseness  
 Diarrhetic, *a.* solutive; purgative  
 Diary, *s.* a daily account; a journal  
 Diastaltic, *a.* dilated, noble, bold  
 Diastasis, *s.* a distension of the muscles  
 Diastole, *s.* the making a short syllable long; the dilatation of the heart [diameters]  
 Diastyle, *s.* an intercolumniation of three  
 Diatesaron, *s.* the four Gospels; (in music) a perfect fourth  
 Diathesis, *s.* any particular state of the body  
 Diatonic, *a.* (in music) proceeding by different tones, in ascending or descending  
 Diatribe, *s.* a tedious disputation  
 Diazo'ma, *s.* a zone or girdle  
 Dibble, *s.* a gardener's planting-tool—*v. a.* to plant with a dibble  
 Dica'cious, *a.* talkative, pert  
 Dica'city, *s.* talkativeness; pertness  
 Dica'logy, *s.* self-vindication  
 Dic'city, *s.* pertness; sauciness  
 Dice, *s. pl.* of Die—*v. n.* to game with dice  
 Dice-box, *s.* a box from which dice are thrown by the player  
 Dic'er, *s.* a player at dice, a gamester  
 Dichoph'ya, *s.* a fault in the hair when the ends split or grow double  
 Dichotomize, *v. a.* to cut into two parts  
 Dichotomous, *a.* regularly divided by pairs  
 Dichotomy, *s.* distribution of ideas by pairs  
 Dicotyl'edon, *s.* a plant whose seeds divide into two lobes when germinating  
 Dicotyledonous, *a.* having two lobes  
 Dick'er, *s.* the number of ten  
 Dicro'tos, *s.* a rebounding or double pulse  
 Dic'tate, *v. a.* to tell what to write; instruct  
 Dic'tate, *s.* a precept, an instruction  
 Dictation, *s.* the act of dictating  
 Dicta'tor, *s.* a ruler; a Roman magistrate  
 Dictatorial, Dictatory, *a.* authoritative  
 Dictatorship, *s.* the office of a dictator  
 Dictatrix, *s.* a female who commands  
 Dic'tion, *s.* style, language, expression  
 Dictionary, *s.* a book explaining the words of any language alphabetically; a lexicon  
 Dic'tum, *s.* a positive assertion [*phi.* dicta]  
 Didactic, *a.* preceptive, doctrinal  
 Didactically, *ad.* in a didactic manner  
 Didactylous, *a.* having two toes  
 Didapper, *s.* a bird that dives in the water  
 Didascal'ic, *a.* preceptive; didactic  
 Did'dle, *v. n.* to totter like a child; to trick  
 Didecahed'ral, *a.* formed like a decahedron  
 Didel'phys, *s.* a genus of quadrupeds [prism]  
 Diduc'tion, *s.* a separation effected by withdrawing one part from another  
 Die, *v. n.* to lose life, to perish  
 Dic, *s.* a small marked cube to play with; stamp used in coinage  
 Die'clan, *s.* a plant, the male and female flowers of which spring from different roots  
 Dier. [See Dy'er.]  
 Diesis, *s.* the least tone in music  
 Diet, *s.* food; an assembly of princes  
 Diet, *v.* to supply with food; to eat by rule  
 Dictary, *a.* pertaining to the rules of diet  
 Diet-drink, *s.* a drink made with herbs, &c.  
 Dieter, *s.* one who prescribes rules for eating  
 Dietetic, Dietetical, *a.* relating to diet  
 Differ, *v. n.* to be unlike, to vary, to disagree  
 Difference, *s.* dissimilitude; a dispute  
 Different, *a.* distinct, unlike, dissimilar  
 Different'ial, *a.* belonging to the method of calculating by infinitely small parts  
 Differently, *ad.* in a different manner

DISCORD IS AN INTRUDER THAT ALL PARTIES SHOULD UNITE IN EXCLUDING.

DISSIMULATION IN YOUTH IS THE FORERUNNER OF PERFDY IN OLD AGE.

Difficile, *a.* difficult; hard; scrupulous  
 Difficultate, *v. a.* to make difficult  
 Diffident, *v. a.* to have no confidence in  
 Diffident, *a.* not easy, troublesome, vexatious  
 Difficultly, *ad.* hardly; with difficulty  
 Difficuity, *s.* distress, perplexity; objection  
 Diffidence, *s.* distrust, want of confidence  
 Diffident, *a.* not confident, distrustful  
 Diffidently, *ad.* in an unassuming manner  
 Diffusion, *s.* the act of scattering by wind  
 Diffidence, *s.* an aptness to flow  
 Diffuent, *a.* flowing every way, not fixed  
 Difform, *a.* not uniform, irregular  
 Difformity, *s.* diversity of form; irregularity  
 Diffraction, &c. [See Disfranchise.]  
 Diffuse, *v. a.* to pour out, to scatter, to spread  
 Diffuse, *a.* scattered, copious, not concise  
 Diffused, *part. a.* wild; uncouth; irregular  
 Diffusely, *ad.* widely; copiously  
 Diffuser, *s.* one who disperses  
 Diffusibility, *s.* capability of being spread  
 Diffusible, *a.* capable of being diffused  
 Diffusion, Diffusiveness, *s.* dispersion  
 Diffusive, *a.* dispersed, scattered, extended  
 Diffusively, *ad.* widely; extensively  
 Dig, *v. a.* to turn up or cultivate land  
 Digamy, *s.* a second marriage  
 Digastric, *a.* having a double belly; a term applied to the muscle of the lower jaw  
 Digester, *a.* that has the power of digesting, or causing digestion  
 Digest, *v.* to dissolve; range in order  
 Digest, *s.* a collection of civil laws  
 Digest'er, *s.* that which assists the digestion  
 Digestibility, *s.* the quality of being digestible  
 Digestible, *a.* that may be digested  
 Digestion, *s.* the concocting or dissolving of food in the stomach; preparation of matter by heat; reduction to a regular plan  
 Digestive, *a.* having power to cause digestion—*s.* an application which disposes a wound to generate matter; a stomachic  
 Digger, *s.* one who digs or turns up earth  
 Dight, *v. a.* to deck, to dress, to adorn  
 Digit, *s.* three quarters of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any number under ten  
 Digital, *a.* relating to a digit or the finger  
 Digitalis, *s.* a powerful medicine; foxglove  
 Digitated, *a.* branched out like fingers  
 Dignification, *s.* exaltation, preferment  
 Dignified, *part. a.* exalted, having dignity  
 Dignify, *v. a.* to advance, to exalt, to honour  
 Dignitary, *s.* a clergyman advanced to some dignity above that of a parochial priest  
 Dignity, *s.* grandeur, honour, rank  
 Digonous, *a.* (in botany) having two angles  
 Digraph, *s.* two vowels pronounced as one  
 Digress, *v. n.* to turn aside; to expatiate  
 Digression, *s.* a deviation from the subject  
 Digressional, Digressive, *a.* expatiating  
 Digressively, *ad.* in the way of digression  
 Dignitarian, *a.* having two pills  
 Dihedral, *a.* having two sides  
 Dialectic, *v. a.* to judge between two  
 Dialectation, *s.* judicial determination  
 Dike, *s.* a ditch, a channel, a bank, a mound  
 Dilacerate, *v. a.* to tear or force in two  
 Dilaceration, *s.* the act of rending in two  
 Dilanate, *v. a.* to rend in pieces  
 Dilanation, *s.* a tearing in pieces  
 Dilapidate, *v. n.* to fall to ruin  
 Dilapidation, *s.* decay for want of repair  
 Dilapidator, *s.* one who causes dilapidation  
 Dilatability, *s.* quality of admitting extension

Dilatable, *a.* capable of extension  
 Dilatation, *s.* the state of being extended  
 Dilate, *v.* to extend, to widen; to relate  
 Dilator, *s.* one who enlarges or extends  
 Dilator, *s.* that which widens or extends  
 Dilatorily, *ad.* in a procrastinating manner  
 Dilatoriness, *s.* slowness, sluggishness  
 Dilatory, *a.* tardy, slow, loitering  
 Dilection, *s.* charity; loving-kindness  
 Dilemma, *s.* a difficult situation or choice  
 Dilettante, *s.* [Ital.] one who delights in the promotion of science  
 Diligence, *s.* industry, constant application  
 Diligent, *a.* persevering, assiduous, not idle  
 Diligently, *ad.* with assiduity and care  
 Dilucid, *a.* clear, plain, not opaque  
 Dilucidate, *v. a.* to make clear; to explain  
 Dilucidation, *s.* the act of making clear  
 Diluent, *s.* that which thins other matter  
 Diluent, *a.* attenuating; making thin  
 Dilute, *v. a.* to make thin, to weaken  
 Dilution, *s.* the act of diluting  
 Diluvial, *a.* belonging to a flood  
 Diluvian, *a.* relating to the deluge  
 Diluviate, *v.* to run as a flood  
 Dim, *a.* not clear in sight—*v. a.* to darken  
 Dimension, *s.* bulk, extent, capacity  
 Dimensionless, *a.* without any definite bulk  
 Dimension, *s.* extent, capacity  
 Dimensional, *a.* marking the boundaries  
 Dimeter, *a.* having two poetical measures  
 Dimidiate, *v. a.* to divide into two equal  
 Dimidiation, *s.* the act of halving (parts)  
 Diminish, *v.* to impair, to degrade, to lessen  
 Diminishable, *a.* capable of being made less  
 Diminution, *s.* lessening  
 Diminutive, *s.* the act of making less  
 Diminutive, *a.* small—*s.* a word expressive of littleness; that which diminishes  
 Diminutively, *ad.* in a diminutive manner  
 Diminutiveness, *s.* smallness; littleness  
 Dimissory, *s.* leave to depart  
 Dimissory, *a.* granting leave to depart  
 Dimity, *s.* a fine fusian, or cloth of cotton  
 Dimly, *ad.* obscurely; imperfectly  
 Dimness, *s.* dulness of sight; stupidity  
 Dimple, *s.* a small hollow in the cheek or chin—*v.* to sink in small cavities  
 Dimpled, Dimply, *a.* full of dimples  
 Dim'slighted, *a.* having imperfect vision  
 Din, *s.* a loud noise—*v. a.* to stun with noise  
 Dinarchy, *s.* a form of government in which the authority is lodged in two persons  
 Dine, *v.* to eat or give a dinner  
 Dinectral, *a.* whirling round; vertiginous  
 Ding, *v.* to dash with violence; bluster, buff  
 Ding-dong, *s.* a word by which the sound of bells is intended to be imitated  
 Ding's, *s.* a hollow between two hills  
 Ding's-Dan's, *a.* carelessly pendent  
 Dinginess, *s.* the quality of being dingy  
 Dingy, *a.* dark, dirty, soiled, foul  
 Dining-room, *s.* a room used to dine in  
 Dinner, *s.* the chief meal of the day  
 Dint, *s.* a blow, a mark; violence, force  
 Dinumeration, *s.* the numbering one by one  
 Dinus, *s.* a whirlwind; a giddiness  
 Diocesan, *s.* a bishop or head of a diocese  
 —*a.* pertaining to a diocese  
 Diocess, *s.* the jurisdiction of a bishop  
 Diodon, *s.* the sun-fish  
 Diomedes, *s.* an aquatic wild-fowl  
 Dioptrae, *s.* emerald copper ore  
 Dioptric, Dioptrical, *a.* assisting the sight in the view of distant objects  
 Dioptrics, *s.* the science of refracted lights



[DIS]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIS]

Dioram'a, *s.* an exhibition of paintings, in a building so constructed as to throw various hues, and shades of light, on and through the picture, principally by means of movable coloured blinds

Dip, *v.* to immerge; to sink—*r.* an immersion

Dipet'alous, *a.* having two flower-leaves

Diphthong, *s.* two vowels joined together

Diphthong'al, *a.* belonging to a diphthong

Diply'llous, *a.* having two leaves

Dip'loe, *s.* the inner part of the skull

Diplo'ma, *s.* a deed or privilege of degree

Diplo'macy, *s.* a privileged state; the skill and tact necessary for an envoy

Diplomatic, *a.* relating to envoys

Diplo'matist, *s.* one skilled in diplomacy

Dipping-needle, *s.* a magnetic needle that dips or inclines to the earth

Diprasmatic, *a.* doubly prismatic

Dip'sas, *s.* a serpent whose bite causes thirst

Dip'teral, *a.* having two wings only

Dip'tote, *s.* a noun of two cases only

Dirad'ia'tion, *s.* the diffusion of the rays of light from a luminous body

Dire, Dir'eful, *a.* dreadful, dismal, horrible

Direct, *a.* straight, open, plain; express

Direct, *v. a.* to command, adjust, regulate

Direct'ion, *s.* an aim; superscription

Direct'ive, *a.* having the power of direction

Direct'ly, *ad.* immediately, apparently

Direct'ness, *s.* tendency to any point

Direct'or, *s.* a superintendant; an instructor

Direct'o'rial, *a.* giving directions

Direct'ory, *s.* a rule, guide—*a.* enjoining

Direct'ress, Direct'rix, *s.* she who directs

Dir'eful, *a.* dreadful; terrible; calamitous

Dir'efully, *ad.* dreadfully; terribly

Dir'efulness, *s.* dreadfulness; horror

Dir'eness, *s.* dismalness, horror, hideousness

Dir'ep'tion, *s.* the act of plundering

Dirge, *s.* a mournful or funeral ditty

Dirk, *s.* a kind of dagger or short sword

Dirt, *s.* mud, filth, mire—*v. a.* to be mire

Dir'tily, *ad.* nastily; foully; filthily

Dir'tiness, *s.* nastiness; sordidness

Dir'ty, *a.* foul, nasty, sullied; base, mean

Dir'ty, *v. a.* to foul, to soil; to scandalize

Dirup'tion, *s.* the act or state of bursting

Disability, *s.* want of power, weakness

Disa'ble, *v. a.* to render incapable, to impair

Disa'blement, *s.* weakness; disability

Disabu'se, *v. a.* to undeceive, to set right

Disaccom'modate, *v. a.* to inconvenience

Disaccommoda'tion, *s.* the state of being unfit

Disaccord', *v. n.* to disagree

Disaccens'tion, *v. a.* to destroy the force of habit

Disacknow'ledge, *v. a.* to disown

Disacquaint'ance, *s.* disuse of familiarity

Disadu'ri', *v. a.* to deprive of ornaments

Disadvan'tage, *s.* loss, injury to interest

Disadvanta'geous, *a.* hurtful, prejudicial

Disadvanta'geously, *ad.* prejudicially

Disadvanta'geousness, *s.* mischief; loss

Disadven'turous, *a.* unhappy; unprosperous

Disaffect', *v. a.* to fill with discontent

Disaffect'ed, *part. a.* not wishing well to

Disaffect'edly, *ad.* in a disaffected manner

Disaffect'edness, *s.* the quality of being disaffected

Disaffect'ion, *s.* want of loyalty or zeal

Disaffect'ionate, *a.* not well disposed

Disaffirm', *v. a.* to deny; to contradict

Disaffirm'ance, *s.* a confutation; a negation

Disaffor'est, *v. a.* to divest of forest laws

Disagree', *v. n.* to differ in opinion, to quarrel

Disagree'able, *a.* offensive, unpleasant

Disagree'ableness, *s.* unpleasantness

Disagree'ably, *ad.* unsuitably; unpleasantly

Disagree'ment, *s.* difference, unsuitableness

Disaill'e'ge, *v. a.* to alienate from allegiance

Disallow, *v.* to deny; to reject; to censure

Disallow'able, *a.* not allowable, improper

Disan'chor, *v. a.* to force from its anchors

Disan'im'ate, *v. a.* to deprive of life; deject

Disanima'tion, *s.* privation of life

Disannul', *v. a.* to annul, to make void

Disannul'ment, *s.* the act of annulling

Disappar'el, *v. a.* to disrobe; to undress

Disappear', *v. n.* to be lost to view, to vanish

Disappear'ance, *s.* a becoming invisible

Disappoint', *v. a.* to defeat the expectation

Disappointment, *s.* defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectation

Disappre'ciate, *v. a.* to undervalue

Disapproba'tion, *s.* a dislike, a censure

Disapprobatory, *a.* tending to disapprove

Disappro'val, *s.* disapprobation

Disappro've, *v. a.* to censure, to dislike

Disarm', *v. a.* to take away or divest of arms

Disarm'ed, *part. a.* deprived of arms

Disarra'nge, *v. a.* to unsettle

Disarra'ngement, *s.* disorder; confusion

Disarray, *s.* disorder, confusion; undress

Disarray, *v. a.* to undress; to overthrow

Disasso'ciate, *v. a.* to disunite

Disas'ter, *s.* misfortune, grief, mishap

Disas'trous, *a.* unlucky, calamitous

Disas'trously, *ad.* in a dismal manner

Disas'trousness, *s.* calamitousness

Disavouch', Disavow', *v. a.* to disown

Disavow'al, Disavow'ment, *s.* denial

Disau'thorize, *v. a.* to deprive of authority

Disband', *v. a.* to dismiss from military service; to separate, to break up, to scatter

Disbark', *v. a.* to land from a ship

Disbelief, *s.* a refusal of belief; discredit

Disbelieve, *v. a.* not to credit or believe

Disbeliever, *s.* one who refuses belief

Disbranch', *v. a.* to separate or lop off

Disbur'den, *v. a.* to unload, to discharge

Disbur'se, *v. a.* to spend or lay out money

Disbur'sement, *s.* a disbursing of money

Disca'cate, *v. a.* to pull off shoes or sandals

Disca'cated, *a.* stripped of shoes

Disca'cation, *s.* act of pulling off shoes

Discan'dy, *v. n.* to dissolve, to melt

Discard', *v. a.* to dismiss or eject from service

Discar'uate, *a.* stripped of flesh

Disca'se, *v. a.* to strip, to undress

Discepta'tion, *s.* an argumentation

Discern', *v. a.* to desery, judge, distinguish

Discern'ible, *a.* perceptible, discoverable

Discern'ibleness, *s.* visibleness

Discern'ibly, *ad.* perceptibly; apparently

Discern'ing, *part. a.* judicious, knowing—

*s.* the power of accurately distinguishing

Discern'ingly, *ad.* with discernment

Discern'ment, *s.* judgment, skill

Discerp', *v. a.* to tear in pieces

Discerp'tibility, *s.* liability to separation

Discerp'tible, *a.* frangible, separable

Discerp'tion, *s.* the act of pulling to pieces

Dischar'ge, *v. a.* to dismiss; to emit; to pay

Dischar'ge, *s.* a dismissing; an acquittance

Discl'et, *a.* ungrided; loosely dressed

Discl'nd', *v. a.* to divide; to cut into pieces

Discl'ple, *a.* a scholar; a follower

Discl'ple, *v. a.* to teach; to bring up

Discl'plesh'ip, *s.* the state of a disciple

Discl'p'nable, *a.* capable of instruction

Discl'pna'rian, *s.* one who rules with strictness—a. pertaining to discipline

DILIGENCE IS THE PARENT OF SCIENCE AND THE DISPENSER OF EXCELLENCE.

DESPISE NOT THE POOR, FOR YOU MAY WANT THEIR VIRTUE.



[DIS]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIS]

Disciplinary, *a.* pertaining to discipline  
Discipline, *s.* a military regulation; order  
Discipline, *v. a.* to educate; to regulate;  
to keep in order; to reform; to chastise  
Disclaim, *v. a.* to disown, deny, renounce  
Disclaim'er, *s.* he that disclaims or renounces  
Disclose, *v. a.* to reveal, to tell, to discover  
Disclo'ser, *s.* one who discloses  
Disclo'sure, *s.* revealing a secret; discovery  
Discoid, Discoid'al, *a.* having the form of a  
disk or quoit  
Discol'our, *v. a.* to stain or change colour  
Discolora'tion, *s.* change of colour  
Discol'oured, *a.* changed in colour  
Discom'fit, *v. a.* to vanquish—*s.* a defeat  
Discom'fure, *s.* overthrow; loss of battle  
Discom'fort, *v. a.* to grieve, sadden, deject  
Discom'fort, *s.* uneasiness, melancholy  
Discommend', *v. a.* to censure, to blame  
Discommend'able, *a.* blamable, censurable  
Discommenda'tion, *s.* blame, reproach  
Discommo'd'e, *v. a.* to put to inconvenience  
Discommo'dious, *a.* inconvenient  
Discommod'ity, *s.* inconvenience, trouble  
Discompo'se, *v. a.* to ruffle, to vex, to displace  
Discompo'sure, *s.* disorder; perturbation  
Disconcert, *v. a.* to unsettle, to discompose  
Disconcer'tion, *s.* the act of disconcerting  
Disconform'ity, *s.* want of agreement  
Discongru'ity, *s.* inconsistency, disagreement  
Disconnect', *v. a.* to break the ties  
Disconnected, *a.* freed from connection with  
Disconnec'tion, *s.* disunion of parts  
Discon'solate, *a.* sad, hopeless, sorrowful  
Discon'solately, *ad.* comfortlessly; sadly  
Disconsola'tion, Discon'solateness, *s.* want  
of comfort; a disconsolate state  
Discontent', *s.* a want of content, sorrow  
Discontent'ed, *a.* uneasy, dissatisfied  
Discontent'edness, Discontent'ment, *s.* the  
state of being discontented; uneasiness  
Discontin'uance, Discontinua'tion, *s.* a ces-  
sation, separation, intermission  
Discontin'ue, *v.* to leave off; to interrupt  
Discontin'uity, *s.* disunity of parts  
Discontin'uous, *a.* parted; extended; gaping  
Dis'cord, *s.* a disagreement; opposition  
Discord'ance, *s.* disagreement, inconsistency  
Discord'ant, *a.* inconsistent, incongruous  
Discord'antly, *ad.* in a discordant manner  
Discord'ful, *a.* quarrelsome, not peaceable  
Discount'sel, *v. a.* to give contrary advice  
Discount', *v. a.* to deduct a certain sum per  
cent. from the principal  
Dis'count, *s.* a drawback, an allowance  
Discount'able, *a.* that may be discounted  
Discount'enance, *v. a.* to discourage, abash  
Discount'enance, *s.* cold treatment [count  
Dis'counter, *s.* an advancer of money on dis-  
count  
Dis'cour'age, *v. a.* to deter, depress, dissuade  
Dis'cour'agement, *s.* determent, cause of fear  
Dis'cour'ager, *s.* one who discourages  
Dis'course, *s.* conversation—*v.* to converse  
Dis'cour'sive, *a.* interjectory; conversable  
Dis'cour'teous, *a.* uncivil, rough, unpolite  
Dis'cour'teously, *ad.* uncivilly; rudely  
Dis'cour'tesy, *s.* incivility; rudeness  
Dis'cous, *a.* broad, wide, flat  
Dis'cover, *v. a.* to disclose, to detect, to spy  
Dis'cover'able, *a.* apparent; exposed to view  
Dis'cover'er, *s.* one that finds out any thing  
Dis'covery, *s.* the act of finding; invention  
Discre'dit, *s.* ignominy, reproach, disgrace  
Discre'dit, *v. a.* not to believe; to disgrace  
Discred'itable, *a.* disgraceful; reproachful  
Discreet', *a.* prudent, cautious, modest

Discreet'ly, *ad.* prudently; cautiously  
Discreet'ness, *s.* prudent cautiousness  
Discrep'ance, Discrep'an'cy, *s.* a difference  
Discrep'ant, *a.* disagreeing; contrary  
Discre'te, *a.* distinct, disjointed, separated  
Discre'tion, *s.* prudence; liberty of acting  
Discre'tional, *a.* unlimited, unrestrained  
Discre'tionally, *ad.* according to discretion  
Discre'tionary, *a.* left at large, unrestrained  
Discre'tive, *a.* distinct; disjunctive  
Discre'tively, *ad.* in a discretive manner  
Discri'min'able, *a.* distinguishable  
Discri'minate, *v. a.* to mark, select, separate  
Discri'minately, *ad.* distinctly; minutely  
Discri'minat'ness, *s.* a marked difference  
Discri'mina'tion, *s.* a distinction; act of dis-  
tinguishing one from another; a mark  
Discri'minative, *a.* that marks distinction  
Discri'minatively, *ad.* with discrimination  
Discri'minous, *a.* dangerous, perilous  
Discu'bitory, *a.* fitted to a leaning posture  
Discul'pate, *v. a.* to exculpate; to excuse  
Discum'bency, *s.* the act of leaning at meat  
Discum'ber, *v. a.* to unburden, to disengage  
Discur'sion, *s.* act of running to and fro  
Discur'sive, *a.* progressive, argumentative  
Discur'sively, *ad.* argumentatively  
Discur'siveness, *s.* range of argument  
Discur'sory, *a.* argumentative, rational  
Dis'cus, *s.* a quoit; a round iron for play  
Dis'cuss', *v. a.* to examine, argue, disperse  
Dis'cus'sion, *s.* examination of a question  
Dis'cussive, *a.* having power to discuss  
Dis'cuss'ient, *s.* a repelling medicine—a dis-  
persing, dissipating  
Dis'dain, *s.* contempt, scorn, indignation  
Dis'dain', *v. a.* to scorn, to reject, to slight  
Dis'dain'ful, *a.* contemptuous, haughty  
Dis'dain'fully, *ad.* contemptuously  
Dis'dain'fulness, *s.* contemptuousness  
Dis'ease, *s.* distemper, malady, sickness  
Dis'ease, *v. a.* to afflict, to torment, to pain  
Dis'ease'd, *pt. a.* afflicted with a distemper  
Dis'ease'dness, *s.* sickness; morbidness  
Dis'ease'ful, *a.* producing diseases  
Dis'embar'k, *v.* to put on shore, to land  
Dis'embar'kment, *s.* the act of disembarking  
Dis'embar' rass, *v. a.* to free from impediment  
Dis'embar' rassment, *s.* freedom from trouble  
Dis'embit'ter, *v. a.* to free from bitterness  
Dis'embod'd, *a.* divested of the body  
Dis'embody, *v. a.* to discharge from mili-  
tary incorporation; to divest of body  
Dis'embo'gue, *v.* to discharge into the sea  
Dis'embo'gument, *s.* the discharge of wa-  
ters into the ocean, &c.  
Dis'embow'el, *v. a.* to take out the bowels  
Dis'embroil', *v. a.* to clear up, to disentangle  
Dis'en'able, *v. a.* to deprive of power  
Dis'enchant', *v. a.* to free from enchantment  
Dis'ennum'ber, *v. a.* to disburden, exonerate  
Dis'ennum'brance, *s.* freedom from care  
Dis'en'age, *v.* to quit, extricate, free from  
Dis'en'age'd, *part. a.* at leisure; clear from  
Dis'en'agement, *s.* freedom of attention  
Dis'enno'ble, *v. a.* to degrade  
Dis'enrol', *v. a.* to erase out of a roll  
Dis'en'slave, *v. a.* to free from slavery  
Dis'en'tail'gle, *v. a.* to unravel, to disengage  
Dis'en'thrall', *v. a.* to set free, to rescue  
Dis'en'thro'ne, *v. a.* to depose a sovereign  
Dis'en'tle, *v. a.* to deprive of a title  
Dis'en'tra'nce, *v. a.* to awaken from a trance  
Dis'es'pouse, *v. a.* to separate, to divorce  
Dis'esteem', *s.* slight regard, dislike—*v. a.*  
to regard with a slight degree of contempt

DARE TO BE GOOD, WHATEVER EVILS MAY SURROUND YOU.

DESPAIR HAS RUINED SOME, BUT PRESUMPTION RUINS MULTITUDES.

[DIS]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIS]

DIGNITY DOES NOT CONSIST IN POSSESSING HONOURS, BUT IN DESERVING THEM.

Disestimation, *s.* disrespect; disesteem  
 Disfav'our, *s.* unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect—*v. a.* to discountenance  
 Disfig'uration, *s.* the act of disfiguring  
 Disfigure, *v. a.* to deform, deface, mangle  
 Disfigurement, *s.* defacement of beauty  
 Disfranch'ise, *v. a.* to deprive cities, &c. of chartered privileges or immunities  
 Disfranchisement, *s.* depriving of privileges  
 Disfurnish, *v. a.* to deprive of furniture  
 Disgarnish, *v. a.* to divest of garniture  
 Disgarrison, *v. a.* to deprive of a garrison  
 Disgorge, *v. a.* to vomit, pour out with force  
 Disgorgement, *s.* the act of disgorging  
 Disgrace, *v. a.* to dishonour, to dismiss  
 Disgrace, *s.* dishonour, loss of favour  
 Disgraceful, *a.* ignominious, shameful  
 Disgracefully, *ad.* with indignity  
 Disgracefulness, *s.* ignominy, reproach  
 Disgracious, *a.* unfavourable, unpleasing  
 Disguise, *s.* a dress to deceive; a pretence  
 Disguise, *v. a.* to conceal, disfigure, deform  
 Disguisement, *s.* false appearance  
 Disgust, *s.* an aversion, dislike, offence  
 Disgust, *v. a.* to offend, provoke; to distaste  
 Disgustful, *a.* nauseous, distasteful  
 Disgustingly, *ad.* in a manner to disgust  
 Dish, *s.* a vessel used to serve up meat in  
 Dish, *v. a.* to put or serve up meat in a dish  
 Dishabill'e, *s.* an undress, a loose dress—*a.* loosely or negligently dressed  
 Dishabit, *v. a.* to throw out of place; expel  
 Disharmonious, *a.* incongruous  
 Dish-cloth, Dish-clout, *s.* a cloth used for cleaning dishes  
 Dishearten, *v. a.* to discourage, to terrify  
 Disinherit, *s.* the act of disinheriting  
 Disherit, *v. a.* to cut off from inheritance  
 Dishevel, *v. a.* to spread the hair disorderly  
 Dishonest, *a.* void of probity, faithless  
 Dishonestly, *ad.* without probity  
 Dishonesty, *s.* knavery; incontinence  
 Dishon'our, *v. a.* to disgrace, to violate  
 Dishon'our, *s.* reproach, disgrace, censure  
 Dishon'ourable, *a.* shameful, reproachful  
 Dishon'ourably, *ad.* in a dishonourable way  
 Dishorn, *v. a.* to strip or deprive of horns  
 Dishumour, *s.* peevishness; ill humour  
 Disimprovement, *s.* reduction from a better to a worse state  
 Disincarcerate, *v. a.* to free from prison  
 Disinclination, *s.* dislike, want of affection  
 Disincline, *v. a.* to prodnce dislike to  
 Disinclined, *a.* not favourably disposed  
 Disincorporate, *v. a.* to separate, to dissolve  
 Disincorporation, *s.* deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation  
 Disinfect, *v. a.* to purify from contagion  
 Disinfection, *s.* purification from infection  
 Disingenuity, *s.* insincerity, unfairness  
 Disingen'uous, *a.* illiberal, unfair, mean  
 Disingen'uously, *ad.* in a disingenuous way  
 Disingen'uousness, *s.* mean subtily  
 Disinherit, *s.* the act of disinheriting  
 Disinherit, *v. a.* to deprive of inheritance  
 Disintegrate, *v. a.* to separate into particles  
 Disintegration, *s.* the separation of parts  
 Disinter, *v. a.* to take out of a grave  
 Disinterested, *a.* void of private advantage  
 Disinterestedly, *ad.* in a disinterested manner  
 Disinterestedness, *s.* indifference to or contempt of private interest  
 Disinterment, *s.* the act of unburying  
 Disjoin, *v. a.* to separate, to disunite  
 Disjoin, *v. a.* to put out of joint; to fall in pieces; to make incoherent

Disjointed, *part. a.* separated, divided  
 Disjointly, *ad.* in a divided state  
 Disjudica'tion, *s.* the act of determining  
 Disjunct, *a.* disjoined, separate  
 Disjunction, *s.* a disunion, a separation  
 Disjunctive, *ad.* incapable of union  
 Disjunctively, *ad.* distinctly; separately  
 Disk, *s.* the face of the sun, &c.; a quoit  
 Dislike, *s.* aversion, disapprobation  
 Dislike, *v. a.* to disapprove, to hate  
 Dislike, *v. a.* to make unlike  
 Dislimb, *v. a.* to tear limb from limb  
 Dislocate, *v. a.* to disjoin, to displace  
 Dislocation, *s.* act of displacing; a luxation  
 Dislodge, *v.* to drive out; to move away  
 Disloy'al, *a.* not true to allegiance; faithless  
 Disloy'alty, *s.* a want of allegiance  
 Dis'mal, *a.* sorrowful, uncomfortable; dark  
 Dis'mally, *ad.* horribly, sorrowfully  
 Dis'malness, *s.* sorrow; darkness  
 Disman'tle, *v. a.* to strip, overthrow, destroy  
 Dismask, *v. a.* to put off; divest; uncover  
 Dismast, *v. a.* to deprive of or cut off masts  
 Dismay, *v. a.* to terrify, afright, deject  
 Dismay, *s.* a fall of courage; terror  
 Dis'me, *s.* a tenth part, a tithe  
 Dismember, *v. a.* to cut off a limb, &c.  
 Dismemberment, *s.* separation by cutting  
 Dismiss, *v. a.* to send away, to discard  
 Dismissal, *s.* dismissal, deprivation  
 Dismission, *s.* a sending away; deprivation  
 Dismissive, *a.* proclaiming leave to depart  
 Dismortgage, *v. a.* to redeem from mortgage  
 Dismount, *v.* to throw or alight from a horse  
 Disnaturalize, *v. a.* to make alien  
 Disobedience, *s.* a breach of duty  
 Disobedient, *a.* undutiful, froward  
 Disobedi'ently, *ad.* in a disobedient manner  
 Disobey, *v. a.* to neglect to obey  
 Disobligation, *s.* the act of disobliging  
 Disoblige, *v. a.* to offend, disgust, provoke  
 Disobliging, *part. a.* disgusting, unpleasing  
 Disobligingly, *ad.* in an unpleasing manner  
 Disorb'ed, *a.* removed from its orbit  
 Disorder, *s.* tumult, irregularity; sickness  
 Disorder, *v. a.* to disturb, ruffle; make sick  
 Disorderedness, *s.* a state of disorder  
 Disorderly, *a.* confused, irregular; lawless  
 Disordinate, *a.* vicious, living irregularly  
 Disorganization, *s.* subversion of order  
 Disorganize, *v. a.* to destroy union or order  
 Disorganizer, *s.* one who disorganizes  
 Disown, *v. a.* to renounce; to deny  
 Disoxy'date, *v. a.* to reduce from oxydation  
 Disoxy'dation, *s.* reduction of an oxyde  
 Disoxygenate, *v. a.* to deprive of oxygen  
 Disoxygenation, *s.* the act or process of separating oxygen from other substances  
 Dispar'd, *v. a.* to display, to spread abroad  
 Dispar'sion, *s.* diffusion; dilatation (misery)  
 Disparadised, *a.* fallen from happiness to  
 Dispar'age, *v. a.* to undervalue; to injure  
 Disparagement, *s.* a disgrace, a reproach  
 Disparager, *s.* one who disparages  
 Disparates, *s.* things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other  
 Disparity, *s.* inequality, dissimilitude  
 Dispark, *v. a.* to throw open a park  
 Dispart, *v. a.* to divide in two, to separate  
 Dispassion, *s.* coolness of temper  
 Dispassionate, *a.* cool, moderate, impartial  
 Dispassionately, *ad.* in a calm manner  
 Dispassioned, *a.* free from passion  
 Dispatch, *s.* speedy performance—*v. a.* to send away; to execute speedily  
 Dispatcher, *s.* one that dispatches

DELIVER YOUR WORDS NOT BY NUMBER, BUT BY WEIGHT.



[DIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIS]

Dispatch, *s.* (generally used in the plural, *Dispatches*), a packet of letters on some state affair or business sent express by an officer or public messenger  
 Dispatchful, *a.* intent on speedy execution  
 Dispend, *v. a.* to spend, consume, expend  
 Dispend'er, *s.* one that distributes  
 Dispensable, *a.* that may be dispensed with  
 Dispensary, *s.* a place where medicines are dispensed to the public  
 Dispensation, *s.* an exemption; a distribution; an indulgence from the Pope  
 Dispensative, *a.* granting dispensation  
 Dispensator, Dispenser, *s.* a distributor  
 Dispensatory, *s.* the directory for making medicines; a *pharmacopœia*—*a.* having the power of granting dispensation  
 Dispen'se, *v.* to distribute; to excuse  
 Dispo'ple, *v. a.* to depopulate, to lay waste  
 Disper'ge, *v. a.* to sprinkle, to scatter  
 Disperm'ous, *a.* containing only two seeds  
 Disper'se, *v. a.* to scatter, to drive away  
 Dispers'edly, *ad.* in a scattered manner  
 Dispers'edness, *s.* state of being dispersed  
 Disper'sion, *s.* the act of spreading abroad  
 Dispers'ive, *a.* tending to scatter  
 Dispi'cious, *s.* premeditation; caution  
 Dispi'rit, *v. a.* to discourage, damp, oppress  
 Dispi'ritedness, *s.* want of vigour or vivacity  
 Displa'ce, *v. a.* to put out of place, to remove  
 Displa'cement, *s.* the act of displacing  
 Displa'cency, *s.* incivility; disgust  
 Displant, *v. a.* to remove a plant; to drive away a people from their residence  
 Displanta'tion, *s.* the removal of a people  
 Displat, *v. a.* to untwist; to uncurl  
 Display, *v. a.* to spread wide, to exhibit  
 Display', *s.* grandeur, exhibition  
 Display'er, *s.* he or that which displays  
 Displeas'ant, *a.* unpleasing, offensive  
 Displeas'e, *v. a.* to offend, provoke, disgust  
 Displeas'ure, *s.* offence, anger, disgrace  
 Displo'de, *v. a.* to vent with violence  
 Displo'sion, *s.* a bursting with violence  
 Displo'sive, *a.* noting dispo'sion  
 Displu'ne, *v. a.* to deprive of feathers  
 Dispo'rt, *s.* play, sport, pastime—*v. n.* to play  
 Dispo'sable, *a.* that may be disposed of  
 Dispo'sal, *s.* a regulation; conduct  
 Dispo'se, *v.* to incline; to adjust; to sell  
 Dispo'ser, *s.* a bestower; a director  
 Dispo'sition, *s.* order; method; quality; temper of mind; situation; tendency  
 Dispo'sitive, *a.* implying disposal of property  
 Dispossess, *v. a.* to put out of possession  
 Disposses'sion, *s.* the act of putting out  
 Dispo'sure, *s.* disposal; power; inclination  
 Disprais'e, *s.* blame, censure, dishonour  
 Disprais'e, *v. a.* to blame, condemn, censure  
 Dispraiser, *s.* one who blames or dispraises  
 Dispread, *v. a.* to spread different ways  
 Disprize, *v. a.* to undervalue  
 Disprofit, *s.* loss, damage—*v. a.* to injure  
 Disproof, *s.* a confutation, a refutation  
 Disproportion, *s.* want of symmetry; unsuitableness; Inequality—*v. a.* to mismatch  
 Disproportionable, Disproportional, Disproportionate, *a.* unsuitable in quantity  
 Disproportionableness, Disproportionateness, *s.* want of proportion; inadequacy  
 Dispro'vable, *a.* capable of being disproved  
 Dispro've, *v. a.* to confute, to refute  
 Dispro'ver, *s.* one that disproves or confutes  
 Dispunishable, *a.* free from penal restraint  
 Disputable, *a.* liable to be contested  
 Disputa'tility, *s.* proneness to dispute

Disputant, *s.* a controversialist, a reasoner  
 Disputa'tion, *s.* argumental contest  
 Disputa'tious, Disputative, *a.* inclined to dispute; capacious; argumentative  
 Dispu'te, *v. a.* to contend, oppose, wrangle  
 Dispu'te, *s.* a contest, controversy, heat  
 Dispu'teless, *a.* undisputed, undeniable  
 Dispu'ter, *s.* one given to argument  
 Disqualification, *s.* that which disqualifies  
 Disqualify, *v. a.* to make unfit, to disable  
 Disqui'et, *v. a.* to disturb, fret, vex, harass  
 Disqui'et, Disqui'etude, *s.* uneasiness  
 Disqui'etful, *a.* producing inquietude  
 Disqui'etly, *ad.* without rest, anxiously  
 Disqui'etness, *s.* uneasiness; restlessness  
 Disqui'etous, *a.* causing disquiet  
 Disquisi'tion, *s.* an argumentative inquiry  
 Disregard', *s.* slight, neglect, contempt  
 Disregard', *v. a.* to slight, neglect, contemn  
 Disregard'ful, *a.* negligent, contemptuous  
 Disregard'fully, *ad.* heedlessly; negligently  
 Disrel'ish, *s.* bad taste; dislike; nauseousness  
 Disrel'ish, *v. a.* to make nauseous, &c.  
 Disrep'utable, *a.* disgraceful, unbecoming  
 Disreputa'tion, *s.* dishonour, discredit  
 Disrepu'te, *s.* dishonour; want of reputation—*v. a.* to bring into disgrace  
 Disrespect', *s.* rudeness, want of reverence  
 Disrespect'ful, *a.* irreverent, uncivil, rude  
 Disrespect'fully, *ad.* irreverently; uncivilly  
 Disro'be, *v. a.* to undress, uncover, strip  
 Disroot, *v. a.* to tear up by the roots  
 Disrupt, *a.* broken, rent asunder  
 Disrup'tion, *s.* a breaking asunder, a rent  
 Dissatisfac'tion, *s.* discontent, disgust  
 Dissatisfac'toriness, *s.* inability to satisfy  
 Dissatisfac'tory, *a.* not giving content  
 Dissatisfy, *v. a.* to displease, to disoblige  
 Disseat, *v. a.* to remove from a seat  
 Dissect, *v. a.* to anatomize, to cut in pieces  
 Dissec'tion, *s.* anatomy; nice examination  
 Dissect'or, *s.* one who dissects; an anatomist  
 Disseiz'e, *v. a.* to dispossess, to deprive  
 Disseiz'ee, *s.* one deprived of his lands  
 Disseiz'zn, *s.* an unlawful cjeintment  
 Disseiz'or, *s.* he that dispossesses another  
 Dissem'blance, *s.* want of resemblance  
 Dissem'ble, *v.* to play the hypocrite  
 Dissem'bler, *s.* a hypocrite, a pretender  
 Dissem'b'ling, *s.* fallacious appearance  
 Dissem'b'lingly, *ad.* with dissimulation  
 Dissem'inate, *v. a.* to scatter, sow, spread  
 Dissemina'tion, *s.* the act of scattering  
 Dissem'inator, *s.* one who disseminates  
 Dissem'sion, *s.* disagreement, discord, strife  
 Dissem'tious, *a.* contentious, quarrelsome  
 Dissent', *s.* disagreement—*v. n.* to differ  
 Dissenta'neous, *a.* inconsistent, contrary  
 Dissent'er, *s.* one who dissents from the ceremonies of the established church  
 Dissent'leut, *a.* disagreeing—*s.* one who declares his dissent  
 Dissertation, *s.* a discourse; a treatise  
 Dissertator, *s.* one who writes a dissertation  
 Disser've, *v. a.* to do an injury, to hurt  
 Disser'vice, *s.* injury, mischief, ill turn  
 Disser'vecable, *a.* injurious, mischievous  
 Disser'vecableness, *s.* tendency to harm  
 Dissever, *v. a.* to part in two, to disunite  
 Disseverance, *s.* separation  
 Dissidence, *s.* discord; disagreement  
 Dissident, *a.* varying; not agreeing  
 Dissill'ence, *s.* the act of starting asunder  
 Dissill'ent, *a.* starting asunder  
 Dissim'ition, *s.* the act of bursting in two  
 Dissim'ilar, *a.* unlike, heterogeneous

DANGER TOO LONG EXPECTED IS ALWAYS MET TOO LATE.

DRUNKENNESS IS AN EGG FROM WHICH ALL VICES MAY BE HATCHED.



[DIS]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIV

DIFFICULTIES, TO BE SURMOUNTED, MUST BE MET WITH ENERGY.

Dissimilarity, Dissimilitude, *s.* unlikeness  
 Dissimulatio*n*, *s.* a dissembling; hypocrisy  
 Dis'sipable, *a.* liable to dispersion  
 Dis'sipate, *v. a.* to disperse, to spend lavishly  
 Dissipa*ti*o*n*, *s.* extravagant spending, waste  
 Disso'eable, *a.* not in good fellowship  
 Dissoc'ial, *a.* unfriendly to society  
 Disso'ciate, *v. a.* to separate, to disunite  
 Dissocia*ti*o*n*, *s.* separation; division  
 Dissolubility, *s.* capability or liability to suffer a disunion of parts  
 Dis'soluble, *a.* capable of separation  
 Dis'solute, *a.* loose, unrestrained, debauched  
 Dis'solutely, *ad.* loosely; without restraint  
 Dis'soluteness, *s.* laxity of manners  
 Dissolu*ti*o*n*, *s.* a dissolving; death; destruction; act of breaking up an assembly  
 Dissolv'able, *a.* capable of being melted  
 Dissolv'e, *v.* to melt, disunite, to annul  
 Dissolv'ent, *a.* capable of melting—*s.* that which is capable of disuniting the parts  
 Dis'sonance, *s.* discord, harshness  
 Dis'sonant, *a.* unharmonious, harsh  
 Dissua'de, *v. a.* to advise to the contrary  
 Dissua'der, *s.* he that dissuades  
 Dissua'sion, *s.* importunity against anything  
 Dissua'sive, *a.* apt or proper to dissuade—*s.* argument employed to deter  
 Dissunder, *v. a.* to separate; to rend  
 Dissyllabic, *a.* consisting of two syllables  
 Dissyll'able, *s.* a word of two syllables  
 Dis'taff, *s.* a staff used in spinning  
 Distain, *v. a.* to stain, to tinge; to defame  
 Dis'tance, *s.* remoteness in time or place  
 Dis'tance, *v. a.* to leave behind in a race  
 Dis'tant, *a.* remote in time or place; shy  
 Dis'tantly, *ad.* remotely; at a distance  
 Dis'taste, *s.* aversion, disgust, dislike  
 Dis'tasteful, *a.* nauseous, malignant  
 Dis'tastefulness, *s.* disagreeableness; dislike  
 Dis'tastive, *s.* that which gives disrelish  
 Distem'per, *s.* a disease, malady, uneasiness  
 Distem'per, *v. a.* to disease, ruffle, disaffect  
 Distem'perature, *s.* intemperateness; noise  
 Distem'pered, *a.* diseased; disturbed  
 Distend, *v. a.* to stretch out in breadth  
 Distensibility, *s.* capacity of dilation  
 Distens'ible, *a.* capable of being distended  
 Distent, *s.* space or length of extension  
 Distention, *s.* act of stretching; breadth  
 Dist'ich, *s.* a couple of lines; a couplet; an epigram consisting only of two verses  
 Distichous, *a.* disposed in two rows  
 Distil, *v.* to drop; to draw by distillation  
 Distill'able, *a.* fit to be distilled  
 Distilla'tion, *s.* the act of distilling by fire  
 Distillatory, *a.* belonging to distillation  
 Distiller, *s.* one who distils spirits  
 Distillery, *s.* the art of distilling spirits; the place where the distillation is performed  
 Distil'ment, *s.* that which is distilled  
 Distinct, *a.* different, separate, unconfused  
 Distinction, *s.* a difference; honourable note of superiority; quality; discernment  
 Distinctive, *a.* judicious, able to distinguish  
 Distinctively, *ad.* with distinction  
 Distinctly, *ad.* clearly apparent; obviously  
 Distinctness, *s.* clearness, plainness  
 Distin'guish, *v. a.* to discern, mark, honour  
 Distin'guishable, *a.* worthy of regard  
 Distin'guished, *a.* eminent, transcendent  
 Distin'guisher, *s.* a judicious observer  
 Distin'guishingly, *ad.* with distinction  
 Distin'guishment, *s.* observation of difference  
 Distifle, *v. a.* to deprive of title  
 Distort, *v. a.* to writh, twist, misrepresent

Distor'tion, *s.* grimace; misrepresentation  
 Distract, *v. a.* to divide, vex, make mad  
 Distract'ed, *a.* perplexed, wild, divided  
 Distract'edly, *ad.* madly, frantically  
 Distract'edness, *s.* madness; distraction  
 Distract'er, *s.* that which perplexes  
 Distrac'tion, *s.* madness, confusion, discord  
 Distractive, *a.* causing perplexity  
 Distrain, *v. a.* to seize; to lay hold of as an indemnification for a debt; to rend  
 Distrain'able, *a.* liable to be distrained  
 Distrain't, *s.* a seizure of goods, &c.  
 Distream, *v. n.* to flow as a river  
 Distress, *v. a.* to harass, to make miserable  
 Distress, *s.* a distraining; misery; want  
 Distress'ed, *a.* miserable, full of trouble  
 Distress'ful, *a.* in a state of misery  
 Distress'fully, *ad.* in a miserable manner  
 Distressing, *a.* harassing; afflicting  
 Distribute, *v. a.* to divide among many  
 Distributer, *s.* one who deals out any thing  
 Distribu'tion, *s.* the act of distributing  
 Distribu'tive, *a.* that is employed in assigning to others their portions  
 Distributively, *ad.* singly; particularly  
 Dis'trict, *s.* a circuit; region; province  
 Distrust, *v. a.* not to trust, to disbelieve  
 Distrust, *s.* suspicion, loss of confidence  
 Distrust'ful, *a.* apt to distrust; timorous  
 Distrust'fully, *ad.* in a distrustful manner  
 Distrust'fulness, *s.* want of confidence  
 Distrust'less, *a.* without suspicion  
 Disturb, *v. a.* to perplex, confound, interrupt  
 Disturb'ance, *s.* confusion, tumult  
 Disturb'er, *s.* a violator of peace  
 Disuniform, *a.* not uniform, heterogeneous  
 Disu'nion, *s.* a separation; disagreement  
 Disun'ite, *v. a.* to divide; to separate friends  
 Disun'iter, *s.* that which disjoins  
 Disu'nity, *s.* state of actual separation  
 Disu'sage, *s.* gradual disuse of a custom  
 Disu'se, *v. a.* to disaccustom, to leave off  
 Disvalua'tion, *s.* disgrace, loss of reputation  
 Disval'ne, *v. a.* to undervalue, to slight  
 Disvouch, *v. a.* to destroy the credit of; deny  
 Dita'tion, *s.* the act of enriching  
 Ditch, *s.* a trench—*v. a.* to make a ditch  
 Ditch'er, *s.* a man who makes ditches  
 Dithyram'bic, *s.* a song in honour of Bacchus  
 Dithyram'bic, *a.* wild; enthusiastic  
 Ditt'ed, *a.* sung; adapted to music  
 Ditt'ion, *s.* power; government; dominion  
 Di tone, *s.* an interval of two tones  
 Dittander, *s.* a plant, pepperwort  
 Dittany, *s.* an aromatic plant  
 Ditt'o, *s.* the aforesaid, the same repeated  
 Ditty, *s.* a song; a misical poem  
 Diuretic, Diure'tical, *a.* promoting urine  
 Diure'tic, *s.* drugs that promote urine  
 Diur'nal, *a.* performed in a day, daily  
 Diur'nal, *s.* a day-book, a journal  
 Diurnalist, *s.* a journalist  
 Diur'nally, *ad.* daily, every day, day by day  
 Ditu'r'nal, *a.* of long continuance  
 Ditu'r'nity, *s.* length of time, duration  
 Dlyan, *s.* the Ottoman grand conell  
 Divaga'tion, *s.* the act of going astray  
 Divar'icate, *v. a.* to divide into two  
 Divar'ication, *s.* a division of opinions  
 Dive, *v. n.* to sink voluntarily under water; to immerge into any business or science  
 D'ivel, *s.* a large cartilaginous fish  
 Divell, *v. a.* to pull, to separate, to sever  
 Divell'ent, *a.* drawing asunder; separating  
 Divell'icate, *v. a.* to pull in pieces; to tear  
 Diver, *s.* one who dives; a water-fowl

DECIDE NOT BY AUTHORITY RULES, WHEN THEY ARE INCONSISTENT WITH REASON.

[DOC]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DOL]

Diverberation, *s.* a beating through  
 Diverge, *v. n.* to bend from one point  
 Divergence, *s.* tendency to various points  
 Divergent, *a.* going farther asunder  
 Divers, *a.* several, sundry, more than one  
 Diverse, *a.* different, unlike, opposite  
 Diversification, *s.* change, variation  
 Diversiform, *a.* of various forms  
 Diversity, *v. a.* to distinguish, to variegate  
 Diversil'quent, *a.* speaking in different ways  
 Diversion, *s.* a turning aside; sport, game  
 Diversity, *s.* dissimilitude, variation  
 Diversely, *ad.* differently, variously  
 Divert, *v. a.* to turn aside; to entertain  
 Divert'er, *s.* any thing that diverts  
 Diverticle, *s.* a turning; a by-way  
 Divert'ing, *a.* merry, pleasing, agreeable  
 Divert'se, *v. a.* to please, divert, exhilarate  
 Divert'sement, *s.* diversion, recreation  
 Divert'ive, *a.* recreative; amusive; cheering  
 Divest, *v. a.* to strip; to dispossess  
 Divest'itur, *s.* the surrender of property  
 Divest'ure, *s.* the act of putting off  
 Divid'able, *a.* capable of division; different  
 Divid'e, *v. to* part, separate; give in shares  
 Divid'end, *s.* a share; part allotted in division  
 Divid'ers, *s.* a pair of compasses  
 Divid'ual, *a.* divided, shared with others  
 Divination, *s.* a foretelling of future events  
 Divin'atory, *a.* professing divination  
 Divin'e, *v. to* foretell, to foreknow, to guess  
 Divin'e, *a.* godlike, heavenly, not human  
 Divin'e, *s.* a minister of the gospel, a priest  
 Divin'ely, *ad.* excellently, in a supreme degree  
 Divin'eness, *s.* participation in the divine nature; supreme excellence  
 Divin'er, *s.* one who professes divination  
 Divin'erness, *s.* a female soothsayer  
 Divin'e-stone, *s.* a species of jasper  
 Div'ing-bell, *s.* a machine for conveying a person to and from the bottom of the sea or any other body of water, in safety  
 Divinipotent, *a.* divinely powerful  
 Divinity, *s.* the Deity; the Supreme Being; science of divine things; theology  
 Divis'ible, *a.* capable of being divided  
 Divis'ibleness, Divis'ibility, *s.* the quality which admits of division  
 Divis'ion, *s.* the act of dividing; partition; part of a discourse; just time in music  
 Divis'ional, *a.* pertaining to division  
 Divis'ive, *a.* forming division or distribution  
 Divisor, *s.* the number that divides  
 Divo'ce, *v. a.* to separate, to force asunder  
 Divo'ce, Divo'cement, *s.* the legal separation of husband and wife; dissolution  
 Divo'rlve, *a.* having power to divorce  
 Divulgate, *v. a.* to publish, divulge  
 Divulga'tion, *s.* a publishing abroad  
 Divulge, *v. a.* to publish, reveal, proclaim  
 Divulgence, *s.* a making any thing public  
 Divulger, *s.* one who makes a thing known  
 Divul'sion, *a.* a plucking away; laceration  
 Divul'sive, *a.* having the power to tear away  
 Dix'en, *v. a.* to deck or dress gaudily  
 Dix'ard, *s.* a blockhead, a fool  
 Dix'iness, *s.* giddiness, thoughtlessness  
 Dix'zy, *a.* giddy, thoughtless—*v. to* confuse  
 Djer'rid, *s.* a blunt Turkish javelin  
 Do, *v. to* act any thing either good or bad  
 Docibility, *a.* readiness to learn  
 Docible, Doc'ile, *a.* easily taught, tractable  
 Docility, *s.* aptness to be taught  
 Docimacy, *s.* the art of assaying metals  
 Docimastic, *a.* relating to no tallurgy  
 Dock, *s.* a ship-builder's yard; a plant

Dock, *v. a.* to cut short; to lay in a dock  
 Dock'et, *s.* a direction; a list of names  
 v. a. to abstract and enter in a docket—  
 Dock'yard, *s.* a yard for naval stores, &c.  
 Doctil'quous, *a.* using learned expressions  
 Doc'tor, *s.* a title in divinity, law, physic, &c.  
 Doc'tor, *v. a.* to attempt to cure  
 Doc'toral, *a.* belonging to a doctor  
 Doc'torate, *s.* the degree of a doctor  
 Doctors'-commons, *s.* the college of civilians residing in the city of London  
 Doc'torship, *s.* highest academical degree  
 Doc'tress, *s.* a female medical practitioner  
 Doc'trinal, *a.* containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching  
 Doc'trinally, *ad.* in the form of doctrine  
 Doc'trine, *s.* precept, maxim, act of teaching  
 Doc'ument, *s.* a precept, instruction, direction; a precept magisterially dogmatical  
 Documen'tal, *a.* relating to instruction  
 Documen'tary, *a.* relating to written evidence  
 Dod'der, *s.* a winding weed or plant  
 Dodecagon, *s.* a figure of twelve sides  
 Dodecagyn'ian, *a.* having twelve pistols  
 Dodecahedron, *s.* a solid contained under twelve regular pentagons  
 Dodecan'drian, *a.* having twelve stamens  
 Dodge, *v. n.* to use craft; to follow artfully and unperceived; to evade by shifting  
 Dod'ger, *s.* one who dodges or evades  
 Do'do, *s.* a bird somewhat larger than an swan  
 Doe, *s.* the female of a buck  
 Do'er, *s.* one that does any thing; an agent  
 Doff, *v. a.* to put off dress, to strip; to delay  
 Dog, *s.* a domestic animal; a lump of iron  
 Dog, *v. a.* to follow slyly and indefatigably  
 Dogberry, *s.* the berry of the dogwood  
 Dog'brier, *s.* the brier bearing the lip  
 Dog'days, *s.* the days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun  
 Doge, *s.* the chief magistrate of Venice  
 Dog'fight, *s.* a battle between two dogs  
 Dog'fish, *s.* a kind of shark  
 Dog'fly, *s.* a voracious biting fly  
 Dogged, *a.* sour, morose, sullen, gloomy  
 Doggedly, *ad.* sullenly, morosely, gloomily  
 Doggedness, *s.* sullenness, moroseness  
 Dog'ger, *s.* a Dutch fishing-vessel  
 Dog'gerel, *s.* despicable verses—a vile, mean  
 Dog'gish, *a.* brutal, currish, snappish  
 Dog'hole, *s.* a vile, mean habitation  
 Dog'house, Dog'kennel, *s.* a hut for dogs  
 Dog'ma, *s.* an established principle; a tenet  
 Dogmatic'al, *a.* authoritative, positive  
 Dogmatically, *ad.* magisterially, positively  
 Dogmatic'alness, *s.* the being dogmatical  
 Dog'matise, *v. n.* to assert positively  
 Dog'matism, *s.* a positive assertion  
 Dog'matist, *s.* a positive teacher or assertor  
 Dog'matizer, *s.* a positive and rude assertor  
 Dog'rose, *s.* the flower of the dogbrier  
 Dog's'-ear, *s.* the corner of a leaf in a book turned down like a dog's ear  
 Dog's'-meat, *s.* offal; meat for dogs  
 Dog'sleep, *s.* pretended sleep  
 Dog'star, *s.* Sirius, a star, from which the dogdays derive their appellation  
 Dog'wood, *s.* a species of cornelian cherry  
 Doily, *s.* a small napkin used after dinner  
 Doings, *s. pl.* feats, actions; stir, hustle  
 Doit, *s.* a small piece of Dutch money  
 Dolabriform, *a.* having the form of an axe  
 Dole, *s.* a share, a part; grief, misery  
 Dole, *v. a.* to deal, to distribute; to grieve  
 Doleful, *a.* sorrowful, dismal, afflicted  
 Dole'fully, *ad.* in a doleful way; sorrowfully

DISSIPATION AS INVARIABLY LEADS TO CHIME, AS CRIME DOES TO INFAMY.

DISPATCH IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS; AND METHOD THE SOUL OF DISPATCH.



[DOR]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DOW]

DISAGREEABLE QUALITIES ARE OFTEN HEIGHTENED BY RESTRAINT.

Do'lefulness, *s.* sorrow; dismalness  
Do'lesome, *a.* melancholy, heavy, gloomy  
Doll, *s.* a little girl's puppet or baby  
Dol'lar, *s.* a foreign coin of different value, from about 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; a counter  
Do'lonite, *s.* magnesian carbonate of lime  
Dolorif'erous, *a.* producing pain  
Dolorif'ic, *a.* causing pain or grief  
Do'l'orous, *a.* sorrowful, painful, doleful  
Do'lorously, *a.* sorrowfully; mournfully  
Do'l'our, *s.* grief, lamentation, pain  
Do'l'phin, *s.* a sea-fish peculiarly beautiful; the pipe and cover at the source of supply of a water company  
Dolt, *s.* a heavy stupid fellow, a thickseull  
Do'l'tish, *a.* stupid, mean, blockheaded, dull  
Do'l'tishness, *s.* folly; stupidity  
Domain', *s.* a dominion; empire; estate  
Do'm'al, *a.* pertaining to house, in astrology  
Dome, *s.* a building; cupola; arched roof  
Domes'tic, *a.* belonging to the house; private; not foreign; intestine  
Domes'tic, *s.* a servant, a dependant  
Domes'ticate, *v. a.* to make domestic  
Domestic'ation, *s.* the making domestic  
Domest'icity, *s.* a servile condition  
Dom'icil, Dom'icile, *s.* a private dwelling  
Dom'iciliary, *a.* relating to private houses  
Dom'iciliate, *v. a.* to fix one's residence  
Dom'iciliation, *s.* permanent inhabitation  
Dom'ify, *v. a.* to tame; to domesticate  
Dom'inant, *a.* predominant; presiding  
Dom'inat'e, *v. a.* to prevail over; to govern  
Dom'ination, *s.* power; dominion; tyranny  
Dom'inative, *a.* imperious; insolent  
Dom'inator, *s.* a ruler; ruling power  
Domineer', *v. n.* to hector, to behave with insolence; to act without control  
Dom'in'ical, *a.* denoting the Lord's day  
Dom'in'ican, *s.* one of the order of St. Dominic  
Dom'in'icide, *s.* one that kills his master  
Dom'ino, *s.* a kind of hood; a long dress  
Dom'in'ion, *s.* sovereign authority; power; territory; an order of angels  
Don, *s.* a Spanish title for a gentleman  
Don, *v. a.* to put on; to invest with  
Do'n'able, *a.* capable of being given  
Do'n'ary, *s.* a gift for sacred uses  
Donat'ion, *s.* a gift, a present, a bounty  
Do'n'ative, *s.* a gift, a largess, a benefice  
Do'n'ative, *a.* vested by donation  
Done! *interj.* a word used to confirm a wager; letit beso—*part. pass.* of the verb *do*  
Donee', *s.* the receiver of a gift  
Donif'erous, *a.* bringing gifts  
Don'jon, *s.* the strongest tower in a castle  
Don'key, *s.* a childish word for an ass  
Do'n'or, *s.* a giver, a bestower, a benefactor  
Don'ship, *s.* the quality of a knight  
Doo'dle, *s.* a simple fellow; a triller  
Doom, *v. a.* to judge; to condemn; destine  
Doom, *s.* a judicial sentence; condemnation; final judgment; ruin; destiny  
Doom'ful, *a.* full of destruction  
Dooms'day, *s.* the day of judgment  
Dooms'day-book, *s.* a book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which all the estates in England were registered  
Door, *s.* the gate of a house; a passage  
Door'-case, *s.* the frame which incloses a door  
Door'-keeper, *s.* a porter  
Door'-post, *s.* the post of a door [warrant  
Doq'net, Docket, *s.* a paper containing a Doree', *s.* a salt-water fish, vulgarly called John Dory; perhaps corrupted from the French, *jaune*, yellow

Dor'ic, *a.* relating to an order of architecture invented by the Dorians  
Dor'mant, *a.* sleeping; private, concealed  
Dor'mancy, *s.* a state of quiescence  
Dor'mar, *s.* (in building) a beam or sleeper; a window in the roof of a house  
Dor'mitive, *a.* causing sleep—*s.* a soporific  
Dor'mitory, *s.* sleeping-room; burial-place  
Dor'mouse, *s.* a small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep  
Dorn, *s.* the name of a fish; the thornback  
Dorr, *s.* a flying insect; the hedge chaffer  
Dor'sal, *a.* belonging or fixed to the back  
Dorsif'erous, *a.* belonging to plants that bear seeds on the back of the leaf  
Dor'ture, *s.* a dormitory; a place to sleep in  
Dose, *s.* enough of medicine, &c. for one time  
Dos'sil, *s.* a pledget or roll of lint  
Dot, *s.* a small spot or point in writing, &c.  
Do'tage, *s.* imbecility of mind; silly fondness  
Do'tal, *a.* relating to a portion or dowry  
Do'tard, Do'ter, *s.* one whose age has impaired his intellects; a silly lover  
Do'tardly, *a.* like a dotard; weak  
Dotat'ion, *s.* the act of endowing or giving  
Dote, *v. n.* to love to excess or extravagance  
Do'tard, *s.* a tree kept low by cutting  
Do'terel, *s.* the name of a bird  
Do'ting, *a.* fond to ridiculous excess  
Do'tingly, *ad.* with excessive fondness  
Douanier', *s.* [Fr.] an officer of customs  
Doub'le, *a.* twofold, twice as much—*v.* to make twice as much; to sail round a headland; to fold; to play tricks—*s.* a plait or fold; a trick, a turn  
Doub'le-dealer, *s.* a deceitful subtle person  
Doub'le-dealing, *s.* dissimulation, cunning  
Doub'le-edged, *a.* having two edges  
Doub'le-faced, *a.* insincere, deceitful  
Doub'le-lock, *v. a.* to turn the lock twice  
Doub'le-minded, *a.* deceitful, treacherous  
Doub'ler, *s.* an electrical instrument  
Doub'let, *s.* a waistcoat; a pair; two  
Doub'lets, *s.* the same number on both dice  
Doub'le-tongued, *a.* deceitful, false, hollow  
Doub'ling, *s.* an artifice, a shift, a fold  
Doubloon', *s.* a Spanish coin, value 2 pistoles  
Doub'ly, *ad.* with twice the quantity; twice  
Doubt, *v.* to question, to scruple, to distrust  
Doubt, *s.* suspense, suspicion, difficulty  
Doub't'able, *a.* that may be doubted  
Doub't'er, *s.* one who entertains scruples  
Doub't'ful, *a.* uncertain, not determined  
Doub't'fully, Doub't'ingly, *ad.* uncertainly  
Doub't'fulness, *s.* uncertainty; ambiguity  
Doub't'less, *a.* and *ad.* without doubt or fear  
Doub't'lessly, *ad.* unquestionably  
Doub't'et, *s.* a common kind of custard  
Douceur', *s.* a present; a conciliating bribe  
Dough, *s.* unbaked paste, kneaded flour  
Do'ugh-baked, *a.* not hardened by baking  
Do'ughy, *a.* brave, eminent, illustrious  
Do'ughy, *a.* soft, not quite baked, pale  
Douse, *v.* to plunge suddenly into water  
Dove, *s.* a sort of pigeon, a wild pigeon  
Dovecot, Dovehouse, *s.* a pigeon-house  
Dove'like, *a.* meek, gentle, harmless  
Dove'tail, *s.* a method of joining two pieces of wood together—*v. a.* to join by tenons  
Dove'tailed, *a.* joined by tenons  
Dow'ager, *s.* a widow with a jointure  
Dow'dy, *s.* an awkward woman—a awkward  
Dow'cr, or Dow'ry, *s.* a wife's portion; a widow's jointure; endowment, gift  
Daw'cred, *a.* supplied with a portion  
Dow'erless, *a.* without fortune, unportioned

DELAY IN PUNISHMENT IS NO PRIVILEGE OF PARDON.



[DRA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DRI]

**Dow'las**, *s.* a kind of coarse strong linen  
**Down**, *s.* a large open plain; the finest, softest feathers; soft wool or hair  
**Down**, *prep.* along a descent—*ad.* on the ground; into declining reputation  
**Down'cast**, *a.* bent down, dejected  
**Down'fall**, *s.* ruin, calamity, sudden change  
**Down'hill**, *a.* descending—*s.* a descent  
**Downly'ing**, *s.* the time of going to rest  
**Down'right**, *a.* open, plain, undisguised  
**Down'right**, *ad.* plainly, honestly, completely; in a perpendicular direction  
**Down'rightly**, *ad.* in plain terms; bluntly  
**Down'ward**, *a.* bending down, dejected  
**Down'ward**, **Down'wards**, *ad.* toward the centre; from a higher to a lower situation  
**Down'weed**, *s.* a plant, cotton weed  
**Down'y**, *a.* covered with a nap; soft, tender  
**Dowse**, *s.* a slap on the face—*v.a.* to strike  
**Doxolo'gical**, *a.* having a form of prayer  
**Doxologise**, *v.n.* to give glory to God  
**Doxology**, *s.* a form of giving glory to God  
**Dox'y**, *s.* a loose wench, a prostitute  
**Doze**, *v.* to slumber, to stupify, to dull  
**Dozen**, *s.* the number twelve  
**Do'zer**, *s.* one that dozes or slumbers  
**Do'ziness**, *s.* drowsiness, heaviness  
**Do'zy**, *a.* drowsy; inclined to sleep  
**Drab**, *s.* a thick woollen cloth; a strumpet  
**Drab**, *a.* of a dull brown or dun colour  
**Drab'ble**, *v.a.* to drizzle; to wet and befoul  
**Drachm**, *s.* an old Grecian and Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce  
**Dra'co**, *s.* the dragon; a constellation  
**Draft**, *s.* refuse; any thing cast away  
**Draffish**, **Draffy**, *a.* worthless; dreggy  
**Draft**, *s.* a bill drawn on another for money; a drawing of men for the army—*v.a.* to select or detach  
**Drag**, *v.* to pull along by force, to trail  
**Drag**, *s.* a net or hook; a hand cart  
**Drag'gle**, *v.a.* to trail in the dirt  
**Drag'gletail**, *s.* a sluttish woman  
**Drag'man**, *s.* a fisherman that uses a dragnet  
**Drag'net**, *s.* a net drawn along the bottom  
**Drag'on**, *s.* a winged serpent; a constellation  
**Drag'onlike**, *a.* furious, fiery, fierce  
**Drag'on's-blood**, *s.* a kind of resin  
**Drag'oman**, *s.* an Eastern Interpreter  
**Drag'on-fly**, *s.* a fierce stinging insect  
**Drag'on's-wort**, *s.* a plant  
**Drag'on-tree**, *s.* a species of palm  
**Dragoon**, *s.* a horse soldier  
**Dragoon**, *v.a.* to force against one's will  
**Drain**, *s.* a channel to carry off water  
**Drain**, *v.* to make quite dry, to draw off  
**Drain'able**, *a.* capable of being drained  
**Drain'age**, *s.* a gradual flowing or draining  
**Drake**, *s.* a fowl, the male of the duck  
**Dram**, *s.* In Troy weight, the eighth part of an ounce; a glass of spirituous liquor  
**Dram'a**, *s.* the action of a play; a poem  
**Dramatic**, **Dramat'ical**, *a.* represented by action; theatrical  
**Dramatically**, *ad.* by stage representation  
**Dramatist**, *s.* the author of dramatic compositions, a writer of plays  
**Dramatize**, *v.a.* to adapt to scenic representation  
**Drape**, *v.a.* to cover with drapery [tation  
**Dra'per**, *s.* one who sells or deals in cloth  
**Dra'pery**, *s.* clothwork; the dress of a picture  
**Dra'pet**, *s.* a cloth or coverlet  
**Dra'stic**, *a.* powerful, vigorous, efficacious  
**Draught**, *s.* the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a delineation, or sketch; act of pulling carriages

**Draught-horse**, *s.* a horse used for drawing, as distinguished from a saddle-horse  
**Draughts**, *s. pl.* a kind of play on chequers  
**Draughts'man**, *s.* one who draws pictures, &c.  
**Draw**, *v.* to pull forcibly, attract, unsheath; to represent by picture; to allure, to win  
**Draw'back**, *s.* money paid back on exports  
**Draw'bridge**, *s.* a bridge made to draw up  
**Drawee**, *s.* one on whom a bill is drawn  
**Draw'er**, *s.* one who draws; a sliding box; at an inn or alehouse, a waiter  
**Draw'ers**, *s.* a kind of light under-breeches  
**Drawing**, *s.* a delineation, a representation  
**Drawing-room**, *s.* a room in which company assemble at court; a withdrawing-room  
**Drawl**, *v.n.* to speak slowly or clownishly—*s.* a lengthened utterance of the voice  
**Draw'net**, *s.* a net for catching wild-fowl  
**Draw'well**, *s.* a deep well of water  
**Dray**, *s.* a carriage used by brewers  
**Dray'horse**, *s.* a horse which draws a dray  
**Dray'man**, *s.* one that attends or drives a dray  
**Draz'el**, *s.* a mean low wretch; a drab  
**Dread**, *s.* great fear, terror, awe, affright—*v.* to be in fear, to stand in awe—*a.* great, mighty, awful, noble  
**Dread'ful**, *a.* terrible, frightful, horrid  
**Dread'fully**, *ad.* terribly, frightfully  
**Dread'less**, *a.* fearless, undaunted, daring  
**Dream**, *s.* thoughts in sleep; an idle fancy  
**Dream**, *v.* to rove in sleep; to be sluggish  
**Dream'er**, *s.* one who dreams; a nope  
**Dream'ful**, *a.* accustomed to dreams  
**Dream'less**, *a.* free from dreams  
**Drear**, **Drear'y**, *a.* mournful, gloomy, dismal  
**Drear'ly**, *ad.* dreadfully; terribly  
**Drear'iness**, *s.* gloominess, dullness  
**Dredge**, *s.* an oyster-net; mixture of grain  
**Dredge**, *v.a.* to besprinkle flour on meat, &c.; to catch with a net  
**Dredg'ing-box**, *s.* a box used for dredging  
**Dredg'ing-machine**, *s.* an engine for taking up mud and gravel from bottoms of rivers  
**Dreggy**, *a.* containing dregs, not clear  
**Dregs**, *s.* the sediments of liquors; lees  
**Drench**, *v.a.* to soak, steep, fill with drink  
**Drench**, *s.* a horse's physical draught  
**Dress**, *s.* clothes, ornaments, finery  
**Dress**, *v.a.* to clothe, to deck, to adorn; to cook; to cover a wound; to curry a horse  
**Dress'er**, *s.* he who dresses; a kitchen table  
**Dress'ing**, *s.* the act of clothing; the medicine applied to a wound  
**Dress'ing-room**, *s.* a place used to dress in  
**Dress-maker**, *s.* a maker of gowns, &c.  
**Dress'y**, *a.* distinguished by dress  
**Drib**, *v.a.* to crop, to cut short, to lop off  
**Drib'ble**, *v.n.* to drop slowly, slaver, drivel  
**Drib'let**, *s.* a small part of a large sum  
**Drifer**, *s.* that which absorbs moisture  
**Drift**, *s.* a design, tendency; any thing driven at random; a heap; a storm  
**Drift**, *v.a.* to urge along; to throw on heaps  
**Drift'-sail**, *s.* a sail used under water  
**Drift'way**, *s.* a common road for driving  
**Drill**, *s.* an instrument to bore holes with; a row; an ape—*v.* to exercise troops  
**Drill'-box**, *s.* a box containing the seed  
**Drill-husbandry**, *s.* a mode of sowing land by a machine  
**Drill-plough**, *s.* a plough for sowing grain  
**Drink**, *s.* a liquor to be swallowed  
**Drink**, *v.* to swallow liquors, quench thirst  
**Drink'able**, *a.* that may be drunk—*s.* any liquor that is fit to be drunk  
**Drink'er**, *s.* one who drinks; a drunkard

DESIRE NOT THAT OF ANOTHER, WHICH THOU THYSELF WOULDST DENY.

DESIRE TO BE FAMOUS, BUT BE CAREFUL TO PURCHASE FAME WITH CREDIT.

Drinking, *a.* addicted to the use of liquors  
—*s.* the practice of drinking to excess  
Drink'ing-horn, *s.* a horn cup to drink out of  
Drink'ing-house, *s.* an alehouse  
Drip, *v. n.* to drop down—*s.* what drops  
Drip'ping, *s.* the fat that drops from meat  
while it is roasting or baking  
Drip'ping-pan, *s.* the pan in which the fat  
of roast meat is caught  
Drive, *v.* to force along; to urge in any di-  
rection; to guide a carriage; to knock in  
Driv'el, *v. n.* to slaver, to drop; to dote  
Driv'el, *s.* slaver, spittle; a fool, an idiot  
Driv'eler, *s.* a fool, an idiot  
Driv'er, *s.* one who drives or urges on  
Driz'le, *v. a.* to come or fall in small drops  
Driz'zly, *a.* raining in small drops  
Drock, *s.* a part of a plough  
Droil, *v. n.* to work slowly, &c.—*s.* a drone  
Droll, *a.* comical, humorous, merry—*v. n.*  
to play the buffoon, to jest—*s.* a farce;  
a jester, a buffoon  
Dro'llery, *s.* buffoonery, idle jokes  
Drom'edary, *s.* the Arabian camel, which  
has only one protuberance on its back  
Drone, *s.* the bee which collects no honey;  
an idler, a sluggard; a slow humming  
Drone, *v. n.* to live in idleness; to dream  
Dro'nish, *a.* idle, sluggish, inactive, dull  
Droop, *v. n.* to pine away, languish, faint  
Drop, *s.* a small globule of any liquid  
Drop, *v.* to let fall, to fall in drops; to ut-  
ter slightly; to cease, to come to nothing  
Drop'let, *s.* a little drop; a small ear-ring  
Drop'pings, *s. pl.* that which falls in drops  
Drop'sical, *a.* diseased with a dropsy  
Drop'stone, *s.* spar in the shape of drops  
Drop'sy, *s.* a collection of water in the body  
Drop'wort, *s.* the name of a plant  
Dross, *s.* the scum of metals; refuse, dregs  
Dross'iness, *s.* foulness; incrustation  
Dross'y, *a.* full of dross, worthless, foul  
Drought, *s.* dry weather; thirst  
Drough'tiness, Drough'tiness, *s.* want of rain  
Drough'ty, *a.* wanting rain; thirsty; sultry  
Drough'ty, *a.* wanting drink; dry; arid  
Drove, *s.* a herd of cattle; a crowd, a tumult  
Dro'ver, *s.* one who drives cattle to market  
Drown, *v. a.* to suffocate in water, to over-  
whelm in water; to immerge, to bury in  
an inundation, to deluge  
Drowse, *v.* to slumber; to grow sleepy  
Drow'sily, *ad.* sleepily, heavily, lazily, idly  
Drow'siness, *s.* sleepiness, idleness  
Drow'sy, *a.* sleepy, heavy, stupid, dull  
Drub, *s.* a thump, a knock, a blow  
Drub, *v. a.* to thresh, to beat, to bang  
Drub'bing, *s.* a beating, a chastisement  
Druc, *s.* a cavity in a rock where the inter-  
ior surface is covered with crystals  
Drudge, *v. n.* to labour in mean offices  
Drudge, *s.* a mean labourer; a slave  
Drud'gery, *s.* hard mean labour; slavery  
Drud'gingly, *ad.* laboriously, toilsomely  
Drug, *s.* a medicinal simple; a thing of lit-  
tle value or worth—*v.* to prescribe drugs  
Drug'get, *s.* a slight kind of woollen stuff  
Drug'gist, *s.* one who sells physical drugs  
Druid, *s.* an ancient British priest and bard  
Druid'ical, *a.* pertaining to the druids  
Druidism, *s.* religion of the druids  
Drum, *s.* an instrument of military music;  
the tympanum of the ear  
Drum, *v.* to beat a drum, to beat  
Drum'ble, *v. n.* to drone, to be sluggish  
Drum'ly, *a.* thick, stagnant, muddy

Drum-maj'or, *s.* the chief drummer  
Drum'mer, *s.* one who beats a drum  
Drum'stick, *s.* the stick for beating a drum  
Drunk, Drunk'en, *a.* intoxicated with liquor  
Drunk'ard, *s.* one addicted to drinking  
Drunk'eness, *s.* intoxication, inebriety  
Drupe'ceous, *a.* consisting of drupes  
Drupe, *s.* a pulpy fruit, as the plum, &c.  
Dru'sy, *a.* abounding with small crystals  
Dry, *a.* arid; not rainy; thirsty; barren  
Dry, *v.* to free from moisture, to drain  
Dry'ad, *s.* a wood nymph  
Dry'er, *s.* that which will absorb moisture  
Dry'ite, *s.* petrified wood  
Dry'ly, *ad.* coldly, frigidly; oddly  
Dry'ness, *s.* want of moisture  
Dry'nurse, *s.* a woman who brings up a  
child without sucking at the breast  
Dry'salter, *s.* a dealer in salted or dried  
meats, sauces, oils, pickles, &c.  
Dry'shod, *a.* having the feet dry  
Du'al, *a.* expressing the number two  
Dual'ity, *s.* that expresses two in number  
Du'archy, *s.* government by two rulers  
Dub, *v. a.* to confer knighthood on a person  
Dub'ety, Dubios'ity, Dubiousness, Du'bi-  
tancy, *s.* doubt, uncertainty  
Dub'ious, *a.* doubtful, uncertain, not clear  
Du'bital, *a.* doubtful, very uncertain  
Dubita'tion, *s.* the act of doubting  
Du'cal, *a.* pertaining to a duke  
Duc'at, *s.* a foreign coin, in silver, valued  
at about 4s. 6d.—in gold, 9s. 6d.  
Duch'ess, *s.* the wife of a duke  
Duch'y, *s.* a territory giving title to a duke  
Duck, *s.* a water-fowl, female of the drake;  
word of fondness; declination of the head  
Duck, *v.* to dive or plunge under water  
Duck'ing, *s.* the act of putting under water  
Duck'ing-stool, *s.* a stool to duck persons in  
Duck'legged, *a.* having short legs  
Duck'ling, *s.* a young duck [waters  
Duck'meat, *s.* a plant growing in standing  
Duck'oy'. [See Decoy]  
Duck'sfoot, *s.* black snakeroot, or mayapple  
Duck'weed, *s.* the same with duckmeat  
Duct, *s.* a passage or channel; guidance  
Duc'tile, *a.* flexible, pliable, tractable  
Duc'tiveness, Ductility, *s.* flexibility  
Dudgeon, *s.* malice, ill-will; a small dagger  
Due, *a.* owed; proper, fit; that ought to  
have arrived—*ad.* exactly, nicely, duly—  
*s.* a debt; right, just title, tribute  
Du'el, *s.* a fight between two persons with  
deadly weapons—*v. n.* to fight a duel  
Du'elling, *s.* the custom of fighting duels  
Du'ellist, *s.* one who fights a duel  
Du'eness, *s.* fitness; propriety  
Duch'na, *s.* an old woman kept to guard  
a younger one  
Du'et, *s.* a song or air in two parts  
Du'fel, *s.* a kind of frieze or coarse cloth  
Dug, *s.* the paw or test of a beast  
Duke, *s.* the dignity next below a prince  
Duke'dom, *s.* the possessions of a duke  
Dul'cet, *a.* sweet, luscious, harmonious  
Dulcifica'tion, *s.* the act of sweetening  
Dulcif'luous, *a.* flowing sweetly  
Dulcify, Dulcorate, *v. a.* to sweeten  
Dulcilo'quy, *s.* a soft manner of speaking  
Dulcimer, *s.* a kind of musical instrument  
Dulcitude, *s.* sweetness of sound  
Dulcora'tion, *s.* the act of sweetening  
Dull, *a.* stupid, slow, dejected, blunt, vile  
Dull, *v. a.* to stupify, to blunt; to sadden  
Dull'ard, *s.* a blockhead—a doltish; stupid

[DUS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DUT]

Duſſardism, *s.* doltishness, stupidity  
 Duſſ-brained, *a.* doltish; of stupid intellects  
 Duſſ-eyed, *a.* having a downcast look  
 Duſſ-head, *s.* a dolt; a blockhead  
 Duſſy, *ad.* stupidly, doltishly, sluggishly  
 Duſſneſs, *s.* stupidity, indocility; dimness  
 Duſſocracy, *s.* a predominance of slaves  
 Duſſy, *ad.* properly, regularly, exactly  
 Dumb, *a.* mute, ſilent; incapable of ſpeech  
 Dumb-bells, *s. pl.* weights held in the hands  
 and ſwung to and fro for exerciſe  
 Dumb'ly, *ad.* mutely; without ſpeech  
 Dumb'neſs, *s.* an inability to ſpeak; ſilence  
 Dumbfound, *v. a.* to confuſe; to ſtrike dumb  
 Du'noſe, *a.* full of briars or buſhes  
 Dumpiſh, *a.* ſad, melancholy  
 Dumpiſhly, *ad.* in a moping manner  
 Dump'ling, *s.* a ſmall boiled pudding  
 Dumps, *s.* melancholy, ſullenneſs  
 Dump'y, *a.* ſhort and thick  
 Dun, *a.* between brown and black; dark—  
*s.* a clamorous troubleſome creditor—  
*v. a.* to preſs, to aſk often for a debt  
 Dunce, *s.* an unteachable perſon, a dolt  
 Dunce'ry, *s.* dullneſs, ſtupidity  
 Dun'elfy, *v. a.* to make ſtupid in intellect  
 Dun'der, *s.* the lees or dregs of rum  
 Dung, *s.* ſoll; the excrement of animals—  
*v. a.* to manure or fatten land with dung  
 Dungfork, *s.* a prong for lifting dung with  
 Dun'geon, *s.* a dark priſon under ground  
 Dung'hill, *s.* a heap of dung; a mean perſon  
 —*a.* meanly deſcended; baſe  
 Dung'y, *a.* full of dung, baſe, low  
 Dung'yard, *s.* a yard where dung is collected  
 Dun'ner, *s.* one employed to get in debts  
 Dun'niſh, *a.* inclined to a dun colour  
 Dun'ny, *a.* deaf; dull of apprehenſion  
 Duodecennial, *a.* occurring every ten years  
 Duodecimfid, *a.* divided into twelve parts  
 Duodecimio, *s.* a book in which each ſheet  
 of paper has twelve leaves  
 Duodeuple, *a.* conſiſting of twelve  
 Duodenum, *s.* the firſt of the ſmall inteſtines  
 Duoditeral, *a.* containing only two letters  
 Dupe, *v. a.* to trick, to cheat, to impoſe on  
 Dupe, *s.* a credulous ſimple perſon  
 Du'pery, *s.* impoſition, cheating  
 Du'pion, *s.* a double cocoon, formed by two  
 or more ſilk-worms  
 Du'ple, *a.* double; once repeated  
 Du'plicate, *s.* an exact copy of any thing—  
*a.* double; twofold  
 Du'plicate, *v. a.* to double, to fold together  
 Duplication, *s.* the act of doubling; *a.*  
 fold; multiplication by the number 2  
 Duplication, *s.* a fold; anything doubled  
 Dupli'city, *s.* deceit; doubleſneſs of tongue  
 Durability, *s.* the power of laſting  
 Du'rable, *a.* hard, ſtrong, firm, laſting  
 Du'rableſs, *s.* the quality of laſting  
 Du'rably, *ad.* in a firm and laſting manner  
 Du'rance, *s.* imprifonment; continuance  
 Durant, *s.* a glazed woollen ſtuff  
 Duration, *s.* continuance, length of time  
 Durbar, *s.* an audience-room in India  
 Dure, *v. n.* to laſt, to continue, to remain  
 Du'reſs, *s.* imprifonment, conſtraint  
 Du'ring, *prep.* for the time of continuance  
 Du'rity, *s.* firmneſs, hardneſs  
 Du'rons, *a.* firm, hard  
 Du'ra, *s.* a kind of millet  
 Durrumſal'a, *s.* an Indian law  
 Duſk, *a.* tending to darkneſs, dark-coloured  
 Duſk'ly, *ad.* with a tendency to darkneſs  
 Duſk'neſs, *s.* incipient obſcurity

Duſk'iſh, Duſ'ky, *a.* inclining to darkneſs;  
 tending to obſcurity; gloomy  
 Duſt, *s.* earth dried to a powder; the grave  
 Duſt, *v. a.* to free or clear from duſt; to  
 ſprinkle with duſt; to clean furniture  
 Duſter, *s.* that which frees from duſt  
 Duſt'neſs, *s.* the ſtate of being duſty  
 Duſt'man, *s.* one who carries away duſt  
 Duſt'y, *a.* clouded or covered with duſt  
 Dutch, *s.* the people or language of Holland  
 Dutchy, Dutchess, [See Dauchy, &c.]  
 Du'teous, *a.* dutiful; obedient  
 Du'tiable, *a.* ſubject to pay a duty  
 Du'tiful, *a.* obedient, ſubmiſſive, reveren-  
 tial, obſequious, reſpectful  
 Du'tifully, *ad.* reſpectfully, obediently  
 Du'tifulneſs, *s.* obedienc; reverence  
 Du'ty, *s.* whatever we are bound by nature,  
 reaſon, or law, to perform; a tax; ſervice  
 Duum'viral, *a.* pertaining to the duumvirs  
 Duum'vrate, *s.* the union of two perſons in  
 the ſame office, as the duumvirs  
 Du'nvirs, Duum'viri, *s. pl.* two Roman ma-  
 giſtrates who held office jointly  
 Dwarf, *s.* a man below the uſual ſize—*v. a.*  
 to hinder from growing; to leſſen  
 Dwarf'iſh, *a.* low, ſmall, little  
 Dwarf'iſhneſs, *s.* ſmallneſs of ſtature  
 Dwell, *v. n.* to inhabit; to continue long  
 Dweller, *s.* an inhabitant, a reſident  
 Dwelling, *s.* habitation, place of reſidence  
 Dwelling-houſe, *s.* a houſe in which one lives  
 Dwelling-place, *s.* the place of reſidence  
 Dwindle, *v. n.* to ſhrink, to grow feeble  
 Dye, *v. a.* to tinge with colour—*s.* any co-  
 louring fluid uſed in dyeing  
 Dye'ing, *s.* the art of giving permanent  
 colour to cloth, ſilk, &c.  
 Dynam'eter, *s.* an inſtrument for aſcertain-  
 ing the magnifying power of teleſcopes  
 Dynamet'rical, *a.* pertaining to a dynameter  
 Dynam'ical, *a.* pertaining to ſtrength or  
 power  
 Dynamics, *s. pl.* the ſcience of moving  
 powers, particularly of the motion of bod-  
 ies that mutually act on one another  
 Dy'naſt, *s.* a ruler; a governor  
 Dynaſtic, *a.* relating to a dynasty  
 Dy'nasty, *s.* government; ſovereignty  
 Dynamom'eter, *s.* an inſtrument for mea-  
 ſuring the power of animal bodies  
 Dysa-thia, *s.* a defect in ſenſation  
 Dyscin'eſia, *s.* an incapacity to move  
 Dys'crasy, *s.* a diſtemper in the blood  
 Dys'ecoy'a, *s.* a dimneſs of hearing  
 Dysenteric, *a.* tending to a dysentery  
 Dys'entery, *s.* a looſeneſs, a flux  
 Dys'onomy, *s.* the enacting of bad laws  
 Dys'oidle, *s.* a ſpecies of coal or bitumen  
 Dys'opſy, *s.* dimneſs of ſight [appetite  
 Dysore'xia, Dys'orexy, *s.* a bad or depraved  
 Dyspep'sy, *s.* difficulty of digeſtion  
 Dyspep'tic, *a.* having a difficulty of diges-  
 tion—*s.* one whoſe digeſtion is bad  
 Dyspha'gia, *s.* a difficulty of deglutition  
 Dys'phony, *s.* a difficulty in ſpeaking  
 Dyspho'ria, *s.* impatience under affliction  
 Dyspno'e'a, *s.* difficulty of breathing  
 Dyſthym'ia, *s.* an indipoſition of mind  
 Dyſto'chia, *s.* a preternatural birth  
 Dyſtrich'iaſis, *s.* a deſluxion of tears occa-  
 ſioned by hairs growing under the eyelid  
 Dys'ury, *s.* a difficulty in paſſing urine  
 Dyti'eus, *s.* a genus of Inſects

DAILY ACTIONS ARE MEASURED BY PRESENT BEHAVIOUR.



## E.

**E** HAS two sounds; long, as *scene*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest, but it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *can, cane; man, mane*.

*Ea* has the sound of *e* long

Each, *pron*: either of two; every one

Ea'ger, *a.* ardent, zealous, keen, vehement

Ea'gerly, *ad.* ardently, keenly, hotly

Ea'gerness, *s.* earnestness, impetuosity

Ea'gle, *s.* a bird of prey; the Roman standard

Ea'gle-eyed, *a.* sharp-sighted as an eagle

Ea'gle-speed, *s.* swiftness of an eagle

Ea'gless, *s.* the hen eagle

Ea'glestone, *s.* the ætides, a stone supposed

to be found in the nests of eagles: it has a cavity containing a small loose stone

Ea'glet, *s.* a young eagle

Ea'derman, *s.* a Saxon magistrate; alderman

Ean, *v.* to bring forth young of sheep

Ean'ling, *s.* a lamb just dropped

Ear, *s.* the whole organ of hearing; power of judging of harmony; spike of corn

Ear, *v.* to shoot into ears; to till

Ear-ache, *s.* a violent pain in the ear

Eared, *a.* having ears, or ripe corn

Earl, *s.* title of nobility next to a marquise

Ear'lap, *s.* the tip of the ear

Ear'ldom, *s.* the seignior of an earl

Ear'less, *a.* wanting ears

Ear'liness, *s.* the state of being very early

Earlmar'shal, *s.* the officer that has the chief care of military solemnities

Ear'ly, *ad.* soon, betimes—*a.* soon

Earn, *v. a.* to gain by labour; to obtain

Ear'nest, *a.* ardent, zealous, eager, warm

Ear'nest, *s.* seriousness; money advanced

Ear'nestly, *ad.* warmly, eagerly, zealously

Ear'nestness, *s.* eagerness; solicitude

Earn'ing, *s.* that which is gained by labour

Ear'pick, *s.* an instrument to cleanse the ears

Ear'ring, *s.* an ornament for the ear; a small rope fastened to the upper corner of

Ear'sh, *s.* a field that is ploughed [a sail]

Ear'shot, *s.* within hearing; space heard in

Earth, *s.* mould, land; the terraqueous globe

Earth, *v.* to cover with earth; to bury; to get under ground

Earth'born, *a.* born of the earth; grovelling

Earth'bound, *a.* fastened by the earth

Earth'bred, *a.* low, abject, grovelling

Earth'en, *a.* made of earth or clay

Earth'engendered, *a.* bred of earth

Earth'fax, *s.* a kind of fibrous fossil

Earth'liness, *s.* quality of being earthy; worldliness

Earth'ling, *s.* an inhabitant of the earth

Earth'ly, *a.* not heavenly, vile, corporal

Earth'ly-minded, *a.* having a sensual mind

Earth'ly-mindedness, *s.* extreme devotedness to worldly concerns

Earth'quake, *s.* a tremor of the earth

Earth'worm, *s.* a worm; a mean wretch

Earth'y, *a.* consisting of earth; gross, foul

Ear'wax, *s.* wax that gathers in the ear

Ear'wig, *s.* an insect; a whisperer

Ease, *s.* quiet, rest after labour; facility

Ease, *v. n.* to free from pain, relieve, slacken

Eas'ful, *a.* quiet; peaceable; fit for rest

Eas'el, *s.* a painter's frame for canvass

Eas'ement, *s.* assistance, ease, refreshment

Eas'ily, *ad.* gently, without difficulty

Eas'iness, *s.* readiness; liberty; quiet

East, *s.* the quarter where the sun rises

East, *a.* from or towards the east

Eas'ter, *s.* the festival in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour

Eas'terly, *a.* and *ad.* towards the east

Eas'tern, *a.* belonging to the east, oriental

Eas'tward, *ad.* towards the east

Eas'y, *a.* not difficult; quiet; credulous

Eat, *v.* to take food, to swallow, to consume

Eat'able, *a.* that may be eaten

Eat'able, *s.* any thing that may be eaten

Ear'er, *s.* one that eats any thing

Eat'ing-house, *s.* a house where provisions are sold ready dressed [the house]

Eaves, *s.* edges of the roof which overhang

Eaves'-dropper, *s.* a listener under windows

Ebb, *v. n.* to flow back to the sea; to decay

Ebb, *s.* a flowing back to the sea; waste

Eb'bing, *s.* reflux of the tide towards the sea

Ebb'tide, *s.* the reflux of the water

Eb'on, Eb'ony, *s.* a hard black valuable wood

Eb'on, *a.* dark; black; made of ebony

Eb'onize, *v. a.* to make black as ebony

Ebriac'itate, *a.* having no floral leaves

Ebri'ety, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication

Ebriosity, *s.* habitual drunkenness

E'brious, *a.* given to drunkenness

Ebullieney, *s.* a boiling over

Ebullient, *a.* boiling over

Ebullition, *s.* act of boiling or bubbling up

Ebur'nean, *a.* made of ivory

Ecau'date, *a.* (in botany) without a spur

Eccathartic, *a.* purgative—*s.* a purgative

Eccentric, *a.* deviating from the centre; irregular, incoherent, anomalous

Eccentri'city, *s.* deviation from a centre

Ecchymosis, *s.* an appearance of livid spots made by extravasated blood

Ecclesiarch, *s.* a ruler of the church

Ecclesiastes, *s.* [Gr.] one of the books of holy Scripture ascribed to Solomon

Ecclesiastic, *s.* a clergyman, a priest

Ecclesiastical, *a.* relating to the church

Ecclesiasticus, *s.* one of the books which form the Apocrypha

Ecclisis, *s.* a dislocation of the joints

Eccoprotic, *a.* mildly purgative

Eccoprotics, *s. pl.* gentle purgatives

Echelon, *s.* [Fr.] a term used in military tactics to express the movement in which each division follows the other. Literally, the word *echelon* means a ladder

Ech'inate, *a.* prickly, like the hedgehog

Ech'mite, *s.* a fossil shell found among chalk

Ech'inus, *s.* a shell-fish set with prickles; (in botany) the prickly head of a plant

Ech'o, *s.* the reverberation of a sound

Ech'o, *v.* to give back the sound of a voice

Echom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the ratio and duration of sounds

Echom'etry, *s.* the art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo

Eclair'cise, *v. a.* to explain; to clear up

Eclair'cissement, *s.* [Fr.] an explanation

Eclamps'y, *s.* an epileptic symptom

Eclat, *s.* [Fr.] splendour, show, renown

Eclectic, *a.* selecting, choosing at will

Eclectically, *ad.* by way of selecting

Eclegni, *s.* a compound of oils and syrups

Eclipsareon, *s.* an instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses

Eclips'e, *s.* an obscuration of the sun, moon, &c. from the intervention of some other body—*v. a.* to cloud; to disgrace

[EFF]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EGL]

Ecliptic, *s.* the apparent orbit of the earth, so called because eclipses take place there  
—*a.* described by the ecliptic line

Eclogue, *s.* a pastoral poem; so called because Virgil named his pastorals eclogues

Economical, *a.* frugal, saving

Economically, *ad.* frugally; with economy

Economies, *s.* what applies to the management of household affairs

Economist, *s.* one that is thrifty or frugal

Economize, *v. a.* to retrench, to save

Economy, *s.* frugality; disposition of things

Ecphasis, *s.* an explicit declaration

Ecphrasis, *s.* a passionate exclamation

Ecphrastic, *a.* attenuating, dissolving

Ecstasius, *s.* an irregular pulse

Ecstasy, *v. a.* to fill with enthusiasm

Ecstasied, *a.* ravished; filled with enthusiasm

Ecstasy, *s.* excessive joy, enthusiasm

Ecstatic, *a.* enrapturing, transporting

Ec'typal, *a.* taken from the original

Ec'type, *s.* a copy

Ec'urie, *s.* [Fr.] a stable or shed for horses

Edacious, *a.* eating; voracious; devouring

Edacity, *s.* voracity, ravenousness

Ed'der, *s.* wool on the tops of fences

Ed'dish, *s.* stubble; the latter grass

Ed'dy, *s.* a turn of the water; a whirlpool

—*a.* whirling—*v. a.* to move circularly

Ed'dy-water, *s.* the back-water; dead-water

Ed'elite, *s.* a stone of a light gray colour

Edentated, *a.* deprived of teeth

Edentation, *s.* a pulling out of teeth

Edgr, *s.* the sharp part of a blade; a brink

—*v. a.* to sharpen; to furnish with an edge

—*v. n.* to move along gradually

Edgeless, *a.* unable to cut, blunt, obtuse

Edge'tool, *s.* a tool made sharp to cut

Edge'wise, *ad.* in a direction of the edge

Edg'ing, *s.* a fringe, an ornamental border

Edible, *a.* fit to be eaten, eatable

Edict, *s.* a proclamation, an ordinance

Edification, *s.* improvement, instruction

Edificant, *a.* building; constructing

Edificatory, *a.* tending to edification

Edifice, *s.* a building, a fabric

Edificial, *a.* pertaining to buildings

Edifier, *s.* one that improves another

Edify, *v. a.* to instruct, improve, persuade

Edile, *s.* the title of a Roman magistrate

Edileship, *s.* the office of an edile

Ed'it, *v. a.* to prepare work for publication

Ed'ition, *s.* the whole impression of a book

Ed'itor, *s.* one who revises or prepares any literary work for publication

Ed'itorship, *s.* office and duty of an editor

Edito'rial, *a.* belonging to an editor

Ed'ucate, *v. a.* to instruct, to bring up

Education, *s.* the instruction of children

Educational, *a.* pertaining to education

Educator, *s.* one that instructs youth

Edu'ce, *v. a.* to bring out, to extract

Educ'tion, *s.* the act of bringing into view

Edu'cor, *s.* that which elicits or extracts

Edu'corate, *v. a.* to sweeten; to purify

Edu'coration, *s.* the act of sweetening

Edu'corative, *a.* capable of sweetening

Eel, *s.* a serpentine slimy fish

Eel'pot, *s.* a basket used for catching eels

Eel'pout, *s.* a small kind of eel

Eel'skin, *s.* the skin of an eel

Eel'spear, *s.* a prong used for catching eels

Effable, *a.* that may be spoken; expressive

Efface, *v. a.* to blot out, to destroy

Effect, *s.* event produced; issue; reality

Effect', *v. a.* to bring to pass, to produce

Effectible, *a.* performable; practicable

Effect'ion, *s.* (in geometry) a problem, or praxis, drawn from a general proposition

Effect'ive, *a.* operative, active, serviceable

Effectively, *ad.* powerfully, with effect

Effectless, *a.* without effect, useless

Effect'or, *s.* he that produces any effect

Effects', *s. pl.* goods, movables, furniture

Effect'ual, *a.* powerful, efficacious

Effect'ually, *ad.* efficaciously; thoroughly

Effectuate, *v. a.* to bring to pass, to fulfil

Effem'inity, *s.* unmanly delicacy

Effem'inate, *a.* womanish, tender

Effem'inely, *ad.* weakly, womanly

Effem'ineness, *s.* unmanly softness [motion]

Effervesce, *v.* to generate heat by intestine

Efferves'cence, *s.* the act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion

Efferves'cent, *a.* gently boiling or bubbling

Efferves'cible, *a.* capable of effervescing

Effe'te, *a.* barren, worn out

Efficacious, *a.* productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequences intended

Efficaciously, *ad.* effectually [cious]

Efficaciousness, *s.* quality of being efficacious

Efficacy, *s.* ability or power to effect

Effi'ciency, Effi'ciency, *s.* effectual agency

Effi'cient, *a.* causing or producing effects

Effi'ciently, *ad.* with effect; effectively

Effi'giate, *v. a.* to form in effigy

Effig'iation, *s.* the act of portraying

Effi'gy, *s.* representation in painting, &c.

Efflu'ate, *v. a.* to fill with wind; to puff up

Efflu'ation, *s.* the act of belching

Efflores'cence, *s.* production of flowers

Efflores'cent, *a.* shrouding out in flowers

Effluence, *s.* that which issues or is derived from some other principle

Effluent, *a.* flowing from, issuing out of

Efflu'via, *s.* those small particles which are continually flying off from all bodies

Efflu'vium, *s.* a vapour, an emanation

Efflux, *s.* an effusion; a flowing out

Efflux', *v. n.* to run or flow away

Efflux'ion, *s.* the act of flowing out

Effort, *s.* a struggle, a strong exertion

Effor'ce, *v. a.* to force; to ravish

Effos'sion, *s.* the act of digging coals or relics out of the earth

Effray'able, *a.* dreadful; frightful

Effron'tery, *s.* boldness, impudence

Efful'ge, *v.* to send forth lustre

Efful'gence, *s.* lustre, brightness, splendour

Efful'gent, *a.* shining, bright, luminous

Effumability, *s.* the quality of flying away

Effume, *v. a.* to breathe or puff out

Effund', *v. a.* to pour out

Effuse, *v. a.* to pour out; to spill; to shed

—*s.* waste—a dissipated; extravagant

Effu'sion, *s.* the act of pouring out; waste

Effu'sive, *a.* pouring out; dispersing

Effu'tions, *s.* foolishly uttered

Eft, *s.* a newt; an evet—*ad.* quickly, soon

Eger'minate, *v.* to bud or spring out

Eger'mination, *s.* the act of budding

Eg'ret, *v. a.* to discharge food

Eges'tion, *s.* throwing out the digested food

Egest'ionity, *s.* extreme poverty

Egest'ions, Egest'ions, *a.* poor, needy

Egg, *s.* that which is laid by feathered animals and various kinds of insects, &c. from which their young are produced

Egg, *v. a.* to hie, to lustigate, to spur on

Egland'ulous, *a.* destitute of glands

Eg'lantine, *s.* a species of rose; sweetbrier

Eg'lomerate, *v. n.* to unwind itself

EVERY DELAY OF REPENTANCE IS A CHEAT UPON OURSELVES.

ENVY IS THE RACK OF THE SOUL, AND THE TORTURE OF THE BODY.



Egotism, *s.* frequent self-commendation  
 Egotist, *s.* one who talks much of himself  
 Egotistical, *a.* self-conceited  
 Egotize, *v. n.* to talk much of one's self  
 Egregious, *a.* remarkable, eminently bad  
 Egregiously, *ad.* eminently; shamefully  
 Egrioussness, *s.* enormous state  
 Egress, Egression, *s.* the act of going out of any place; departure  
 Egret, *s.* a fowl of the heron kind  
 Egrette, *s.* an ornament of ribands, &c.  
 Egriot, *s.* a species of sour cherry  
 Eh! a word used interrogatively, denoting a desire to hear again that which has been before imperfectly heard, or not properly understood  
 Elder, *s.* a kind of duck  
 Elder-down, *s.* soft feathers of the elder duck  
 Eidouranion, *s.* an exhibition of the heavenly bodies and their motions  
 Eigh! *interj.* an exclamation of delight  
 Eight, *a.* twice four  
 Eighteen, *a.* eight and ten united [teenth  
 Eighteenth, *a.* next in order to the seven-  
 Eightfold, *a.* eight times the number  
 Eighth, *a.* next in order to the seventh  
 Eighthly, *ad.* in the eighth place  
 Eightieth, *a.* next in order to the seventy-  
 Eight-score, *a.* eight times twenty [ninth  
 Eighty, *a.* eight times ten  
 Eisel, *s.* vinegar; any thing very acid  
 Either, *pron.* one or the other  
 Ejaculate, *v. a.* to throw out, to shoot out  
 Ejaculation, *s.* a short fervent prayer  
 Ejaculatory, *a.* hasty; fervent; darted out  
 Eject, *v. a.* to throw out, expel, cast forth  
 Ejection, *s.* the act of casting out, expulsion  
 Ejectment, *s.* a legal writ, commanding the tenant wrongfully holding houses, lands, &c. to restore possession to the owner  
 Ejector, *s.* one who ejects or expels another  
 Ejulation, *s.* a lamentation, an outcry  
 Eke, *v. a.* to protract; to supply  
 Eke, *ad.* also, likewise, besides, moreover  
 Elaborate, *a.* finished with great labour and exactness; studied  
 Elaborately, *ad.* laboriously, diligently  
 Elaboration, *s.* the act of finishing with great care and attention  
 Elaboratory, *s.* a chymist's work-room  
 Elance, *v. n.* to throw out, to dart out  
 Elaolite, *s.* a greasy kind of mineral  
 Elapidation, *s.* the clearing away stones  
 Elapse, *v. n.* to pass away, to glide away  
 Elaquate, *v. a.* to set free, to disengage  
 Elaqueation, *s.* the act of setting free  
 Elastie, *a.* springing back, recovering  
 Elasticity, *s.* the quality in bodies by which, on being bent or compressed, they spring back and make efforts to resume their original form and tension  
 Elate, *a.* flushed with success; haughty  
 Elate, *v. a.* to puff up, exalt, heighten  
 Elatrum, *s.* [Lat.] the juice of the wild cucumber; a violent purgative  
 Flation, *s.* haughtiness, great pride  
 Elaxate, *v. a.* to loose, to widen  
 Elaxation, *s.* the act of loosing  
 Elbow, *s.* the bending of the arm; an angle  
 —*v.* to push with the elbow; to jut out  
 Elbow chair, *s.* a chair with arms  
 Elbow-room, *s.* room to stretch out the elbows on each side; freedom  
 Eld, *s.* old people, old age, old times  
 Elde, *a.* exceeding another in years  
 Elder, *s.* an ancestor; a well-known tree

El'derly, *a.* somewhat in years, rather old  
 El'ders, *s. pl.* ancient rulers; ancestors  
 El'dership, *s.* seniority; primogeniture  
 El'dest, *a.* the oldest, the first born [meat  
 Elecampane, *s.* the plant starwort; a sweet-  
 Elect, *v. a.* to choose for any office, &c.; to select as an object of eternal mercy  
 Elect, *a.* chosen, preferred—*s.* one chosen  
 Election, *s.* the act or power of choosing  
 Electioneering, *s.* the practices used at the election of a member for Parliament  
 Elective, *a.* exerting the power of choice  
 Electively, *ad.* by choice, with preference  
 Elector, *s.* he that has a vote in the election of any officer; a person legally qualified to vote for a member of Parliament  
 Electoral, *a.* of or belonging to an elector  
 Electorate, *s.* the territory, &c. of an elector  
 Electre, *s.* amber; a mixed metal  
 Electric, *s.* any substance capable of exhibiting electricity; a non-conductor  
 Electrical, *a.* able to produce electricity  
 Electrically, *ad.* by means of electricity  
 Electri'cian, *s.* one skilled in electricity  
 Electri'city, *s.* that property in bodies which produces a kind of elementary fire by attraction  
 Electrifiable, *a.* capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid  
 Electrification, Electrization, *s.* the act of electrifying  
 Electrify, *v. a.* to communicate electricity  
 Electrine, *a.* belonging to amber  
 Electrize, *v. a.* to electrify  
 Electro-magnetic, *a.* pertaining to magnetism as connected with electricity  
 Electroneter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the electricity in any electrified body  
 Electrometrical, *a.* pertaining to an electrometer [silver  
 Electron, *s.* amber; a mixture of gold with  
 Electuary, *s.* a soft compound medicine  
 Eleemosynary, *a.* living on charity  
 Elegance, *s.* beauty without grandeur  
 Elegant, *a.* beautiful, pleasing, neat  
 Elegantly, *ad.* in a pleasing manner; neatly  
 Elegiac, *a.* used in elegies; sorrowful  
 Elegiast, El'egist, *s.* a writer of elegies  
 El'egy, *s.* a mournful pathetic poem; a dirge  
 Element, *s.* a constituent principle of any thing [the four elements, according to the Aristotelian philosophy, are earth, fire, air, water; proper habitation, &c. of any thing; rudiments of science  
 Elemental, *a.* produced by elements  
 Elementality, *s.* ingredients or first principles  
 Elementariness, *s.* uncompounded state  
 Elementary, *a.* not compounded, simple  
 Elench, *s.* an argument, a sophism  
 Elephant, *s.* the largest of quadrupeds  
 Elephantiasis, *s.* a species of leprosy  
 Elephantine, *a.* pertaining to the elephant  
 Eleusinian, *a.* belonging to the rites of Ceres  
 Elevate, *v. a.* to exalt, dignify, make glad  
 Elevated, *part. a.* exalted, elated  
 Elevation, *s.* a raising up, exaltation, height  
 Eleve, *s.* [Fr.] one brought up or protected  
 Eleven, *a.* ten and one added  
 Eleventh, *a.* next in order to the tenth  
 Elf, *s.* a fairy, a wandering spirit, a demon  
 Elf'la, Elf'ish, *a.* relating to fairies  
 Elf'lock, *s.* a knot of hair twisted by elves  
 Elf'cit, *v. a.* to bring to light; to fetch out  
 Elicitation, *s.* the act of drawing forth  
 Elide, *v. a.* to cut off a syllable [chosen  
 Eligibility, Eligibleness, *s.* worthiness to be



Eligible, *a.* fit to be chosen  
 Eliguri'tion, *s.* the act of devouring  
 Eliminate, *v. a.* to polish; to smoothe  
 Eliminate, *v. a.* to open; to release  
 Elimination, *s.* act of banishing; rejection  
 Elinquid, *a.* tongue-tied; speechless, dumb  
 Eliaquation, *s.* separation by fusion  
 Elision, *s.* act of cutting off; separation  
 Elix'ate, *v. a.* to extract by boiling  
 Elixat'ion, *s.* the act of boiling or stewing  
 Elix'lr, *s.* the liquid extract or quintessence  
 of any thing; a medicine, a cordial  
 Elk, *s.* a large wild animal of the stag kind  
 Ell, *s.* a measure of one yard and a quarter  
 Ellip'sis, *s.* an oval figure; a defect, a chasm  
 Ellipsograph, *s.* an instrument to measure  
 Ellipsoid, *s.* a solid elliptical body [ellipses  
 Ellip'tic, Elliptical, *a.* like an ellipsis  
 Ellipticity, *s.* elliptical form  
 Elm, *s.* the name of a tall timber-tree  
 Elmin'thes, *s.* pl. small intestinal worms  
 Elm'y, *a.* abounding with elm-trees  
 Elocation, *s.* a removal from the usual  
 place of residence; an ecstasy  
 Elocution, *s.* eloquence, fluency of speech  
 Elocutive, *a.* having the power of eloquence  
 El'ogist, Eu'logist, *s.* one who pronounces  
 a panegyric  
 El'ogy, Eu'logy, *s.* praise, panegyric  
 Eloin', *v. a.* to put at a distance; to remove  
 Eloin'ment, *s.* removal to a distance  
 Elongate, *v.* to lengthen, draw out, go off  
 Elonga'tion, *s.* the act of lengthening  
 Elope, *v. a.* to run away; to get loose from  
 confinement; to go off clandestinely  
 Elo'pement, *s.* a departure from friends and  
 family without their consent  
 E'lops, *s.* a lish; a kind of serpent  
 Eloquence, *s.* speaking with fluency, &c.  
 Eloquent, *a.* having the power of oratory  
 Eloquently, *ad.* in elegant language  
 Else, *pron.* other;—*ad.* otherwise, beside  
 Elsewhere, *ad.* in another place  
 El'sin, *s.* a shoemaker's awl  
 Elucidate, *v. a.* to explain, to clear up  
 Elucidation, *s.* an explanation, exposition  
 Elucidative, *a.* throwing light; explanatory  
 Elucidator, *s.* an explainer, a commentator  
 Eluctation, *s.* the act of bursting forth  
 Elude, *v. a.* to escape by stratagem; shun  
 Elud'ible, *a.* that can be eluded  
 Elum'ated, *a.* weakened in the loins  
 Elu'sion, *s.* artifice; the act of escaping  
 Elusive, Elu'sory, *a.* tending to elude  
 Elute, *v.* to wash off, to cleanse  
 Elutriate, *v. a.* to decant or strain out  
 Elutriation, *s.* the separation of foul sub-  
 stances from the pure, by pulverization,  
 washing, and straining off  
 Eluxate, *v. a.* to strain or put out of joint  
 Eluxation, *s.* dislocation, luxation  
 Elver, *s.* a young conger or sea-eel  
 Elvish, *a.* relating to elves or fairies  
 Elys'ian, *a.* pleasant, exceedingly delightful  
 Elys'ium, *s.* in the heathen mythology, the  
 place appointed for the souls of the vir-  
 tuous after death; any pleasant place  
 Ema'cerate, *v. a.* to waste, to make lean  
 Ema'clate, *v.* to lose flesh; to pine; to waste  
 Ema'clate, Ema'clated, *a.* sunk; wasted  
 Emaciation, *s.* the state of one grown lean  
 Emaculate, *v. a.* to make clean  
 Emaculation, *s.* the act of clearing any  
 thing from spots or foulness  
 Emanant, *a.* flowing from, issuing out of  
 Emanate, *v.* to issue from something else

Emanation, *s.* the act of issuing or flowing  
 from any other substance; that which flows  
 Emanative, *a.* issuing from another  
 Eman'cipate, *v. a.* to set free from slavery  
 Emancipation, *s.* a deliverance from sla-  
 very or servitude; restoration to liberty  
 Eman'cipator, *s.* one who liberates  
 Emarg'inate, Emarg'inated, *a.* notched or  
 indented at the edge; truncated—*v. a.* to  
 take away the margin  
 Emarg'inatedly, *ad.* in a notched form  
 Emargination, *s.* the operation of cleansing  
 the edges of wounds  
 Emas'culate, *v. a.* to deprive of virility—*a.*  
 unmann'd; effeminate; vitiated  
 Emas'culation, *s.* castration; effeminacy  
 Embale, *v. a.* to bind or pack up  
 Emball', *v. a.* to make up like a ball  
 Embalm', *v. a.* to impregnate a body with  
 aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction  
 Embalm'er, *s.* one that practises embalming  
 Embalming, *s.* the act of preserving a dead  
 body from decay by the application of  
 wax, gum, spices, &c.  
 Embar', *v. a.* to shut in, to hinder, to stop  
 Embar'go, *s.* a prohibition from sailing  
 Embark', *v.* to go on shipboard; to engage  
 Embarka'tion, *s.* the going on shipboard  
 Embarr'ass, *v. a.* to perplex, to distress  
 Embarr'assment, *s.* perplexity, trouble  
 Embase, *v. a.* to vitiate, degrade, impair  
 Embas'sement, *s.* depravation, deterioration  
 Embas'sage, Embas'sy, *s.* a public message  
 Embas'sador. See Ambassador, &c.  
 Embattle, *v. a.* to range in order of battle  
 Embattled, *a.* indented like a battlement;  
 drawn up in battle array  
 Embay', *v. a.* to enclose in a bay; to bathe  
 Embed', *v. a.* to lay in another substance  
 Embellish, *v. a.* to adorn, to beautify  
 Embellishment, *s.* ornament, decoration  
 Emb'er-goose, *s.* a large kind of goose in-  
 habiting the northern regions  
 Emb'ers, *s.* hot clunders or ashes  
 Emb'er-week, *s.* one of the four seasons of  
 the year appropriated by the church to  
 implore divine favour on the ordination  
 of ministers, performed at these seasons  
 Embez'zle, *v. a.* to steal privately; to waste  
 Embez'zlement, *s.* a misapplying of a trust  
 Embez'zler, *s.* one who appropriates to him-  
 self what is received in trust for another  
 Embla'ze, *v. a.* to blazon, to adorn, to paint  
 Embla'zon, *v. a.* to adorn with ensigns ar-  
 morial; to set off pompously; to deck  
 Embla'zoner, *s.* a herald; a blazoner  
 Embla'zonry, *s.* pictures upon shields  
 Em'blem, *s.* a moral device; a representa-  
 tion; an allusive picture; enamel  
 Emblematic, Emblematical, *a.* using em-  
 blemmatically, *ad.* allusively [blems  
 Emblem'atist, *s.* one who devises emblems  
 Em'blements, *s. pl.* the produce of land that  
 has been sown or planted  
 Em'blemize, *v. a.* to represent by an emblem  
 Embloom', *v. a.* to cover with bloom  
 Embod'y, *v. a.* to incorporate; to unite  
 Embold'en, *v. a.* to give boldness or courage  
 Embolism, *s.* intercalary time, or the addi-  
 tion of a day, as in leap-year  
 Embolismic, Embolism'al, *a.* intercalary  
 Embolus, *s.* any thing inserted and acting  
 in another; a piston  
 Embor'der, *v. a.* to adorn with a border  
 Emboss', *v. a.* to engrave with relief or ris-  
 ing work; to enclose; to hunt hard

EMI]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EMP

Emboss'ing, *s.* the art of making figures in relieve, embroidery, &c.  
 Emboss'ment, *s.* relief, rising work  
 Embot'tle, *v. a.* to confine in a bottle  
 Emhouchu're, *s.* [Fr.] the aperture of a wind instrument, &c.  
 Embo'w, *v. a.* to bend like a bow; to arch  
 Embow'el, *v. a.* to take out the entrails  
 Embow'eler, *s.* one who takes out the bowels  
 Embower, *v. n.* to lodge in a bower  
 Embrac'e, *v. a.* to hold fondly in the arms; to comprise, to contain, to include  
 Embrac'e, *s.* fond pressure in the arms  
 Embrac'ement, *s.* conjugal endearment; the state of being embraced  
 Embracer, *s.* the person who embraces  
 Embrac'ery, *s.* an attempt to corrupt a jury  
 Embrasu're, *s.* a battlement; an aperture in fortifications for cannon  
 Embrocate, *v. a.* to foment a part diseased  
 Embrocation, *s.* a fomentation, a lotion  
 Embroid'er, *v. a.* to adorn with figure-work  
 Embroiderer, *s.* one who embroiders  
 Embroidery, *s.* variegated needle-work  
 Embroil', *v. a.* to disturb, distract, confuse  
 Embroil'ment, *s.* confusion; disturbance  
 Embroth'el, *v. a.* to shut up in a brothel  
 Embrut'ed, *a.* reduced to brutality  
 Embryo, Embryon, *s.* the child in the womb before it has perfect shape; any thing unfinished—a not yet ready for production  
 Embryotomy, *s.* the dissection of an embryo  
 Embryons, *a.* pertaining to an embryo  
 Emburse, *v. a.* to restore money owing  
 Embuschement, *s.* [Fr.] the mouth of a river, where it falls into the sea  
 Emedullate, *v. a.* to take out the marrow  
 Emend', *v. a.* to amend; to correct  
 Emendable, *a.* capable of emendation  
 Emendation, *s.* a correction, an alteration  
 Emendator, *s.* a corrector; an improver  
 Emendatory, *a.* contributing correction  
 Emendicate, *v. a.* to beg  
 Ementr'ition, *s.* a lying or forging [four  
 Em'erald, *s.* a precious stone of a green colour  
 Emer'ge, *v. n.* to rise out of; to issue from  
 Emergence, Emergency, *s.* the act of rising from any surrounding element; any sudden occasion or unexpected casualty  
 Emergent, *a.* rising into view; sudden  
 Em'eroids, Em'eroids, *s.* painful swellings of the hæmorrhoidal veins; piles  
 Emer'sion, *s.* act of rising into view again  
 Em'ery, *s.* an iron ore; a glazier's diamond  
 Emet'ic, *s.* a vomit—a provoking vomits  
 Emetically, *ad.* so as to excite vomiting  
 Em'etin, *s.* a very powerful emetic  
 Em'ew, Em'u, *s.* the cassowary, a bird of the ostrich kind  
 Emica'tion, *s.* a sparkling or glittering  
 Emic'tion, *s.* any thing voided by urine  
 Em'igrant, *a.* settling in another country  
 Em'igrant, *s.* one who emigrates  
 Em'igrate, *v. n.* to quit one country or region and settle in another  
 Emigration, *s.* removal of inhabitants from one country to another  
 Em'inance, *s.* loftiness; summit; a part rising above the rest; a conspicuous situation; distinction; a title given to cardinals  
 Em'inent, *a.* high, dignified, conspicuous  
 Em'inently, *ad.* conspicuously, highly  
 Em'ir, *s.* a title of dignity among the Turks  
 Em'issary, *s.* a secret agent—a prying  
 Emis'sion, *s.* act of throwing or shooting out  
 Emitt', *v. a.* to send forth, to discharge

Em'met, *s.* an ant, a pislure  
 Emmew, *v. a.* to coop up, to confine  
 Emolles'cence, *s.* the first state of fusibility  
 Emol'late, *v. a.* to soften; to render effe-  
 Emol'lient, *a.* softening, suppling [minate  
 Emol'lients, *s. pl.* external medicines which have the power of relaxing the fibres  
 Emolli'tion, *s.* the act of softening  
 Emol'ment, *s.* profit, advantage, gain  
 Emolumental, *a.* useful; yielding profit  
 Emo'tion, *s.* disturbance of mind; vehe-  
 mence of passion; a sudden motion  
 Empair'. See Impair.  
 Empa'le, *v. n.* to enclose, to fence with pales; to put to death by fixing on a stake  
 Empa'lement, *s.* the punishment of empaling; the calx or cup of a flower  
 Empan'nel, *v. a.* to swear, &c. a jury  
 Empark', *v. a.* to inclose as with a fence  
 Empar'ance, *s.* a petition, a conference  
 Empas'm, *s.* a powder used for allaying inflammation; also for preventing the bad scent of the body  
 Empas'sion, *v. a.* to move with passion  
 Empe'ple, *v. a.* to form into a community  
 Em'peror, *s.* a monarch superior to a king  
 Em'phasis, *s.* a remarkable stress laid on a word or sentence by the speaker  
 Em'phasize, *v. a.* to utter with a particular stress of the voice  
 Emphat'ic, Emphat'ical, *a.* forcible  
 Emphat'ically, *ad.* strongly, forcibly  
 Em'phism, Emphyse'ma, *s.* a light puffiness, yielding to pressure, but instantly rising again  
 Emphysematous, *a.* bloated, puffed up  
 Emphyteu'tic, *a.* let out to farm  
 Em'pire, *s.* imperial power; command  
 Em'piric, *s.* a pretended physician, a quack  
 Empir'ic, Empir'ic, *a.* practised without rational grounds; experimental  
 Empir'ically, *ad.* without rational ground  
 Empir'icism, *s.* dependance on experience, without the rules of art; quackery  
 Emplast'er, *v. a.* to cover with a plaster  
 Emplast'ic, *a.* viscous, glutinous  
 Emplead', *v. a.* to indict, to prefer a charge  
 Employ', *v. a.* to keep at work; to use  
 Employ, Employ'ment, *s.* business; office or post of business; business intrusted  
 Employ'able, *a.* capable of being used  
 Employ'er, *s.* one who sets others to work  
 Emplunge, *v. a.* to force suddenly  
 Empoison, *v. a.* to destroy by poison  
 Empoison'er, *s.* one who destroys by poison  
 Empoisonment, *s.* the act of poisoning  
 Emporet'ic, *a.* used in merchandise  
 Empo'rium, *s.* a place of merchandise, a mart; a commercial city  
 Empow'erish, *v. a.* to make poor, to exhaust  
 Empow'er, *v. a.* to authorize, to enable  
 Empress, *s.* the wife of an emperor; the female sovereign of an empire  
 Empr'ise, *s.* an attempt of danger  
 Empt'er, *s.* one that empties or exhausts  
 Empt'iness, *a.* a void space, vacuity; want of substance, want of knowledge  
 Empt'ional, *a.* to be had by buying  
 Empt'y, *a.* not full; unfurnished; ignorant  
 Empt'y, *v. a.* to evacuate; to exhaust  
 Empur'ple, *v. a.* to make of a purple colour  
 Empuz'le, *v. a.* to perplex, to puzzle  
 Empe'yma, *s.* collection of purulent matter  
 Empr'y'al, Empr'y'ean, *a.* aerial, heavenly  
 Empr'y'ean, *s.* the highest heaven, where the pure elemental fire is supposed to subsist

EACH DAY IS A NEW LIFE; REGARD IT, THEREFORE, AS AN EPITOME OF THE WHOLE.

ERRORS IN RELIGION MAY CLAIM OUR PITY, BUT SHOULD EXCITE NO ANGER.



[ENC]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ENE]

EXPECT NOTHING FROM HIM WHO IS LAVISH OF HIS PROMISES.

Emphyrem, Emphyreu'ma, *s.* the taste and smell of the fire, which remains after distillation, from immense heat  
 Emphyreumatic, *a.* having the taste or smell of burnt substances  
 Emphyric, *a.* of a combustible quality  
 Emphyrosis, *s.* a conflagration or general fire  
 Emu'cid, *a.* mouldy  
 Emu'late, *v.* to imitate with a hope of excelling  
 Emula'tion, *s.* rivalry, impelled by a generous ardour to imitate or excel others  
 Em'ulative, *a.* inclined to emulation  
 Em'ulator, *s.* a rival, a competitor  
 Emul'ge, *v. a.* to milk out; drain, empty  
 Emul'gent, *a.* milking or draining out  
 Em'ulous, *a.* rivalling, desirous to excel  
 Em'ulously, *ad.* with desire of excelling  
 Emul'sion, *s.* an oily lubricating medicine  
 Emuls'ive, *a.* like milk; softening  
 Emunctory, *s.* that part of the body where any thing excrementitious is secreted  
 Emusca'tion, *s.* a clearing from moss  
 Ena'ble, *v. a.* to make able, to empower  
 Ena'blement, *s.* the act of enabling  
 Enact', *v. a.* to decree, establish, represent  
 Enact'ment, *s.* the making a law  
 Enac'tor, *s.* one who makes a decree  
 Enac'ture, *s.* purpose, determination  
 Enaf'lage, *s.* a figure of speech in which words are put out of their proper order  
 Enam'bush, *v. a.* to hide in ambush  
 Enam'el, *v. a.* to inlay with colours  
 Enam'el, *s.* substance used in enamelling  
 Enam'elar, *a.* resembling enamel; smooth  
 Enam'eller, *s.* one who enamels or inlays  
 Enam'elling, *s.* the art of inlaying colours  
 Enam'our, *v. a.* to inspire with love  
 Enarra'tion, *s.* recital, relation, account  
 Enarthrosis, *s.* the insertion of the round end of one joint in the cavity of another  
 Enata'tion, *s.* escape by swimming  
 Ena'te, *a.* growing out  
 Enca'ge, *v. a.* to coop up, to confine in a cage  
 Encamp', *v.* to pitch tents, to form a camp  
 Encamp'ment, *s.* tents pitched in order  
 Enca'se, *v. a.* to enclose or hide in a case  
 Encaustic, *a.* belonging to the art of painting with burnt wax, or enamelling  
 Enca've, *v. a.* to hide as in a cave  
 Ence'nt, *s.* in fortification, an inclosure  
 Ence'inte, *a.* [Fr.] in a state of pregnancy  
 Encha'fe, *v. a.* to enrage, irritate, provoke  
 Enchain', *v. a.* to fasten with a chain  
 Enchant', *v. a.* to bewitch, to delight highly  
 Enchant'er, *s.* a magician, a sorcerer  
 Enchant'ing, *a.* magical; delightful  
 Enchant'ingly, *ad.* in a manner to delight  
 Enchant'ment, *s.* magical charms, spells; irresistible influence; high delight  
 Enchantress, *s.* a sorceress; a woman of extreme beauty or excellence  
 Encha'se, *v. a.* to lull; set in gold; adorn  
 Enchirid'ion, *s.* a small pocket volume  
 Enchisel, *v. a.* to carve with a chisel  
 Encl'nder, *a.* burnt to cinders  
 Encir'cle, *v. a.* to surround, to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle  
 Encir'cle, *s.* a small circle; a ring  
 Enclit'ic, *s.* a particle which throws back the accent upon the preceding syllable—*a.* leaning; throwing back  
 Enclit'ics, *s.* (in grammar) the art of declining or conjugating words  
 Enclo'se, *v. a.* to surround; to fence in  
 Enclo'sure, *s.* ground enclosed or fenced in  
 Encof'in, *v. a.* to put in a coffin

Enco'miast, *s.* a proclaimer of praise  
 Encomias'tic, Encomias'tical, *a.* laudatory  
 Enco'mium, *s.* a panegyric, praise, eulogy  
 Encom'pass, *v. a.* to encircle, to shut in, to surround; to include, to environ  
 Encom'passment, *s.* a surrounding  
 Enco're, *ad.* [Fr.] again, once more  
 Enco're, *v. a.* to call for a repetition  
 Encoun'ter, *s.* a duel, a battle; sudden meeting; engagement; casual incident  
 Encoun'ter, *v.* to fight, to attack; to meet  
 Encour'age, *v. a.* to animate, to embolden  
 Encour'agement, *s.* incitement, support  
 Encour'ager, *s.* one that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer  
 Encour'aging, *a.* furnishing ground to hope for success  
 Encra'dle, *v. a.* to lay in a cradle  
 En'crimite, *s.* a fossil; stone-lily  
 En'crimson, *v. a.* to give a crimson colour to  
 En'crimsoned, *a.* having a crimson colour  
 En'crisp, *v. a.* to curl; to form in curls  
 En'croach, *v. n.* to invade; advance by stealth  
 En'croach'er, *s.* one who unlawfully advances  
 En'croach'ing, *a.* tending to encroach  
 En'croach'ment, *s.* an unlawful intrusion  
 En'crust, *v. a.* to cover as with a crust  
 Encum'ber, *v. a.* to clog, to embarrass  
 Encum'brance, *s.* an impediment, a clog  
 Encyc'lical, *a.* circular; round about  
 Encyclope'dia, *s.* a complete circle of the sciences; a general system of instruction  
 Encyclope'dian, *a.* embracing the whole round of literature and the sciences  
 Encyclope'dist, *s.* one who assists in compiling books to illustrate the sciences  
 Encyst'ed, *a.* enclosed in a bag or bladder  
 End, *s.* a design, point, conclusion; death  
 —*v. a.* to conclude; to terminate  
 Endam'age, *v. a.* to hurt, to prejudice  
 Endam'agement, *s.* loss; damage; injury  
 Enda'nger, *v. a.* to bring into peril, hazard  
 Enda'ngement, *s.* hazard, peril  
 Endear', *v. a.* to render dear or beloved  
 Endear'ment, *s.* the cause and state of love  
 Endeav'our, *s.* a labour for some end  
 Endeav'our, *v.* to strive, attempt, labour  
 Endec'a'gon, *s.* a figure of 11 sides & angles  
 Endelt'ic, *a.* showing, exhibiting  
 Ende'mial, Ende'mic, *a.* peculiar to a country or place, as applied to general diseases  
 Enden'ize, Enden'izen, *v. a.* to make free  
 Endict', Endict'ment, &c. [See Indict]  
 End'ing, *part.* finishing—*s.* the end  
 End'ive, *s.* a common salad herb; succory  
 End'less, *a.* infinite, incessant  
 End'lessly, *ad.* incessantly, perpetually  
 End'lessness, *s.* extension without limit  
 End'most, *a.* remotest; at the extreme end  
 Endorse, *v. a.* to superscribe; to accept a bill  
 Endorse'ment, *s.* superscription; acceptance  
 Endors'er, *s.* the person who writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange  
 Endow', *v. a.* to give a portion; to endue  
 Endow'ment, *s.* wealth given; a natural or acquired accomplishment  
 Endue', *v. a.* to supply with grace; to invest  
 Endu'rable, *a.* tolerable; sufferable  
 Endu'rance, *s.* continuance, sufferance  
 Endu're, *v.* to bear, sustain; brook; last  
 Endu'rer, *s.* one that can bear or endure  
 End'wise, *ad.* erectly; uprightly; on end  
 En'e'my, *s.* a foe, an adversary, an opponent  
 Energet'ic, Energet'ical, *a.* forcible, strong, energetically, *ad.* with energy [active  
 Energle, *a.* powerful in effect

EXAMINE WELL THE COUNSEL THAT FAVOURS YOUR DESIRES.



En'ergize, *v. a.* to give energy to  
 En'er'gy, *s.* power, force, efficacy  
 Ener'vate, En'er've, *v. a.* to weaken; to crush  
 En'er'vate, *a.* weakened; deprived of force  
 Enerva'tion, *s.* the state of being weakened  
 Enfam'ish, *v. a.* to starve; to famish  
 Enfee'ble, *v. a.* to weaken, to render feeble  
 Enfee'blement, *s.* the act of weakening  
 Enfeoff', *v. a.* to invest with possessions  
 Enfeoff'ment, *s.* the act of enfeoffing  
 Enfer'ter, *v. a.* to put in chains, to confine  
 Enfila'de, *s.* a straight passage—*v. a.* to pierce in a straight line  
 Enfo'ce, *v. to* force, to strengthen, to urge  
 Enfo'receable, *a.* having power to compel  
 Enfo'recement, *s.* compulsion, exigence  
 Enfo'rcer, *s.* one who compels or urges  
 Enfran'chise, *v. a.* to make free, to liberate  
 Enfran'chisement, *s.* the act of making free; release from slavery or prison  
 Enfran'chiser, *s.* one who gives freedom  
 Enga'e, *v.* to embark in an affair; to induce; to win by pleasing means; to bind  
 Enga'gedly, *ad.* with earnestness  
 Engage'ment, *s.* an obligation, a bond; employment of the attention; a battle  
 Enga'ging, *a.* winning by pleasing ways  
 Enga'gingly, *ad.* in an obliging manner  
 Enga'gedness, *s.* earnestness; animation  
 Engaol', *v. a.* to imprison, to confine  
 Engar'land, *v. a.* to encircle with a garland  
 Engar'ison, *v. a.* to defend by a garrison  
 Engen'der, *v. a.* to beget; produce; excite  
 Engen'derer, *s.* one who begets  
 Engild', *v. a.* to brighten, to illuminate  
 Engine, *s.* any machine; an agent  
 Engineer', *s.* one who manages engines or directs the artillery of an army  
 Engin'ery, *s.* engines of war; artillery  
 Engird', *v. a.* to encircle, to surround  
 Engiscope, *s.* a microscope  
 Englad', *v. a.* to cause to rejoice  
 English, *a.* any thing belonging to England  
 —*s.* the people or language of England  
 Englut', *v. a.* to swallow up; to pamper  
 Engorge, *v.* to swallow, to gorge  
 Engorgement, *s.* a devouring with voracity  
 Engrai', *v. a.* to indent in curved lines  
 Engrai'n, *v. a.* to die deep, to die in grain  
 Engrap'ple, *v. a.* to close with; to contend  
 Engrasp', *v. a.* to hold fast in the hand  
 Engrave, *v. a.* to cut characters or devices on metals, wood, precious stones, &c.  
 Engraver, *s.* one who engraves metals, &c.  
 Engraving, *s.* the art or work of an engraver, a picture engraved, a print  
 Engro'ss, *v. a.* to monopolize the whole of any commodity, to sell it at an advanced price; to copy in a large hand  
 Engro'sser, *s.* he that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price  
 Engro'ssment, *s.* the act of taking the whole  
 Engulf', Engulph', *v. a.* to cast into a gulf  
 Engulf'ment, *s.* an absorption in a gulf  
 Enhance, *v. a.* to raise the price; to raise in esteem; to lift up; to aggravate  
 Enhancement, *s.* increase; augmentation  
 Enhancer, *s.* one who raises the price  
 Enharden, *v. a.* to harden; to encourage  
 Enharmonic, *a.* applied to music that proceeds by small intervals  
 Enigma, *s.* a riddle, an obscure question  
 Enigmat'ic, Enigmat'ical, *a.* obscure, doubtful  
 Enigmatist, *s.* a maker of riddles [ful  
 Enigmatize, *v.* to speak in enigmas

Enigmatography, Enigmatology, *s.* the art of making or of explaining enigmas  
 Enjoin', *v. a.* to direct, to order, to prescribe, to give charge  
 Enjoin'er, *s.* one who gives injunctions  
 Enjoin'ment, *s.* a direction, a command  
 Enjoy', *v. a.* to obtain possession of; to please, to exhilarate; to delight in  
 Enjoy'able, *a.* capable of enjoyment  
 Enjoy'er, *s.* one that has possession  
 Enjoy'ment, *s.* happiness, fruition, pleasure  
 Enkindle, *v. a.* to set on fire, to inflame  
 Enlard', *v. a.* to cover with lard; to baste  
 Enlarge, *v. to* increase; to expadate  
 Enlargement, *s.* an increase; a release  
 Enlarger, *s.* that which enlarges; an amplifier  
 Enl'ight, *v. a.* to supply with light [plifier  
 Enl'ighten, *v. a.* to illuminate; to instruct  
 Enl'ightener, *s.* an illuminator; instructor  
 Enlink', *v. a.* to chain to, to bind together  
 Enlist', *v. a.* to enrol or register  
 Enlist'ment, *s.* the act of enlisting  
 Enliven, *v. a.* to make lively, to animate  
 Enliven'er, *s.* that which animates  
 Enmesh', *v. a.* to net, to entangle  
 En'mity, *s.* malevolence, malice, ill will  
 Enneacontahedral, *a.* having ninety faces  
 Enneagon, *s.* a figure of nine angles  
 Enneandrian, *a.* having nine stamens  
 Enneapetalous, *a.* having nine petals  
 Enneatecal, *a.* Enneatecal days, are every ninth day of a sickness; and enneatecal years, every ninth year of one's life  
 Enner've, *v. a.* to invigorate  
 Enno'ble, *v. a.* to dignify, to elevate  
 Enno'blement, *s.* exaltation; elevation  
 En'nui, *s.* [Fr.] weariness, lassitude  
 Enoda'tion, *s.* the act of untying a knot  
 Enode, *a.* destitute of knots or joints  
 Enor'mity, *s.* great wickedness, villany  
 Enor'mous, *a.* irregular, disordered; wicked in a high degree; very large, out of rule  
 Enor'mously, *ad.* beyond measure  
 Enor'mousness, *s.* immeasurable excess  
 Enough', *a.* sufficient—*s.* a sufficiency  
 Enou'ce, *v. a.* to declare  
 Enow', the plural of Enough  
 Enquire. [See Inquire, and its derivatives.]  
 Enrage, *v. a.* to irritate, to provoke  
 Enrange, *v. a.* to place regularly, to range  
 Enrap'ture, *v. a.* to transport with pleasure  
 Enrav'ish, *v. a.* to throw into ecstasy  
 Enrav'ishment, *s.* ecstasy of delight  
 Enre'gister, *v. a.* to enrol; to register  
 Enrich', *v. a.* to make rich; to fertilize  
 Enrich'er, *s.* one that enriches  
 Enrich'ment, *s.* augmentation of wealth  
 Enrid'ge, *v. a.* to form with ridges  
 Enri'pen, *v. a.* to ripen, to mature  
 Enrobe, *v. a.* to dress, to clothe, to adorn  
 Enro'l, *v. a.* to register, record, enwrap  
 Enro'iment, *s.* a register, a record  
 Enroot', *v. a.* to fix by the root; to implant  
 Ens, *s.* any kind of being or existence  
 Ensam'ple, *s.* an example, a pattern  
 Ensan'guine, *v. a.* to stain or cover with blood  
 Ensched'ule, *v. a.* to insert in a schedule  
 Enseou'ce, *v. a.* to cover as with a fort  
 Enscal', *v. a.* to fix a seal on; to impress  
 Enseam', *v. a.* to sew up, to close up  
 Ensear', *v. a.* to stop with fire; to cauterize  
 Ensemble, *s.* [Fr.] a relative proportion of parts to the whole  
 Enshield', *v. a.* to cover, defend, protect  
 Enshrine, *v. a.* to preserve as a holy relic  
 Ensil'icous, *a.* bearing a sword

ENT]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EPH

En'siform, *a.* resembling a sword  
 En'sign, *s.* a flag or standard of a regiment;  
 the officer who carries it; a signal  
 En'sign-bearer, *s.* he that carries the flag  
 En'signcy, *s.* the office of an ensign  
 Enslave, *v. a.* to deprive of liberty  
 Enslavement, *s.* state of slavery, bondage  
 Enslaver, *s.* one who reduces another to  
 bondage  
 Ensphere, *v. a.* to place in a sphere  
 Enstamp, *v. a.* to impress as with a stamp  
 Ensteep, *v.* to put under water, to soak  
 Enue, *v.* to follow, to pursue; to succeed  
 Ensure. [See Insure, &c.]  
 Entablature, Entablement, *s.* the archi-  
 trave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar  
 Entail, *s.* an estate settled with regard to  
 its descent; engraver's work  
 Entail, *v. a.* to settle an estate so that it  
 cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any  
 subsequent possessor; to fix inalienably  
 Entailment, *s.* the act of entailing  
 Entame, *v. a.* to tame, to subjugate  
 Entangle, *v. a.* to twist, puzzle, ensnare  
 Entanglement, *s.* involution of any thing  
 intricate or adhesive; perplexity; puzzle  
 Enter, *v.* to go or come into; to set down in  
 writing; to be engaged in; to be initiated in  
 Entering, *s.* a passage into a place, entrance  
 Enteritis, *s.* inflammation of the intestines  
 Enterlaze, *v. a.* to intermix, to interweave  
 Enterocoele, *s.* rupture of the intestines  
 Entomology, *s.* a treatise on the internal  
 parts of the human body  
 Enteromphalos, *s.* rupture of the navel  
 Enterparlance, *s.* mutual talk; a treaty  
 Enterplead, *v. n.* to discuss an accidental  
 point arising in dispute, before the prin-  
 cipal cause can be decided  
 Enterprise, *s.* a hazardous undertaking  
 Enterprise, *v. a.* to undertake; to essay  
 Enterpriser, *s.* he who attempts enterprises  
 Entertain, *v. a.* to talk with; to treat at  
 table; to amuse; to foster in the mind  
 Entertainer, *s.* one who entertains  
 Entertaining, *part. a.* treating, pleasing  
 Entertainment, *s.* treatment at the table;  
 hospitable reception; amusement; dra-  
 matic performance; conversation  
 Enthelial, Enthelial, *a.* divinely inspired  
 Enthroning, *v. a.* [See Inthroning]  
 Enthusiasm, *s.* heat of imagination  
 Enthusiast, *s.* one of a hot credulous ima-  
 gination; one who thinks himself in-  
 spired; one greatly fond of any thing  
 Enthusiastic, *a.* over-zealous in any thing  
 Enthusiastically, *ad.* with enthusiasm  
 Enthymematical, *a.* pertaining to an en-  
 thymeme  
 Enthymeme, *s.* an imperfect syllogism,  
 wanting the major or minor proposition  
 Entice, *v. a.* to allure, to attract, to invite  
 Enticement, *s.* an allurements, a bait  
 Enticer, *s.* one that allures to ill  
 Enticingly, *ad.* in a winning manner  
 Entire, *a.* whole, undivided, unmingled  
 Entirely, *ad.* completely, fully, wholly  
 Entireness, *s.* completeness; fulness  
 Entirety, *s.* the whole, the entire thing  
 Entiretative, *a.* considered by itself  
 Entitle, *v. a.* to give a title or right to  
 Entitled, *s.* a real being, real existence  
 Entoll, *v. a.* to ensnare, to perplex, to take  
 Entomography, *s.* a discourse or treatise  
 on the nature and habits of insects  
 Entomb, *v. a.* to put in a tomb, to bury

Entombment, *s.* burial, interment  
 Entomologist, *s.* one conversant with the  
 habits and properties of insects  
 Entomology, *s.* that part of natural history  
 which treats of insects  
 Entortilation, *s.* a turning in a circle  
 Entortils, *s. pl.* the intestines, the bowels  
 Entrance, *s.* a passage; the act of entering  
 Entrance, *v. a.* to put into a trance  
 Entrap, *v. a.* to ensnare, take advantage of  
 Entreat, *v.* to beg earnestly, to importune  
 Entreatable, *a.* that may be entreated  
 Entreatance, *s.* petition, entreaty  
 Entreat'er, *s.* one who makes a petition  
 Entreative, *a.* entreating; pleading  
 Entreaty, *s.* a petition, solicitation  
 Entremets, [Fr.] *s. pl.* small plates set be-  
 tween dishes at table; dainty dishes  
 Entrepot, *s.* [Fr.] a magazine; a warehouse  
 Entrick, *v. a.* to deceive, to perplex  
 Entrochite, *s.* a kind of jointed fossil  
 Entry, *s.* the act of entrance; a passage  
 Entwine, *v. a.* to wreath together  
 Entwist, *v. a.* to wreath round or together  
 Enubilate, *v.* to clear from clouds  
 Enubilous, *a.* free from clouds, fair  
 Enunciate, *v. a.* to solve, clear, disentangle  
 Enucleation, *s.* plain manifestation  
 Enumerate, *v. a.* to reckon up singly  
 Enumeration, *s.* the act of counting over  
 Enumerative, *a.* reckoning up singly  
 Enunciate, *v. a.* to declare, to proclaim  
 Enunciation, *s.* declaration, information  
 Enunciative, *a.* declarative, expressive  
 Enunciatively, *ad.* declaratively  
 Enunciatory, *a.* containing utterance  
 Envelop, *v. a.* to cover, to surround, to hide  
 Envelop, *s.* an outward case  
 Envelopment, *s.* perplexity; entanglement  
 Envenom, *v. a.* to poison; to enrage  
 Envermell, *v. a.* to dye red  
 Envable, *a.* exciting envy; excellent  
 Envier, *s.* one who envies, a maligner  
 Envious, *a.* full of envy, malicious  
 Enviously, *ad.* with envy, with malignity  
 Envirion, *v. a.* to surround, to encompass,  
 to invest, to encircle; to besiege  
 Environs, *s.* places adjacent, neighbourhood  
 Envoy, *s.* a public minister sent from one  
 power to another, in dignity below an  
 ambassador; a public messenger  
 Envoyship, *s.* the office of an envoy  
 Envy, *v. a.* to reprove the happiness of  
 others; to hate another for any excel-  
 lence; to impart unwillingly  
 Envy, *s.* vexation at another's good  
 Eolian, Eolic, *a.* denoting one of the five  
 dialects of the Greek tongue  
 Eolian-harp, *s.* a musical instrument pro-  
 ducing sounds by the action of the wind  
 Eolipile, *s.* an instrument used in hydraulic  
 experiments  
 Epect, *s.* eleven days of the solar above the  
 lunar year; a Hebrew measure  
 Epareh, *s.* the governor of a province  
 Epaulet, *s.* a shoulder-knot of lace, &c.  
 Epaniment, *s.* in fortification, a slide work  
 of earth thrown up, or bags of earth,  
 gabions, fascines, &c.  
 Epenetic, *a.* bestowing praise; laudatory  
 Epenthesis, *s.* the insertion of a letter in the  
 middle of a word  
 Epenthetic, *a.* inserted in the middle  
 Epergne, [Fr.] *s. pl.* an ornamental stand  
 for a large glass dish, with branches, &c.  
 Epha, *s.* a Jewish measure

EMPLOYMENT IS THE GREAT INSTRUMENT OF INTELLECTUAL DOMINION.

EXPERIENCE KEEPS A DEAR SCHOOL, BUT FOOLS WILL LEARN IN NO OTHER.



Ephe<sup>m</sup>era, *s.* a fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives but a day  
 Ephe<sup>m</sup>eral, *a.* only for a day; short-lived  
 Ephe<sup>m</sup>erides, *s.* tables showing the motion of the planets  
 Ephe<sup>m</sup>eris, *s.* an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets  
 Ephe<sup>m</sup>erist, *s.* one who studies astrology  
 Ephe<sup>m</sup>erites, *s.* the nightmare  
 Ephod, *s.* a girdle worn by Jewish priests  
 Ephoralty, *s.* the office of an ephor  
 Ephor, one of the five magistrates established by Lycurgus to balance the regal power  
 Epic, *a.* narrative; heroic—*s.* an epic poem  
 Epice<sup>d</sup>e, *s.* a funeral discourse or song  
 Epice<sup>d</sup>ian, *a.* elegiac, mournful  
 Epice<sup>d</sup>ium, *s.* an elegy, a funeral poem  
 Epice<sup>n</sup>e, *a.* common to both sexes  
 Epice<sup>r</sup>astic, *a.* lenient, assuaging  
 Epice<sup>r</sup>e, *s.* one wholly given to luxury  
 Epice<sup>r</sup>an, *a.* luxurious, contributing to luxury—*s.* a follower of Epicurus  
 Epice<sup>r</sup>ism, *s.* luxury; voluptuousness  
 Epice<sup>r</sup>ize, *v.* to feast; to riot  
 Epicy<sup>c</sup>le, *s.* a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater  
 Epicy<sup>c</sup>loid, *s.* a geometrical curve  
 Epicy<sup>c</sup>loid'al, *a.* pertaining to an epicycloid  
 Epidem<sup>i</sup>c, *s.* a generally prevailing disease  
 Epidem<sup>i</sup>c, Epidem<sup>i</sup>c'al, *a.* generally prevailing; affecting great numbers  
 Epide<sup>r</sup>mal, Epide<sup>r</sup>mic, Epide<sup>r</sup>midal, *a.* pertaining to the skin or bark  
 Epide<sup>r</sup>mis, *s.* the outer skin of the body  
 Epiga<sup>s</sup>tric, *a.* relating to a branch of the iliac artery, or upper part of the abdomen  
 Epige<sup>u</sup>m, *s.* that part of the orbit in which any planet comes nearest to the earth  
 Epiglot<sup>t</sup>is, *s.* the thin movable cartilage which covers the aperture of the windpipe  
 Epig<sup>r</sup>am, *s.* a short pointed poem  
 Epig<sup>r</sup>ammatic, *a.* of the nature of epigrams  
 Epig<sup>r</sup>ammatist, *s.* a writer of epigrams  
 Epig<sup>r</sup>aph, *s.* a title; an inscription  
 Epile<sup>p</sup>sy, *s.* a convulsion of the whole or part of the body, with loss of sense  
 Epile<sup>p</sup>tic, Epile<sup>p</sup>tical, *a.* convulsed  
 Epilog<sup>i</sup>sm, *s.* computation; enumeration  
 Epilog<sup>i</sup>stic, *a.* of the nature of an epilogue  
 Epilog<sup>i</sup>se, *v.* to speak an epilogue  
 Epilog<sup>u</sup>e, *s.* a speech at the end of a play  
 Epini<sup>c</sup>ion, *s.* a song of triumph  
 Epipedo<sup>m</sup>etry, *s.* the mensuration of figures that stand on the same base  
 Epiph<sup>a</sup>ny, *s.* a festival in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world by a star, the twelfth day after Christmas  
 Epiphon<sup>e</sup>ma, *s.* an exclamation  
 Epiph<sup>o</sup>ra, *s.* a defluxion from the eyes  
 Epiphy<sup>l</sup>lospermous, *a.* bearing seeds on the backs of the leaves  
 Epip<sup>l</sup>oece, *s.* a rupture of the omentum  
 Epip<sup>l</sup>ocy, *s.* a rhetorical figure, by which one circumstance rises in due gradation to another  
 Epip<sup>l</sup>ole, *a.* pertaining to the omentum  
 Epip<sup>l</sup>oon, *s.* the omentum or caul  
 Episc<sup>o</sup>pacy, *s.* a government by bishops  
 Episc<sup>o</sup>p'al, *a.* relating to a bishop  
 Episc<sup>o</sup>p'al'an, *s.* an adherer to the established church of England  
 Episc<sup>o</sup>pate, *s.* the office, &c. of a bishop  
 Episc<sup>o</sup>picide, *s.* the murderer of a bishop  
 Episc<sup>o</sup>py, *s.* superintendence; survey  
 Episode, *s.* a narrative or digression in a poem separable from the main plot

Episod<sup>i</sup>cal, *a.* contained in an episode  
 Episod<sup>i</sup>cally, *ad.* by way of episode  
 Epispas<sup>t</sup>ic, *s.* drawing; blistering  
 Epis<sup>t</sup>le, *s.* a letter; a message under cover  
 Epis<sup>t</sup>olary, *a.* relating to letters; transacted by letters; suitable to letters  
 Epis<sup>t</sup>olical, *a.* having the form of an epistle  
 Epis<sup>t</sup>olize, *v.* to write letters  
 Epis<sup>t</sup>olizer, *s.* a writer of epistles [ing  
 Epistolograph<sup>i</sup>c, *a.* pertaining to letter-writing  
 Epistolography, *s.* the art of writing letters  
 Epis<sup>t</sup>rophe, *s.* several sentences, each of which concludes with the same word  
 Epitaph, *s.* a monumental inscription  
 Epita<sup>p</sup>hian, *a.* pertaining to or like an epitaph  
 Epithalam<sup>i</sup>um, *s.* a nuptial song [taph  
 Epithem, *s.* a fomentation or poultice  
 Epithet, *s.* an adjective denoting a quality  
 Epithet<sup>i</sup>cs, *a.* pertaining to epithets  
 Epithumet<sup>i</sup>c, Epithumet<sup>i</sup>c'al, *a.* lustful  
 Epit<sup>o</sup>me, *s.* an abridgment, an abstract  
 Epit<sup>o</sup>mise, *v.* to abstract, abridge, reduce  
 Epit<sup>o</sup>miser, Epit<sup>o</sup>mist, *s.* an abridger  
 Epit<sup>o</sup>rope, *s.* a rhetorical figure of concession, in order to obtain an advantage  
 Epizoot<sup>i</sup>c, *a.* relating to animal remains  
 Epoch, Epocha, *s.* the time from which dates are numbered, or computation begins  
 Epode, *s.* the third or last part of an ode  
 Epopee, *s.* the subject of an epic poem  
 Epul<sup>a</sup>ry, *a.* belonging to a banquet, jolly  
 Epula<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* a feast, a banquet, jollity  
 Epulose, *a.* feasting to excess  
 Epulos<sup>i</sup>ty, *s.* excessive banquetting  
 Epulot<sup>i</sup>c, *s.* a healing medicament  
 Equability, *s.* evenness, uniformity  
 Equable, *a.* equal to itself, even, uniform  
 Equably, *ad.* evenly; equally to itself  
 Equal, *s.* one of the same rank and age  
 Equal, *a.* like another; even, uniform, just  
 Equal, E<sup>q</sup>ualize, *v.* to make one person equal to another, to make even  
 Equaliza<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* state of equality  
 Equality, E<sup>q</sup>ualness, *s.* likeness, uniformity  
 E<sup>q</sup>ually, *ad.* in the same degree, impartially  
 Equan<sup>g</sup>ular, *a.* consisting of equal angles  
 Equanim<sup>i</sup>ty, *s.* evenness of mind  
 Equanimous, *a.* not dejected or elated  
 E<sup>q</sup>uant, *s.* an imaginary circle in astronomy used to determine the motion of the planets  
 Equa<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* bringing things to an equality; the difference between the apparent and mean motion of the sun  
 Equa<sup>t</sup>or, *s.* a great circle, equally distant from the poles of the world, dividing the globe into equal parts, north and south  
 Equato<sup>r</sup>ial, *a.* pertaining to the equator  
 Equer<sup>y</sup>y, *s.* one who has the care of the horses belonging to a king or prince  
 Eques<sup>t</sup>rian, *a.* pertaining to a horseman; belonging to the Roman knights  
 Equila<sup>n</sup>gular, *a.* consisting of equal angles  
 Equibalan<sup>c</sup>e, *v.* to have equal weight  
 Equic<sup>r</sup>mal, *a.* having legs of equal length  
 Equidif<sup>e</sup>rent, *a.* arithmetically proportional  
 Equidis<sup>t</sup>ant, *a.* being at the same distance—*s.* equal distance or remoteness  
 Equidis<sup>t</sup>antly, *ad.* at the same distance  
 Equifor<sup>m</sup>ity, *s.* uniform equality  
 Equilat<sup>e</sup>ral, *a.* having all sides equal  
 Equilib<sup>r</sup>ate, *v.* to balance equally  
 Equilibra<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* equipoise; even weight  
 Equilib<sup>r</sup>ious, *a.* equally poised  
 Equilib<sup>r</sup>ist, *s.* one who balances equally  
 Equilib<sup>r</sup>ity, *s.* a state of equilibrium  
 Equilib<sup>r</sup>ium, *s.* equality of weight, equipoise



ERM]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ESC

Er'quine, *a.* pertaining to horses  
 Equinoct'ial, *a.* pertaining to the equinox  
 Equinoct'ial line, *s.* an imaginary circle in the heavens under which the equator moves in its diurnal motion; when the sun crosses this line, it makes equal days and nights all over the world  
 Equinox, *s.* the precise time when the sun enters the equinoctial, making equal day and night; equality; even measure  
 Equin'umerant, *a.* having the same number  
 Equip', *v. a.* to dress or fit out, to furnish  
 Equipage, *s.* attendance; horses and carriages; a woman's watch and trinkets  
 Equipen'dency, *s.* act of hanging in equipoise  
 Equip'ment, *s.* the thing equipped or fitted out; the act of equipping  
 Equ'ipoise, *s.* an equality of weight  
 Equip'olence, *s.* equality of power  
 Equip'olent, *a.* of equal force or power  
 Equipon'derance, *s.* equality of weight  
 Equipon'derant, *a.* of equal weight  
 Equipon'derate, *v. n.* to weigh equally  
 Equipon'dious, *a.* equal on either part  
 Equiso'nance, *s.* an equal sounding  
 Equiso'nant, *a.* sounding in unison  
 Equ'itable, *a.* just, impartial, candid, fair  
 Equ'itableness, *s.* justness, equity  
 Equ'itably, *ad.* impartially, justly  
 Equitangen'tial, *a.* (in geometry) where the tangent of a curve is equal to a constant line  
 Equita'tion, *s.* horsemanship; skilful riding  
 Equ'ity, *s.* justice, right, impartiality  
 Equivalence, *s.* equality of worth or power  
 Equiv'alent, *s.* a thing of the same value  
 Equiv'alent, *a.* equal in value or force  
 Equiv'ocal, *a.* doubtful, ambiguous  
 Equiv'ocally, *ad.* uncertainly, doubtfully  
 Equiv'ocalness, *s.* ambiguity, two meanings  
 Equiv'ocate, *v. n.* to use doubtful expressions  
 Equiv'ocation, *s.* ambiguity of speech; de-  
 sive words, double or doubtful meaning  
 Equiv'ocater, *s.* one who equivocates  
 Equivoque, *s.* a quibble, equivocation  
 Equiv'orous, *a.* subsisting on horseflesh  
 Era, *s.* an epoch; a point of time  
 Era'diate, *v. n.* to shoot like a ray  
 Era'diation, *s.* a sending forth brightness  
 Era'dicate, *v. a.* to pull up by the roots  
 Era'dication, *s.* the act of rooting up  
 Era'dicative, *a.* curing radically  
 Era'sable, *a.* capable of being erased  
 Era'se, *v. a.* to destroy, root up, rub out  
 Era'sement, *s.* expunction, abolition  
 Era'sure, *s.* act of erasing; a rubbing out  
 Ere, *ad.* before, sooner than  
 Erect', *v. a.* to build or set up; to exalt  
 Erect', *a.* upright; bold, confident  
 Erect'able, *a.* that can be erected  
 Erect'er, *s.* one that erects or builds  
 Erect'ion, *s.* a building or raising up  
 Erect'ive, *a.* raising, advancing  
 Erect'ly, *ad.* in an erect posture  
 Erect'ness, *s.* an upright posture  
 Erector, *s.* a muscle that causes erection  
 Erelong, *ad.* before a long time passes  
 Ere'mite, *s.* a hermit; a retired person  
 Ere'mitical, *a.* religious; solitary, retired  
 Erenow', *ad.* before this time  
 Erepta'tion, *s.* a creeping forth  
 Ereption, *s.* a taking away by force  
 Erewh'ile, *ad.* some time ago, heretofore  
 Ergo, *ad.* consequently; therefore  
 Erin'go, *s.* the plant called sea-holly  
 Eris'tical, *a.* controversial; contentious  
 Er'mine, *s.* a small animal or its skin

Er'mined, *a.* clothed with ermine  
 Ero'dé, *v. a.* to canker, to eat away  
 Eroga'tion, *s.* a giving or bestowing  
 Ero'sion, *s.* the act of eating away  
 Ero'tic, *a.* relating to the passion of love  
 Erpetol'ogist, *s.* one versed in erpetology  
 Erpetol'ogy, *s.* the natural history of reptiles  
 Err, *v. n.* to go out of the way; to mistake  
 Er'rahle, *a.* liable to mistake; fallible  
 Er'rand, *s.* a verbal message  
 Er'rant, *a.* wandering; vile, very bad  
 Er'rantness, *s.* an errant or vile state  
 Er'rantry, *s.* a roving or rambling about  
 Erra'ta [Lat. *pl.* of Erratum], *s.* faults made in printing, &c.  
 Erratic, Erratic', *a.* wandering, irregular  
 Erratic'ally, *ad.* without rule or order  
 Erru'ine, *a.* occasioning discharge of mucus  
 Er'ring, *a.* committing error; uncertain  
 Erro'neous, *a.* subject to or full of errors  
 Erro'neously, *ad.* by mistake; falsely  
 Erro'neousness, *s.* deviation from right  
 Er'ror, *s.* mistake, blunder; sin, offence  
 Erse, *s.* the language of the Highlanders  
 Erst, *ad.* when time was; first, formerly  
 Erst while, *ad.* till then; till now; aforesome  
 Erubes'cence, *s.* redness; a blush  
 Erubes'cent, *a.* somewhat red; blushing  
 Eruct', *v. a.* to belch, to expel wind  
 Eruct'ate, *v. a.* to belch, to vomit forth  
 Eructa'tion, *s.* a sudden burst of wind  
 Erudite, *a.* learned; well read  
 Erud'ition, *s.* learning, knowledge  
 Erui'ginous, *a.* copperish, rusty, brassy  
 Erup'tion, *s.* an issuing or breaking forth with violence; a pustule; a humour  
 Erup'tive, *a.* bursting, or tending to burst  
 Erysip'e'las, *s.* an eruptive disease, vulgarly called Saint Anthony's fire  
 Erysipel'atous, *a.* of the nature of erysipelas  
 Ery'thace, *s.* the honeysuckle  
 Eryth'ema, *s.* a pustular affection of the skin  
 Erythema'tic, *a.* having a pustular disease  
 Escala'de, *s.* [Fr.] the scaling of walls—  
*v. a.* to mount and enter by means of ladders  
 Escal'op, *s.* a regularly indented shell-fish  
 Escapa'de, *s.* [Fr.] irregular motion of a horse  
 Escap'e, *v.* to get out of danger, to avoid  
 Escap'e, *s.* a getting clear from pursuit of danger; precipitate flight; oversight  
 Escap'ement, *s.* that part of a watch or clock that regulates its movements  
 Escar'gatoire, *s.* [Fr.] a nursery of snails  
 Escarp'ment, *s.* a slope or steep descent  
 Eschalot', *s.* a kind of small onion  
 Es'char, Eschara, *s.* a hard crust or scar made by hot applications to a wound  
 Escharot'ic, *a.* burning, searing, caustic  
 Escheat', *s.* any thing that falls to the lord of the manor as a forfeit, or on the death of a tenant leaving no heir—*v.* to forfeit  
 Escheat'able, *a.* liable to escheat  
 Escheat'age, *s.* succession to an escheat  
 Escheat'or, *s.* an officer who has to look after the escheats of the crown  
 Eschew', *v. a.* to fly, to avoid, to shun  
 Es'cort, *s.* a convoy; a guard to a place  
 Es'cort, *v. a.* to convoy; to guard to a place  
 Esco't, *v. a.* to pay a reckoning; to support  
 Escon't, *s.* a listener; a spy; a scout  
 Escr'itoir, *s.* a kind of desk upon drawers  
 Escula'plan, *a.* pertaining to the medical art  
 Escutche'on, *s.* a shield with arms  
 Escent'heoned, *a.* having an escutcheon  
 Es'culent, *a.* eatable; good for food—*s.* something fit for food

EXCESSIVE BOASTING IS A SIGN OF IGNORANCE AND COWARDICE.

Esophagus, &c. [See Œsophagus.]  
 Esoter'ic, *a.* secret, mysterious  
 Esotery, *s.* mysterious secrecy  
 Espal'ier, *s.* a dwarf tree planted in rails  
 Espe'cial, *a.* principal, chief, leading  
 Espe'cially, *ad.* principally, particularly  
 Espe'cialness, *s.* state of being especial  
 Esperance [Fr.], *s.* hope, expectation  
 Espi'al, *s.* one sent out to espy; observation  
 Espi'er, *s.* one who watches like a spy  
 Espionage, *s.* [Fr.] the act of procuring and giving intelligence by spies  
 Esplanade, *s.* the empty space between the glacis of an etadel and the first houses of the town; a public walk facing the sea  
 Espou'sal, *a.* relating to espousals  
 Espou'sals, *s. pl.* act of affiancing a man and woman to each other in marriage  
 Espou'se, *v. a.* to engage for marriage, to marry; to take upon; to defend  
 Espou'ser, *s.* one who maintains a point  
 Espy', *v.* to see at a distance; to watch  
 Esqui're, *s.* a title next below a knight  
 Esqui're, *v. a.* to attend; to wait on  
 Essay', *v. a.* to try, to attempt, to endeavour  
 Es'say, *s.* a trial, endeavour, experiment  
 Essay'er, *s.* one who makes attempts  
 Es'sayist, *s.* a writer of essays  
 Es'sence, *s.* the nature, substance, or being of any thing; existence; perfume, scent  
 Es'sence, *v. a.* to perfume, to scent  
 Essen'tial, *a.* necessary, very important  
 Essen'tial, *s.* existence; a chief point  
 Essen'tiality, *s.* first or constituent principles  
 Essen'tially, *ad.* constitutionally, necessarily; by the constitution of nature  
 Essen'tiate, *v. n.* to become of the same essence  
 Essoin', *s.* an excuse for non-appearance  
 Estab'lish, *v. a.* to settle; to make firm  
 Estab'lisher, *s.* he who establishes  
 Estab'lishment, *s.* a settlement, a salary  
 Estacade, *s.* [Fr.] a dyke constructed with piles in the sea, a river, or morass, to oppose the entrance of an enemy  
 Estafette, *s.* [Fr.] a military courier  
 Estate, *s.* a fortune; rank, condition of life  
 Esteem', *v. a.* to value, to think well of  
 Esteem', *s.* high value in opinion; regard  
 Esteem'able, *a.* that may be esteemed  
 Esteem'er, *s.* one that highly values  
 Estif'erous, *a.* producing heat  
 Estimable, *a.* worthy of esteem  
 Estimableness, *s.* quality of deserving esteem  
 Estimate, *v. a.* to rate, to set a value on  
 Estimate, *s.* a calculation; a set price or value; computation; assignment of value  
 Estimation, *s.* esteem, opinion; a valuing  
 Estimative, *a.* having the power of estimating  
 Estimator, *s.* a valuer; a settler of rates  
 Estival, *a.* relating to the summer  
 Estivate, *v.* to pass the summer in a place  
 Estivation, *s.* the act of passing the summer  
 Estop, *v. a.* (in law) to impede or stop  
 Estoppel, *s.* (in law) a bar or hindrance caused by one's own act  
 Estouf'ade, *s.* [Fr.] a mode of stewing meat  
 Esto'vers, *s.* (in law) supplies; allowance  
 Estrade, *s.* [Fr.] an even or level place  
 Estrange, *v.* to alienate; to become strange  
 Estrangement, *s.* distance; a removal  
 Estrapade, *s.* the rearing and kicklug of an ungovernable horse  
 Estrait, *s.* a true copy of an original writing  
 —*v. a.* to take from, by way of fine  
 Estre'pement, *s.* (in law) spoil; waste  
 Estuary, *s.* an arm of the sea; a frith

Estuate, *v. a.* to swell and fall; to boll  
 Estua'tion, *s.* a boiling, agitation, commotion  
 Es'ture, *s.* violence, commotion  
 Esu'rient, *a.* hungry, voracious  
 Esu'rine, *a.* corroding, eating, consuming  
 Eta't-major, *s.* [Fr.] a specific number of officers belonging to the same corps  
 Etch, *v. a.* to make a print by etching  
 Etch'ing, *s.* a way of making or preparing copperplates for printing, by eating in the figures with prepared aqua-fortis  
 Eternal, *a.* perpetual, endless, everlasting  
 Eternal, *s.* one of the appellations of God  
 Eternalist, *s.* one that holds the past existence of the world infinite  
 Eternize, Eter'nize, *v. a.* to immortalize, to make eternal; to beatify  
 Eternally, *ad.* unchangeably, perpetually  
 Eter'ne, *a.* eternal, perpetual, endless  
 Eter'nic, *v. a.* to immortalize  
 Eter'nity, *s.* duration without end  
 Ete'sian, *a.* relating to such winds as blow at stated times of the year  
 E'ther, *s.* pure air, a pure element; a light, volatile, and inflammable liquid  
 Ethe'ral, *a.* heavenly; refined, pure  
 Ethe'ralize, E'therize, *v. a.* to convert into ether [light  
 Ethe'reous, *a.* formed of ether; pure and  
 Ethe'ric, Ethe'ric, *a.* moral, relating to morals  
 Ethe'rics, *s. pl.* the doctrine of morality  
 E'thiop, *s.* a native of Ethiopia  
 Ethiop'ic, *a.* relating to Ethiopia, its inhabitants, or their language  
 Eth'moid, *s.* a bone at the root of the nose  
 Ethmoid'al, *a.* resembling a sieve  
 Eth'nic, *a.* heathenish—*s.* a heathen, one who has no faith in revealed religion  
 Eth'ically, *ad.* according to moral doctrines  
 Eth'nicism, *s.* heathenism; paganism  
 Ethnology, *s.* a treatise on nations  
 Etholo'gical, *a.* treating of morality  
 Ethologist, *s.* a writer on morals  
 Ethology, *s.* a treatise on morals, or the science of ethics  
 Etiolate, *v.* to become white; to blanch  
 Etiola'tion, *s.* the operation of whitening plants, by excluding the sun from them  
 Etiolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to etiology  
 Etiology, *s.* an account of the causes of any thing; an account of the causes of a disease  
 Etiquette, *s.* ceremonious form  
 E'tite, *s.* a cagelstone, a mineral  
 Etui', Etwee', *s.* a case for pocket instruments, as knife, scissors, &c.  
 Etymolo'gical, *a.* relating to etymology  
 Etymolo'gically, *ad.* according to etymology  
 Etymologist, *s.* one who searches out the original of words  
 Etymologize, *v. a.* to give the etymology  
 Etymology, *s.* the derivation of words  
 E'tymon, *s.* an original; a primitive word  
 Eucharist, *s.* the act of thanksgiving; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper  
 Eucharis'tic, Eucharis'tical, *a.* relating to the Eucharist or Lord's Supper  
 Eucharology, *s.* a formula of prayers  
 Euc'hymy, *s.* a good state of the blood  
 Euc'hysid'rite, *s.* a mineral, a kind of augite  
 Euc'lase, *s.* a species of emerald  
 Euc'lerasy, *s.* a good habit of body  
 Eud'ialyte, *s.* a mineral of a reddish colour  
 Eudion'eter, *s.* an instrument to determine the salubrity of the air  
 Endiomet'ric, Endiomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to or performed by an eudiometer



Eudoni'etry, *s.* the art of ascertaining the purity of the air by an eudiometer  
 Eugeny, *s.* nobleness of birth  
 Eulharmonic, *a.* producing harmonious or concordant sounds  
 Euka'rite, *s.* a shining gray mineral  
 Eulo'gical, *a.* commendatory; praising  
 Eu'logist, *s.* one who praises another  
 Eu'logize, *v. a.* to commend; to praise  
 Eulo'gium, Eu'logy, *s.* praise, encomium  
 Eu'nomy, *s.* a constitution of good laws  
 Eu'nuch, *s.* one who is emasculated  
 Eu'nuchate, *v. a.* to emasculate; to castrate  
 Eu'nuchism, *s.* the state of being an eunuch  
 Eu'pathy, *s.* correct feeling  
 Eupep'sy, *s.* good and perfect digestion  
 Eupeptic, *a.* having good digestion  
 Euphemism, *s.* the substitution of an agreeable for an offensive word  
 Euphon'ical, *a.* sounding agreeably  
 Eupho'nius, *a.* sweetly sounding; musical  
 Eu'phonize, *v. a.* to cause to sound agreeably  
 Eu'phonon, *s.* a musical instrument of great sweetness and power  
 Eu'phony, *s.* a sweet and agreeable sound  
 Euphor'ia, *s.* spurge, a plant  
 Euphor'bium, *s.* a pungent resinous gum  
 Eu'phrasy, *s.* the herb eyebright  
 Eu'ripus, *s.* a strait or narrow sea where the water is much agitated  
 Eu'rite, *s.* a fine-grained kind of granite  
 Euroclydon, *s.* a tempestuous N.E. wind  
 Europe'an, *a.* belonging to Europe—*s.* a native of Europe  
 Eu'rus, *s.* the east wind [sure  
 Eu'rythmy, *s.* harmony; symmetrical mea- [tion  
 Eu'thanasy, *s.* an easy death [tion  
 Evac'uant, *s.* medicine that procures evacua-  
 Evac'uate, *v. a.* to make void; empty; quit  
 Evacu'ation, *s.* a discharge, an abolition, an emptying; an ejection, &c.  
 Evac'utive, *a.* purgative; making empty  
 Evac'uator, *s.* one that makes void  
 Eva'de, *v.* to avoid, equivocate, shift off  
 Evaga'tion, *s.* a rambling deviation  
 Evagina'tion, *s.* the act of unsheathing  
 Evanes'cence, *s.* disappearance  
 Evanes'cent, *a.* imperceptible, vanishing  
 Evangel'ical, *a.* agreeable to the gospel  
 Evangel'ically, *ad.* agreeably with the gospel  
 Evangel'ism, *s.* the propagation of the gospel  
 Evan'gelist, *a.* a writer or preacher of the gospel; a bringer of good tidings  
 Evangeliza'tion, *s.* the act of evangelizing  
 Evan'gelize, *v. n.* to preach the gospel  
 Evan'id, *a.* faint, weak, vanishing  
 Evan'ish, *v.* to escape from perception  
 Evan'ishment, *s.* vanishing; disappearance  
 Evapor'able, *a.* easily dissipated in vapour  
 E'vap'orate, *v.* to resolve into vapours, to breathe or steam out; to fume away  
 Evapora'tion, *s.* a flying away in fumes  
 Evaporom'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the evaporation of fluids  
 Eva'sion, *s.* an excuse, equivocation, artifice  
 Eva'sive, *a.* equivocating, shuffling, elusive  
 Eva'sively, *ad.* elusively, sophistically  
 Eva'siveness, *s.* the quality of being evasive  
 Eve, *s.* the contraction of Evening; close of the day; the day before a festival  
 Evec'tion, *s.* exaltation; a carrying out  
 Even, *a.* level, parallel; calm, uniform  
 Even, *ad.* verily, notwithstanding, likewise  
 Evenhand'ed, *a.* impartial, just, equitable  
 Even'ing, Even, *s.* the close of the day  
 Even'y, *ad.* impartially, uniformly; levelly

Evenness, *s.* regularity, calmness, uniformity; horizontal position  
 E'ven-song, *s.* the evening worship  
 Event, *s.* issue, consequence, incident; any thing that happens  
 Event'rate, *v. a.* to rip open; to disembowel  
 Event'ful, *a.* full of incidents or changes  
 E'ven-tide, *s.* the time of evening  
 Event'itate, *v. a.* to winnow; to sift out; to examine; to discuss; to investigate  
 Eventua'tion, *s.* a fanning; discussion  
 Event'ual, *a.* consequential; accidental  
 Event'ually, *ad.* in the event, last result  
 Ev'er, *ad.* at any time; eternally, always  
 Everbub'bling, *a.* always boiling up  
 Everburn'ing, *a.* unextinguished  
 Everdur'ing, *a.* enduring without end  
 Ev'ergreen, *s.* a plant all the year green—*a.* verdant throughout the year  
 Everlast'ing, *a.* perpetual, without end  
 Everlast'ing, Everlast'ingness, *s.* eternality  
 Everliv'ing, *a.* living always, immortal  
 Evermo're, *ad.* eternally, without end  
 Eve'rse, *v. a.* to subvert, to destroy  
 Evers'ion, *s.* the act of overthrowing  
 Evert', *v. a.* to overthrow, to destroy  
 Evert'uate, *v. a.* to deprive of virtue  
 Ev'ery, *a.* each one of all, belonging to all  
 Ev'eryday, *a.* common, occurring on any day  
 Ev'erywhere, *ad.* in every place  
 Eves'tigate, *v. a.* to search out  
 Evestiga'tion, *s.* an investigation  
 Evi'brate, *v. a.* to shake, to brandish  
 Evi'bra'tion, *s.* the act of shaking  
 Evict', *v. a.* to dispossess; to take away  
 Evic'tion, *s.* a proof, evidence, conviction; act of turning out, dispossession  
 Ev'idence, *s.* a testimony—*v.* to prove  
 Ev'ident, *a.* plain, apparent; notorious  
 Eviden'tial, *a.* affording evidence  
 Ev'idently, *ad.* apparently, plainly, certainly  
 Evi'gilate, *v. a.* to watch or study diligently  
 Evigila'tion, *s.* a waking or watching  
 Ev'il, *a.* wicked, mischievous, bad, corrupt  
 Ev'ill, Ev'illness, *s.* wickedness; calamity  
 Evildo'er, *s.* one that commits crimes  
 Ev'ille'd, *a.* having a malignant look  
 Evilfa'voured, *a.* ill-countenanced  
 Evilmi'nded, *a.* malevolent, wicked  
 Evilspeak'ing, *s.* defamation, slander  
 Evilwork'er, *s.* a wicked person  
 Evin'ce, *v. a.* to prove, to make plain  
 Evin'cible, *a.* capable of proof; demonstrable  
 Evin'cive, *a.* having power to demonstrate  
 Ev'rate, *v. a.* to deprive of manhood  
 Evira'tion, *s.* emasculation  
 Evis'cerate, *v. a.* to embowel; to search  
 Ev'itable, *a.* that may be avoided  
 Ev'itate, *v. a.* to avoid, to shun; to escape  
 Evita'tion, *s.* an avoiding; a shunning  
 Eviter'nal, *a.* of duration indefinitely long  
 Eviter'nity, *s.* duration indefinitely long  
 Ev'ocate, *v. a.* to call forth, to summon  
 Evoca'tion, *s.* a calling out or from  
 Ev'oke, *v. a.* to call out, summon, invoke  
 Evola'tle, *a.* apt to fly off  
 Evola'tion, *s.* the act of flying away  
 Evolve, *v. a.* to unfold, to disentangle  
 Evolve'ment, *s.* an unfolding; a displaying  
 Evolve'ment, *s.* a curve formed from another  
 Evolute, *s.* an original curve  
 Evolu'tion, *s.* the act of unfolding; manœuvring of troops, &c.  
 Evul'gate, *v. a.* to publish; to spread abroad  
 Evulga'tion, *s.* the act of publicly divulging  
 Evul'sion, *s.* a plucking out or away

EVERY THING THAT CONVEYS USEFUL INFORMATION IS A FIT SUBJECT FOR LIBERAL CURIOSITY.



[EXC]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EXC]

ENVY NEVER DOES A GOOD TURN, BUT WHEN IT DESIGNS AN ILL ONE.

Ewe, *s.* a female sheep  
 Ewer, *s.* a vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands; a water jug  
 Ewry, *s.* an office in the king's household, where they attend to the appointments necessary for the king's table  
 Exacerbate, *v. a.* to embitter; to exasperate  
 Exacerbation, *s.* the height of a disease  
 Exacerbescence, *s.* increase of irritation  
 Exacerbation, *s.* the act of heaping up  
 Exacinate, *v. a.* to take out the kernel  
 Exacination, *s.* the taking kernels out of fruit  
 Exact, *a.* nice, accurate, methodical  
 Exact, *v. a.* to force; to extort; to enjoin  
 Exaction, *s.* extortion, a severe tribute  
 Exactitude, *s.* exactness; nicety  
 Exactly, *ad.* accurately, nicely, fitly  
 Exactness, *s.* accurateness, regularity  
 Extactor, *s.* one who exacts, an extortioner  
 Exacuate, *v. a.* to whet; to sharpen  
 Exacuation, *s.* a whetting or sharpening  
 Exaggerate, *v. a.* to heighten, to aggravate, to enlarge or amplify; to heap up  
 Exaggeration, *s.* amplification; aggravation; the act of heaping up  
 Exaggeratory, *a.* enlarging; amplifying  
 Exagitate, *v. a.* to stir up, to disquiet  
 Excitation, *s.* the act of agitating  
 Exalt, *v. a.* to lift up; to extol, to magnify  
 Exaltation, *s.* the act of raising up  
 Exaltedness, *s.* state of dignity or greatness  
 Examens, *s.* the needle of a balance  
 Examenable, *a.* proper to be inquired into  
 Examinant, *s.* one who is to be examined  
 Examination, *s.* inquiry; critical disquisition; a questioning; a trial or proof  
 Examiner, *s.* an examiner  
 Examinary, *a.* examining, scrutinising  
 Examine, *v. a.* to ask questions; to consider  
 Examiner, *s.* one who examines  
 Example, *s.* a pattern, model, precedent  
 Exanguinous, *a.* bloodless  
 Exanguinous, *a.* having no corners  
 Exanimate, *a.* lifeless, spiritless, dead—  
*v. a.* to dishearten; to discourage  
 Exanimation, *s.* deprivation of life  
 Exanimous, *a.* lifeless; dead; killed  
 Exanthemata, *s.* eruptions; pustules  
 Exanthematic, Exanthematous, *a.* pustulous; eruptive  
 Exantlate, *v. a.* to draw out; to exhaust  
 Exantlation, *s.* the act of drawing out  
 Exarch, *s.* a dignity of the Greek church  
 Exarchate, Exarchy, *s.* the jurisdiction or office of an exarch  
 Exarticulation, *s.* dislocation of a joint  
 Exasperate, *v. a.* to vex, provoke, enrage  
 Exasperator, *s.* one who inflames anger  
 Exasperation, *s.* a strong provocation  
 Exauctorate, *v.* to deprive of a benefice  
 Exauctoration, *s.* dismission from service  
 Exautorize, *v. a.* to deprive of authority  
 Excalceated, *a.* deprived of shoes  
 Exandescence, Exandescency, *s.* the state of growing hot; the state of growing angry  
 Exandescence, *a.* white with heat  
 Excarbate, *v. a.* to clear from flesh  
 Excarbification, *s.* the depriving of flesh  
 Excavate, *v. a.* to cut into or make hollow  
 Excavation, *s.* a hollow formed; a cavity  
 Excavator, *s.* one who digs; a miner  
 Exceed, *v.* to surpass, to excel, to go beyond proper bounds  
 Exceeding, *part. a.* great in quantity, &c.  
 Exceedingly, *ad.* to a great degree  
 Excel, *v.* to surpass, outdo; to be eminent

Excellence, Excellency, *s.* eminency, dignity; purity, goodness; a title of honour  
 Excellent, *a.* being of great virtue; notable  
 Excellently, *ad.* well to an eminent degree  
 Except, *v.* to leave out, exempt, object to  
 Except, Excepting, *prep.* unless; with exception of; without inclusion of  
 Exception, *s.* an exclusion; objection, cavil  
 Exceptionable, *a.* liable to objection  
 Exceptions, *a.* peevish, froward  
 Exceptionness, *s.* disposition to cavil  
 Exceptive, *a.* including an exception  
 Exceptless, *a.* omitting all exceptions  
 Exceptor, *s.* one who objects  
 Excerebration, *s.* the beating out the brains  
 Excerebrated, *a.* having the brains dashed out  
 Excerebrose, *a.* deficient of brains  
 Excern, *v. a.* to strain out, to separate  
 Excerpt, *v. a.* to pick out; to select  
 Excerption, *s.* act of gleanings; selecting  
 Excerpt, *s.* a passage selected; an extract  
 Excess, *s.* superfluity, intemperance  
 Excessive, *a.* beyond due bounds [degree  
 Excessively, *ad.* exceedingly; in a great  
 Excessiveness, *s.* the state of being excessive  
 Exchange, *v. a.* to give one thing for another; to barter; to truck  
 Exchange, *s.* the act of bartering; the place where merchants meet; the balance of money of different nations  
 Exchangeability, *s.* the being exchangeable  
 Exchangeable, *a.* that may be exchanged  
 Exchange, *s.* one who exchanges  
 Exchequer, *s.* the court where the public revenues are received and paid  
 Exchequer, *v. a.* to institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer  
 Excisable, *a.* liable to the excise  
 Excise, *s.* a tax levied upon commodities  
 Excise, *s.* an inspector of excised goods  
 Excision, *s.* extirpation; destruction  
 Excitability, *s.* capability of being excited  
 Excitable, *a.* easy to be excited  
 Excitant, *s.* a stimulant  
 Excitation, *s.* the act of exciting  
 Excitative, Excitatory, *a.* tending to excite  
 Excite, *v. a.* to rouse, animate, stir up  
 Excitement, *s.* stimulation; agitation  
 Exciter, *s.* one who stirs up others  
 Exclaim, *v. v.* to make an outcry—*s.* clamour  
 Exclamation, *s.* a clamour, outcry; a note thus (!) subjoined to a pathetic sentence  
 Exclamative, *a.* relating to exclamation  
 Exclamatory, *a.* pertaining to exclamation  
 Exclaim'er, *s.* one that makes loud outcries  
 Exclude, *v. a.* to shut out; debar; prohibit  
 Exclusion, *s.* a rejection; act of shutting out  
 Exclusionist, *s.* one who would debar another from any privilege  
 Excl'sive, *a.* debarring, excepting  
 Exclusively, *ad.* without admission of another; in an exclusive manner  
 Excl'siveness, *s.* the state of being exclusive  
 Excl'sory, *a.* exclusive; excluding  
 Excoet, *v. a.* to make by boiling  
 Exco'gitate, *v. a.* to invent; to hit off  
 Exco'gitation, *s.* an invention  
 Ex'com'missary, *s.* one formerly a commissary [ulation  
 Excommuni'cable, *a.* deserving excommuni'cation  
 Excommuni'cate, *v. a.* to cject from the communion of the church—a. excluded from the pale of the church  
 Excommunication, *s.* an ecclesiastical interdiction, or exclusion from the church  
 Exco'riate, *v. a.* to strip off the skin

EVILS BROUGHT UPON OURSELVES ARE THE MOST DIFFICULT TO BEAR.

[EXF]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EXO

Excoriation, *s.* loss of skin; plunder, spoil  
 Excoriation, *s.* a pulling off the bark  
 Excreable, *a.* which may be spit out  
 Excreate, *v. a.* to hawk and spit  
 Excreation, *s.* a spitting out  
 Excrement, *s.* human soil, dung, &c.  
 Excremental, *a.* voided as excrement  
 Excrementitious, *a.* containing excrements  
 Excrescence, *s.* a tumour; superfluous flesh  
 &c. growing on any part of the body  
 Excrescent, *a.* preternaturally produced  
 Excrete, *v. a.* to pass by excretion  
 Excretion, *s.* ejection of animal substance  
 Excretive, *a.* able to eject excrements  
 Excretory, *a.* having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts  
 Excruciable, *a.* liable to be tormented  
 Excruciate, *v. a.* to torture, to torment  
 Excruciating, *a.* painful in the highest degree  
 Excruciation, *s.* torment; vexation  
 Excubation, *s.* act of watching all night  
 Exculpate, *v. a.* to clear from imputation  
 Exculpation, *s.* the clearing from blame  
 Exculpatory, *a.* clearing from imputed fault  
 Excursion, *s.* a digression; ramble; inroad  
 Excursive, *a.* rambling, wandering  
 Excursively, *ad.* in a wandering manner  
 Excusable, *a.* pardonable  
 Excusableness, *s.* capability to be excused  
 Excusation, *s.* excuse; plea; apology  
 Excusatory, *a.* apologetical; making apology  
 Excuse, *v. a.* to extenuate, remit, pardon  
 Excuse, *s.* an apology; a plea; a pardon  
 Excuseless, *a.* without excuse, inexcusable  
 Excuser, *s.* one who pleads for another  
 Excuss, *v. a.* to seize and detain by law  
 Execution, *s.* the act of making blind  
 Execrable, *a.* hateful, detestable  
 Execrably, *ad.* cursedly, abominably  
 Excrete, *v. a.* to curse, to wish ill to  
 Execration, *s.* a curse; an imprecation  
 Excretory, *s.* a formulary of execration  
 Execr, *v. a.* to cut out or away  
 Excision, *s.* the act of cutting out  
 Excise, *a.* explanatory; expository  
 Excite, *v. a.* to perform; to put to death  
 Exciter, *s.* one who excites or performs  
 Execution, *s.* a performance; a seizure; death inflicted by forms of law  
 Executioner, *s.* he that inflicts punishments  
 Executive, *a.* having power to act  
 Executor, *s.* he that is entrusted to perform the will of the testator  
 Executorship, *s.* the office of an executor  
 Executress, Executrix, *s.* a female executor  
 Exegesis, *s.* exposition; interpretation  
 Exegetical, *a.* explanatory  
 Exegetically, *ad.* by way of explanation  
 Exemplar, *s.* a pattern, a copy, an example  
 Exemplarily, *ad.* in an exemplary manner  
 Exemplary, *ad.* so as deserves imitation  
 Exemplification, *s.* an illustration by example  
 Exemplify, *v. a.* to illustrate, to copy  
 Exemplable, *a.* capable of being imitated  
 Exemplariness, *s.* the quality of being fit for imitation  
 Exemplifier, *s.* one that exemplifies  
 Exempt, *v. a.* to privilege, to free—a free by privilege; not subject to  
 Exemplible, *a.* free, quiet, loose  
 Exemption, *s.* immunity, privilege  
 Exemplitious, *a.* capable of separation  
 Exenterate, *v. a.* to take out the bowels  
 Exenteration, *s.* the act of embowelling  
 Exequial, *a.* pertaining to funerals  
 Exequies, *s. pl.* funeral rites

Exercisable, *a.* capable of being exercised  
 Exercise, *v.* to employ, to practise, to exert  
 Exercise, *s.* labour; practice; performance  
 Exerciser, *s.* he that uses exercises  
 Excitation, *s.* exercise, practice, use  
 Exergue, *s.* the plain circular space just within the edge of a medal  
 Exert, *v. a.* to thrust out, enforce; perform  
 Exertion, *s.* the act of exerting, an effort  
 Exesion, *s.* the act of eating through  
 Exestuation, *s.* state of boiling, ebullition  
 Exfoliate, *v. n.* to shell off, to peel off  
 Exfoliation, *s.* a process by which the corrupt part of a bone separates from the sound  
 Exfoliative, *a.* tending to exfoliation  
 Exhalable, *a.* that may be evaporated  
 Exhalant, *a.* sending forth vapours  
 Exhalation, *s.* evaporation, fume, vapour  
 Exhale, *v. a.* to send or draw out vapour  
 Exhalement, *s.* matter exhaled; a vapour  
 Exhaust, *v. a.* to draw out totally, to waste  
 Exhaustible, *a.* capable of being exhausted  
 Exhaustion, *s.* the act of drawing or draining  
 Exhaustless, *a.* not to be emptied  
 Exheredate, *v. a.* to disinherit  
 Exheredation, *s.* the act of disinheriting  
 Exhibit, *v. a.* to produce, show, offer to view  
 Exhibiter, *s.* he that offers any thing  
 Exhibition, *s.* display; allowance, pension  
 Exhibitioner, *s.* one who receives a pension or an allowance in our universities  
 Exhibitive, *a.* representative; displaying  
 Exhibitory, *a.* setting forth; showing  
 Exhilarate, *v. a.* to make cheerful  
 Exhilaration, *s.* the state of being enlivened  
 Exhort, *v. a.* to incite to any good action  
 Exhortation, *s.* an incitement to good  
 Exhortative, *a.* encouraging to good; serving to exhort  
 Exhortatory, *a.* tending to exhort  
 Exhorter, *s.* one who encourages by words  
 Exhumation, *s.* a removing out of the grave  
 Exlciate, Exlccation, Exlccative. See Exsiccate, &c.  
 Ex'igence, Ex'igency, *s.* demand, want  
 Ex'igent, *s.* a pressing business—a pressing  
 Exiguity, *s.* diminutiveness; slenderness  
 Exiguous, *a.* small, diminutive, slender  
 Exile, *v. a.* to banish, to transport  
 Exile, *s.* banishment, a person banished  
 Exil'ition, *s.* the act of springing out  
 Exil'ity, *s.* smallness, slenderness  
 Eximious, *a.* choice, eminent, excellent  
 Eximian'ion, *s.* privation, loss  
 Exist, *v. n.* to be, to have a being, to live  
 Existence, Existency, *s.* a state of being  
 Exist'ent, *a.* in being, possessed of existence  
 Existential, *a.* having existence  
 Ex'it, *s.* a departure, a going out; death  
 Exi'tial, Exi'tious, *a.* destructive to life  
 Ex-min'ister, *s.* a late minister. Thus, *ex-director, ex-secretary, &c.*, is used to denote one who has filled the office of a director, &c., but who has lost or resigned it  
 Ex'odus, *s.* a journey from a place; the second book of Moses, so called because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt  
 Ex-off'icial, *a.* authentic, proceeding from the office of a public functionary  
 Exolition, *s.* laxation of the nerves  
 Exomphalos, *s.* a rupture of the navel  
 Exonerate, *v. a.* to unload, to disburden  
 Exoneration, *s.* the act of disburdening  
 Exonerative, *a.* freeing from any charge  
 Exoptation, *s.* an earnest wish or desire

EQUALIZE THY TEMPER; EXCEL IN GOOD WORKS; BE JUST, VIGOROUS, AND FIRM.

EXALT WISDOM, AND SHE WILL EXALT THEE.



Ex'orable, *a.* that may be prevailed on  
Exor'bitance, *s.* excess; extravagance  
Exor'bitant, *a.* excessive, extravagant  
Exor'bitantly, *ad.* enormously; excessively  
Exor'bitate, *v.a.* to leave the prescribed track  
Ex'orcise, *v.* to divine, to practise magic  
Ex'orciser, Ex'orcist, *s.* one who pretends  
by magic to drive away evil spirits  
Ex'orcism, *s.* the form of abjuration by  
which evil spirits are driven away  
Exor'dial, *a.* introductory, prelude  
Exor'dium, *s.* introduction to a discourse  
Exorna'tion, *s.* an ornament, a decoration  
Exor'tive, *a.* rising; relating to the east  
Exos'sated, *a.* deprived of bones  
Exos'seous, *a.* formed without bones  
Exoter'ic, *a.* public, open  
Ex'otery, *s.* that which is obvious or common  
Exot'ic, *a.* foreign—*s.* a foreign plant  
Expand', *v.a.* to spread, to dilate, to enlarge  
Expan'se, *s.* an even, wide, extended body  
Expansibility, *s.* capacity of extension  
Expan'sible, *a.* capable of being extended  
Expan'sile, *a.* capable of expansion  
Expan'sion, *s.* act of spreading out, extent  
Expan'sive, *a.* extensive, spreading  
Expan'siveness, *s.* quality of being expansive  
Expa'tiate, *v.n.* to range at large, enlarge on  
Expa'tiator, *s.* one who enlarges upon  
Expa'triate, *v.a.* to banish from one's na-  
tive country, or to leave it voluntarily  
Expatri'ation, *s.* banishment, exile  
Expect', *v.a.* to wait for, attend for, stay  
Expectable, *a.* to be expected or hoped for  
Expect'ancy, *s.* something expected; hope  
Expectant, *s.* one who waits in expectation  
Expecta'tion, *s.* the act of expecting  
Expectora'tion, *s.* a discharge by coughing  
Expectorant, *s.* a medicine which promotes  
expectoration—a inducing expectoration  
Expectorate, *v.a.* to eject from the breast  
Expectorative, *a.* promoting expectoration  
Expe'dite, *v.a.* to expedite; to despatch  
Expe'dience, Expediency, *s.* fitness, propriety  
Expe'dient, *a.* proper, convenient; quick  
Expe'dient, *s.* a method, a way; a device  
Expe'diently, *ad.* suitably; conveniently  
Expe'dite, *v.a.* to facilitate, hasten, despatch  
Expe'dite, *a.* quick, ready, agile, nimble  
Expe'ditely, *ad.* with quickness or despatch  
Expedi'tion, *s.* activity; warlike enterprise  
Expedi'tious, *a.* quick, nimble; alert  
Expedi'tiously, *ad.* quickly, nimbly  
Expedi'tive, *a.* performing with speed  
Expel', *v.a.* to drive out, to banish, to eject  
Expel'able, *a.* that may be driven out  
Expend', *v.a.* to lay out, spend, consume  
Expend'iture, *s.* cost, disbursement  
Expen'se, *s.* cost, charges, money expended  
Expen'seless, *a.* free from cost or charge  
Expen'sive, *a.* given to expense, costly  
Expen'sively, *ad.* with great expense  
Expen'siveness, *s.* costliness, extravagance  
Expergef'ac'tion, *s.* the act of awaking  
Expe'rience, *s.* practical knowledge  
Expe'rience, *v.a.* to try, to know by practice  
Expe'rienced, *part. a.* skilful by experience  
Exper'iment, *s.* essay, trial, proof  
Exper'iment, *v.a.* to search out by trial  
Experimen'tal, *a.* formed by observation  
Experimen'talist, *s.* he who makes experiments  
Experimen'tally, *ad.* by experience; by trial  
Exper'imentor, *s.* one who makes experiments  
Expert', *a.* skilful, ready, dexterous  
Expert'y, *ad.* skilfully, readily, dexterously  
Expert'ness, *s.* skill, art, readiness

Ex'piable, *a.* that may be atoned for  
Ex'piate, *v.a.* to atone for  
Expia'tion, *s.* the act of atoning  
Ex'piatory, *a.* having the power of expiation  
Expila'tion, *s.* a committing waste upon lands  
Exp'licable, *a.* that may come to an end  
Expira'tion, *s.* respiration; an end; death  
Expi'ratory, *a.* ending; tending towards the  
conclusion of a term  
Expi're, *v.* to breathe out, to exhale; to die  
Explai'n, *v.a.* to expound, to illustrate  
Explai'n'able, *a.* capable of being explained  
Explai'ner, *s.* an expositor; an interpreter  
Explana'tion, *s.* act of making plain; a note  
Explana'toriness, *s.* the being explanatory  
Explana'tory, *a.* containing explanation  
Exp'letive, *s.* a word or syllable used merely  
to fill up a vacancy—a supplemental  
Ex'pletory, *a.* filling up, taking up room  
Ex'plicable, *a.* that may be explained  
Ex'plicate, *v.a.* to unfold, expand, explain  
Explica'tion, *s.* act of opening or explaining  
Exp'licative, *a.* having a tendency to explain  
Explica'tor, *s.* an expounder; an interpreter  
Exp'licatory, *a.* capable of being explained  
Explici't, *a.* unfolded, clear, plain, distinct  
Explici'tly, *ad.* plainly, distinctly, clearly  
Explici'tness, *s.* the state of being explicit  
Explo'de, *v.a.* to reject with violence & noise  
Exploit', *s.* a great action, an achievement  
Explo'rate, *v.a.* to search out; to explore  
Explora'tion, *s.* search; examination  
Explora'tor, *s.* one who searches out  
Explo'ratory, *a.* searching; examining  
Explo're, *v.a.* to search into, to examine  
Explo'sion, *s.* a driving out with violence  
Explo'sive, *a.* driving out with noise, &c.  
Expolia'tion, *s.* a spoiling or wasting  
Expone, *v.a.* to set forth, to expound  
Expon'ent, *s.* the number that points out the  
ratio of any two or more quantities  
Exponen'tial, *a.* laying open to view  
Ex'port, *s.* goods sent to a foreign market  
Export', *v.a.* to send out of a country  
Expo'rtable, *a.* which may be exported  
Exporta'tion, *s.* sending of goods, &c. abroad  
Export'er, *s.* he that carries out commodities  
Exp'o'se, *v.a.* to lay open, to make bare; to  
put in danger; to censure  
Exp'o'sedness, *s.* the state of being exposed  
Exposi'tion, *s.* an explanation; situation  
Exposi'tive, Exposi'tory, *a.* explanatory  
Exposi'tor, *s.* an explainer, an interpreter  
Expos'tulate, *v.n.* to debate, to argue  
Expos'tulation, *s.* discussion of an affair  
without anger; debate, altercation  
Expos'tulator, *s.* he that debates with another  
Expos'tulatory, *a.* containing expostulation  
Expo'sure, *s.* the act of exposing to sight  
Expound', *v.a.* to explain, unfold, lay open  
Expound'er, *s.* an explainer, an interpreter  
Express', *v.a.* to declare, to pronounce, to  
represent, to denote; to squeeze out  
Express', *a.* plain, manifest, clear  
Express', *s.* a courier; a message sent  
Express'ible, *a.* that may be uttered  
Express'ion, *s.* a phrase; mode of speech;  
act of representing anything; act of  
squeezing or forcing out, as by a press  
Express'ive, *a.* proper to express; strong  
Express'ively, *ad.* clearly, fully, emphatically  
Express'iveness, *s.* the power of expression  
or representation by words  
Express'ly, *ad.* in direct terms, clearly  
Express'ure, *s.* expression, utterance  
Exprobrate, *v.a.* to impute; to upbraid



[EXT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary

[EXT]

Exprobra'tion, *s.* reproachful accusation  
 Expro'bra'tive, *a.* reproaching; upbraiding  
 Exprop'riate, *v. a.* to part with, to give up  
 Exprop'riation, *s.* the act of relinquishing one's property to another  
 Expugn, *v. a.* to overcome, take by assault  
 Expugn'able, *a.* that may be won by force  
 Expugna'tion, *s.* the act of taking by assault  
 Expug'ner, *s.* one who subdues  
 Expulse, *v. a.* to expel, drive out, force away  
 Expul'sion, *s.* act of expelling or driving out  
 Expul'sive, *a.* having power to expel  
 Expun'ge, *v. a.* to blot out, to efface  
 Expunc'tion, *s.* the act of obliterating  
 Expurgate, *v. a.* to expunge; to purge away  
 Expurga'tion, *s.* a purging or cleansing  
 Expurgator, *s.* one who corrects by expunging  
 Expurgatory, *a.* purifying; cleansing  
 Expurge, *v. a.* to purge away; to expunge  
 Exquisite, *a.* excellent, choice, curious  
 Ex'quisitely, *ad.* perfectly, completely  
 Ex'quisiteness, *s.* curiousness, perfection  
 Exsang'uious, *a.* destitute of blood  
 Ex'script, *s.* a copy, an extract  
 Exsec'ution, *s.* a cutting off or out of  
 Exsert'ile, *a.* that may be protruded  
 Exsic'cant, *a.* drying, having power to dry  
 Exsic'cate, *v. a.* to dry, to dry up  
 Exsicca'tion, *s.* the act of drying up  
 Exspu'tion, *s.* a discharge of saliva  
 Exsuc'cous, *a.* destitute of juice; dry  
 Exsuc'tion, *s.* the act of sucking out  
 Exsuda'tion, *s.* a sweating, an exhalation  
 Exsuffia'tion, *s.* a blast working underneath  
 Exsuffolate, *v. a.* to buzz in the ear  
 Exsus'cite, *v. a.* to rouse up; to stir up  
 Exsuscita'tion, *s.* stirring up; an awakening  
 Ex'tancy, *s.* parts rising above the rest  
 Ex'tant, *a.* now in being, standing in view  
 Ex'tatic, *a.* rapturous. [See Ecstatic, &c.]  
 Extemp'oral, *a.* uttered without premeditation  
 Extemp'orally, *ad.* without premeditation  
 Extemp'orary, *ad.* extemporaneous, *a.* unpremeditated; not studied  
 Extemp'ore, *ad.* without premeditation  
 Extemporiness, *s.* the state of being composed or said without previous study  
 Extemporize, *v. n.* to speak extempore  
 Extemporizer, *s.* one who writes or discourses without previous study  
 Extend', *v. a.* to stretch out, widen, enlarge  
 Extend'er, *s.* that which extends  
 Extend'ible, *a.* capable of extension  
 Extensibility, *s.* capacity of being extended  
 Extens'ible, *a.* capable of extension  
 Extens'ile, *a.* capable of being extended  
 Extension, *s.* the act of extending  
 Extens'ive, *a.* wide, general, capacious  
 Extens'ively, *ad.* largely, widely  
 Extensiveness, *s.* largeness, diffusiveness  
 Extensor, *s.* a kind of muscle  
 Extent', *s.* the circumference of any thing; in law, a seizure of property  
 Extenuate, *v. a.* to lessen, palliate, diminish  
 Extenua'tion, *s.* mitigation, palliation  
 Extenuatory, *a.* softening by favourable representation; palliative  
 Exter'ior, *a.* outward—*s.* outward show  
 Exteriority, *s.* outwardness; the superficies  
 Extermin'ate, *v. a.* to root out, drive away  
 Extermina'tion, *s.* destruction; excision  
 Exterminator, *s.* that which destroys  
 Exterminatory, *a.* consigning to destruction  
 External, *a.* visible, outward  
 Exteriority, *s.* external perception  
 Externally, *ad.* exteriorly, *ad.* outwardly

Externals, *s. pl.* the outward parts or rites  
 Externa'neous, *a.* foreign; coming from  
 Exter'sion, *s.* the act of rubbing off [abroad  
 Extil', *v. n.* to drop from, to distil  
 Extilla'tion, *s.* the act of falling in drops  
 Estim'ulate, *v. a.* to incite by stimuli  
 Extinct, *a.* extinguished, put out; dead  
 Extinc'tion, *s.* act of quenching or extinguishing; destruction, suppression  
 Extin'guish, *v. a.* to put out, to destroy  
 Extin'guishable, *a.* that may be quenched  
 Extin'guisher, *s.* a hollow cone placed on a burning candle to extinguish it  
 Extin'guishment, *s.* extinction; suppression  
 Extirpable, *a.* that may be eradicated  
 Ex'tirpate, *v. a.* to root out, to destroy  
 Ex'tirpa'tion, *s.* act of rooting out, excision  
 Ex'tirpator, *s.* one who roots out  
 Extol', *v. a.* to praise, to magnify, to laud  
 Extol'ler, *s.* a praiser; a magnifier  
 Extors'ive, *a.* drawing by violent means  
 Extorsively, *ad.* in an extorsive manner  
 Extort', *v. a.* to draw by force; to wrest  
 Extor'tion, *s.* unlawful exaction; oppression  
 Extor'tionary, *a.* practising extortion  
 Extor'tionate, Extor'tious, *a.* oppressive  
 Extor'tioner, *s.* one who practises extortion  
 Ex'tra, [Lat.] a word often used in composition, meaning over and above, extraordinary; as, *extra-work, extra-pay, &c.*; or beyond, as *extrajudicial, extramundane*  
 Extract, *v. a.* to draw out of, to select  
 Ex'tract, *s.* the substance extracted; the chief heads of a book; a quotation  
 Extraction, *s.* act of drawing out; lineage  
 Extractive, *a.* capable of being extracted  
 Extractor, *s.* that by which a thing is extracted  
 Extrane'ous, *a.* alien, foreign  
 Extrafolia'ceous, *a.* growing on a leaf  
 Extrajudi'cial, *a.* out of the course of law  
 Extrajudi'cially, *ad.* in an illegal manner  
 Extramission, *s.* an emitting outwards  
 Extramundane, *a.* beyond the limits of the universe; in the infinite void space  
 Extra'neous, *a.* foreign; irrelevant  
 Extraor'dinaries, *s. pl.* such things as exceed the usual order or kind  
 Extraor'dinarily, *ad.* remarkably, in a manner out of the common method  
 Extraor'dinariness, *s.* remarkableness  
 Extraor'dinary, *a.* eminent, not common  
 Extrapar'ochial, *a.* out of the parish bounds  
 Extraprofession'al, *a.* not within the usual limits of professional duty  
 Extraprovin'cial, *a.* not within the province  
 Extrareg'ular, *a.* not subject to rule  
 Extraterritorial, *a.* beyond the limits or out of the jurisdiction of a territory  
 Extravagance, *s.* prodigality, irregularity  
 Extrav'agant, *a.* wasteful, wild, irregular  
 Extrav'agantly, *ad.* wildly; in an unreasonable degree; luxuriously; wastefully  
 Extravagate, *v. n.* to wander out of limits  
 Extrav'agate, *v. a.* to get out of the proper vessels (applied to the human body)  
 Extrav'asate, *a.* out of its proper vessel  
 Extravasa'tion, *s.* the state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels  
 Extrav'enate, *a.* let out of the veins  
 Extrayer'sion, *s.* the act of throwing out  
 Extre'me, *a.* greatest, utmost, last, urgent  
 Extre'me, *s.* the utmost point, highest degree of any thing, extremity, end  
 Extre'mely, *ad.* in the utmost degree  
 Extre'mity, *s.* remotest parts; necessity; rigour; emergency; violence of passion

ERRORS OF PREDECESSORS ARE LANDMARKS TO POSTERITY.

Ex'tricable, *a.* that may be extricated  
 Ex'tricate, *v. a.* to disembarass, to clear  
 Extrica'tion, *s.* the act of disentangling  
 Extrin'sic, *a.* external, outward  
 Extrin'sically, *ad.* from without  
 Extruct', *v. a.* to build, to raise a structure  
 Extru'ctive, *a.* formed into a structure  
 Extrude, *v. a.* to throw out, to thrust off  
 Extrusion, *s.* act of thrusting out or from  
 Extu'berance, *s.* a swelling or bunching out  
 Extu'berancy, *s.* any protuberance  
 Extu'berant, *a.* rising up; swelling  
 Extu'berate, *v.* to swell like the sea  
 Exumes'cence, *s.* a swelling; a rising up  
 Exu'berance, *s.* overgrowth, luxuriance  
 Exu'berant, *a.* overabundant, luxuriant  
 Exu'berantly, *ad.* in great abundance  
 Exu'berate, *v. n.* to abound greatly  
 Exuda'tion, *s.* a sweating out, perspiration  
 Exu'date, Exu'de, *v. n.* to discharge by sweat  
 Exul'cerate, *v. a.* to make sore with an ulcer;  
 to corrode; to irritate with virulence  
 Exul'ceration, *s.* beginning of an ulcer  
 Exul'ceratory, *a.* causing ulcers  
 Exult', *v. n.* to rejoice, to triumph, to glory  
 Exult'ance, Exulta'tion, *s.* joy, transport  
 Exultant, *a.* rejoicing; triumphing  
 Exunda'tion, *s.* overflow, abundance  
 Exun'gulate, *v. a.* to pare off superfluous parts  
 Exu'perable, *a.* conquerable, vincible  
 Exu'perant, *a.* overbalancing, exceeding  
 Exupera'tion, *s.* an overbalance  
 Exus'cite, *v. a.* to rouse from sleep, stir up  
 Exus'tion, *s.* consumption by fire  
 Exu'vie, *s. pl.* the cast skins or shells of animals;  
 the scum; the refuse  
 Ey'as, *s.* a young hawk taken from the nest  
 Eye, *s.* the organ of sight; aspect, regard  
 Eye, *v. a.* to watch, to keep in view  
 Eye'ball, *s.* the pupil or apple of the eye  
 Eye'bright, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Eye'brow, *s.* the hairy arch over the eye  
 Eye'glass, *s.* a glass to assist the sight  
 Eye'lash, *s.* hair on the edge of the eyelid  
 Eye'less, *a.* not having eyes or sight  
 Eye'let, *s.* a small hole for the light, &c.  
 Eye'liad, *s.* a glance of the eye  
 Eye'lid, *s.* the membrane covering the eye  
 Eye'salve, *s.* ointment for the eyes  
 Eye'-servant, *s.* one who works only while  
 watched [der Inspection  
 Eye'-service, *s.* service performed only un-  
 Eye'shot, *s.* a sight, glance, transient view  
 Eye'sight, *s.* the sight of the eye  
 Eye'sore, *s.* something offensive to the sight  
 Eye'stone, *s.* a small stone for taking sub-  
 stances from under the eyelid  
 Eye'tooth, *s.* the tooth under the eye  
 Eye'-witness, *s.* an ocular evidence  
 Eyre, *s.* the court of justices itinerant, so  
 called from their going the circuits and  
 holding assizes  
 Ey'ry, Ey'rie, *s.* a place where birds of prey  
 build; the nest of an eagle or hawk  
 Eyed, *a.* having eyes (used in composition,  
 as blue-eyed, bright-eyed, &c.)

## F.

**F** IN English, has an Invariable sound,  
 formed by compression of the whole  
 lips and a forcible breath. As a contraction  
 F is frequently put for fellow, as "F.R.S."  
 Fellow of the Royal Society

Fa, *s.* the fourth sound of the scale of music  
 Faba'ceous, *a.* having the nature of a bean  
 Fa'ble, *s.* an instructive fiction; a falsehood  
 —*v.* to feign, to tell falsely  
 Fa'bler, *s.* a writer of fables or fictions  
 Fab'ric, *s.* a building, an edifice; a system  
 Fab'ricate, *v. a.* to build; to frame, to forge  
 Fabrica'tion, *s.* the act of framing  
 Fab'ricator, *s.* one who constructs  
 Fab'ulist, *s.* one who writes fables  
 Fab'ulize, *v. a.* to invent or relate fables  
 Fabulosity, *s.* fulness of feigned stories  
 Fab'ulous, *a.* feigned, full of fables, forged  
 Fab'ulously, *ad.* in fiction; fictitiously  
 Fab'ulosity, *s.* the state of being fabulous  
 Face'de, *s.* [Fr.] front of a large building  
 Face, *s.* the visage; front; superlicies of any  
 thing; appearance; boldness—*v. a.* to meet  
 in front, to oppose boldly; to stand oppo-  
 site to; to cover with an additional surface  
 Fa'cepainter, *s.* a drawer of portraits  
 Fa'cepainting, *s.* the art of drawing portraits  
 Fa'cet, *s.* a small irregular surface  
 Face'te, *a.* gay; cheerful; witty  
 Face'tely, *ad.* wittily; merrily  
 Face'teness, *s.* wit; pleasant representation  
 Face'te, *s. pl.* [Lat.] humorous compositions  
 Face'tious, *a.* gay, cheerful, witty, lively  
 Face'tiously, *ad.* cheerfully; wittily  
 Face'tiousness, *s.* gayety, drollery  
 Fa'cial, *a.* pertaining to the face  
 Fa'cile, *a.* easy, not difficult; pliant, flexible  
 Fa'cileness, *s.* easiness to be persuaded  
 Faci'litate, *v. a.* to make clear or easy  
 Facilita'tion, *s.* the act of making easy  
 Faci'lity, *s.* easiness, readiness, affability  
 Fa'cing, *a.* over against, opposite to—*s.* an  
 ornamental covering  
 Facine'rious, Facin'orous, *a.* detestable, bad  
 Fac-sim'ile, *s.* an exact copy or likeness  
 Fact, *s.* action or deed; thing done; reality  
 Fac'tion, *s.* a party or cabal; a tumult  
 Fac'tionist, *s.* one who promotes faction  
 Fac'tious, *a.* given to faction; seditious  
 Fac'tiously, *ad.* in a dissentious manner  
 Fac'tiousness, *s.* inclination to dissension  
 Fac'titious, *a.* made by art, artificial  
 Fac'tor, *s.* an agent for another; a deputy  
 Fac'torage, *s.* wages or commission for  
 agency in purchasing goods  
 Fac'torship, *s.* the business of a factor  
 Fac'tory, *s.* a district inhabited by traders  
 in a foreign country; mercantile agents  
 Facto'tum, *s.* a servant employed alike in  
 all kinds of business  
 Fac'ulence, *s.* brightness, clearness  
 Fac'ulty, *s.* ability; power of mind; dexterity  
 Fac'und, *a.* eloquent; of ready speech  
 Facund'ious, *a.* eloquent, full of words  
 Facun'dity, *s.* eloquence, easiness of speech  
 Fad'dle, *v. n.* to trifle, to toy, to play  
 Fade, *v.* to wither, to grow weak  
 Fadge, *v. n.* to suit, to fit; not to quarrel  
 Fa'dingness, *s.* liability to decay  
 Fa'dy, *a.* losing colour or strength  
 Fa'cal, *a.* excremental, voided by stool  
 Fa'ces, *s. pl.* excrements, dregs, dross  
 Fa'ery, *a.* relating to or like fairies  
 Fag, *v. a.* to grow weary; to labour  
 Fag, Fag'end, *s.* the worst end of a thing  
 Fag'ot, *s.* a bundle of wood bound together  
 for fuel, &c.—*v.* to tie up  
 Fail, *v.* to become a bankrupt; to desert; to  
 omit, to neglect; to decay—*s.* a miss  
 Fail'ing, *s.* a minor fault; a lapse  
 Fail'ure, *s.* defeat; a becoming insolvent



[FAL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FAR

FAMILY QUARRELS AND RELIGIOUS DISPUTES UNFORTUNATELY KNOW NO RESTRAINT.

Fain, *a.* glad; rejoiced—*ad.* gladly  
Faint, *a.* weak, cowardly—*v.* to grow feeble  
Fainthearted, *a.* cowardly, timorous  
Faintheartedly, *ad.* in a cowardly manner  
Faintheartedness, *s.* timorousness  
Fainting, *a.* growing faint, sinking  
Faintish, *a.* rather faint or low  
Faintly, *ad.* languidly, timorously, feebly  
Faintness, *s.* feebleness, dejection  
Faints, *s. pl.* the last runnings of distilled spirits; the fetid dregs of oil  
Faint'y, *a.* weak, feeble, languid  
Fair, *a.* beautiful; clear; favourable; just—*ad.* gently, civilly; favourably—*s.* the female sex; a free market  
Fair'ing, *s.* a present given at a fair  
Fair'ish, *a.* reasonably or moderately fair  
Fair'ly, *ad.* honestly, plainly, beautifully  
Fair'ness, *s.* honesty, candour; beauty  
Fairspo'ken, *a.* bland and civil in language  
Fair'y, *s.* an enchantress, an elf, a fay—a given by or belonging to fairies  
Fair'yland, *s.* ideal residence of fairies  
Fair'ylike, *a.* after the manner of fairies  
Fair'y'stone, *s.* a fossil stone, echinite  
Faith, *s.* belief, fidelity, confidence  
Faith'ful, *a.* firm to the truth, sincere  
Faith'fully, *ad.* sincerely, honestly  
Faith'fulness, *s.* honesty, veracity, loyalty  
Faith'less, *a.* unbelieving; perfidious  
Faith'lessness, *s.* treachery; perfidy  
Fake, *s.* one roll or turn of a cable  
Fa'kir, *s.* a Mahometan religious itinerant  
Fal'cated, *a.* hooked, bent like a scythe  
Falc'ation, *s.* a regular bending  
Fal'chion, *s.* a kind of short crooked sword  
Fal'ciform, *a.* in the shape of a sickle  
Fal'con, *s.* a small hawk trained for sport  
Fal'coner, *s.* one who trains falcons  
Fal'conet, *s.* a small piece of ordnance  
Fal'conry, *s.* art of breeding & training hawks  
Fal'fidory, *s.* the throne, &c., of a bishop  
Fald'stool, *s.* a kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation  
Faler'nian, *s.* the wine made at Falernus  
Fall, *v. n.* to drop down; decrease; happen—*s.* act of falling; ruin, downfall  
Falla'cious, *a.* producing mistake; sophistical, deceitful, false; mocking expectation  
Fallaciousness, *s.* tendency to deceive  
Fall'acy, *s.* sophism, deceitful argument  
Fall'ibility, *s.* liability to be deceived  
Fall'ible, *a.* liable to error, frail  
Fall'in'-sickness, *s.* the epilepsy  
Fall'ing-star, *s.* a meteorite; an aerolite  
Fall'ow, *v. n.* to plough in order to a second ploughing—*a.* uncultivated, neglected—*s.* ground lying at rest  
Fall'owness, *s.* a fallow state; barrenness  
False, *a.* not true, not just; deceitful  
Falseheart'ed, *a.* treacherous  
Falseheart'edness, *s.* deceitfulness  
Fal'shood, *s.* a lie, an untruth  
Fal'sely, *ad.* not truly, erroneously  
Fal'seness, *s.* duplicity; deceit; perfidy  
Falset'to, [Ital.] in music, a feigned voice  
Fal'sillable, *a.* liable to be counterfeited  
Fal'sification, *s.* the act of making anything appear what it is not; confusion  
Fal'sifier, *s.* one who makes any thing to seem what it is not; a liar  
Fal'sify, *v.* to counterfeit, forge, tell lies  
Fal'sity, *s.* contrariety to truth  
Fal'ter, *v. n.* to hesitate in speech; stumble  
Fal'tering, *part. a.* stammering; stumbling

Fal'teringly, *ad.* with difficulty or feebleness  
Fame, *s.* honour, renown—*v. a.* to make fa-  
Fam'ed, *a.* renowned, celebrated [mous  
Fameless, *a.* not famed, obscure  
Famili'ar, *a.* domestic, affable, unceremo-  
nious; common—*s.* an intimate; a demon  
Familiar'ity, *s.* intimate correspondence,  
easy intercourse, acquaintance  
Familiarize, *v. a.* to make easy by habit  
Famili'ar, *ad.* unceremoniously, easily  
Fam'ily, *s.* a household; race, generation  
Fam'ine, *s.* scarcity of food, dearth  
Fam'ish, *v.* to starve, to die of hunger  
Fam'ishment, *s.* the pain of hunger, suffer-  
ing through want of food  
Fam'ous, *a.* renowned, celebrated  
Fam'ously, *ad.* renownedly, with celebrity  
Famousness, *s.* celebrity; great fame  
Fan, *s.* an instrument made of silk, paper,  
&c. used by ladies to cool themselves; a  
tensil to winnow corn—*v. a.* to winnow  
corn; to cool by a fan  
Fanatic, *s.* an enthusiast, a visionary  
Fanatic, Fanat'ical, *a.* enthusiastic  
Fanat'ically, *ad.* in a wild enthusiastic way  
Fanat'icism, *s.* a religious frenzy, enthu-  
siasm; wildness of conduct  
Fanat'icize, *v. a.* to render fanatic  
Fan'ciful, *a.* imaginative, whimsical  
Fan'cifully, *ad.* capriciously, imaginarily  
Fan'cifulness, *s.* addiction to the pleasures of  
imagination; unsteadiness of purpose  
Fan'cy, *s.* imagination, thought; taste; ca-  
price, frolic; inclination, idle scheme—  
*v.* to imagine; to like, to be pleased with  
Fan'cyframed, *a.* created by the fancy  
Fan'cysick, *a.* of a distempered mind  
Fandan'go, *s.* a Spanish dance  
Fane, *s.* a temple; a weathercock  
Fan'fare, *s.* a flourish of trumpets  
Fan'faron, *s.* a bully, a hector, a blusterer  
Fan'faronade, *s.* bluster; parade, boast  
Fang, *s.* the long tusk of an animal, a talon  
Fang, *v. a.* to seize, to gripe  
Fang'le, *s.* a silly attempt, a trifling scheme  
Fang'led, *a.* vainly fond of novelty  
Fang'less, *a.* toothless; having no fangs  
Fan'ion, *s.* a small banner or ensign  
Fan'light, *s.* a semicircular window, gene-  
rally placed over a door  
Fan'nel, *s.* a sort of scarf worn about the left  
arm of a priest when he officiates at mass  
Fan'ner, *s.* one who fans  
Fanta'sia, *s.* a kind of air in which all the  
freedom of fancy may be allowed  
Fantasked, *a.* filled with wild imaginations  
Fantas'tic, Fantast'ical, *a.* irrational, im-  
aginary, capricious, whimsical  
Fantas'tically, *ad.* capriciously; whimsically  
Fantas'ticalness, *s.* caprice; unsteadiness  
Fant'asy, Fan'tasm, *s.* imagination, humour  
Fantoccul, *s.* [Ital.] an exhibition of puppets  
Fa'quir, *s.* a sort of dervish, travelling about  
and collecting alms; a pretended hermit  
Far, *a.* distant, remote—*ad.* to great extent  
Farce, *s.* a ludicrous dramatic representation  
Far'cical, *a.* relating to a farce; droll  
Far'cy, *s.* the leprosy of horses  
Far'del, *s.* a bundle, a little pack—*v. a.* to  
make up in bundles  
Fare, *s.* provisions; hire of carriages, &c.  
Fare, *v. n.* to go, to travel; to happen to  
any one well or ill; to feed; to eat  
Far'ewell, *ad.* the parting compliment, adieu  
—*s.* the act of departure—*a.* leave-taking  
Far'-famed, *a.* widely celebrated

FREEDOM IN CONVERSATION MUST BE RECIPROCAL, OR IT CANNOT BE AGREEABLE.



[FAT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FEA]

Far'fetched, *a.* brought from places distant ; elaborately strained, unnatural  
 Far'ina, *s.* the fine dust found in flowers  
 Farina'ceous, *a.* mealy, tasting like meal  
 Farm, *s.* land occupied by a farmer—*v. a.* to let out to tenants at a certain rent  
 Farm'able, *a.* capable of cultivation  
 Farm'er, *s.* one who cultivates ground  
 Farm'house, *s.* the residence of a farmer  
 Farm'ing, *s.* the cultivation of land  
 Farm'most, *a.* most distant, most remote  
 Farm'yard, *s.* an inclosure surrounded by barns and other farm-buildings  
 Fa'ro, *s.* a game at cards [ents  
 Farra'ginous, *a.* made of different ingredi-  
 Farra'go, *s.* a medley, a confused mass  
 Far'rier, *s.* a horse-doctor ; a shoer of horses  
 Far'riery, *s.* the practice of shoeing horses  
 Far'row, *s.* a litter of pigs—*v. a.* to bring forth pigs—*a.* not in calf  
 Far'ther, *a.* more remote, longer  
 Far'thest, *ad.* at or to the greatest distance  
 Far'thing, *s.* the fourth part of a penny  
 Far'thingale, *s.* a hoop to spread the petticoat  
 Fas'ces, *s.* a bundle of rods with an axe anciently carried before the Roman consuls  
 Fas'cia, *s.* a fillet ; a bandage ; a range of stone work to divide a building  
 Fas'cial, *a.* belonging to the fasces  
 Fas'ciated, *a.* bound with a fillet  
 Fascia'tion, *s.* a bandage, a tying up  
 Fasc'icle, *s.* a little bunch of flowers  
 Fasc'icular, *a.* resembling a bundle of rods  
 Fascic'ularly, *ad.* in the form of bundles  
 Fascic'ulus, *s.* a little bundle ; a noscgay ; a part or regular division of a book  
 Fas'cinate, *v. a.* to bewitch, to enchant  
 Fascina'tion, *s.* enchantment, witchcraft  
 Fas'cine, *s.* a fagot or bavin  
 Fas'cinous, *a.* acting by enchantment  
 Fash'ion, *s.* form, manner, custom, mode  
 Fashion, *v. a.* to form, fit, mould, shape  
 Fashion'able, *a.* approved by custom, modish  
 Fashion'ableness, *s.* state of any thing with regard to outward appearance  
 Fashion'ably, *ad.* conformably to fashion  
 Fashion'er, *s.* a maker of any thing  
 Fashion'ist, *s.* a follower of the mode ; a fop  
 Fashion'-monger, *s.* one who studies the fast, *v. n.* to abstain from all food [fashion  
 Fast, *s.* an abstinence from food  
 Fast, *a.* firm, strong, fixed, sound ; swift  
 Fast'-day, *s.* a day on which fasting is observed ; a day set apart for a public fast  
 Fast'en, *v. a.* to make fast, to cement  
 Fast'ener, *s.* one that makes fast or firm  
 Fast'ening, *s.* that which fastens  
 Fast'er, *s.* he who abstains from food  
 Fast'hand, *a.* close-handed, niggardly  
 Fastid'ious, *a.* disdainful, squeamish  
 Fastid'iously, *ad.* contemptuously ; squeamish  
 Fastid'iousness, *s.* squeamishness [height  
 Fasti'giate, *a.* having branches of equal  
 Fast'ing, *s.* the abstaining from food [ness  
 Fast'ness, *s.* firmness ; a strong place ; close-  
 Fast'uous, *a.* proud, haughty  
 Fat, *a.* plump, fleshy, coarse ; rich  
 Fat, *s.* an oily concrete substance in animals ; a vessel in which any thing is put to ferment, commonly written vat  
 Fat, *v.* to make fat, to fatten, to grow fat  
 Fa'tal, *a.* deadly, mortal, inevitable  
 Fatalism, *s.* the doctrine of necessity  
 Fa'talist, *s.* one who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity  
 Fatal'ity, *s.* predestination, a decree of fate

Fa'tally, *ad.* mortally, destructively  
 Fa'talness, *s.* an invincible necessity  
 Fa'talned, *a.* dull of apprehension  
 Fate, *s.* destiny ; death ; cause of death  
 Fa'ted, *a.* decreed by fate ; determined  
 Fa'teful, *a.* bearing fatal power  
 Fates, [See Classical Dict. Part II.]  
 Fa'ther, *s.* he who has a son or daughter  
 Fa'ther, *v. a.* to adopt a child ; to ascribe  
 Fa'therhood, *s.* the state of a father [wife  
 Fa'ther-in-law, *s.* father of one's husband or  
 Fa'ther-land, *s.* the land of our ancestors  
 Fa'therless, *a.* having no father ; destitute  
 Fa'therliness, *s.* parental kindness  
 Fa'therly, *a.* paternal, tender, careful  
 Fa'thom, *s.* a measure of six feet  
 Fa'thom, *v. a.* to penetrate into ; to sound  
 Fa'thomless, *a.* bottomless ; impenetrable  
 Fa'tid'ical, *a.* having the power to foretell  
 Fa'tiferous, *a.* deadly, mortal  
 Fa'tigable, *a.* susceptible of weariness  
 Fa'tigate, *v. a.* to weary—a. fatigued  
 Fa'tigue, *s.* weariness, labour, lassitude  
 Fa'tigue, *v. a.* to tire, to weary, to perplex  
 Fa'tiquist, *s.* a fortune-teller  
 Fa'tis'cence, *s.* a gaping or opening  
 Fa'ting, *s.* a young animal fed for slaughter  
 Fa'tness, *s.* plumpness, unctuousness  
 Fa'ten, *v.* to make fleshy, to grow fat  
 Fa'tness, *s.* grossness ; fulness of flesh  
 Fa'tish, *a.* inclining to fatness  
 Fa'ty, *a.* unctuous ; oleaginous ; greasy  
 Fa'tuity, *s.* foolishness, weakness of mind  
 Fa'tuous, *a.* stupid, foolish, impotent  
 Fa'twitted, *a.* hearty, dull, stupid  
 Fa'tcet, *s.* a small pipe for a barrel  
 Fa'n'fel, *s.* the fruit of a species of palm-tree  
 Faugh ! an interjection of abhorrence  
 Fa'unchion. [See Falchion.]  
 Fault, *s.* an offence, a slight crime ; a defect  
 Fault'er, *s.* an offender, a defaulter  
 Fault'finder, *s.* a censurer, an objector  
 Fault'ful, *a.* full of crime  
 Fault'ily, *ad.* not rightly, blamably  
 Fault'iness, *s.* viciousness ; imperfection  
 Fault'less, *a.* free from fault, perfect  
 Fault'lessness, *s.* state of being perfect  
 Fault'y, *a.* guilty of a fault, wrong, bad  
 Faun, *s.* an inferior deity inhabiting the woods ; a kind of satyr  
 Fa'vel, *a.* yellow ; sallow ; dun  
 Fa'vil'ous, *a.* consisting of ashes  
 Fav'osite, *s.* a genus of fossil zoophytes  
 Fa'vour, *v. a.* to support, assist, conduce to  
 Fa'vour, *s.* kindness, support, lenity ; a knot of ribbons ; good-will ; the features  
 Fa'vourable, *a.* kind, propitious, tender  
 Fa'vourableness, *s.* kindness ; benignity  
 Fa'vourably, *ad.* kindly, with favour  
 Fa'voured, *part. a.* favoured well or ill ; regarded with kindness or partiality  
 Fa'vourer, *s.* one who regards with kindness  
 Fa'vourite, *s.* a person or thing beloved  
 Fa'vourite, *a.* beloved ; regarded with favour  
 Fa'vouritism, *s.* exercise of power by fa-  
 vourites ; the act of showing favour  
 Fa'vourless, *a.* not regarded with favour  
 Fawn, *v. n.* to flatter, cringe  
 Fawn, *s.* a young deer ; low flattery  
 Fawn'er, *s.* one that fawns ; one that pays servile courtship  
 Fawn'ing, *part. a.* cringing, flattering—*s.* the act of servilely flattering  
 Fawn'ingly, *ad.* in a cringing servile way  
 Fay, *s.* a fairy, an elf ; faith—*v. n.* to suit  
 Fe'aberry, *s.* a gooseberry

FORSAKE NOT GOD, TILL YOU CAN FIND A BETTER MASTER.

FAULTS COMMITTED IN PUBLIC SHOULD BE PUBLICLY REPROVED.

[FEE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FEE]

Feague, *v. a.* to whip, to chastise, to beat  
 Fe'al, *a.* trusty, faithful, true  
 Fe'alty, *s.* homage, loyalty, submission  
 Fear, *s.* dread, terror, anxiety, awe  
 Fear, *v.* to dread, be afraid of, be anxious  
 Fearful, *a.* timorous, afraid, awful  
 Fearfully, *ad.* timorously, terribly; in fear  
 Fearfulness, *s.* timorousness, dread; awe  
 Fearless, *a.* free from fear, intrepid  
 Fearlessly, *ad.* without terror; intrepidly  
 Fearlessness, *s.* exemption from fear  
 Feasibility, *s.* the practicability of a thing  
 Feasible, *a.* practicable, that may be done  
 Feasibleness, *s.* practicability  
 Feasibly, *ad.* in a feasible manner  
 Feast, *s.* a festival, a sumptuous treat  
 Feast, *v. a.* to entertain sumptuously; to pamper, to delight  
 Feaster, *s.* one that fares deliciously  
 Feastful, *a.* festive, joyful, luxurious  
 Feasting, *s.* an entertainment; a treat  
 Feastrite, *s.* a custom observed at feasts  
 Feat, *s.* an act, a deed; trick or sleight  
 Feat, *a.* neat, quick, ready  
 Feat'eous, *a.* neat; dexterous  
 Feat'iously, *ad.* neatly; dexterously  
 Feather, *s.* the plume of birds; an ornament  
 Feather, *v. a.* to dress or fit with feathers  
 Feather-bed, *s.* a bed stuffed with feathers  
 Feathered, *a.* clothed with feathers [thin  
 Feather'edge, *s.* the edge of a board made  
 Feather'edged, *a.* made thin at the edge  
 Featherless, *a.* destitute of feathers, naked  
 Feather'y, *a.* clothed with feathers  
 Fear'ly, *ad.* neatly, nimbly, readily  
 Fear'ness, *s.* neatness, nicety, dexterity  
 Fear'ture, *s.* the cast or make of the face;  
 any lineament or single part of the face  
 Fear'ture, *v. a.* to resemble in countenance  
 Fear'tured, *a.* having features good or bad  
 Feaze, *v. a.* to untwist a rope; to beat  
 Febric'ula, *s.* a slight fever  
 Febric'ulose, *a.* troubled with a fever  
 Febric'ulosity, *s.* the state of being feverish  
 Febric'ulent, *s.* that which produces fever—  
*a.* causing fever  
 Febrif'ic, *a.* tending to produce fever  
 Febrifuge, *s.* a medicine to cure fevers  
 Febrile, *a.* relating or belonging to a fever  
 February, *s.* the second month of the year  
 Februa'tion, *s.* a sacrifice, &c. for the dead  
 Fe'cial, *a.* pertaining to warlike heralds  
 Fe'cula, *s.* the green matter of plants  
 Fe'culence, *s.* muddiness, lees, dregs  
 Fe'culent, *a.* dreggy, foul, excrementitious  
 Fe'cund, *a.* fruitful, prolific, rich  
 Fe'cunda'tion, *s.* the act of making fruitful  
 Fe'cundate, Fe'cundify, *v. a.* to make fruitful  
 Fe'cundity, *s.* fertility, fruitfulness  
 Fe'dary, *s.* a partner or a dependent  
 Fe'deral, *a.* relating to a league or contract  
 Fe'deralist, *s.* a friend to the constitution of  
 America under Washington  
 Fe'derary, *s.* a confederate, an accomplice  
 Fe'derate, *a.* joined in confederacy  
 Fe'deration, *s.* a league; a compact  
 Fe'derative, *a.* having power to make a league  
 Fee, *v. a.* to reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire  
 Fee, *s.* a reward; wages; gratification; lands,  
 &c. held by any acknowledgment of supe-  
 riority to a higher lord  
 Fee'ble, *a.* weak, sickly, debilitated  
 Fee'ble-minded, *a.* defective in resolution  
 Fee'bleness, *s.* weakness, infirmity  
 Fee'bly, *ad.* weakly; without strength  
 Feed, *v.* to supply with food, to cherish

Feed, *s.* pasture for cattle, food  
 Feed'er, *s.* one who gives or eats food  
 Feed'ing, *s.* pasture; the act of taking food  
 Fee'-farm, *s.* a tenure of estates by rent  
 Feel, *v.* to perceive by the touch; to be af-  
 fected by; to know, to try, to sound  
 Feel, *s.* the sense of feeling, the touch  
 Feel'er, *s.* one that feels; horns of insects  
 Feel'ing, *s.* sensibility, tenderness, percep-  
 tion; the sense of touch  
 Feel'ing, *part. a.* expressive of sensibility  
 Feel'ingly, *ad.* with great sensibility  
 Fee-simple, *s.* the highest tenure by which  
 a person can hold a freehold estate  
 Fee'-tail, *s.* an entailed estate  
 Feet'less, *a.* having no feet  
 Feign, *v.* to invent, dissemble, relate falsely  
 Feign'ed, *part. a.* dissembled, pretended  
 Feign'edly, *ad.* in fiction; not truly  
 Feign'edness, *s.* fiction; pretence; deceit  
 Feign'er, *s.* the contriver of a fiction  
 Feign'ing, *s.* a false or artful appearance  
 Feint, *s.* a false appearance, a mock assault  
 Felap'tion, *s.* (in logic) a categorical syllogism  
 Feli'cite, *v. a.* to make happy; to congratu-  
 late on any circumstance  
 Felicitat'ion, *s.* congratulation  
 Feli'citative, *a.* congratulatory  
 Feli'citous, *a.* happy; prosperous  
 Feli'ciously, *ad.* happily [ness  
 Feli'city, *s.* happiness, prosperity, blissful-  
 Fe'line, *a.* belonging to or resembling a cat  
 Fell, *a.* cruel, fierce, savage, bloody  
 Fell, *v. a.* to knock down, to cut down  
 Fell, *s.* the skin or hide of a beast  
 Fel'ler, *s.* one that hews down  
 Felli'fuous, *a.* flowing with gall  
 Felli'monger, *s.* a dealer in hides or skins  
 Fell'ness, *s.* cruelty, savageness, fury, rage  
 Fel'lo'e, *s.* the circumference of a wheel  
 Fel'low, *s.* an associate, an equal; a mean per-  
 son. *Fellow* is also used as a compound  
 word in many cases; as, *fellow-citizen*,  
*fellow-servant*, &c.  
 Fel'low, *v. a.* to suit with, to pair with  
 Fellow-feel'ing, *s.* sympathy; joint interest  
 Fellowship, *s.* companionship, society,  
 equality; establishment in a college  
 Fel'y, *ad.* cruelly, barbarously [cide  
 Fe'lo-de-se, *s.* [Fr.] a self-murderer, a sui-  
 Fel'on, *s.* one guilty of a capital crime  
 Fel'on, *a.* cruel, traitorous, inhuman, fierce  
 Felo'nious, *a.* wicked, villanous, malign  
 Felo'nously, *ad.* in a felonious manner  
 Fel'on-wort, *s.* a plant of the genus solanum  
 Fel'ony, *s.* a capital offence or crime  
 Fel'site, *s.* a mineral, a species of felspar  
 Fel'spar, *s.* a mineral of foliated structure  
 Felt, *v. a.* to unite without weaving  
 Felt, *s.* stuff used in making hats; a skin  
 Fel'tre, *v. a.* to clot together like felt  
 Feluc'ea, *s.* a small open boat with six oars  
 Fel'wort, *s.* a plant, a species of gentian  
 Fe'male, *a.* belonging to the sex that pro-  
 duces young; effeminate, tender  
 Fe'male, *s.* a woman; one of the sex that  
 brings forth young  
 Fe'me-covert, *s.* (in law) a married woman  
 Fe'me-sole, *s.* (in law) an unmarried woman  
 Fem'inalty, *s.* female nature  
 Fem'inine, *a.* belonging to a woman; tender  
 Fem'inize, *v. a.* to make womanish  
 Fem'oral, *a.* belonging to the thigh  
 Fen, *s.* a marsh, a moor, low moist ground  
 Fen'berry, *s.* a kind of blackberry  
 Fence, *s.* a guard, enclosure, mound, hedge



FER]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FIB

Fence, *v.* to enclose, to guard; to use the foil scientifically; to act on the defensive  
 Fen'ceful, *a.* affording defence  
 Fen'celess, *a.* not enclosed, open  
 Fen'cer, *s.* one who practises fencing  
 Fen'cible, *a.* capable of defence  
 Fen'cing, *s.* the art of defence by weapons  
 Fen'cing-master, *s.* one who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons  
 Fen'cing-school, *s.* a place in which the art of fencing is taught  
 Fen'cricket, *s.* an insect, the gryllotalpa  
 Fend, *v.* to keep off, to shut out; to dispute  
 Fen'der, *s.* a fence to keep in the cinders  
 Fen'erate, *v.* to put money to usury  
 Fenera'tion, *s.* the gain of money by usury  
 Fenc'stral, *a.* belonging to windows  
 Fen'-fowl, *s.* any fowl that frequents fens  
 Fen'nel, *s.* a plant of strong scent  
 Fen'ny, *a.* marshy, inhabiting the marsh  
 Fe'odal, *a.* held from another; feudal  
 Feodality, *s.* the possession of or seignior over divers fiefs; feudal tenure  
 Fe'odary, *s.* one who holds an estate under tenure of service, &c. to a superior lord  
 Feod'atary, *s.* a tenant who holds his estate by feudal service  
 Feod'atory, *a.* holding by tenure  
 Feoff, *v.* to put in possession, to invest  
 Feoffee, *s.* one put in possession  
 Feoff'er, *s.* one who gives possession  
 Feoff'ment, *s.* the act of granting possession  
 Feo'acious, *a.* fertile, fruitful  
 Fea'city, *s.* fruitfulness, fertility  
 Fe'al, *a.* mournful, funereal, deadly  
 Fe'rial, *a.* relating to all days but the Sabbath  
 Fe'ration, *s.* the act of keeping holiday  
 Fe'rune, *a.* wild, savage, fierce, barbarous  
 Fe'rineness, Fe'rity, *s.* barbarity, wildness  
 Ferment, *v.* to exalt or rarify by intestine motion of its parts  
 Ferment, *s.* intestine motion, tumult  
 Ferment'able, *a.* capable of fermentation  
 Ferment'al, *a.* having the power to ferment  
 Fermenta'tion, *s.* an internal motion of the small particles of a mixed body from the operation of some active acid matter  
 Ferment'ative, *a.* causing fermentation  
 Ferment'ativeness, *s.* capability of fermenting  
 Fern, *s.* a plant growing on heaths, &c.  
 Fern'y, *a.* overgrown with fern  
 Fero'acious, *a.* savage, fierce, rapacious  
 Fero'ciously, *ad.* in a savage manner  
 Fero'ciousness, *s.* fierceness; savageness  
 Fero'city, *s.* fierceness, cruelty, wildness  
 Fer'eous, *a.* made of iron or containing iron  
 Fer'et, *s.* a small animal; a kind of tape  
 Fer'et, *v.* to tease or vex one; drive out  
 Fer'eter, *s.* n. disturber of another's privacies  
 Fer'riage, *s.* the fare paid at a ferry  
 Fer'ric, *a.* of the nature of iron  
 Ferri'ferous, *a.* producing or yielding iron  
 Fer'rilite, *s.* a kind of iron stone  
 Ferru'ginated, *a.* resembling the rust of iron  
 Ferru'ginous, *a.* partaking of iron  
 Fer'rule, *s.* an iron ring at the end of a stick  
 Ferramina'tion, *s.* the act of joining metals  
 Ferry, *s.* a boat for passage; the passage over which the boat passes  
 Fer'ry, *v.* to convey in a boat  
 Fer'ry-boat, *s.* a boat for conveying passengers across rivers, creeks, &c.  
 Fer'ryman, *s.* one who keeps or rows a ferry  
 Fer'tile, *a.* fruitful, abundant, plenteous  
 Fer'tileness, *s.* fruitfulness; fecundity  
 Fertili'tate, *v.* to fecundate; to fertilize

Fertili'ty, *s.* abundance, fruitfulness  
 Fer'tilize, *v.* to make plenteous, fecundate  
 Fer'ula, Fer'ule, *s.* an instrument of chastisement, with which young scholars are beaten on the hand  
 Ferula'ceous, *a.* pertaining to reeds or canes  
 Fer'vency, *s.* ardour, eagerness, zeal  
 Fer'vent, *a.* hot, vehement, ardent, zealous  
 Fer'vently, *ad.* eagerly; with pious ardour  
 Ferves'cent, *a.* growing hot  
 Fer'vid, *a.* vehement, zealous, burning  
 Fer'vidity, *s.* heat, zeal, passion, ardour  
 Fer'vidly, *ad.* with glowing warmth  
 Fer'vidness, *s.* ardour of mind, zeal; passion  
 Fer'vour, *s.* heat of mind, zeal, warmth  
 Fes'cennine, *a.* licentious; wanton  
 Fes'cue, *s.* a wire to point out letters to learners  
 Fesse-point, *s.* the centre of an escutcheon  
 Fes'situde, *s.* weariness, prostration of strength  
 Fes'tal, *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous  
 Fes'ter, *v.* to corrupt, to raulk  
 Fes'tinate, *a.* hasty, hurried  
 Fes'tival, *s.* a day of civil or religious joy—  
*a.* pertaining to feasts; joyous  
 Fes'tive, *a.* joyous, gay, pertaining to feasts  
 Festivity, *s.* a festival, a time of rejoicing  
 Festoon, *s.* an ornament of twisted flowers  
 Fes'tucine, *a.* straw-coloured  
 Fes'tucous, *a.* formed of straw  
 Fe'tal. [See Fe'tal.]  
 Fetch, *v.* to go and bring a thing, to draw  
 Fetch, *s.* a stratagem, an artifice, a trick  
 Fetch'er, *s.* one that fetches any thing  
 Fe'rich, Fe'rish, *s.* an idol worshipped by certain of the African negroes  
 Fe'ticism, *s.* the worship of any idol or inanimate thing, as practised by the negroes  
 Fe'tid, *a.* stinking, having an offensive smell  
 Fe'tidness, *s.* the quality of stinking  
 Fe'tiferous, *a.* producing young  
 Fe'tlock, *s.* a tuft of hair that grows behind a horse's pastern, from the ankle joint  
 Fe'tor, *s.* a strong offensive smell  
 Fe'ter, *v.* to enchain, to shackle, to tie  
 Fe'ter, *s.* a chain for the feet  
 Fe'terless, *a.* free from restraint  
 Fe'tle, *v.* n. to do trifling business  
 Fe'tus. [See Fe'tus.]  
 Feu, *s.* the tenure by which lands are held of a superior lord  
 Feud, *s.* a quarrel, contention, opposition  
 Feu'dal, *a.* dependant, held by tenure  
 Feu'dalism, *s.* the feudal system  
 Feudality, *s.* the state of a chief lord  
 Feu'dary, *a.* holding tenure under a superior  
 Feu'datory, *s.* one who holds of a lord or chief  
 Feu'datory, *a.* held conditionally of a superior  
 Feu de joie, [Fr.] a bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion  
 Feu'llage, *s.* a bunch or row of leaves  
 Feu'llcmort, *s.* [Fr.] the colour of a faded leaf  
 Fe'ver, *s.* a disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened  
 Fe'verue, *s.* a plant of febrifuge qualities  
 Fe'verish, Fe'verous, *a.* troubled with a fever, tending to a fever, hot, burning  
 Fe'verlishness, *s.* a slight disorder of the fe'verlish kind; mental restlessness  
 Few, *a.* a small number, not many  
 Fewness, *s.* smallness of number, brevity  
 Fla't, *s.* an order, n. decree  
 Fib, *s.* a falsehood—*v.* n. to tell lies, to lie  
 Fib'ber, *s.* a teller of lies  
 Fib're, *s.* a small thread or string  
 Fib'ril, *s.* a very small fibre or thread

FOLLOW THE WISE FEW, RATHER THAN THE VULGAR MANY.

FROM PRUDENCE COMETH PEACE; FROM PEACE, ABUNDANCE.



*Fibrine*, *a.* belonging to the fibres of plants  
*Fibrous*, *a.* full of or composed of fibres  
*Fibula*, *s.* the outer and smaller bone of the leg  
*Fickle*, *a.* changeable, inconstant, unfixed  
*Fickleness*, *s.* inconstancy, unsteadiness  
*Fyco*, *s.* [Ital.] a motion or snap of the fingers in contempt, signifying "A fig for you!"  
*Fictile*, *a.* moulded into form by art  
*Fiction*, *s.* a story invented; a falsehood  
*Fictitious*, *Fictitious*, *a.* imaginary, false, counterfeit, not real, not true, allegorical  
*Fictitiously*, *ad.* falsely; counterfeitedly  
*Fictitiousness*, *s.* feigned representation  
*Fictive*, *a.* feigned, imaginary  
*Fiddle*, *s.* a musical instrument, a violin  
*Fiddle*, *v.n.* to play upon the fiddle; to trifle  
*Fiddler*, *s.* one who plays on the fiddle  
*Fiddliestick*, *s.* the stick or bow of a fiddle  
*Fiddling*, *s.* the string of a fiddle  
*Fiddling*, *s.* the act of playing on a fiddle  
*Fidelle*, *s.* one who violates his faith  
*Fidelty*, *s.* honesty, veracity, faithfulness  
*Fidget*, *s.* restless agitation  
*Fidgety*, *a.* restless, impatient  
*Fiducial*, *a.* confident, undoubting  
*Fiduciality*, *s.* a firm reliance or belief  
*Fiducially*, *a.* undoubtingly, confidently  
*Fiduciary*, *s.* one who holds in trust—*a.* confident, steady, undoubting  
*Fief*, *s.* a manor; possession held by tenure of a superior  
*Field*, *s.* a cultivated tract of ground; the ground of battle; a wide expanse; space  
*Field-book*, *s.* a book used by surveyors  
*Field-colours*, *s. pl.* small square flags for marking out the ground to be occupied by different squadrons or battalions  
*Field-fare*, *s.* a bird; a kind of thrush  
*Field-marshal*, *s.* the commander of an army; the officer of highest military rank  
*Field-mouse*, *s.* a mouse that burrows in banks  
*Field-officer*, *s.* a military officer above the rank of a captain  
*Field-piece*, *s.* a small cannon used in battle  
*Field-preacher*, *s.* an itinerant preacher who harangues in the open air  
*Field-sports*, *s. pl.* diversions of the field, such as hunting, shooting, &c.  
*Fiend*, *s.* an infernal being; an enemy  
*Fiendful*, *a.* full of evil or devilish practices  
*Fiendlike*, *a.* resembling a fiend; very wicked  
*Fierce*, *a.* savage, outrageous, furious, strong  
*Fiercely*, *ad.* violently, furiously  
*Fierceness*, *s.* ferocity, fury, violence  
*Fieriness*, *s.* hot qualities; heat; ardour  
*F fiery*, *a.* consisting of fire; passionate, hot  
*Fife*, *s.* a small pipe blown to the drum  
*Fifer*, *s.* one who plays on a fife  
*Fifteen*, *a.* five and ten added  
*Fifteenth*, *a.* the ordinal of fifteen  
*Fifth*, *a.* the ordinal of five; next to the fourth  
*Fifthly*, *ad.* in the fifth place  
*Fiftieth*, *a.* the ordinal of fifty  
*Fifty*, *a.* five multiplied by ten  
*Fig*, *s.* the fruit of the fig-tree  
*Fig-tree*, *s.* a tree that bears figs  
*Fight*, *v.* to contend in battle, to combat  
*Fight*, *s.* a battle, an engagement, a duel  
*Fighter*, *s.* a warrior, a duellist  
*Fighting*, *part. a.* qualified for war—*s.* contention, quarrel, combat  
*Figment*, *s.* a fiction, an invention  
*Figurate*, *a.* made of potter's earth or clay  
*Figurability*, *s.* the quality of being capable of a certain and stable form  
*Figurable*, *a.* capable of being formed

*Figural*, *a.* represented by delineation  
*Figurate*, *a.* of a certain determinate form  
*Figuration*, *s.* determination to a certain form  
*Figurative*, *a.* not literal, metaphorical  
*Figuratively*, *ad.* by a figure, not literally  
*Figure*, *v. a.* to form into any shape  
*Figure*, *s.* shape, external form; eminence; an image; a character denoting a number  
*Figured*, *a.* adorned with figures  
*Figurous*, *a.* consisting of threads  
*Filacer*, *s.* an officer in the Common Pleas  
*Filament*, *s.* a slender thread; a fibre  
*Filamentous*, *a.* like a slender thread  
*Filbert*, *s.* a fine hazel nut with a thin shell  
*Filch*, *v. a.* to steal, pilfer, cheat, rob  
*Filcher*, *s.* a petty thief, a robber  
*File*, *s.* a steel tool to polish iron, &c. with; a wire for papers; a line of soldiers—*v.* to string upon a thread; to march in file  
*File-cutter*, *s.* a maker of files  
*Filer*, *s.* one who files metals  
*Filial*, *a.* pertaining to or besecming a son  
*Filiation*, *s.* the relation of a son to a father  
*Filiform*, *a.* of the form of threads; of equal thickness throughout  
*Filigrane*, *Filigrée-work*, *s.* work curiously wrought in the manner of little threads or grains, usually in gold and silver  
*Filings*, *s. pl.* particles rubbed off by a file  
*Fill*, *v. a.* to make full, to satisfy, to surfeit  
*Fill*, *s.* fullness; as much as will satisfy  
*Fillicheg*, *s.* a dress reaching to the knees, worn by the highlanders of Scotland  
*Fillet*, *s.* a band tied round the head, &c.; a bandage; the fleshy part of the thigh; a small ornament or moulding  
*Fillet*, *v. a.* to bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an astragal  
*Filip*, *v. a.* to jerk with the fingers  
*Filip*, *s.* a jerk of the finger from the thumb  
*Filly*, *s.* a young mare; a female colt  
*Film*, *s.* a thin skin or pellicle—*v.* to cover with a thin pellicle or membrane  
*Filminess*, *s.* the state of being filmy  
*Filmy*, *a.* composed of thin membranes  
*Filtrate*, *v. a.* to strain, to percolate—*s.* a twist of thread to draw off liquor; a strainer  
*Fifth*, *s.* dirt, nastiness; grossness, pollution  
*Fifthly*, *ad.* nastily, foully, grossly  
*Fifthness*, *s.* dirtiness; impurity  
*Filthy*, *a.* dirty, nasty; gross, obscene  
*Filtrate*, *v. a.* to strain, to filter, to percolate  
*Filtration*, *s.* a method by which liquors are procured fine and clear  
*Fimbriate*, *v. a.* to fringe—*a.* fringed; having the edge surrounded by hairs  
*Fish*, *s.* the wing of a fish by which he swims  
*Fishable*, *a.* that which may be fished  
*Fishal*, *a.* ultimate, conclusive; mortal  
*Fishale*, *s.* the close, the end  
*Fishally*, *ad.* ultimately, completely, lastly  
*Finan'ce*, *s.* revenue, income, profit  
*Finances*, *s. pl.* public funds; resources  
*Financ'ial*, *a.* respecting finance  
*Financ'ially*, *ad.* in relation to financial matters  
*Financie'r*, *s.* an officer who superintends the state finances or public revenue  
*Finch*, *s.* a small bird, of which we have three kinds—the goldfinch, chaffinch, & bullfinch  
*Find*, *v. a.* to discover, to detect; to furnish  
*Finder*, *s.* one that picks up any thing lost  
*Findfault*, *s.* a censurer; one who cavils  
*Fine*, *a.* not coarse, pure, thin, clear; elegant  
*Fine*, *s.* a pecuniary forfeit, penalty, mulct  
*Fine*, *v. a.* to refine, purify; inflict a penalty

[FIR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FIT]

Fī'nedraw, *v. a.* to sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived  
 Fī'nedrawing, *s.* the dexterous sewing of rents  
 Fī'nely, *ad.* elegantly; keenly, subtly  
 Fī'neness, *s.* elegance, show; purity, subtilty  
 Fī'ner, *s.* one who purifies metals  
 Fī'niery, *s.* show, gayety in attire, splendour  
 Fī'nespoken, *a.* using a number of fine phrases  
 Fī'nespun, *a.* ingeniously contrived  
 Finess'e, [Fr.] *s.* an artifice, a stratagem  
 Finess', *v. a.* to use artifice or stratagem  
 Fī'newed, *a.* mouldy. [See Viunewed.]  
 Fī'nish, *s.* a species of slender whale  
 Fīn'-footed, *a.* having feet with membranes between the toes; paluipedous  
 Fīn'ger, *s.* a part of the hand  
 Fīn'ger, *v. a.* to touch lightly; to pilfer  
 Fīn'gerboard, *s.* the board at the neck of a fiddle, where the fingers operate on the  
 Fīn'gercd, *a.* having fingers [strings]  
 Fīn'gering, *s.* the act of touching lightly; the touch given to a musical instrument  
 Fīn'gerstone, *s.* an arrow-shaped fossil  
 Fīn'ical, *a.* nice, foppish, affected, conceited  
 Fīn'icalness, *s.* superfluous nicety; foppery  
 Fīn'ically, *ad.* foppishly, too nicely  
 Fī'ning-pot, *s.* a pot for refining metals  
 Fī'nis, *s.* the end, the conclusion  
 Fīn'ish, *v. a.* to end, to perfect, to complete  
 Fīn'ish, *s.* the last touch of the composition  
 Fīn'isher, *s.* one who completes or perfects  
 Fī'nite, *a.* limited, bounded, terminated; created; it is opposed to infinite  
 Fī'niteless, *a.* unbounded; unlimited  
 Fī'nitely, *ad.* within certain limits  
 Fī'niteness, *s.* limitation, confinement  
 Fī'nitude, *s.* limitation, confinement  
 Fīn'less, *a.* destitute of fins  
 Fīn'like, *a.* formed in imitation of fins  
 Fīn'ny, Fīn'ned, *a.* furnished with fins  
 Fīn'ochio, *s.* a kind of fennel  
 Fīn'scale, *s.* the rudd, a river fish  
 Fīr, *s.* the tree of which deal boards are made  
 Fīre, *s.* that which has the power of burning; flame, light, lustre; ardour, spirit  
 Fīre, *v.* to discharge fire-arms; to kindle  
 Fī're-arms, *s.* guns, muskets, &c.  
 Fī'reball, *s.* a ball filled with combustibles  
 Fī'reblast, *s.* a disease in hops  
 Fī'rebrand, *s.* a piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames factions  
 Fī'rebrush, *s.* the brush to sweep the hearth  
 Fī're-bucket, *s.* a bucket used by firemen  
 Fī'recock, *s.* a cock or spout whence water is obtained to extinguish fires  
 Fī'redrake, *s.* a fiery serpent or meteor  
 Fī're-engine, *s.* a machine for throwing a stream of water on a fire  
 Fī're-escape, *s.* a machine for escaping from windows when houses are on fire  
 Fī'refly, *s.* a species of fly which emits light from under its wings  
 Fī'rehook, *s.* a hook used for pulling down buildings when they are on fire  
 Fī'relock, *s.* a soldier's gun, a musket  
 Fī'reman, *s.* one who is employed to extinguish burning houses; a violent man  
 Fī're-office, *s.* an office of insurance from fire  
 Fī're-ordeal, *s.* trial by fire  
 Fī'repan, *s.* a pan for holding fire [a hearth  
 Fī'replace, *s.* the lower parts of a chimney;  
 Fī'replug, *s.* a stopple placed over a cock in the streets, to get at water in cases of fire  
 Fī'reship, *s.* a ship filled with combustibles  
 Fī'reshovel, *s.* the iron shovel with which coals are thrown up

Fīres'ide, *s.* the hearth; the chimney; home  
 Fī'restick, *s.* a lighted stick or brand  
 Fī'restone, *s.* a metallic fossil; the pyrite  
 Fī'rewood, *s.* wood to burn; fuel  
 Fī'reworks, *s. pl.* pyrotechnical exhibitions  
 Fī'ring, *s.* fuel, something used for the fire  
 Fī'ring-iron, *s.* an instrument used by farriers  
 Fīrk, *v. a.* to whip, to correct; to drive  
 Fīr'kin, *s.* a vessel containing nine gallons  
 Fīr'lot, *s.* a Scotch measure for corn  
 Fīrm, *a.* fast, strong, hard, constant  
 Fīrm, *s.* the name or names under which the business of any trading house is carried on  
 Fīr'mament, *s.* the sky, the heavens  
 Fīr'mament'al, *a.* celestial, belonging to the firmament; ethereal; elementary  
 Fīr'man, *a.* a written declaration from an Asiatic ruler granting certain privileges  
 Fīr'mitude, *s.* stability; firmness  
 Fīr'm'less, *a.* detached from substance  
 Fīr'm'ly, *ad.* immovably, steadily, constantly  
 Fīr'm'ness, *s.* steadiness, stability, solidity  
 Fīrst, *a.* earliest in time; chief, primary  
 Fīrst-begot'en, *a.* first produced; eldest  
 Fīrst'born, *s.* the eldest—a eldest  
 Fīrst fruits, *s.* the first produce of any thing; one year's produce of a spiritual living given to the king  
 Fīrst'ling, *s.* the first produce or offspring  
 Fīrst'rate, *a.* pre-eminent, superior  
 Fīsc, *s.* a public treasury  
 Fīsc'al, *s.* the exchequer, the revenue  
 Fīsc'al, *a.* belonging to the revenue  
 Fīsh, *s.* an animal existing only in water  
 Fīsh, *v.* to catch fish; to sift, to catch by art  
 Fīsh'er, Fīsh'er'man, *s.* one whose employ is to catch fish with nets, or by angling  
 Fīsh'ery, *s.* the waters where fish are caught  
 Fīsh'ful, *a.* abounding with fish  
 Fīsh'hook, *s.* a hook to catch fish with  
 Fīsh'fy, *v. a.* to turn to fish  
 Fīsh'ing, *s.* the practice of catching fish  
 Fīsh'ing-frog, *s.* the toad-fish, or lophius  
 Fīsh'kettle, *s.* a vessel for boiling fish  
 Fīsh'like, *a.* resembling fish  
 Fīsh'market, *s.* a place for the sale of fish  
 Fīsh'meal, *s.* a meal made of fish  
 Fīsh'monger, *s.* one who sells or deals in fish  
 Fīsh'pond, *s.* a small pool for fish  
 Fīsh'room, *s.* a room in a ship between the after-hold and the spirit-room  
 Fīsh'spear, *s.* a spear to take fish by stabbing them [fish  
 Fīsh'wife, Fīsh'woman, *s.* a woman that sells  
 Fīsh'y, *a.* consisting of or like fish  
 Fīsh'le, *a.* capable of being cloven  
 Fīssil'ity, *s.* the quality of being fissile  
 Fīssip'd, *a.* having separate toes; not webbed  
 Fīssure, *s.* a cleft, an opening, a small chasm  
 Fīssure, *v. a.* to cleave, to divide, to crack  
 Fīst, *s.* the hand clenched or closed—*v. a.* to strike with the hand clenched  
 Fīst'icuffs, *s.* a battle with fists  
 Fīst'ula, *s.* a sinuous ulcer callous within  
 Fīst'ular, *a.* hollow like a pipe  
 Fīst'ulate, *v.* to turn or grow to a fistula; to make hollow, like a pipe [lunus  
 Fīst'uliform, *a.* being in round hollow co-  
 Fīst'ulous, *a.* pertaining to a fistula  
 Fīt, *s.* a paroxysm of any distemper; disorder of the animal spirits  
 Fīt, *a.* qualified, proper, convenient, meet  
 Fīt, *v. a.* to suit, to accommodate, to adapt  
 Fītch, *s.* a small kind of wild pea; a vetch; a little animal that preys on poultry

FINE SENSE AND EXALTED SENSE ARE NOT HALF SO USEFUL AS COMMON SENSE.

FEW ARE SO GENEROUS AS TO PRAISE WITHOUT MAKING SOME DRAWBACK.



[FLA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FLE]

Fitch'et, Fitch'ew, *s.* a polecat, a fountart  
 Fit'ful, *a.* varied by paroxysms  
 Fit'ly, *ad.* aptly, properly, commodiously  
 Fit'ness, *s.* propriety, convenience, meetness  
 Fit'ter, *s.* he who makes fit or adapts  
 Fit'tingly, *ad.* suitably, fitly  
 Fitz, *s.* a son (commonly used in the composition of surnames for illegitimate children), as Fitzroy, the son of the king, &c.  
 Five, *a.* four and one; the half of ten  
 Fivebarred, *a.* having five bars  
 Fi'vefold, *a.* five times as much  
 Five-, *s.* a game at balls; a disease of horses  
 Fix, *v.* to fasten, settle, determine, rest  
 Fix'able, *a.* that may be fixed  
 Fixa'tion, Fix'edness, *s.* stability, solidity  
 Fix'edly, *ad.* certainly, firmly, steadfastly  
 Fix'idity, Fix'ity, *s.* coherence of parts  
 Fix'ture, *s.* any article fixed to the premises, as fire-grates, dressers, &c.  
 Fix'ure, *s.* position; firmness; pressure  
 Fiz'gig, *s.* a kind of harpoon to strike fish  
 Fiz, Fiz'le, *v. n.* to make a kind of hiss  
 Flab'biness, *s.* limberness, softness  
 Flab'by, *a.* soft, not firm, limber, not stiff  
 Flabella'tion, *s.* the act of fanning  
 Flab'ble, *a.* subject to be blown by wind  
 Flac'id, *a.* weak, limber, not stiff, not tense  
 Flac'idity, *s.* laxity, limberness  
 Flag, *v. n.* to grow dejected, to droop  
 Flag, *s.* the colours of a ship or land forces; a water plant; a flat stone for paving  
 Fla'gellant, *s.* one of a sect who whip themselves in religious discipline  
 Fla'gellate, *v. a.* to whip or scourge  
 Flagella'tion, *s.* the act of scourging  
 Fla'geolet, *s.* a small flute, a musical pipe  
 Flag'giness, *s.* laxity; want of tension  
 Flag'gy, *a.* weak, limber, not tense; insipid  
 Flag'i'tious, *a.* wicked, atrocious, vile  
 Flag'i'tiously, *ad.* wickedly, atrociously  
 Flag'i'tiousness, *s.* wickedness, villany  
 Flag'-officer, *s.* the commander of a squadron or part of a fleet of ships  
 Flag'on, *s.* a drinking vessel of two quarts  
 Fla'grance, *s.* notorioussness; glaring offence  
 Fla'grancy, *s.* burning heat, fire, ardour  
 Fla'grant, *a.* ardent, glowing; notoriouss  
 Fla'grantly, *ad.* ardently; notorioussly  
 Fla'grate, *v. a.* to burn; to consume with fire  
 Fla'gration, *s.* a burning, a conflagration  
 Flag'-ship, *s.* the admiral's ship  
 Flag'staff, *s.* the staff on which a flag is fixed  
 Flag'stone, *s.* a flat stone for pavement  
 Flail, *s.* an instrument to thresh corn with  
 Flake, *s.* any thing that appears loosely put together; a stratum, a layer, a lamina  
 Flake, *v.* to form in flakes or bodies loosely connected; to break into laminae  
 Flake-white, *s.* oxyde of blamuth  
 Fla'ky, *a.* laying in layers or strata  
 Flam, *s.* a falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext  
 Flam, *v. a.* to deceive with a lie  
 Flam'beau, *s.* a lighted wax torch  
 Flame, *s.* light emitted from fire; fire; the passion of love; brightness of fancy  
 Flame, *v. n.* to shine as fire, shine like flame  
 Fla'meless, *a.* void of flame; without incense  
 Fla'men, *s.* an ancient Pagan priest  
 Fla'ming, *pt. a.* blazing, burning; notoriouss  
 Fla'mingly, *ad.* radiantly, most brightly  
 Fla'mingo, *s.* the name of an American bird  
 Fla'minical, *a.* pertaining to a Roman flamen  
 Fla'mmability, *s.* an aptness to take fire  
 Fla'mmable, *a.* that may be kindled into flame

Flamma'tion, *s.* the act of setting on flame  
 Fla'mmeous, *a.* consisting of or like flame  
 Fla'mmiferous, *a.* productive of flame  
 Fla'mmivorous, *a.* vomiting out flame  
 Fla'my, *a.* inflamed, burning, flaming  
 Flanch, *s.* the part in any piece of mechanism which is screwed to something else  
 Flank, *s.* the side; part of a bastion; that part of the side of a quadruped which lies nearest to the hinder thigh  
 Flank, *v.* to attack the side of an army or fleet; to border, to touch  
 Flank'er, *s.* a lateral fortification  
 Flanks, *s.* a disease in horses  
 Flan'nel, *s.* a soft nappy stuff made of wool  
 Flap, *s.* any thing that hangs broad and loose. a blow with the hand; a disease in horses  
 Flap, *v.* to beat with a flap; to ply the wings with a noise; to fall with flaps  
 Flap'dragon, *s.* a game in which raisins are snatched out of burning brandy and eaten  
 Flap'pared, *a.* having broad and loose ears  
 Flap'per, *s.* a fan or flap for wind  
 Flarc, *v. n.* to give a glaring transient light  
 Fla'ring, *a.* fluttering; glittering; showy  
 Flash, *s.* a sudden blaze; a sudden burst  
 Flash, *v.* to glitter with a transient flame  
 Flash'ily, *ad.* with empty show  
 Flash'iness, *s.* glittering, but empty show  
 Flash'y, *a.* empty, showy, insipid  
 Flask, *s.* a bottle, a vessel; a powder-horn  
 Flask'et, *s.* a large basket; a kind of tray  
 Flat, *s.* a level; even ground; a shallow  
 Flat, *a.* smooth, level; having no protuberances; insipid, dull; not shrill  
 Flat, *v.* to make level; to make vapid  
 Flat-bot'tomed, *a.* having a flat bottom  
 Fla'tile, *a.* inconstant; changing with the wind  
 Fla'tive, *a.* producing wind; flatulent  
 Fla'tly, *ad.* peremptorily; dully, frigidly  
 Flat'ness, *s.* evenness; insipidity, dullness  
 Fla'ten, *v.* to make even; deject, dispirit  
 Fla'ter, *v. a.* to praise falsely; to raise false hopes; to soothe, to caress; to adulate  
 Fla'terer, *s.* a wheedler, a fawner  
 Fla'teringly, *ad.* in a flattering manner  
 Fla'tery, *s.* fawning; false venal praise  
 Fla'ting, *s.* a method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size  
 Fla'tish, *a.* somewhat flat; dull  
 Fla'tulence, Fla'tulency, *s.* windiness; vanity  
 Fla'tulent, Fla'tuous, *a.* windy, empty, vain  
 Fla'tuosity, *s.* windiness; fulness of air  
 Fla'tus, *s.* a puff of wind, a breath  
 Fla'twise, *ad.* with the flat part downwards  
 Flaunt, *v. n.* to make a fluttering show in apparel; to give one's self airs  
 Flaunt, *s.* any thing loose and airy  
 Flav'itious, *a.* having yellow hair  
 Fla'vored, *a.* affecting the taste or smell  
 Fla'vorless, *a.* of no smell or taste  
 Fla'vorous, *a.* fragrant, odorous, palatable  
 Fla'vour, *s.* a taste, relish; sweet smell  
 Flaw, *s.* a crack; a defect—*v. a.* to damage  
 Flawk, *s.* a flounder  
 Flaw'less, *a.* not having any defects  
 Flaw'ter, *v. a.* to scrape or pare a skin  
 Flaw'y, *a.* full of flaws; broken; defective  
 Flax, *s.* a fibrous plant, of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed  
 Flax'-dresser, *s.* he who prepares flax  
 Flax'en, *a.* of the colour of or like flax; fair  
 Flax'y, *a.* composed of or containing flax  
 Flay, *v. a.* to strip off the skin  
 Flayer, *s.* he that strips off the skin  
 Flea, *s.* a small insect remarkable for agility

FAME ALWAYS FOLLOWS VIRTUOUS AND GLORIOUS ACTIONS.



Fleabane, *s.* a plant of the genus Conyza  
 Flea'bite, *s.* red marks caused by fleas  
 Flea'bitten, *a.* stung by fleas; worthless  
 Fleak, *s.* a small lock, thread, or twist  
 Fleant, *s.* an instrument used to bleed cattle  
 Fle'awort, *s.* a plant  
 Fleck, *v. a.* to spot, to streak, to dapple  
 Fleck'er, *v. a.* to spot; to mark with strokes  
 Flection, *s.* the act or power of bending  
 Flec'tors, Flex'ors, *s.* muscles of the joints  
 Fledge, *v. a.* to supply with feathers or wings  
 Flee, *v. n.* to run from danger or for shelter  
 Fleece, *s.* the wool from one sheep  
 Fleece, *v. a.* to strip or plunder a person  
 Fleec'er, *s.* one who strips or plunders  
 Fleec'y, *a.* woolly, covered with wool  
 Floor, *v.* to mock, to jest with contempt  
 Fleer, *s.* a derisive look; mockery  
 Fleer'er, *s.* a mocker; a fawner  
 Fleet, *a.* swift of pace, nimble, active  
 Fleet, *s.* a company of ships; a creek  
 Fleet, *v.* to fly swiftly, vanish; live merrily  
 Fleet'ing, *part. a.* passing away continually  
 Fleet'ly, *ad.* with swift pace, nimbly  
 Fleet'ness, *s.* swiftness, celerity, velocity  
 Flesh, *s.* a part of the animal body  
 Flesh, *v. a.* to initiate; to harden; to glut  
 Flesh'brush, *s.* a brush to rub the flesh with  
 Flesh'colour, *s.* the colour of flesh  
 Flesh'ed, Flesh'y, *a.* full of flesh; plump  
 Flesh'fly, *s.* a fly that feeds upon flesh  
 Flesh'iness, *s.* fulness of flesh, plumpness  
 Flesh'less, *a.* meagre, without flesh  
 Flesh'liness, *s.* carnal passions or appetites  
 Flesh'y, *a.* corporeal, human, not celestial  
 Flesh'meat, *s.* animal food, flesh of animals  
 Flesh'monger, *s.* one who deals in flesh  
 Flesh'pot, *s.* a vessel in which flesh is cooked  
 Fletch, *v. a.* to feather an arrow  
 Fletch'er, *s.* a maker of bows and arrows  
 Fleth'ferous, *a.* causing tears  
 Fletz, Fletz, *s.* a term used by geologists to denote certain formations of rocks  
 Fleur-de-lis. [See Flower-de-luce]  
 Flew, *s.* the large chaps of a hound  
 Flewed, *a.* chapped, deep-mouthed  
 Flexan'imus, *a.* having the power to change the disposition of the mind  
 Flexibil'ity, *s.* pliancy, ductility, facility  
 Flex'ible, Flex'ile, *a.* pliant, manageable  
 Flex'ibleness, *s.* pliancy; ductility  
 Flex'ion, *s.* the act of bending; a joint, a turn  
 Flex'or, *s.* [Lat.] the general name given to the contracting muscles  
 Flex'or, *a.* (anat.) bending, curved, sinuous  
 Flex'uous, *a.* winding, variable, not straight  
 Flex'ure, *s.* the part bent, the joint  
 Flick'er, *v. n.* to flutter, to play the wings  
 Flick'ering, *s.* a fluttering; unsteady motion  
 Flick'ermouse, Flit'termouse, *s.* a bat  
 Flit'er, *s.* part of a jack; a regulating wheel  
 Flight, *s.* the act of flying or running away;  
 a flock of birds; heat of imagination; the stairs from one landing-place to another  
 Flight'iness, *s.* irregularity of conduct  
 Flight'-shot, *s.* the distance an arrow flies  
 Flight'y, *a.* fleeting; wild; imaginary  
 Flim'lam, *s.* a freak, a whim, a trick  
 Flim'siness, *s.* easy texture; looseness  
 Flims'y, *a.* weak, slight, spiritless; mean  
 Flinch, *v. n.* to shrink from pain, &c.  
 Flinch'er, *s.* he who shrinks or fails  
 Flung, *v.* to throw, dart, scatter, flounce  
 Fling, *s.* a throw; a contemptuous remark  
 Fling'er, *s.* he who throws; he who jeers  
 Flint, *s.* a hard kind of stone

Flintheart'ed, *a.* having a hard heart; cruel  
 Flint'y, *a.* made of flint; inexorable, cruel  
 Flip, *s.* a drink made of beer, spirits, and sugar; a liquor much used in ships  
 Flip'dog, *s.* a heated iron to warm flip  
 Flip'pancy, *s.* pertness; brisk folly  
 Flip'pant, *a.* nimble, pert, talkative  
 Flip'pantly, *ad.* in a flippancy pert manner  
 Flip'pantness, *s.* fluency of speech; flippancy  
 Flirt, *v.* to jeer; to run about idly, &c.  
 Flirt, *s.* a pert hussy; a sudden trick  
 Flirta'tion, *s.* sprightly motion; coquetry  
 Flit, *v. n.* to fly away; to flutter—*a.* swift  
 Flitch, *s.* the side of a hog salted and cured  
 Flit'ter, *s.* a rag or tatter, garment rent  
 Flit'tiness, *s.* unsteadiness; lightness  
 Flit'ty, *a.* unstable, fluttering  
 Flix, *s.* down, fur, soft hair  
 Flix weed, *s.* a species of water-cress  
 Float, *v. n.* to swim on the surface of water  
 Float, *s.* the cork or quill fastened to a fishing-line; large pieces of timber fastened together to convey goods with the stream  
 Float'age, *s.* that which floats on the water  
 Float'-board, *s.* that part of the water-wheel receiving the force of the stream  
 Float'er, *s.* he that floats or swims  
 Float'stone, *s.* a gray porous mineral  
 Float'y, *a.* buoyant; swimming on the surface  
 Floe'euence, *s.* the state of being in locks or flocks  
 Floe'culent, *a.* adhering in locks or flocks  
 Flock, *s.* company of birds, sheep, &c.; wool prepared for stuffing beds, &c.  
 Flock, *v. n.* to assemble in crowds  
 Flock'-bed, *s.* a bed filled with locks of wool  
 Floe, *s.* a large sheet of floating ice  
 Flog, *v. a.* to whip or scourge, to chastise  
 Flog'ging, *s.* a whipping for punishment  
 Flood, *s.* an inundation, a deluge; influx of the tide; a body of water; the sea  
 Flood, *v. a.* to deluge, to cover with waters  
 Flood'gate, *s.* a gate to stop or let out water  
 Flood'mark, *s.* a mark left by the flood  
 Flook, *s.* a small fish; the broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground  
 Floor, *s.* the bottom of a room; a story  
 Floor, *v. a.* to cover the bottom with a floor  
 Floor'ing, *s.* that which is laid at the bottom  
 Flop, *v. a.* to clap the wings with noise  
 Flo'ra, *s.* the goddess of flowers; a catalogue or account of flowers or plants  
 Flo'ral, *a.* relating to Flora or to flowers  
 Flo'ramour, *s.* the flower of love  
 Flo'ray, *s.* a kind of blue colour  
 Flo'rice, *s.* a kind of cloth; wine imported from Florence in flasks  
 Flo'rentine, *s.* a native of Florence; a peculiar kind of marble; a tart  
 Flores'cence, *s.* the season when plants flower  
 Flo'ret, *s.* a small imperfect flower  
 Flo'riage, *s.* bloom, blossom [with flowers  
 Flo'ricious, *a.* having the top ornamented  
 Flo'rid, *a.* flushed with red, blooming, rosy  
 Flo'ridly, *ad.* in a showy and imposing way  
 Flo'ridness, Flo'ridty, *s.* freshness of colour  
 Flo'rif'erous, *a.* productive of flowers  
 Flo'rication, *s.* the act or time of flowering  
 Flo'rilige, *s.* anthology; a treatise on flowers  
 Flo'rin, *s.* a coin of different value; in Germany 2s. 4d., in Spain 4s. 4½d. in Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d., and in Holland 2s.  
 Flo'rist, *s.* one who cultivates flowers  
 Flo'roon, *s.* a border worked with flowers  
 Flo'rlent, *a.* flowery; blossoming  
 Flo'scule, *s.* the lesser floret of an aggregate flower

FORTUNE CAN TAKE NOTHING FROM US BUT WHAT SHE GAVE.

FLATTERY IS LIKE FRIENDSHIP IN SHOW, BUT NOT IN FRUIT.

[FLU]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FOI]

FEMALE DELICACY IS THE BEST PRESERVATIVE OF FEMALE HONOUR.

Flosculous, *a.* composed of flowers  
 Floss, *s.* the down on the husks of plants  
 Flossification, *s.* the expansion of flowers  
 Flossy, *a.* down; covered with a silky nap  
 Flo'ta, *s.* the Spanish fleet that sails annually from the West Indies  
 Flo'tage, *s.* any thing found floating on the top of the sea, or great rivers  
 Flo'tilla, *s.* a fleet of small vessels  
 Flo'tson, *s.* goods floating from a wreck  
 Flounce, *v.* to move with violence in water; to be in anger; to deck with flounces  
 Flounce, *s.* a loose full trimming sewed to a woman's apparel  
 Flounder, *v. n.* to struggle with violent and irregular motion; to plunge in water  
 Flounder, *s.* a small flat river fish  
 Flour, *v. a.* to sprinkle with flower  
 Flour, *s.* the fine part of ground wheat  
 Flourish, *v.* to thrive; brag, boast, adorn  
 Flourish, *s.* bravery; ostentatious embellishment; a short musical overture  
 Flourisher, *s.* one who flourishes  
 Flourishingly, *ad.* ostentatiously; vigorously  
 Flout, *v. a.* to mock, insult, to sneer at  
 Flouter, *s.* a mocker; he that flouts  
 Floutingly, *ad.* with flouting; insultingly  
 Flow, *v.* to run as water; to overflow  
 Flow, *s.* the rise of water, opposed to the ebb  
 Flower, *s.* the blossom of a plant, the prime  
 Flower, *v. n.* to be in flower, to blossom  
 Flower-de-Luce, *s.* a bulbous iris  
 Floweret, Floweret, *s.* a small flower  
 Flower-fence, *s.* the name of certain plants  
 Flower-gentle, *s.* a plant, the amaranth  
 Flower-kirtled, *a.* dressed with garlands  
 Flowering, *s.* the state of blossoming  
 Flowerless, *a.* having no flower  
 Flower-stalk, *s.* the stem that supports the  
 Flowery, *a.* adorned with flowers [flower  
 Flowing, *s.* the rise of the water; the flow  
 Flowingly, *ad.* with plenty; with volubility  
 Flowingness, *s.* smoothness of diction  
 Flu'ate, *s.* fluoric acid with a base  
 Flucti'ferous, *a.* producing or bringing waves  
 Flucti'ragous, *a.* breaking the waves  
 Flucti'gerous, *a.* borne by the waves  
 Fluctu'ous, *a.* resembling the roar of waves  
 Fluctu'agous, *a.* floating on the waves  
 Fluctuant, *a.* wavering, uncertain  
 Fluctuate, *v. n.* to be irresolute or uncertain  
 Fluctuation, *s.* uncertainty, indetermina-  
 tion; alternate motion of the water  
 Flu'der, *s.* an aquatic bird  
 Flue, *s.* soft down or fur; pipe of a chimney  
 Fluency, *s.* volubility, copiousness of speech  
 Fluent, *a.* eloquent, flowing; liquid  
 Fluently, *ad.* flowingly, volubly; copiously  
 Fluid, *s.* any animal juice, a liquid  
 Fluid, *a.* running as water, not solid  
 Fluidity, *s.* the quality of flowing easily  
 Fluke, *s.* the broad part or arm of an anchor  
 Fluke-worm, *s.* the gourd-worm [a mill  
 Flume, *s.* a flowing; the water that drives  
 Flum'mery, *s.* a kind of food made of wheat-  
 flour or oatmeal; flattery  
 Fluminous, *a.* abounding with rivers  
 Flu'or, *s.* fluete of lime; a fluid state  
 Fluorated, *a.* combined with fluoric acid  
 Fluoric, *a.* pertaining to fluor  
 Fluorine, *s.* the basis of fluoric acid  
 Fluosil'icate, *s.* fluoric acid with silic  
 Fluosil'icic, *s.* containing fluor and silic  
 Flu'ry, *s.* flutter of spirits; gust of wind  
 —*v. a.* to keep in agitation; to alarm  
 Flush, *v. a.* to colour, to redden; to elate

Flush, *a.* fresh, full of vigour; abounding  
 Flush, *s.* violent flow; cards all of a suit  
 Flush'er, *s.* the lesser butcher-bird  
 Flushing, *s.* the colour which rises on the face, neck, &c., by a sudden afflux of blood  
 Fluster, *s.* sudden impulse; violent flow  
 Fluster, *v. a.* to put in confusion, &c.  
 Flute, *s.* a musical pipe; a channel or furrow cut in columns or pillars  
 Flute, *v. a.* to cut grooves in columns  
 Fluted, *a.* having channels cut on the surface  
 Fluting, *s.* fluted work on a pillar, &c.  
 Flutist, *s.* a performer on a flute  
 Flut'ter, *v.* to fly with agitation of the wings  
 Flut'ter, *s.* hurry, tumult; disorder of mind  
 Flut'tering, *s.* tumult of mind; agitation  
 Flu'vial, Fluviat'ic, Flu'viate, *a.* belonging or relating to rivers  
 Flux, *s.* the tide or flowing of the sea; a dysentery; concurrence; confluence  
 Flux, *a.* supported by a succession of parts  
 Flux, *v. a.* to melt, to salivate  
 Flux'ation, *s.* the state of passing away and giving place to others  
 Fluxibility, *s.* aptness to flow or spread  
 Fluxible, *a.* not durable, changing  
 Fluxility, *s.* capability of liquefaction  
 Flux'ion, *s.* act of flowing, matter that flows  
 Flux'ionary, *a.* pertaining to mathematical fluxions  
 Flux'ive, *a.* flowing, wanting solidity  
 Fly, *v.* to move with wings; to run away, to shun; to spring suddenly; break, shiver  
 Fly, *s.* a winged insect; balance of a jack; a sort of carriage for hire  
 Fly'blow, *v.* to fill with maggots—*s.* a fly's egg  
 Fly'boat, *s.* a light vessel for sailing  
 Fly'catcher, *s.* one that hunts flies  
 Fly'er, *s.* one that flies or runs away  
 Flyers, *s. pl.* stairs which do not wind  
 Fly'fish, *v. n.* to angle with a fly upon a hook  
 Fly'flap, *s.* a fan or flapper to keep flies off  
 Fly'ing-bridge, *s.* a bridge of boats  
 Fly'ing-fish, *s.* a fish of the gurnard kind  
 Foal, *v. a.* to bring forth a foal  
 Foal, *s.* the offspring of a mare, &c.  
 Foam, *v.* to froth, to be violently agitated  
 Foam, *s.* froth, spume  
 Foam'y, *a.* covered with foam, frothy  
 Fob, *s.* a small pocket for a watch, &c.  
 Fob, *v. a.* to trick, to cheat, to defraud  
 Fo'cal, *a.* belonging to a focus  
 Fo'cil, *s.* the bone between the knee and ankle, or the elbow and wrist  
 Focillation, *s.* comfort, support  
 Fo'cus, *s.* a point of concentration  
 Fod'der, *s.* dry food for cattle—*v. a.* to feed  
 Fod'derer, *s.* he who fodders cattle  
 Foe, *s.* an enemy, a persecutor, an opponent  
 Fo'clike, *a.* like an enemy  
 Fo'e'man, *s.* an enemy in war; antagonist  
 Fo'e'tal, *a.* pertaining to a foetus  
 Fo'e'tus, *s.* a child in the womb  
 Fog, *s.* thick mist, moist vapour; aftergrass  
 Fog'age, *s.* rank grass, not eaten in summer  
 Fog'gy, *a.* misty, cloudy, dark, dull  
 Foh! int. a term expressive of abhorrence  
 Fol'ble, *s.* a weakness, a failing—*a.* weak  
 Foll, *v. a.* to defeat, to put to the worst  
 Foll, *s.* a defeat; a blunt sword used in fencing; a glittering substance [another  
 Foll'er, *s.* one who gains advantage over  
 Foll'ing, *s.* among hunters, the mark, barely visible, where deer have passed over grass  
 Foll'n, *v. a.* to push, to thrust—*s.* a push; a  
 Foll'son, *s.* plenty, abundance [thrust

FORFEITURE OF REPUTATION USUALLY FOLLOWS WANT OF FAITH.



[FOO]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FOR]

FREQUENT APPLICATION IS TO THE MIND, WHAT REPEATED TILLAGE IS TO THE EARTH.

**Foist**, *v. a.* to insert by forgery; to cram in  
**Foister**, *s.* he who inserts without authority  
**Foistiness**, *s.* fustiness, mustiness  
**Foist'ry**, *a.* fusty, mouldy, smelling bad  
**Fold**, *s.* a pen for sheep; a double or plait  
**Fold**, *v.* to double up; to enclose, to shut  
**Foldage**, *s.* the liberty of penning  
**Fol'der**, *s.* an instrument for folding paper, one who folds  
**Folding**, *s.* a fold; a doubling  
**Folia'ceous**, *a.* consisting of leaves  
**Fol'lage**, *s.* the leaves or tufts of trees  
**Fol'lied**, *a.* furnished with foliage  
**Fol'iate**, *a.* leaved, or having leaves  
**Fol'iate**, *v. a.* to beat into leaves  
**Foliation**, *s.* the act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of any plant  
**Fol'liature**, *s.* the state of being beaten into  
**Fol'lier**, *s.* goldsmith's foil [foil]  
**Folif'erous**, *a.* producing leaves  
**Fol'io**, *s.* a large book, of which the pages are formed by sheets of paper once doubled  
**Fol'iomort**, *s.* a dark yellow; colour of a faded  
**Fol'ious**, *a.* leafy; thin; unsubstantial [leaf]  
**Folk**, *s.* people, nations, mankind  
**Fol'kland**, *s.* copyhold land  
**Fol'kmote**, *s.* a meeting of people  
**Fol'licle**, *s.* a cavity in any body with strong coats; the seed vessel [sels]  
**Follic'ulous**, **Follic'ulated**, *a.* having seed ves-  
**Fol'low**, *v.* to go after, to attend, to obey  
**Fol'lower**, *s.* an attendant, a dependant  
**Fol'lowing**, *a.* succeeding; next after  
**Fol'ly**, *s.* foolishness, simplicity, weakness  
**Foment**, *v. a.* to cherish with heat; to bathe with lotions; to encourage, to abet  
**Fomentation**, *s.* the application of hot flannels, dipped in medicated decoctions  
**Foment'er**, *s.* an encourager, a supporter  
**Fon**, *s.* a fool, an idiot  
**Fond**, *a.* tender; indiscreet, foolish, silly  
**Fon'dle**, *v.* to caress, to be fond of  
**Fond'ler**, *s.* one who fondles  
**Fond'ling**, *s.* one much caressed or doted on  
**Fond'ly**, *ad.* with extreme tenderness  
**Fond'ness**, *s.* foolishness, tender passion  
**Font**, *s.* a baptismal basin  
**Font'al**, *a.* pertaining to a fount or source  
**Font'anel**, *s.* an issue, a place of discharge  
**Fontan'ge**, *s.* a knot or ornament of ribands on the top of the head-dress  
**Food**, *s.* victuals; any thing that nourishes  
**Food'ful**, *a.* fruitful, full of fruit; plentiful  
**Foodless**, *a.* not affording food; barren  
**Fool**, *s.* a natural, an idiot; a buffoon  
**Fool**, *v.* to trifle, toy; to deceive, disappoint  
**Fool'born**, *a.* foolish from the birth  
**Fool'ery**, *s.* habitual folly; an act of folly  
**Fool'happy**, *a.* lucky without contrivance  
**Foolhardiness**, *s.* courage without sense  
**Fool'hardy**, *a.* madly adventurous, daring  
**Fool'ish**, *a.* weak of intellect, imprudent  
**Fool'ishly**, *ad.* weakly, without sense  
**Fool'ishness**, *s.* silliness, want of reason  
**Fool's'cap**, *s.* a certain size of paper  
**Fool'trap**, *s.* a trap to catch fools  
**Foot**, *s.* that on which any animal or thing stands; a measure of twelve inches  
**Foot**, *v.* to dance, to walk, to tread; spurn  
**Foot'ball**, *s.* a bladder in a leathern case, &c.  
**Foot'band**, *s.* a band of infantry  
**Foot'boy**, *s.* a menial, an attendant in livery  
**Foot'bridge**, *s.* a narrow bridge for foot pas-  
**Foot'ed**, *a.* shaped in the foot [sengers]  
**Foot'fall**, *s.* a stumble, a trip of the foot  
**Foot'guards**, *s. pl.* guards of infantry

**Foot'halt**, *s.* a disease incident to sheep  
**Foot'hold**, *s.* that may be trodden on securely  
**Foot'ing**, *s.* ground for the foot; foundation, basis; tread, dance; entrance; condition  
**Foot'licker**, *s.* a slave; an humble fawner  
**Foot'man**, *s.* a low servant in livery; a stand  
**Foot'mantle**, *s.* a lower outward garment, used by market women when they ride  
**Foot'pace**, *s.* a slow pace, as in walking  
**Foot'pad**, *s.* a highwayman that robs on foot  
**Foot'path**, *s.* a narrow way for passengers  
**Foot'rot**, *s.* an ulcer in the feet of sheep  
**Foot'soldier**, *s.* a soldier that serves on foot  
**Foot'stalk**, *s.* (in botany) the stem of a leaf  
**Foot'stall**, *s.* a woman's stirrup  
**Foot'step**, *s.* a trace, track, mark of a foot  
**Foot'stool**, *s.* a stool to put the feet on  
**Foot'waling**, *s.* the waistcoat of a ship  
**Fop**, *s.* a vain fellow, a simpleton [comb]  
**Fop'ling**, *s.* a petty fop; an under-rate cox-  
**Fop'pery**, *s.* folly, affectation of show  
**Fop'pish**, *a.* affected, foolish, idle, vain  
**Fop'pishly**, *ad.* in a trifling or affected manner  
**Fop'pishness**, *s.* over nicety, vain affectation  
**For**, *prep.* because of; with regard to  
**For'age**, *s.* provisions in general  
**For'age**, *v.* to wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil, to plunder  
**For'aging**, *a.* collecting provisions  
**For'ager**, *s.* one who goes in search of spoil  
**For'a'men**, *s.* a perforation, an opening  
**For'a'minate**, *v. a.* to bore full of holes  
**For'a'minous**, *a.* full of holes; porous  
**Foras'muelt'**, *conj.* whereas, because, since  
**Forbear**, *v.* to pause, to abstain, to intermit  
**Forbear'ance**, *s.* lenity, command of temper  
**Forbid**, *v.* to prohibit, interdict, oppose  
**Forbid'dance**, *s.* a prohibition, denial  
**Forbid'denly**, *ad.* in an unlawful manner  
**Forbid'denness**, *s.* a state of being pro-  
**Forbid'der**, *s.* he who forbids [hibited]  
**Forbid'ding**, *part. a.* repulsive; causing aversion; of disagreeable aspect  
**Force**, *s.* strength, violence; an armament  
**Force**, *v.* to compel; to violate; to urge  
**For'ced**, *a.* affected, unnatural [torcion]  
**For'cedness**, *s.* state of being forced; dis-  
**For'ceful**, *a.* violent, strong, impetuous  
**For'cefully**, *ad.* violently, impetuously  
**For'celess**, *a.* having little force; feeble  
**For'reemeat**, *s.* a kind of stuffing in cookery  
**For'ceps**, *s.* a surgical instrument  
**For'eer**, *s.* that which forces or constrains  
**For'eible**, *a.* strong, impetuous, powerful  
**For'eibleness**, *s.* force, violence  
**For'eibly**, *ad.* powerfully, impetuously  
**For'eing**, *s.* the raising plants by artificial heat  
**For'eipated**, *a.* formed like a pair of pliers  
**Ford**, *s.* shallow part of a river; the current  
**Ford**, *v. a.* to pass a river without swimming  
**Ford'able**, *a.* passable without swimming  
**Fore**, *a.* anterior—*ad.* before  
**Foread'mon'ish**, *v. a.* to counsel beforehand  
**Foreadv'ise**, *v.* to counsel early  
**Forealle'ge**, *v. a.* to mention or cite before  
**Foreappoint'**, *v.* to order beforehand  
**Foreappointment**, *s.* preordination  
**Forearm'**, *v. a.* to provide for attack before-  
**Forebo'de**, *v. n.* to foretel, to prognosticate  
**Forebo'dement**, **Forebo'ding**, *s.* presage  
**Forebo'der**, *s.* a prognosticator; a soothsayer  
**Forebo'ding**, *s.* a prognostication  
**Forebrace**, *s.* a rope at the yard-arm  
**Forecast**, *v.* to scheme, contrive, foresee  
**Fore'cast**, *s.* contrivance, antecedent policy

FAIR AND HONEST DEALINGS SELDOM FAIL TO BRING THEIR DUE REWARD.



FOR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FOR

FOLLOW THE PERFECTIONS OF YOUR ENEMIES, RATHER THAN THE ERRORS OF YOUR FRIENDS.

For'ecaster, *s.* he who contrives beforehand  
 Fore'castle, *s.* the foredeck of a ship  
 Forecho'sen, *a.* pre-elected; chosen before  
 Foreclo'se, *v. a.* to shut up; to preclude  
 Foreclo'sure, *s.* a deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage  
 Foreconcei't, *v. a.* to preconceive  
 Fore'da'te, *v. a.* to date before the true time  
 Fore'deck, *s.* the anterior part of a ship  
 Fore'desi'gn, *v. a.* to plan beforehand  
 Fore'deter'mine, *v. a.* to decree beforehand  
 Fore'do', *v. a.* to ruin; to overdo, to fatigue  
 Fore'doom', *v. a.* to predestinate, &c.  
 Fore'door, *s.* a door in the front of a house  
 Fore'end, *s.* the end that precedes  
 Fore'father, *s.* an ancestor; generally used in the plural to denote a nation's ancestry  
 Fore'finger, *s.* the finger next to the thumb  
 Fore'foot', *s.* the anterior foot of a quadruped  
 Fore'front, *s.* the front; the forehead  
 Fore'game, *s.* the first game, first plan  
 Fore'go', *v. a.* to resign; to go before; to lose  
 Fore'go'er, *s.* a predecessor; he who forbears to enjoy  
 Fore'gon'e, *a.* past, by-gone, settled  
 Fore'ground, *s.* that part of a picture which seems to lie before the figures  
 Fore'hand, *s.* the part of a horse which is before the rider—*a.* done too soon  
 Fore'handled, *a.* early, timely; formed in the fore parts  
 Fore'head, *s.* the upper part of the face  
 Fore'he'ar, *v. n.* to be informed before  
 Fore'hoding, *s.* a foreboding, a prediction  
 Fore'horse, *s.* the foremost horse  
 Fore'el'gn, *a.* not domestic; alien; extraneous; held at a distance  
 Fore'el'gner, *s.* one of another country  
 Fore'el'gness, *s.* the want of relation  
 Fore'ma'gine, *v. a.* to conceive before proof  
 Fore'jud'ge, *v. a.* to judge beforehand  
 Fore'jud'gment, *s.* judgment previously formed  
 Fore'know', *v. a.* to know previously  
 Fore'know'able, *a.* that may be foreknown  
 Fore'know'ledge, *s.* prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened  
 Fore'l, *s.* a kind of parchment used for covers of account-books  
 Fore'land, *s.* a promontory, headland, cape  
 Fore'lay', *v. a.* to lay wait for, to entrap  
 Fore'lock, *s.* the hair on the forehead  
 Fore'look', *v. a.* to look forward  
 Fore'man, *s.* the first or chief person  
 Fore'mast, *s.* the first or head mast of a ship  
 Fore'men'tioned, *a.* mentioned before  
 Fore'meant', *a.* intended beforehand  
 Fore'most, *a.* first in place, first in dignity  
 Fore'named, *a.* nominated before  
 Fore'noon, *s.* the time before mid-day  
 Fore'notice, *s.* information previously given  
 Fore'nsic, *a.* belonging to courts of justice  
 Fore'ordain', *v. a.* to ordain beforehand  
 Fore'part, *s.* the anterior part  
 Fore'pass', *v. a.* to go by; to pass unnoticed  
 Fore'pos'ses'sed, *a.* holding formerly in possession  
 Fore'prize, *v. a.* to prize beforehand [session  
 Fore'quod'd, Fore'fett', *a.* cited before  
 Fore'rank, *s.* the first rank, the front  
 Fore'reach', *v. n.* to sail faster, to get first  
 Fore'right, *a.* ready, quick—*ad.* right forward  
 Fore'run', *v. a.* to come before, to precede  
 Fore'run'ner, *s.* a harbinger, one sent before, a messenger; a prognostic, a presage  
 Fore'sail, *s.* the sail of the foremast  
 Fore'say', *v. a.* to predict, to prophesy

Foresaying, *s.* a prediction  
 Fore'see', *v. a.* to see beforehand, to foreknow  
 Fore'shad'ow, *v. a.* to typify beforehand  
 Fore'shor'ten, *v. a.* to shorten figures in drawing  
 Fore'shor'tening, *s.* act of shortening in front  
 Fore'show', *v. a.* to represent before it comes  
 Fore'shrouds, *s.* shrouds of the foremast  
 Fore'side, *s.* the front side; a specious outside  
 Fore'sight, *s.* foreknowledge, penetration  
 Fore'skirt, *s.* the loose part of a coat before  
 Fore'slow', *v. n.* to loiter, to be dilatory  
 Fore'speak', *v. a.* to foresay; forbid  
 Fore'spent', *a.* wasted, tired, spent  
 Fore'st, *s.* a woody untill'd tract of ground  
 Fore'stage, *s.* an ancient service paid by foresters to the king; the right of foresters  
 Fore'stal', *v. a.* to buy up goods or cattle before they come to market, in order to sell them at an advanced price; to anticipate  
 Fore'stall'er, *s.* one who forestals the market  
 Fore'sted, *a.* supplied with trees  
 Fore'ster, *s.* a keeper of a forest  
 Fore'tack'le, *s.* the tackle on the foremast  
 Fore'ta'ste, *v. a.* to anticipate; to taste before  
 Fore'taste, *s.* a taste before; anticipation  
 Fore'teach', *v. a.* to teach beforehand  
 Fore'tel', *v. a.* to utter, to prophesy, to predict  
 Fore'tell'er, *s.* a predictor, foreshower  
 Fore'tell'ing, *s.* declaration of a future event  
 Fore'think', *v. a.* to anticipate in the mind  
 Fore'thought, *s.* prescience, anticipation; provident care, caution  
 Fore'to'ken, *v. a.* to foreshow—*s.* an omen  
 Fore'tooth, *s.* one of the front teeth  
 Fore'top, *s.* the top of the foremast; the form of a wig or head-dress  
 Fore'w'er, *ad.* at all times; to eternity  
 Fore'warn', *v. a.* to admonish beforehand, to caution against  
 Fore'warning, *s.* caution given beforehand  
 Fore'wind, *s.* a wind that blows a vessel right forward in its course  
 Fore'wish', *v. a.* to desire beforehand  
 Fore'wit, *s.* a penalty, a fine for an offence  
 Fore'wit, *v. a.* to lose by some offence  
 Fore'wit, *part. a.* liable to penal seizure  
 Fore'writable, *a.* possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost  
 Fore'writure, *s.* act of forfeiting; a fine  
 Fore'w'd', *v. a.* to prevent, to forbid  
 Fore'w'x, *s.* a pair of scissors  
 Forge, *s.* a fire or place in which metals are made malleable; a furnace  
 Forge, *v. a.* to form by the hammer; to counterfeit, to falsify, to invent  
 For'ger, *s.* one who counterfeits any thing  
 For'gery, *s.* the crime of falsification  
 For'get', *v. a.* to lose memory of, to neglect  
 For'get'ful, *a.* inattentive, apt to forget  
 For'get'fulness, *s.* loss of memory; neglect  
 For'get'ter, *s.* one that forgets  
 For'get'tive, *a.* having a bad memory  
 For'ging, *s.* the art of fashioning iron, when hot, by hammering it  
 For'givable, *a.* that may be pardoned  
 For'give, *v. a.* to pardon, to remit, to excuse  
 For'giv'eness, *s.* the act of forgiving; pardon  
 For'giv'cr, *s.* one who pardons another  
 For'giv'ing, *a.* disposed to forgive; merciful  
 For'in'seal, *a.* foreign; alien  
 For'in'su'late, *v. a.* to renounce inheritance  
 For'in'su'lation, *s.* a renunciation of further claim to a paternal inheritance  
 Fork, *v. n.* to shoot into blades or branches  
 Fork, *s.* an instrument with two or more prongs for various domestic or other uses

FIRMNESS OF CHARACTER SHOULD EVER BE BLENDED WITH SUAVITY OF MANNERS.

[FOR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FOU]

Fork'ed, Fork'y, *a.* opening into two or more parts, like the prongs of a fork  
 Fork'edly, *ad.* in a forked manner  
 Fork'head, *s.* the point of an arrow  
 Fork'iness, *s.* a fork-like division  
 Forlorn', *a.* deserted, helpless, lost, desperate  
 Forlorn'-hope, *s.* those soldiers who are sent first to any hazardous attack  
 Forlorn'ness, *s.* a forlorn state, solitude  
 Form, *s.* shape, figure; beauty; order; empty show, ceremony; a class; a bench  
 Form, *v. a.* to fashion, to model, to arrange  
 For'nal, *a.* ceremonious, affected, nichthleal, observant of form  
 For'malist, *s.* a lover of formality  
 Formal'ity, *s.* ceremony, preciseness  
 For'malize, *v. n.* to affect formality  
 For'mally, *ad.* according to rule, precisely  
 Forma'tion, *s.* the act of forming, &c.  
 For'mative, *a.* having the power of forming  
 For'mer, *a.* before another in time; past  
 For'm'er, *s.* a maker, an author  
 For'm'ly, *ad.* in time past  
 Form'ful, *a.* creative, imaginative  
 For'miate, *s.* a neutral salt  
 For'mica, *s.* the ant; a distemper incident to the beak of a hawk  
 Formica'tion, *s.* a sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants  
 For'midable, *a.* terrible, dreadful, terrific  
 For'midableness, *s.* quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread  
 For'midably, *ad.* dreadfully, tremendously  
 Formid'ulous, *a.* dreadful  
 Formid'olose, *a.* fearful, dreading greatly  
 Form'less, *a.* having no form, shapeless  
 Formos'ity, *s.* beauty; fairness  
 For'mula, *s.* a prescribed rule or pattern  
 For'mular, *a.* agreeable to prescribed form  
 For'mulary, *s.* a book of stated models, &c.  
 For'nicate, *v. n.* to commit lewdness  
 Fornica'tion, *s.* lewdness; idolatry  
 For'nicator, *s.* one that has commerce with unmarried women; an idolater  
 For'nicatress, *s.* an unchaste woman  
 For'pine, *v. n.* to pine or waste away  
 Forray', *v. a.* to ravage, to spoil a country  
 Forray', *s.* the act of ravaging a country  
 Forsa'ke, *v. a.* to leave, to desert, to neglect  
 Forsa'ken, *part. a.* neglected, deserted  
 Forsa'ker, *s.* deserter; one that forsakes  
 Forsa'king, *s.* the act of deserting  
 Forsay', *v. a.* to forbid, to renounce  
 Forsooth', *ad.* in truth, certainly, very well  
 Forswear, *v.* to renounce upon oath, to swear falsely, to commit perjury  
 Forswear'er, *s.* one who is perjured  
 Fort, *s.* a fortified house, a castle  
 Forte, *s.* peculiar faculty  
 For'te, *ad.* [Ital.] loudly, with strength  
 For'ted, *a.* guarded by or having forts  
 Forth, *ad.* forward, abroad, out of doors  
 Forthcom'ing, *a.* ready to appear  
 Forth-is'suing, *a.* issuing, coming out of  
 Forth'right, *ad.* straight forward, directly  
 For'thward, *ad.* forward  
 Forthwith', *ad.* immediately, without delay  
 For'th, *a.* the tenth taken four times  
 For'tifiable, *a.* that may be fortified  
 Fortifica'tion, *s.* the science of military architecture; a place built for strength  
 Fort'ifier, *s.* one who erects works for defence  
 Fort'itly, *v. a.* to strengthen, to encourage  
 For'tilage, For'tin, For'tlet, *s.* a little fort  
 Fortissimo, *ad.* [Ital.] very loudly  
 For'titude, *s.* courage, bravery; strength

Fort'night, *s.* the space of two weeks  
 For'tress, *s.* a strong hold, a fortified place  
 For'tressed, *a.* defended by a fortress  
 Fortu'itous, *a.* accidental, casual  
 Fortu'itously, *ad.* accidentally, casually  
 Fortu'itousness, *s.* accident, chance  
 Fortu'ity, *s.* chance, accident  
 For'tunate, *a.* happy, lucky, successful  
 For'tunately, *ad.* happily, prosperously  
 For'tunateness, *s.* good luck; success  
 For'tune, *s.* the good or ill that befalls mankind; chance; estate, portion; futurity  
 For'tune, *v. n.* to befall; to happen by  
 For'tuned, *a.* supplied by fortune [chance]  
 For'tune-hunter, *s.* a man who endeavours to marry a woman only for her fortune  
 For'tuneless, *a.* luckless; without fortune  
 For'tuneteller, *s.* one who imposes on people by a pretended knowledge of futurity  
 For'tunetelling, *s.* the act of prediction  
 For'tunize, *v. a.* to regulate the fortune of  
 For'ty, *a.* four times ten  
 For'tum, *s.* any public place; a court  
 For'ward, *a.* warm, ardent, eager; anterior; bold, confident; early ripe  
 For'ward, *v. a.* to hasten, to accelerate  
 For'war'der, *s.* he who promotes any thing  
 For'wardly, *ad.* eagerly, hastily, readily  
 For'wardness, *s.* eagerness; immodesty  
 For'wards, *ad.* straight before; progressively  
 Fosse, *s.* a ditch, moat, or entrenchment  
 Fos'sil, *s.* a mineral—a. what is dug up  
 Fos'sil-copal, *s.* a resinous substance found in the blue clay at Highgate  
 Fos'silist, *s.* one who collects fossils [fossil]  
 Fossiliza'tion, *s.* the process of becoming a fossil  
 Fossilize, *v.* to become a fossil  
 Fossil'ogy, *s.* the science of fossils  
 Foss'road, Foss'way, *s.* a Roman road in England, with a ditch or foss at each side  
 Fos'ter, *v. a.* to nurse, cherish, bring up  
 Fos'terage, *s.* the office of nursing  
 Fos'ter-brother, *s.* one bred at the same breast  
 Fos'ter-child, *s.* a child nursed or bred by a man or woman who is not the parent  
 Fos'ter-dam, Fos'ter-mother, *s.* the nurse who rears an infant [a plant]  
 Fos'ter-earth, *s.* earth not indigenous with  
 Fos'terer, *s.* a nurse; an encourager [child]  
 Fos'ter-father, *s.* he that rears another's  
 Fos'tering, *a.* that cherishes and encourages  
 Fos'terling, *s.* a child brought up by those that are not its natural parents  
 Foth'er, *s.* a load; a weight of lead  
 Foth'er, *v. a.* to stop leaks in ships  
 Fougade, *s.* [Fr.] a little mine filled with combustibles to blow up fortifications  
 Foul, *a.* not clean, impure; wicked; ugly  
 Foul, *v. a.* to daub, to dirty, to make foul  
 Foul'der, *v. n.* to emit great heat  
 Foul'faced, *a.* having an ugly hateful face  
 Foul'ty, *ad.* filthily, nastily, odiously  
 Foul'mouthed, *a.* using scurrilous language  
 Foul'ness, *s.* nastiness, ugliness, odiousness  
 Foul'spoken, *a.* contumelious, slanderous  
 Foul'mart, *s.* a polecat; a weasel  
 Found, *v. a.* to build, establish; cast metals  
 Founda'tion, *s.* the basis of an edifice; the first principles or grounds; establishment  
 Founda'tionless, *a.* without a foundation  
 Found'er, *s.* a builder, an establisher; a caster  
 Found'er, *v.* to grow lame; to sink to the bottom; to miscarry; to fail  
 Found'rons, *a.* failing; ruinous  
 Found'ry, Found'ry, *s.* a casting-house  
 Found'ling, *s.* a deserted infant

FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS CAN NEVER BE TOO FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED.

FROTHY WIT AND FULSOME SPEECH ARE THE FOPPERIES OF THE CONCEITED.



FRA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FRE

Foundress, *s.* a woman that founds, builds, establishes, causes, or begins any thing  
 Fount, Fountain, *s.* a spring, a spout of water; an origin, a first cause

Fount, *s.* a complete set of printing-types  
 Fountain-head, *s.* primary source; original  
 Fountainless, *a.* having no spring  
 Fountain-tree, *s.* a tree distilling water from its leaves

Fountful, *a.* full of springs

Four, *a.* twice two

Fourfold, *a.* four times as many

Fourfooted, *a.* going on four feet

Fourscore, *a.* four times twenty; eighty

Fourteen, *a.* four and ten

Fourteenth, *a.* the ordinal of fourteen

Fourth, *a.* the ordinal of four

Fourthly, *adv.* in the fourth place

Fourwheeled, *a.* running upon four wheels

Fov'ty, *a.* despicable

Fov'ila, *s.* an imperceptible substance emitted from the pollen of flowers

Fowl, *s.* a winged animal, a bird

Fowl, *v.* to kill birds for food or game

Fowler, *s.* a sportsman, a bird-catcher

Fowling, *s.* the act of shooting birds

Fowlingpiece, *s.* a gun for shooting birds

Fox, *s.* a beast of chase of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning; a knave

Foxcase, *s.* the skin of a fox

Foxchase, *s.* pursuit of a fox with hounds

Foxevil, *s.* a disease in which the hair falls

Foxglove, *s.* a plant, the digitalis [off

Foxhound, *s.* a hound for chasing foxes

Foxhunter, *s.* one who hunts foxes

Foxish, *a.* cunning, artful; like a fox

Foxlike, *a.* resembling the cunning of a fox

Foxtail, *s.* a species of grass

Foxtrap, *s.* a gin or snare to catch foxes

Foxy, *a.* belonging to a fox; wily as a fox

Foy, *s.* a feast given by one who is about to leave a place

Fracas, *s.* [Fr.] an uproar; a disturbance

Fracid, *a.* over ripe, rotten

Fract, *v. a.* to break, to violate, to infringe

Fractious, *s.* the act of breaking; dissension; strife; a broken part of an integral

Fractious, *a.* belonging to a fraction

Fractious, *a.* pertaining to fractions

Fractious, *a.* cross, peevish, quarrelsome

Fractiously, *adv.* passionately; snappishly

Fractiousness, *s.* peevishness

Fracture, *v. a.* to break a bone—*s.* a breach; separation of continuous parts

Frangulum, *s.* the string under the tongue

Frangible, *a.* brittle, easily broken, weak

Fragility, *s.* brittleness, weakness, frailty

Fragment, *s.* an imperfect piece, a part

Fragmentary, *a.* composed of fragments

Frage, *s.* a noise, a crack, a crash

Frangence, Fragrancy, *s.* sweetness of smell; grateful odour, pleasant scent

Frangrant, *a.* odorous, sweet of smell

Frangrantly, *adv.* with sweet scent

Frail, *a.* weak, feeble, liable to error

Frail, *s.* a basket made of rushes; a rush

Frailness, *s.* weakness, instability

Frailty, *s.* weakness, instability of mind

Frâscheur, *s.* [Fr.] freshness; coolness

Fralse, *s.* a pancake with bacon in it

Frame, *v. a.* to form, to fabricate, to compose; to regulate; to contrive; to invent

Frame, *s.* any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else; construction; form

Frâmer, *s.* a maker, former, contriver

Frâmework, *s.* work done in a frame

Framing, *s.* the timber-work of a house

Franc, *s.* a French silver coin

Francise, *v. a.* to make free—*s.* an exemption, privilege, immunity; a district [dom

Francisement, *s.* release from burden; free-

Franciscan, *s.* a monk of the order of

St. Francis—a relating to the Franciscans

Frangibility, *s.* state of being frangible

Frangible, *a.* easily broken, fragile, brittle

Frâion, *s.* a paramour; a boon companion

Frank, *a.* liberal, ingenuous, unreserved

Frank, *s.* a free letter; the name given to

Europeans by some Eastern nations

Frank, *v. a.* to exempt from payment

Frankmoign'e, *s.* (in law) free alms

Frankchase, *s.* a liberty of free chase

Frankfee, *s.* a holding of lands in fee simple

Frankincense, *s.* an odoriferous drug

Franklaw, *s.* free or common law

Franklin, *s.* the old word for a freeholder

Franklinite, *s.* a mineral compound of iron, zinc, and manganese

Frankly, *adv.* freely, plainly, without reserve

Frankness, *s.* open-heartedness, liberality

Frankpledge, *s.* a pledge for the good conduct of freemen

Frântic, *a.* mad, distracted, transported

Frânticly, *adv.* madly, furiously, outrageously

Frânticness, *s.* madness, distraction

Frâternality, *s.* fraternity, brotherhood

Frâternity, *a.* brotherly, becoming brothers

Frâternally, *adv.* in a brotherly manner

Frâternity, *s.* a corporation, a society

Frâternization, *s.* act of forming a fraternity

Frâternize, *v.* to live together as brothers

Frâtricial, *a.* murdering a brother

Frâtricide, *s.* the murder of a brother; one who murders his brother

Fraud, *s.* deceit, trick, artifice, cheat

Fraudfully, *adv.* deceitfully; treacherously

Fraudulence, Fraudulency, *s.* deceitfulness; roguery; proneness to artifice

Fraudulent, Fraudful, *a.* full of artifice, deceitful, trickish, subtle

Fraudulently, *adv.* by fraud, treacherously

Frâught, *s.* a freight, a cargo—*part.* laden

Fray, *s.* a duel, a quarrel, a battle; a defect

Freak, *s.* a sudden fancy, a whim, a humour

Freakish, *a.* capricious, humorous

Freakishly, *adv.* capriciously, whimsically

Freakishness, *s.* capriciousness, whimsicalness

Freckle, *s.* a spot in the skin—*v. n.* to spot

Freckled, *a.* full of spots or freckles

Freckledness, *s.* the state of being freckled

Freckleface, *a.* having a face full of freckles

Freckly, *adv.* full of freckles; spotted

Fredstole, *s.* a sanctuary near the altar

Free, *a.* at liberty; licentious; liberal, frank

Free, *v. a.* to set at liberty; to rescue

Freebench, *s.* a widow's estate in copyhold

Freebooter, *s.* a robber, a plunderer

Freebooting, *s.* robbery; plunder

Freeborn, *a.* inheriting liberty [pense

Freecost, *s.* exemption from charge or ex-

Free'd man, *s.* a slave manumitted

Freedom, *s.* liberty, privilege, unrestraint

Freehery, *s.* privilege of fishing in a public river

Freefooted, *a.* free or unrestrained in walking

Freehearted, *a.* liberal, generous, kind

Freeheartedness, *s.* frankness; liberality

Freehold, *s.* land held in perpetual right

Freeholder, *s.* one who has a freehold

Free'y, *adv.* lavishly; spontaneously; without restraint

FRUGALITY IS A FAIR FORTUNE, AND INDUSTRY A GOOD ESTATE.

FAME IS CONFERRED AS THE RECOMPENSE OF LABOUR AND PERSEVERANCE.



[FRI]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FRO]

Free'man, *s.* one not a slave; one entitled to particular rights, privileges, &c.  
 Free'mason, *s.* one of the society bearing the epithet of "free and accepted"  
 Free'minded, *a.* unconstrained, without care  
 Free'ness, *s.* ingenuousness, liberality  
 Free'school, *s.* a school in which learning is gratuitous; an endowed school  
 Frespo'ken, *a.* speaking without reserve  
 Free'stone, *s.* a stone so called, because it may be cut in any direction, having no grain  
 Free'thinker, *s.* a contemner of religion  
 Free'thinking, *s.* the practice of a freethinker  
 Free'tongued, *a.* speaking without reserve  
 Free'will, *s.* power of acting without restraint  
 Free'woman, *s.* a woman not a slave  
 Freeze, *v. n.* to be congealed with cold  
 Freight, *s.* the lading of a ship; the money due for transportation of goods  
 Freight, *v. a.* to load a ship or vessel [ship  
 Freight'er, *s.* one who charters and loads a  
 Freis'leben, *s.* a bluish gray mineral, brittle and soft  
 French, *a.* of or belonging to France  
 French, *s.* the people or language of France  
 Frenchhorn, *s.* a musical wind instrument  
 French'ified, *a.* resembling the French in manners [of France  
 French'ify, *v. a.* to infect with the manners  
 French'like, *a.* resembling the French  
 French'man, *s.* a native of France  
 Fren'etic, *a.* mad, distracted, frantic  
 Fren'zied, *a.* affected with madness  
 Fren'zy, *s.* madness, distraction of mind  
 Fre'quency, *s.* condition of being often seen or done; usualness; a full assembly  
 Fre'quent, *a.* often done, seen, or occurring  
 Frequent', *v. a.* to visit often, to resort to  
 Frequent'able, *a.* accessible  
 Frequent'a'tion, *s.* the habit of frequenting  
 Frequent'a'tive, *a.* frequently repeating  
 Frequent'er, *s.* one who often visits a place  
 Fre'quently, *ad.* repeatedly, not rarely  
 Fre'queness, *s.* the quality of being frequent  
 Fresca'des, *s. pl.* cool walks, shady places  
 Fres'co, *s.* coolness, shade; a method of painting on the walls  
 Fresh, *a.* cool; not salt; not stale; recent, new; florid, vigorous, brisk; not vapid  
 Fresh'en, *v.* to make or grow fresh  
 Fresh'es, *s.* a flood, an overflowing  
 Fresh'et, *s.* a pool of fresh water  
 Fresh'ly, *ad.* coolly; newly; ruddily  
 Fresh'man, *s.* a novice; a new comer  
 Fresh'manship, *s.* the state of a freshman  
 Fresh'ness, *s.* newness; spirit, bloom  
 Fresh'water, *s.* raw; unskilled  
 Fret, *v.* to rub, wear away; vex; corrode  
 Fret, *s.* agitation or commotion of the mind; agitation of liquors by fermentation [frith  
 Fret, *s.* work raised in protuberances; a  
 Fret, *v. a.* to form into raised work; to di-  
 Fret'ter, *s.* that which frets [versify  
 Fret'ful, *a.* angry, peevish, dissatisfied  
 Fret'fully, *ad.* peevishly; angrily  
 Fret'fulness, *s.* peevishness, passion  
 Fret'ting, *s.* agitation; commotion  
 Fret'ty, *a.* adorned with fretwork  
 Fret'tum, *s.* [lat.] an arm of the sea  
 Fret'work, *s.* raised work in masonry  
 Friab'ility, *s.* capacity of being easily re-  
 duced to powder  
 Fri'able, *a.* easily reduced to powder  
 Fri'ar, *s.* a religious brother of some order  
 Friarlike, Fri'arly, Fri'ary, *a.* unskilled in  
 the world; monastic, recluse

Fri'ar's-cowl, *s.* a plant, a species of arum  
 Friar's-lan'tern, *s.* the ignis fatuus  
 Fri'ary, *s.* a monastery or convent of friars  
 Friation, *s.* the act of crumbling  
 Fri'b'le, *s.* a fop, a trifle, a coxcomb  
 Fri'b'le, *v.* to trifle—a. frivolous  
 Fri'b'ler, *s.* a trifle  
 Fricasse'e, *s.* a dish of chickens, &c. cut  
 small and dressed with strong sauce  
 Fricase'e, *v. a.* to dress in frica-see  
 Frication, *s.* the act of rubbing; friction  
 Fric'tion, *s.* the act of rubbing two bodies  
 together; the resistance arising from the  
 rubbing of one thing against another  
 Fri'day, *s.* the sixth day of the week  
 Friend, *s.* an intimate, a confidant, a fa-  
 vourer, one who is kind to another  
 Friend'less, *a.* destitute of friends, forlorn  
 Friend'like, *a.* friendly; like a friend  
 Friend'liness, *s.* a disposition to friendship  
 or benevolence; kind behaviour  
 Friend'ly, *a.* kind, favourable, salutary—  
*ad.* in a friendly manner; amicably  
 Friend'ship, *s.* highest degree of intimacy;  
 favour; personal kindness; assistance  
 Frieze, Frieze, *s.* a warm coarse kind of  
 cloth; a term in ornamental architecture  
 Friez'ed, *a.* napped, shaggy with nap  
 Frieze'like, *a.* resembling frieze  
 Frigate, *s.* a small ship of war  
 Frigatoun', *s.* a small Venetian ship  
 Frigefac'tion, *s.* the act of making cold  
 Fright, *s.* a sudden terror, a panic  
 Fright, Fright'en, *v. a.* to terrify, to daunt  
 Fright'ful, *a.* causing fright, dreadful  
 Fright'fully, *ad.* horribly, dreadfully  
 Fright'fulness, *s.* power of impressing terror  
 Frig'id, *a.* cold, impotent, dull, unmoved  
 Frigid'ity, Frig'idness, *s.* coldness, dulness  
 Frig'idly, *ad.* coldly, dully, unfeelingly  
 Frigorif'ic, *a.* causing or producing cold  
 Frill, *v. n.* to quake—*s.* a kind of ruffle  
 Fringe, *s.* ornamental trimming—*v. n.* to trim  
 Fringilla'ceous, *a.* of the sparrow kind  
 Fring'y, *a.* adorned with fringes  
 Fripperer, *s.* a dealer in old clothes  
 Fripp'ery, *s.* old clothes, tattered rags; pal-  
 try ridiculous finery; dresses vamped up  
 Friseur', *s.* a hair-dresser  
 Frisk, *v. n.* to leap, to skip—*s.* a frolic  
 Frisk, Frisk'ful, *a.* brisk, lively  
 Frisk'er, *s.* a wanton; one who is frisky  
 Frisk'et, *s.* a part of a printing-press  
 Frisk'iness, *s.* gayety, liveliness  
 Frisk'y, *a.* gay, airy, frolicsome, wanton  
 Frit, *s.* ashes or salt to make glass with  
 Frith, *s.* a strait of the sea; a net; a wood  
 Frit'illery, *s.* the plant Crown Imperial  
 Frit'ter, *v. a.* to crumble away in small par-  
 ticles, &c.—*s.* a small paucake  
 Frit'ter, *s.* a fragment; a shred  
 Frivol'ity, Frivol'ousness, *s.* unimportance  
 Frivol'ous, *a.* slight, trifling, of no moment  
 Frivolously, *ad.* vainly, insignificantly  
 Friz, Friz'le, *v. a.* to curl in short curls  
 Friz'ing, *s.* the forming of the nap on cloth  
 Friz'zler, *s.* one who makes short curls  
 Fro, *ad.* contraction of *from*, to and *fro*  
 Frock, *s.* a dress; coat; gown for children  
 Frog, *s.* a small amphibious animal  
 Frog'ish, *s.* the Loptinus or fishing-fly  
 Frolic, Frolick, *s.* a wild prank, a flight or  
 whim—*v. n.* to play pranks, to be merry  
 Frolicksome, *a.* gay, jocund, wild  
 Frolickly, *ad.* with mirth and gayety  
 Frolicksomeness, *s.* gayety; wild pranks

FROM FEAR PROCEEDETH MISFORTUNE; BUT HE THAT HOPETH, HELPETH HIMSELF.

FORGET NOT GOD IN YOUR MIRTH, NOR YOURSELF IN YOUR ANGER.

FRU]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FUL

From, *pr.* away; out of; noting privation  
 Frond, *s.* a twig with its leaves  
 Frondated, Frondiferous, *a.* bearing leaves  
 Fronda'tion, *s.* act of stripping off the leaves  
 Frondes'cence, *s.* the time plants unfold their leaves  
 Frondous, Frondose, *a.* full of leaves  
 Front, *s.* the face, the forehead; fore part of any thing; van of an army  
 Front, *v.* to stand foremost, to be opposite to  
 Frontal, *s.* a frontlet; a pediment  
 Fronted, *a.* formed with a front  
 Frontier, *s.* a verge of territory—*a.* bordering  
 Frontinac', *s.* a luscious French wine  
 Frontispiece, *s.* an engraving to face the title-page of a book; that part of any thing that directly meets the eye  
 Frontless, *a.* void of shame, impudent  
 Frontlet, *s.* a bandage worn on the forehead  
 Frost, *s.* the power or act of congelation; the effect of cold producing ice  
 Frostbitten, *a.* nipped or affected by the frost  
 Frosted, *a.* made in imitation of frost  
 Frostily, *ad.* coldly, without affection  
 Frostiness, *s.* coldness, gelidness, freezing  
 Frostless, *a.* free from frost  
 Frotnail, *s.* a nail with a sharp head driven into the horses' shoes in frosty weather  
 Frostwork, *s.* work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like hoar frost  
 Frosty, *a.* excessively cold, hoary  
 Froth, *s.* foam; empty show of words, &c.  
 Froth, *v.* to foam; to throw out spume  
 Frothily, *ad.* in an empty trifling manner  
 Frothiness, *s.* lightness, emptiness, vanity  
 Frothy, *a.* full of foam; empty, trifling  
 Frounce, *s.* a disease of hawks; a wrinkle; a curl  
 Frouzy, *a.* fetid, strong, musty; dim  
 Frow, *s.* a Dutch or German woman  
 Froward, *a.* peevish, ungovernable, angry  
 Frowardly, *ad.* peevishly, perversely  
 Frowardness, *s.* peevishness, perverseness  
 Frown, *s.* a look of displeasure  
 Frown, *v.* to knit the brows; to lower  
 Frowningly, *ad.* sternly; rebukingly  
 Frowy, *a.* musty; rancid; rank  
 Fro'zen, *a.* subject to frost; congealed by cold  
 Fructes'cence, *s.* the season when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity  
 Fructif'eous, *a.* bearing fruit  
 Fructification, *s.* the act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility  
 Fructify, *v.* to make fruitful, to fertilize  
 Fructuation, *s.* product; fruit  
 Fructuous, *a.* fruitful, fertile  
 Fructure, *s.* use, fruition, possession  
 Frugal, *a.* thrifty, sparing, parsimonious  
 Frugality, *s.* thrift; good husbandry  
 Frugally, *ad.* sparingly, parsimoniously  
 Frugiferent, Frugiferous, *a.* bearing fruit  
 Frugivorous, *a.* feeding on fruits  
 Fruit, *s.* the produce of the earth, trees, and plants; the offspring of the womb  
 Fruitage, *s.* fruit collectively; various fruits  
 Fruitbearer, *s.* that which produces fruit  
 Fruitbearing, *a.* producing fruit  
 Fruit'erer, *s.* one who trades in fruit  
 Fruit'ery, *s.* a fruitloft; fruit collectively  
 Fruitful, *a.* fertile, prolific, plentiful  
 Fruitfully, *ad.* abundantly, plentifully  
 Fruitfulness, *s.* fertility, plentiful production  
 Fruit'grove, *s.* a close plantation of fruit-trees  
 Fruit'time, *s.* the time for gathering fruit  
 Fruit'ion, *s.* enjoyment, possession

Fruit'ive, *a.* enjoying, possessing  
 Fruit'less, *a.* barren, unprofitable, idle  
 Fruit'lessly, *ad.* vainly, unprofitably  
 Fruit'lessness, *s.* unprofitableness  
 Fruit'loft, *s.* a loft to preserve fruit in  
 Fruit-tree, *s.* a tree that produces fruit  
 Frumenta'ceous, *a.* made of grain  
 Frumenta'rious, *a.* pertaining to corn  
 Frumenta'tion, *s.* a gift of corn to the people  
 Frumenty or Furmenty, *s.* food made of wheat boiled in milk, and sweetened  
 Frump, *s.* a joke, jeer; flout  
 Frump, *v.* to mock, to browbeat  
 Frush, *v.* to break, bruise, or crush  
 Frush, *s.* the tender part of the sole of a horse's foot  
 Frust'able, *a.* that may be defeated  
 Frustra'ncous, *a.* useless, unprofitable  
 Frustrate, *a.* vain, ineffectual, void  
 Frustrate, *v.* to disappoint, to defeat  
 Frustration, *s.* disappointment, defeat  
 Frustrative, *a.* fallacious, disappointing  
 Frustratory, *a.* that makes void or null  
 Frustum, *s.* a piece cut off from a regular figure; a fragment  
 Frutescent, *a.* growing into a shrub  
 Frut'ice, *s.* any shrub  
 Fruticant, *a.* full of shoots  
 Fruticous, *a.* of the nature of a shrub  
 Fry, *s.* a swarm of little fishes, &c.  
 Fry, *v.* to dress food in a frying-pan  
 Frying-pan, *s.* the metal pan in which meat  
 Fub, *v.* to put off, to cheat [is fried  
 Fu'cated, *a.* painted; disguised with paint  
 Fu'cisia, *s.* a genus of plants  
 Fu'cus, *s.* a paint, &c. for the face  
 Fud'dic, *v.* to tipple, to make drunk  
 Fudge, *interj.* an expression of contempt, applied to an incredible assertion or a mererodomontade—*s.* a bounce; a lie  
 Fu'el, *s.* the matter or aliment of heat.  
 Fu'cler, *s.* he that supplies fuel  
 Fuga'cious, *a.* volatile, apt to fly off  
 Fuga'ciousness, Fuga'city, *s.* volatility  
 Fugh! *interj.* expressing abhorrence  
 Fugile, *s.* an imposthume in the ear  
 Fugitive, *a.* instead, volatile, flying  
 Fugitive, *s.* a runaway, a deserter  
 Fugitiveness, *s.* instability, volatility  
 Fugleman, *s.* the soldier who gives the motions to a regiment when exercising  
 Fugue, *s.* a piece of music, consisting of several parts, each of which regularly follows the first part  
 Fugnist, *s.* a composer of fugues  
 Fulcinent, *s.* a prop, an undercst, a stay  
 Ful'crate, *a.* furnished with fulcra  
 Ful'crum, *s.* the prop or support of a lever  
 Fulfill, *v.* to accomplish, to perform  
 Fulfiller, *s.* he that accomplishes  
 Fulfilment, *s.* full performance  
 Fulfraght, *a.* fully or completely stored  
 Fulgency, *s.* splendour, glitter  
 Fulgent, Fulgid, *a.* shining, glittering  
 Fulgh'dity, *s.* splendour, dazzling glitter  
 Fulguos'ity, *a.* soothness  
 Ful'iginously, *ad.* by being sooty  
 Ful'gour, *s.* splendour, dazzling brightness  
 Ful'gurate, *v.* to flash as lightning  
 Fulguration, *s.* flashes of lightning  
 Ful'gurous, *a.* sooty, smoky  
 Full'mart, *s.* a kind of stinking ferret  
 Full, *a.* replete, stored, saturated, perfect  
 Full, *s.* complete measure; the total  
 Full, *ad.* without abatement; exactly  
 Fullage, *s.* money paid for fulling cloth

FEW OFFEND BY SILENCE; BUT A PRATING TONGUE IS ALWAYS TROUBLESOME.



Full-bloomed, *a.* having perfect bloom  
 Full-blown, *a.* fully expanded  
 Full-bottomed, *a.* having a large bottom  
 Full-charged, *a.* charged to fullness  
 Full-drive, *a.* driving with full speed  
 Full-eared, *a.* having the ears full of grain  
 Full'er, *s.* one who cleans or whitens cloth  
 Fullers'-earth, *s.* a soft unctuous marl, used by fullers for cleansing cloth, &c.  
 Fullers'-thistle, *s.* the herb teasel  
 Full-eyed, *a.* having large prominent eyes  
 Full-faced, *a.* having a broad face  
 Full-fed, *a.* sated, fat, plump  
 Full-grown, *a.* grown to full size  
 Full'ing, *s.* the art of cleansing and thickening cloth in a mill  
 Full'ing-mill, *s.* an engine or mill for cleansing cloth from grease, &c.  
 Full-orbed, *a.* having the orb completely illumined, as the moon  
 Full-winged, *a.* ready for flight; eager  
 Full'y, *ad.* completely, without vacuity  
 Ful'minant, *a.* thundering, very loud  
 Ful'minate, Ful'mine, *v.* to thunder, to make a loud noise; to denounce  
 Fulmina'tion, *s.* the act of thundering, &c.  
 Ful'minatory, *a.* thundering; striking horror  
 Fulmin'eous, *a.* belonging to thunder  
 Ful'minic, *a.* applied to the acid contained in fulminating silver [voice]  
 Full-mouthed, *a.* having a full or strong  
 Full'ness, *s.* completeness, satiety, plenty  
 Full'some, *a.* nauseous, rank, offensive  
 Full'somely, *ad.* rankly, nauseously  
 Full'someness, *s.* nauseousness, foulness  
 Full'vid, *a.* of a deep yellow colour  
 Full'vous, *a.* saffron-coloured; tawny  
 Fuma'do, *s.* a smoked or dried fish  
 Fu'matory, *a.* pertaining to smoking  
 Fum'ble, *v. n.* to do any thing awkwardly  
 Fum'bler, *s.* an awkward person  
 Fum'blingly, *ad.* in an awkward manner  
 Fume, *s.* smoke, vapour; rage, conceit  
 Fume, *v. n.* to smoke; to be in a rage  
 Fu'met, *s.* the dung of deer  
 Fumette, *s.* the odour arising from meat  
 Fu'mid, *a.* smoky, vaporous  
 Fumid'ity, *s.* smokiness; tendency to smoke  
 Fumil'ferous, Fumif'ic, *a.* producing smoke  
 Fu'migant, *a.* smoking, fuming  
 Fu'migate, *v. a.* to smoke, to perfume  
 Fumiga'tion, *s.* a scent raised by fire  
 Fu'migatory, *a.* having the quality of purifying the foul air  
 Fu'mingly, *ad.* angrily, in a rage  
 Fu'mish, *a.* smoky; hot; choleric  
 Fu'mous, Fu'my, *a.* producing fumes  
 Fun, *s.* sport, high merriment  
 Funam'bulate, *v. a.* to dance on a rope  
 Funambula'tion, *s.* rope-dancing [daneer]  
 Funam'bulatory, *a.* performing like a rope-dancer  
 Funam'bulist, *s.* a rope-dancer  
 Func'tion, *s.* power; faculty; office  
 Func'tional, *a.* pertaining to some office  
 Func'tionally, *ad.* by means of the functions  
 Func'tionary, *s.* one who is charged with an office, trust, or employment  
 Fund, *s.* a repository of public money—*v. a.* to place out money at interest in the funds  
 Fund, *s.* abundance; ample stock or store  
 Fund'a'ment, *s.* the blinder part or breech  
 Fundamen'tal, *a.* serving for the foundation; essential; not merely accidental  
 Fundamen'tal, *s.* the leading principle; the essential part  
 Fundamen'tally, *ad.* essentially; originally

Fu'nebrial, Fu'nebrous, Fu'nerary, *a.* belonging to a funeral; doleful  
 Fu'neral, *s.* the solemnization of a burial  
 Fu'neral, *a.* used on interring the dead  
 Puna'ration, *s.* the solemnization of a funeral  
 Fune'ral, *a.* suiting a funeral; dismal, dark  
 Fun'gate, *s.* fungic acid and a base  
 Fun'gic, *a.* pertaining to mushrooms  
 Fun'giform, *a.* like the head of a fungus  
 Fun'gin, *s.* the fleshy part of mushrooms  
 Fun'gite, *s.* a kind of fossil coral  
 Fungos'ity, *s.* unsolid excrescence  
 Fun'gous, *a.* spongy, excrescent  
 Fun'gus, *s.* a mushroom; an excrescence  
 Fu'nicle, *s.* a small ligature; a fibre  
 Funic'ular, *a.* consisting of small fibres  
 Fun'nel, *s.* a vessel for pouring liquors into a bottle; the hollow of a chimney  
 Fun'nelform, Fun'nelshaped, *a.* of the form of a funnel, or inverted hollow cone  
 Fun'ny, *a.* merry, laughable, comical  
 Fun'ny, *s.* a light boat; a kind of wherry  
 Fur, *s.* the soft hairy skins of several beasts; a substance sticking to the sides of vessels  
 Fur, *v. a.* to line or cover with fur—to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue  
 Fura'cious, *a.* thievish; inclined to theft  
 Fura'city, *s.* a disposition to theft  
 Fur'below, *s.* any ornamental trimming on the lower part of a garment—*v. a.* to put on an ornamental appendage of dress  
 Fur'bish, *v. a.* to burnish, to polish  
 Fur'bishable, *a.* that may be polished  
 Fur'bisher, *s.* one who polishes any thing  
 Fur'cate, *a.* forked  
 Furca'tion, *s.* the state of being forked  
 Fur'fur, *s.* dandruff; scurf; scales like bran  
 Furfura'ceous, *a.* husky; branny; scaly  
 Fu'r'ious, *a.* mad, raging, violent, passionate  
 Fu'r'iously, *ad.* madly, violently, vehemently  
 Fu'r'iousness, *s.* impetuous motion; madness  
 Furl, *v. a.* to draw up, to contract [rage]  
 Fur'long, *s.* eighth part of a mile; 220 yards  
 Fur'lough, *s.* a temporary leave of absence from military service  
 Fur'lough, *v. a.* to grant leave of absence  
 Fur'menty, *s.* wheat boiled in milk  
 Fur'nace, *s.* an enclosed fireplace  
 Fur'nace, *v. a.* to throw out sparks as a furnace  
 Fur'niment, *s.* furniture  
 Fur'nish, *v. a.* to supply, equip, decorate  
 Fur'nished, *a.* supplied; fitted out  
 Fur'nisher, *s.* one who supplies or fits out  
 Fur'niture, *s.* goods put into a house for use or ornament; equipage; appendages  
 Fu'r'or, *s.* fury, madness  
 Fu'r'rier, *s.* a dealer in furs  
 Fu'r'riery, *s.* furs in general  
 Fur'row, *s.* any long trench or hollow  
 Fur'row, *v. a.* to cut a furrow; to plough  
 Fur'row-faced, *a.* having a wrinkled face  
 Fur'row-weed, *s.* a weed growing on ploughed land  
 Fur'ry, *a.* covered with or made of fur  
 Fur'ther, *ad.* to a greater distance  
 Fur'ther, *v. a.* to forward, to promote, to assist, to countenance  
 Fur'therance, *s.* help, assistance, advancement  
 Fur'therer, *s.* a promoter, an advancer  
 Fur'thermore, *ad.* moreover, besides  
 Fur'thermost, Fur'thest, *a.* the most distant  
 Fur'tive, *a.* stolen, gotten by theft  
 Fu'runcle, *s.* a pimple; an angry pustule  
 Fu'ry, *s.* madness, passion, frenzy, rage  
 Fu'rylike, *a.* raging; furious; violent  
 Fur-wrought, *a.* made of fur



*Furze*, *s.* a prickly shrub used for fuel, gorse  
*Fur'zy*, *a.* overgrown with furze  
*Fusca'tion*, *s.* a darkening or obscuring  
*Fus'cous*, *a.* of a dim or dark colour  
*Fus'cite*, *s.* a mineral of a grayish or greenish black colour  
*Fuse*, *v.* to melt, to put into fusion  
*Fusee's*, *s.* a kind of light neat musket; part of a watch on which the chain is wound; a wooden pipe filled with wildfire, in order to cause the explosion of a bomb  
*Fusibility*, *s.* capacity of being melted  
*Fu'sible*, *Fu'sile*, *a.* capable of being melted  
*Fu'siform*, *a.* shaped like a spindle  
*Fu'sil*, *s.* a light gun; a bearing in *heraldry* shaped like a spindle  
*Fusilier*, *s.* a soldier armed with a fusil  
*Fu'sion*, *s.* the state of being melted  
*Fuss*, *s.* a bustle, a tumult, a noise, a hurry  
*Fussy*, *a.* bustling about in trifles  
*Fust*, *s.* the shaft of a column; a musty smell  
*Fust*, *v. n.* to grow mouldy; to smell ill  
*Fust'ed*, *a.* mouldy; ill smelling  
*Fust'et*, *s.* the wood of the *Rhus cotinus*  
*Fustian*, *s.* a kind of cloth, made of linen and cotton; a turgid style—a bombastic  
*Fustianist*, *s.* one who writes bombast  
*Fustic*, *s.* a wood used in dyeing yellow  
*Fustigate*, *v. a.* to beat with a stick  
*Fustila'rian*, *s.* a low fellow, a scoundrel  
*Fustiness*, *s.* mustiness, mouldiness  
*Fusty*, *a.* ill-smelling, mouldy, musty  
*Fu'sure*, *s.* the act of melting  
*Fu'tile*, *a.* talkative, trifling, worthless  
*Fu'tility*, *s.* want of solidity; silliness  
*Fu'ture*, *a.* that is to come hereafter  
*Fu'ture*, *Fu'turity*, *s.* the time to come  
*Fu'turition*, *s.* the state of future existence  
*Fuzz*, *s.* fine light particles  
*Fuzz*, *v. n.* to fly out in small particles  
*Fuzzball*, *s.* a kind of fungus filled with dust  
*Fy*, *Fie*, *interj.* a word of blame or censure

## G.

**G** HAS two sounds; one called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the fore part of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, *r*. The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly found before *e*, *i*: as *gem*, *gibbet*  
*G*, in music, one of the clefs; that of the treble or alt  
*Gab*, *v. n.* to talk idly; to prate  
*Gab'rage*, *s.* the coarse cloth in which Irish goods are wrapped up  
*Gab'ardine*, *s.* a coarse frock; a mean dress  
*Gab'ble*, *v. n.* to prate loudly and noisily  
*Gab'ble*, *s.* loud talk without meaning  
*Gab'bler*, *s.* a prater, a chattering fellow  
*Gab'el*, *Ga'vil*, *s.* an excise, a tax  
*Ga'beler*, *s.* a collector of taxes  
*Ga'blon*, *s.* a wicker basket filled with earth and placed upon bastions  
*Ga'ble*, *s.* the triangular end of a building that supports the roof  
*Ga'bronite*, *s.* kind of mineral  
*Gad*, *s.* an ingot of steel; a club; a graver  
*Gad*, *v. n.* to ramble about without business  
*Gad'bee*, *s.* the gadfly, a large stinging fly  
*Gad'der*, *s.* one that gads or runs abroad

*Gad'ding*, *s.* a going about; a pilgrimage  
*Gad'fly*, *s.* the breeze fly that stings cattle  
*Gad'olinite*, *s.* a mineral containing yttria  
*Ga'elic*, *s.* a dialect of the Celtic tongue—a. pertaining to the Gaelic language  
*Gaif*, *s.* a harpoon or large hook; a mast added to the top of the mizen  
*Gaffer*, *s.* an old country word for master  
*Ga'ffes*, *s.* artificial spurs upon cocks; steel levers to bend crossbows with  
*Gag*, *v. a.* to stop the mouth  
*Gag*, *s.* something applied to hinder speech  
*Gage*, *s.* a pledge, a caution, a pawn  
*Gage*, *v. a.* to wager, to impawn  
*Gag'ger*, *s.* one that gags  
*Gag'gle*, *v. n.* to make a noise like a goose  
*Ga'luite*, *s.* a crystalized mineral  
*Gaiety*, or *Gayety*, [which see]  
*Gail*, *s.* wort; drink just brewed  
*Gaily*, or *Gayly*, [which see]  
*Gain*, *s.* profit, advantage, interest  
*Gain*, *s.* (in *carpentry*) a beveling shoulder  
 —*a.* handy, dexterous  
*Gain* *v. a.* to obtain, to procure, to attain  
*Ga'inable*, *a.* that may be obtained  
*Gain'er*, *s.* one who receives advantage  
*Gain'ful*, *a.* advantageous, lucrative  
*Gain'fully*, *ad.* profitably; advantageously  
*Gain'fulness*, *s.* profit, advantage  
*Gain'less*, *a.* producing no advantage  
*Gain'ly*, *ad.* haudily, readily, dexterously  
*Gainsay*, *v. a.* to contradict, controvert  
*Gainsay'er*, *s.* one who contradicts another  
*Gainsta'nd*, *v. a.* to withstand, to oppose  
*Gair'ish*, *a.* gaudy, splendid, fine, flighty  
*Gair'ishness*, *s.* finery; extravagant joy  
*Gait*, *s.* manner and air of walking  
*Gai'ters*, *s. pl.* a kind of spatterdashes  
*Ga'la*, *s.* a grand festivity or procession  
*Galac'tite*, *s.* a fossil substance somewhat resembling French chalk  
*Galactoph'ogist*, *s.* one who lives on milk  
*Galactoph'orous*, *a.* producing milk  
*Galan'ga*, *s.* a species of arrow-root  
*Galan'gal*, *s.* an Indian medicinal root  
*Galatians*, *s.* the inhabitants of Galatia  
*Galaxy*, *s.* a long luminous track in the sky, composed of an infinite number of stars; the milky way  
*Gaibannu*, *s.* a strong scented gum or resin  
*Gale*, *s.* a wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze; a plant  
*Ga'lea*, *s.* a genus of sea hedge-hogs  
*Ga'lena*, *s.* sulphuret of lead  
*Ga'leas*, *s.* a low-built vessel with oars and sail  
*Ga'leated*, *a.* covered as with a helmet  
*Galen'ical*, *a.* denoting the manner of treating diseases according to Galen  
*Ga'lenism*, *s.* the doctrines of Galien  
*Ga'lenist*, *s.* a physician that follows the method of Galen  
*Galeric'ulated*, *a.* covered as with a hat  
*Ga'lerite*, *s.* a genus of fossil shells  
*Gall'ican*, *s.* a native of Galilee; also, one of a sect among the Jews [tree]  
*Ga'lipat*, *s.* the restless juice of the pine-tree  
*Gall*, *s.* bile; malignity, rancour, anger  
*Gall*, *v. a.* to rub off the skin; tease, harass  
*Ga'llant*, *a.* gay, brave, fine, specious  
*Ga'llant*, *s.* a gay sprightly man; a lover—*v. a.* to pay attention to the ladies  
*Ga'llantly*, *ad.* bravely, nobly, generously  
*Ga'llantry*, *s.* bravery; splendour; courtship  
*Ga'late*, *s.* a salt form of gallic acid  
*Gallbladder*, *s.* the receptacle of the bile from the liver

GET JUSTLY, USE SOBERLY, DISTRIBUTE CHEERFULLY, AND LIVE CONTENTEDLY.

[GAM]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GAR]

Galloon', *s.* a large Spanish ship, employed to bring treasure from America  
 Gallery, *s.* a passage leading to several apartments; a balcony round a building  
 Gal'ley, *s.* a small vessel with sails and oars  
 Gal'leyfoist, *s.* a barge of state  
 Gal'ley-slave, *s.* a person condemned for some crime to row in the galleys  
 Gal'fly, *s.* the insect that punctures plants and occasions galls; the cynips  
 Gal'liard, *s.* a gay brisk man; a lively dance  
 Gal'liardise, *s.* merriment, extravagant mirth  
 Gal'lic, Gal'lican, Gaul'ish, *a.* French  
 Gal'lic, *a.* belonging to galls or oak-apples  
 Gal'licism, *s.* a mode of speaking after the manner of the French; a French idiom  
 Galligas'kins, *s.* large open hose  
 Gallima'fry, *s.* talk without meaning  
 Gallimaufry, *s.* a hotch-potch, a medley  
 Gallina'ceous, *a.* of the pheasant kind  
 Gal'liot, *s.* a small galley, or brigantine  
 Gal'lipot, *s.* a pot painted and glazed  
 Gallit'zinite, *s.* rutile, an ore of titanium  
 Gal'livat, *s.* a small Malabar vessel  
 Gal'nut, *s.* an excrescence growing on the oak in Asia Minor, used in making ink  
 Gal'lon, *s.* a measure of four quarts  
 Galloon', *s.* a kind of close lace  
 Gal'lop, *s.* a horse's full or swiftest speed  
 Gal'lop, *v. n.* to move by leaps or very fast  
 Galo'che, *s.* a shoe to wear over another in wet weather  
 Gal'loper, *s.* a carriage for a cannon of a pound and a half ball  
 Gal'lopper, *s.* a horse that gallops  
 Gal'low, *v. a.* to terrify, to fright  
 Gal'loway, *s.* a horse not more than 14 hands high, much used in the north  
 Gal'lovs, *s.* a tree for executing malefactors  
 Gal'lowfree, *a.* free from danger of the gallows  
 Gall'sickness, *s.* a remitting bilious fever  
 Gall'stone, *s.* a concretion formed in the gallbladder [printing  
 Gal'ly, *s.* a frame used by compositors in  
 Gal'ly, *a.* like gall; bitter as gall  
 Gal'ly-worm, *s.* an animal of the centipede  
 Galvan'ic, *a.* relating to galvanism [kind  
 Gal'vanism, *s.* the action of metallic substances applied to the body, and producing electric phenomena  
 Gal'vanist, *s.* one who performs galvanic operations, or understands the science  
 Gal'vanize, *v. a.* to produce electrical phenomena by applying the galvanic power  
 Galvanol'ogist, *s.* a describer of galvanism  
 Galvanol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on galvanism  
 Galvanom'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining by admeasurement the power of galvanic operations  
 Ganba'does, *s.* spatterdashes; a kind of boots fixed to a saddle instead of stirrups  
 Gam'bet, *s.* a bird inhabiting the north  
 Gam'ble, *v.* to play extravagantly for money  
 Gam'bler, *s.* a cheating gamester  
 Gambo'ge, *s.* a concreted vegetable juice  
 Gam'bol, *s.* a skip, a frolic, a wild prank  
 Gam'bol, *v. n.* to dance, to skip, to leap  
 Gam'brel, *s.* the hind leg of a horse  
 Gam'brel, *v. a.* to tie by the leg  
 Game, *s.* sport of any kind; Insolent merriment; animals pursued in the field  
 Game, *v. n.* to play extravagantly for money  
 Gam'cock, *s.* a cock bred to fight  
 Gam'ie-egg, *s.* an egg from which a fighting-cock may be bred

Gamekeeper, *s.* one who looks after game and prevents it from being destroyed  
 Gam'esome, *a.* frolicsome, sportive, gay  
 Gam'esomely, *ad.* merrily; playfully  
 Gam'esomeness, *s.* sportiveness, merriment  
 Gam'ester, *s.* one viciously addicted to play  
 Gam'ing, *s.* the practising games of hazard  
 Gam'ing-house, *s.* a house where gaming is practised  
 Gam'ing-table, *s.* the table at which gamblers play  
 Gam'nier, *s.* a country appellation for mistress, mother, &c. corresponding to gaffer  
 Gam'mon, *s.* the thigh of a hog salted and dried; a kind of play with dice  
 Gam'ut, *s.* the scale of musical notes  
 Ganch, *s.* a barbarous mode of punishment in Turkey, by throwing the criminal down upon short stakes or hooks—*v. a.* to throw down on stakes or hooks  
 Gan'der, *s.* the male of the goose  
 Gan'et, *s.* a wild duck [crow  
 Gang, *s.* a number herding together; a  
 Gang, *s.* a plank, with cleats or steps, used for walking in and out of a boat  
 Gang'-days, *s.* days of perambulation  
 Gang'lion, *s.* a tumour in some nervous part  
 Gan'grenate, *v. a.* to produce a gangrene  
 Gan'grene, *s.* a mortification, a putrefaction  
 Gan'grene, *v. n.* to become mortified  
 Gangrenes'cent, *a.* tending to mortification  
 Gao'grenous, *a.* mortified, putrified  
 Gangu'e, *s.* the mass or substance containing the ore of metals  
 Gang'way, *s.* the passage in a ship  
 Gaog'week, *s.* rogation week  
 Gan'il, *s.* a kind of brittle limestone  
 Gan'net, *s.* the Solan goose  
 Gan'tlet, Gan'telope, *s.* military punishment  
 Gan'za, *s.* a kind of wild goose  
 Gaol, *s.* a prison, a place of confinement  
 Gaol, *v. a.* to imprison  
 Gaol delivery, *s.* a judicial process for clearing gaols of criminals  
 Gaoler, *s.* the keeper of a prison  
 Gap, *s.* an opening, a breach, an avenue  
 Gape, *v. n.* to yawn; to crave; to stare  
 Ga'per, *s.* one who stares foolishly  
 Gar'agay, *s.* a rapacious fowl of Mexico  
 Garb, *s.* dress, attire, exterior appearance  
 Gar'bage, Gar'bish, *s.* offals; the entrails  
 Gar'bel, *s.* the plank next the keel of a ship  
 Gar'ble, *v. a.* to sift, to part, to separate  
 Gar'bler, *s.* one who sifts or picks out  
 Gar'bles, *s.* the dust or soil of spices, &c.  
 Gar'boil, *s.* trouble, disturbance, tumult  
 Gar'den, *v. n.* to cultivate a garden  
 Gar'den, *s.* ground enclosed for fruit, &c.  
 Gar'dener, *s.* one who attends a garden  
 Gar'dening, *s.* the cultivation of gardens  
 Gar'den-plot, *s.* the plantation of a garden  
 Gar'den-stuff, *s.* plants growing in a garden  
 Gar'don, *s.* a fish of the roach kind  
 Gare, *s.* coarse wool growing on the legs  
 Gar'-fish, *s.* a marine fish [of sheep  
 Gar'garize, *v. a.* to wash the mouth with medicated liquors  
 Gar'garism, Gar'gle, *s.* a liquid medicine to wash the throat or mouth with  
 Gar'get, *s.* a distemper in the throat of cattle  
 Gar'gle, *s.* a distemper to geese  
 Gar'gle, *v. a.* to wash the throat; to warble  
 Gar'gillon, *s.* an incipient tumour  
 Gar'gol, *s.* a distemper among hogs  
 Gar'land, *s.* a wreath of branches or flowers  
 Gar'lic, *s.* a well-known plant

GOOD SENSE AND REASON OUGHT TO BE THE UMPIRE OF ALL RULES.

GAIN IS TEMPORARY AND UNCERTAIN, BUT EXPENSE IS CONSTANT AND CERTAIN.



Garment, *s.* any covering for the body  
 Garner, *s.* a granary for threshed corn  
 Garner, *v. a.* to store as in garners  
 Garnet, *s.* a red gem of various sizes  
 Garnish, *v. a.* to decorate, to embellish  
 Garnish, *Garniture*, *s.* embellishment  
 Garnisher, *s.* one who decorates  
 Garrous, *s.* resembling pickle made of fish  
 Garran, *s.* a small horse, a hobby  
 Garrapato, *s.* a bug-like insect in S. America  
 Garret, *s.* the uppermost room of a house  
 Garreter, *s.* one that lives in a garret  
 Garrison, *s.* soldiers to defend a castle, &c.  
 Garrison, *v. a.* to secure by fortresses, &c.  
 Garrulity, *s.* loquacity, talkativeness  
 Garulous, *a.* prattling, talkative  
 Garter, *s.* a string or riband to hold up a stocking; mark of the order of the garter  
 Garter, *v. a.* to bind with a garter; to invest with the order of the garter  
 Gartrifish, *s.* a long, narrow, flat fish  
 Garth, *s.* a dam for catching fish  
 Gas, *s.* inflammable air produced by fire; the volatile state of bodies after having changed their solid form  
 Gascon, *s.* a native of Gascony [brag  
 Gasconade, *s.* a boast, a bravado—*v. n.* to Gascon, *a.* consisting or partaking of gas  
 Gash, *s.* a deep cut or wound  
 Gashful, *a.* full of gashes; hideous [into gas  
 Gasification, *s.* the process of converting  
 Gasify, *v. a.* to convert into gas  
 Gas-light, *s.* the light and heat procured by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas  
 Gas-meter, *s.* an instrument for measuring and registering the quantity of gas consumed  
 Gasometer, *s.* a place where gas is prepared  
 Gasometry, *s.* the art of measuring gases  
 Gasp, *s.* catch of breath in the last agonies  
 Gasp, *v. n.* to pant for breath  
 Gastric, *a.* belonging to the belly or stomach  
 Gastriloquist, *s.* a ventriloquist  
 Gastritis, *s.* inflammation of the stomach  
 Gastrocele, *s.* a rupture of the stomach  
 Gastrology, *s.* a treatise on the stomach, &c.  
 Gastromancy, *s.* divination by means of words uttered from the belly  
 Gastronomist, *s.* one who delights in good living; a judge of the art of cookery  
 Gastronomy, *s.* the science of good eating  
 Gastroraphy, *s.* the act of sewing up any wound of the belly  
 Gastrology, *s.* the act of cutting open the belly  
 Gateway, *s.* the way through a gate  
 Gather, *v.* to collect, pick up, assemble; to crop; to pucker; to fester; to thicken  
 Gatherable, *a.* deducible from premises grounds; capable of being gathered  
 Gatherer, *s.* one who gathers; a collector  
 Gatherling, *s.* a collection; a tumour  
 Gatherers, *s. pl.* pials in a garment, &c.  
 Garter-tree, *s.* a species of cornelian cherry  
 Gaud, *s.* an ornament, finery  
 Gaud, *v. n.* to exult, to rejoice at any thing  
 Gaudery, *s.* finery; ostentatious luxury of dress  
 Gaudily, *ad.* showily, gayly, splendidly  
 Gaudiness, *s.* showiness, illse appearance  
 Gaudy, *a.* showy, splendid, pompous  
 Gaudy, *s.* a festival in colleges; a feast  
 Gauge, *v. a.* to measure the contents of a vessel—*s.* a measure, a standard  
 Gauger, *s.* one who measures quantities  
 Gauging, *s.* the art of measuring the contents of vessels  
 Gauging-rod, *s.* an instrument for measuring the contents of casks or vessels

Gaul, *s.* an ancient name of France  
 Gaunt, *a.* lean, thin, slender, meagre  
 Gauntlet, *s.* an iron glove for defence, &c.  
 Gauntly, *ad.* with a meagre appearance  
 Gauze, *s.* a thin transparent silk, &c.  
 Gauze-loom, *s.* a loom in which gauze is wove  
 Gauzy, *a.* like gauze; thin as gauze  
 Gav'elkind, *s.* an equal division of land  
 Gav'elock, *s.* an iron crow  
 Gav'ian, *s.* a species of hawk  
 Gavot', *s.* a kind of brisk dance  
 Gaw, *s.* a stupid awkward person  
 Gawky, *a.* foolish; awkward; clumsy  
 Gaw'nree, *s.* a wooden frame for beer-casks  
 Gay, *a.* airy, cheerful, merry, frolicsome  
 Gayness, *s.* gaiety; finery  
 Gay'some, *a.* full of gaiety  
 Gayety, *Gaiety*, *s.* cheerfulness; pomp  
 Gayly, *Gaiety*, *ad.* merrily, showily  
 Gaze, *s.* a fixed look; a look of eagerness  
 Gaze, *v. n.* to look earnestly or steadily  
 Gaze'ful, *a.* looking earnestly or intently  
 Gaze-hound, *s.* a hound pursuing more by sight than scent  
 Gazel, *Gazelle*, *s.* an Arabian deer  
 Gazer, *s.* one who looks earnestly  
 Gazette, *s.* an authentic newspaper  
 Gazette, *v. a.* to insert in a gazette  
 Gazetteer, *s.* a writer of gazettes; a book of topographical descriptions, &c.  
 Gazingstock, *s.* one gazed at with scorn  
 Gazo'n, *s.* in fertilization, pieces of earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge  
 Gear, *Geer*, *s.* turniture, dress, harness  
 Gear, *v. a.* to dress; to harness  
 Geat, *s.* the passage into a casting-mould  
 Geest, *s.* alluvial matter on the surface of land  
 Gehlen'ite, *s.* a recently-discovered mineral  
 Gefable, *a.* that may be congealed  
 Gelatin, *s.* the extract of animal matter; glue  
 Gelatin'ation, *s.* the converting into jelly  
 Gelatine, *Gelatinous*, *a.* made into a jelly  
 Gelatinise, *v. n.* to become jelly  
 Geld, *v. a.* to cut, to deprive, to castrate  
 Geld'er, *s.* one who performs castration, &c.  
 Geld'ing, *s.* a horse that has been gelded  
 Gel'd, *a.* extremely cold, frozen  
 Gelidity, *Gelidness*, *s.* extreme cold  
 Gel'ly, *s.* any viscous body. [See *Jelly*.]  
 Geloscopy, *s.* a prediction drawn from the manner in which a person laughs  
 Gem, *s.* a jewel or precious stone; first bud  
 Gem, *v. a.* to adorn, as with jewels or buds  
 Gemara, *s.* the second part of the Talmud  
 Gemaric, *a.* pertaining to the Gemara  
 Gem'el, *s.* a pair (a term in heraldry)  
 Gemelliparous, *a.* bearing twins  
 Gem'inate, *v. a.* to make double  
 Gemination, *s.* repetition; reduplication  
 Gem'inl, *s.* twins; a sign in the zodiac  
 Gem'inous, *a.* double, twofold [ding  
 Gemma'tion, *s.* (in bot.) the process of budding  
 Gem'mary, *a.* pertaining to gems or jewels  
 Gem'meous, *a.* pertaining to gems  
 Gemmiferous, *a.* bearing gems  
 Gemmiparous, *a.* producing buds or gems  
 Gemmos'ity, *s.* abounding with jewels  
 Gem'mule, *s.* a little gem or bud  
 Gem'my, *a.* bright; glittering; neat; spruce  
 Gendar'm, *s.* a French police soldier  
 Gen'der, *s.* a sex, a kind, a sort  
 Gen'der, *v. a.* to beget, to cause, to produce  
 Genealog'ical, *a.* pertaining to pedigrees  
 Genealog'ist, *s.* one skilled in genealogy  
 Genealog'ize, *v. a.* to relate family descents  
 Genealogy, *s.* history of family succession



[GEN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GER]

Gen<sup>er</sup>able *a.* capable of being produced  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>al, *a.* usual, common, extensive  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>al, *s.* one that commands an army  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>alis<sup>si</sup>mo, *s.* a commander in chief  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>al<sup>ity</sup>, *s.* the main body, the bulk  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>aliz<sup>ation</sup>, *s.* the reducing to a genus  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>aliz<sup>e</sup>, *v. a.* to reduce to a genus  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ally, *ad.* in general, frequently  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>alship *s.* conduct of him who commands an army; good or bad management  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ality, *s.* the generality; the whole  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>alness, *s.* universality, commonness  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ant, *a.* begetting or producing—*s.* the power that produces or begets  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ate, *v. a.* to beget, to cause, to produce  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ation, *s.* offspring, progeny, race  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ative, *a.* fruitful, prolific, productive  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ator, *s.* the power which produces  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ic, *a.* comprehending the genus  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ically, *ad.* with regard to the genus  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>osity. Gen<sup>er</sup>ousness, *s.* liberality  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ous, *a.* liberal, munificent, noble  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ously, *ad.* nobly, bountifully, liberally  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ousness, *s.* magnanimity; liberality  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>esis, *s.* the first book of Moses, which treats of the formation of the world  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>et, *s.* a small well-made Spanish horse; an animal of the weasel kind  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>eth<sup>li</sup>ac, Gen<sup>er</sup>eth<sup>li</sup>facal, *a.* pertaining to the art of calculating nativities  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>eth<sup>li</sup>acs, Gen<sup>er</sup>eth<sup>li</sup>alogy, *s.* the science of calculating nativities  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>eth<sup>li</sup>ac, *s.* one who calculates nativities  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>va, *s.* the spirit of the juniper-berry  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>vanism, *s.* strict Calvinism  
 Genevois, *s. pl.* people of Geneva  
 Ge<sup>ni</sup>, Ge<sup>ni</sup>i, *s.* the name given to a supposed class of supernatural beings; fairies  
 Ge<sup>ni</sup>al, *a.* that gives cheerfulness; festive; contributing to propagation; natural  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ial<sup>ity</sup>, *s.* festivity, cheerfulness  
 Ge<sup>ni</sup>ally, *ad.* cheerfully, merrily, gayly  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ic<sup>ulate</sup>, *v. a.* to joint or knot  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ic<sup>ulate</sup>d, *a.* knotted, jointed  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ic<sup>ulation</sup>, *s.* the quality of having knots  
 Ge<sup>ni</sup>o, *s.* a man of peculiar mind  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ital, *a.* pertaining to generation  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>itals, *s.* parts belonging to generation  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>iting, *s.* an early apple gathered in June  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>itive, *a.* in grammar, one of the cases of nouns by which property or possession is chiefly implied; possessive  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>itor, *s.* a sire; a father  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>iture, *s.* generation; birth  
 Ge<sup>ni</sup>us, *s.* Intellectual power; nature; disposition; a spirit either good or evil  
 Genteel, *a.* polite, elegant, graceful, civil  
 Genteel<sup>y</sup>, *ad.* elegantly, gracefully, politely  
 Genteel<sup>ness</sup>, *s.* elegance, politeness, gracefulness; qualities befitting a man of rank  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tian, *s.* a bitter tonic plant  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>til, *s.* a species of falcon or hawk  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tle, *s.* a pagan; a heathen  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tliness, *s.* complaisance; civility  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tlish, *a.* heathenish; paganish  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tlism, *s.* paganism, heathenism  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tlity, *s.* good extraction; dignity of birth; elegance of behaviour; paganism  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tilize, *v.* to live like a heathen  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tlitious, *a.* peculiar to a nation  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tle, *a.* soft, mild, meek; well born  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tle, *s.* a maggot used in fishing  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tlefolk, *a.* persons distinguished by their birth or fortune from the commonalty  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tleman, *s.* a man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, office, or fortune

Gen<sup>er</sup>tlemanlike, *a.* becoming a gentleman  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tlemanliness, *s.* behaviour of a well-bred man  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tlemanly, *a.* polite; well-bred  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tleness, *s.* meekness, tenderness  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tlship, *s.* the department of a gentleman  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tlewoman, *s.* a woman well descended, though not of noble birth  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>tlly, *ad.* softly, meekly, inoffensively  
 Gentoo, *s.* an aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan; a follower of the Bramins  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>try, *s.* a class of people above the vulgar  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>ufection, *s.* the act of kneeling  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>uine, *a.* true, real, natural, not spurious  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>uinely, *ad.* without adulteration; naturally  
 Gen<sup>er</sup>uineness, *s.* purity; natural state [rare]  
 Ge<sup>ni</sup>us, *s.* a class of beings, comprehending under it many species  
 Geocent<sup>er</sup>ic, *a.* in astronomy, is a planet's having the earth for its centre  
 Geoc<sup>er</sup>clie, *a.* circling the earth periodically  
 Geodes<sup>ia</sup>, *s.* art of measuring superficies  
 Geodes<sup>ical</sup>, Geodes<sup>ic</sup>, *a.* relating to superficial measurement  
 Geode, *s.* a mineral incrustation  
 Geodiferous, *a.* producing geodes  
 Geognos<sup>tic</sup>, *a.* relating to geognosy  
 Geognosy, *s.* part of the science of geology  
 Geogon<sup>ic</sup>, *a.* pertaining to geogony  
 Geogony, *s.* the doctrine of the formation of the earth  
 Geog<sup>er</sup>apher, *s.* one who describes the earth according to its different parts  
 Geog<sup>er</sup>aphical, *a.* pertaining to geography  
 Geog<sup>er</sup>aphically, *ad.* in a geographical manner  
 Geog<sup>er</sup>aphy, *s.* the knowledge of the earth's surface, its inhabitants, &c.  
 Geolo<sup>g</sup>ical, *a.* relating to geology  
 Geolo<sup>g</sup>ist, *s.* one who understands the nature and principles of geology  
 Geology, *s.* the knowledge of the various substances of which the earth is composed  
 Geomancer, *s.* a fortune-teller  
 Geomancy, *s.* the art of foretelling by figures  
 Geoman<sup>tic</sup>, *a.* pertaining to geomancy  
 Geomet<sup>er</sup>al, *a.* relating to geometry  
 Geometri<sup>ci</sup>an, *s.* one skilled in geometry  
 Geomet<sup>er</sup>ical, *a.* pertaining to geometry  
 Geomet<sup>er</sup>ically, *ad.* according to geometry  
 Geomet<sup>er</sup>ize, *v. a.* to perform geometrically  
 Geom<sup>etry</sup>, *s.* the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude  
 Geomet<sup>er</sup>, *s.* one skilled in geometry  
 Geopon<sup>ic</sup>, *a.* relating to agriculture  
 Geopon<sup>ics</sup>, *s. pl.* the science of agriculture  
 Georama, *s.* a machine exhibiting a complete view of the earth  
 George, *s.* an ornament worn by knights of the garter, on which is the figure of St. George on horseback; a brown loaf  
 Georg<sup>ic</sup>, *s.* a rural or pastoral poem  
 Georg<sup>ic</sup>, *a.* belonging to husbandry [rare]  
 Geocopy, *s.* a knowledge of the qualities of Geoc<sup>ic</sup>, *a.* belonging to the earth  
 Geoglum Sidus, *s.* the planet Uranus  
 Geranium, *s.* a green-house flower  
 Gerfalcon, *s.* a bird of prey  
 Germ, Ger<sup>men</sup>, *s.* a sprouting seed  
 Ger<sup>man</sup>, *s.* a native of Germany; a brother, a near relation—a. related  
 Germa<sup>ne</sup>, *a.* nearly allied, natural  
 German<sup>ic</sup>, *a.* pertaining to Germany [rare]  
 Germa<sup>nism</sup>, *s.* an idiom of the German language  
 Germ<sup>inal</sup>, *a.* pertaining to a germ or seed  
 Germ<sup>inant</sup>, *a.* sprouting; branching  
 Germ<sup>inate</sup>, *v. n.* to sprout, to shoot, to bud

GRUDGE NOT ANOTHER THAT WHICH YOU CANNOT ATTAIN YOURSELF.

GOOD COUNSEL IS THROWN AWAY UPON THE ARROGANT AND CONCEITED.

GIG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GLA

Germin'ation, *s.* the act of sprouting; growth  
Gerome'ical, *a.* pertaining to geromey  
Gerome'y, *s.* that part of medicine which  
treats of the regiment to be observed in old age  
Gerund, *s.* a verbal noun partaking of the  
nature of a participle  
Gest, *v.* a deed; an action; a representation  
Gesta'tion, *s.* pregnancy; the act of wearing  
Ges'tatory, *a.* that may be carried or worn  
Ges'tic, *a.* pertaining to deeds; legendary  
Ges'tic'ulate, *v. a.* to imitate; to act [tions  
Gesticula'tion, *s.* gesture; antic tricks or mo-  
Gestic'ulator, *s.* one that shows postures  
Gestic'ulatory, *a.* exhibiting postures  
Ges'ture, *s.* posture, movement of the body  
Get, *v. a.* to obtain, acquire, win, learn  
Get'ter, *s.* one who gets or obtains  
Get'ting, *s.* the act of obtaining; acquisition  
Gew'gaw, *s.* a toy, a bauble—a. trifling  
Ghast'ful, *a.* dreary; dismal  
Ghast'fully, *ad.* frightfully  
Ghast'liness, *s.* frightful aspect, paleness  
Ghast'ly, *a.* like a ghost, pale, horrible  
Ghast'ness, *s.* ghastliness, horror of look  
Ghaut, *s.* a pass through a mountain  
Ghee, *s.* butter clarified by boiling  
Gher'kin, *s.* a small cucumber for pickling  
Ghool, *s.* an imaginary being; a fairy  
Ghost, *s.* the soul of man; a spirit  
Gho'stlike, *a.* wild-looking; ghastly  
Gho'stliness, *s.* spiritual tendency  
Gho'stly, *a.* spiritual, relating to the soul  
Giallolino, *s.* [It.] a pigment, Naples yellow  
Giant'beux, *s.* armour for the legs; greaves  
Giant, *s.* one unnaturally large and tall—  
*a.* of extraordinary size and strength  
Giantess, *s.* a female giant  
Giantry, *s.* the race of giants  
Giantlike, Giantly, *a.* gigantic, vast  
Gib, Gibbe, *s.* an old worn-out animal  
Gib'ber, *v.* to speak inarticulately  
Gib'berish, *s.* unintelligible talk; rant words  
—*v.* to prate idly or unintelligibly  
Gib'bet, *s.* a gallows—*v. n.* to hang up  
Gib'hier, *s.* game, wild fowl  
Gibbosity, *s.* convexity; protuberance  
Gib'bous, *a.* convex, crescent-shaped  
Gib'bously, *ad.* in a gibbous or convex form  
Gib'bousness, *s.* protuberance, convexity  
Gib'cat, *s.* an old worn-out cat  
Gibe, *s.* a sneer, scoff; word of contempt  
Gibe, *v. a.* to scoff; to ridicule; to sneer  
Giber, *s.* an utterer of sarcastic reflections  
Gib'ingly, *ad.* sarcastically; scornfully  
Gib'lets, *s.* the pinions, &c. of a goose  
Gib'staff, *s.* a staff to push a hoat  
Gid'dly, *ad.* unsteadily; heedlessly  
Gid'diness, *s.* state of being giddy; Incon-  
staney, wantonness, frolic, unsteadiness  
Gid'dy, *a.* whirling, heedless, changeful  
Gid'dy-brained, *a.* thoughtless, careless  
Gid'dy-headed, *a.* void of thought or caution  
Gid'dy-pated, *a.* moving irregularly  
Gie'seckite, *s.* a mineral of a rhomboidal form  
Gift, *s.* a thing given; power; a bribe—*v. a.*  
to endow with any power or faculty  
Gif'ted, *a.* endowed with eminent powers  
Gif'tedness, *s.* the state of being gifted  
Gig, *s.* any thing that is whirled round in  
play; a kind of elalse; a liddle—*v. a.* to  
engender; to fish with a fish-gig [stible  
Gigante'an, Gigant'ine, *a.* like a giant; irre-  
Gigant'ic, *a.* giantlike, big, enormous, hulky  
Gigantology, *s.* a description of giants  
Gigantom'achy, *s.* the fabulous war of the  
giants against heaven

Gig'gle, *s.* a sort of tittering laugh—*v. n.*  
to laugh idly; to titter  
Gig'gler, *s.* a laugher; a titterer  
Gig'lot, *s.* a wanton—a. giddy  
Gild, *v. a.* to overlay with gold; to adorn  
Gilder, *s.* one who gilds; a coin, from  
1s. 6d. to 2s. value  
Gild'ing, *s.* thin gold laid on any surface,  
either for ornament or use  
Gill, *s.* aperture at the side of a fish's head;  
a quarter of a pint; ground-ivy  
Gil'yflower, *s.* the July flower  
Gilse, *s.* a young salmon  
Gilt, *s.* golden show, gold laid on the sur-  
face of any thing—the *part.* of *gild*  
Gilt'head, *s.* a genus of fishes; a bird  
Gilt'tail, *s.* a worm with a yellow tail [pass  
Gim'bal, *s.* the brassing of a mariner's com-  
Gim'crack, *s.* a slight or trivial mechanism  
Gim'let, *s.* a nail-piercer or borer  
Gim'mal, *s.* some device or machinery—a.  
consisting of links  
Gimp, *s.* a kind of silk twist or lace  
Gimp, *a.* nice; spruce; trim  
Gin, *s.* a snare; spirit drawn from juniper  
Gin'ger, *s.* a warm spicy Indian root  
Gin'gerbread, *s.* a kind of bread made of  
flour, ginger, treacle, &c.  
Gin'gerly, *ad.* cautiously, nicely, softly  
Ging'ham, *s.* a kind of striped cotton cloth  
Gin'glval, *a.* belonging to the gums  
Gin'gle, *s.* a shrill resounding noise  
Gin'gle, *v. a.* to make a tinkling noise  
Gin'gymoid, *a.* resembling a ginglymus  
Gin'gylmus, *s.* a mutual indenting of two  
bones into each other's cavity, in the  
manner of a hinge; of which the elbow  
is an Instance  
Gin'seng, *s.* an aromatic root  
Gip, *v. a.* to take out the entrails of herrings  
Gip'sy, *s.* a vagrant who pretends to tell  
fortunes by palmistry or physiognomy  
Gip'sy, *s.* a reproachful name for a dark-com-  
plexion [tion  
Gip'sylsm, *s.* the practices of gipsies; decep-  
Giraf'fe, *s.* the camelopard  
Gir'andole, *s.* a branched candlestick  
Gir'asol, *s.* a plant; a kind of mineral  
Gird, *v. a.* to bind round, dress; reproach  
Gird'er, *s.* the largest timber on a floor  
Gird'le, *s.* any thing tied round the waist  
Gird'le, *v. a.* to bind as with a girdle  
Gird'le-belt, *s.* a belt that encircles the waist  
Gird'ler, *s.* one who girdles or makes girdles  
Gir'l, *s.* a female child or young woman  
Gir'lhood, *s.* the state of a girl  
Gir'l'ish, *a.* acting like a girl; youthful  
Gir'l'ishly, *ad.* in the manner of a girl  
Gir'l'ishness, *s.* levity; the manners of a girl  
Gir'rock, *s.* a species of gar-fish  
Girt, Girth, *s.* a broad belt by which the sad-  
dle is fixed upon the horse; a bandage  
Girt, *v. a.* to gird; to surround  
Girth, *v. a.* to bind with a girth  
Gist, *s.* the main point of a question [jist  
Gith, *s.* Guinea pepper  
Gith'ern, *s.* a guitar—*v. a.* to play on a githern  
Give, *v. a.* to bestow, yield, allow, permit  
Giver, *s.* one that gives, a donor, a grantor  
Gives, *s.* [See Gyves.]  
Giv'ing, *s.* the act of conferring  
Giz'ard, *s.* the muscular stomach of a fowl  
Glab'rate, *v. a.* to make plain or smooth  
Glab'rity, *s.* smoothness; baldness  
Glab'rous, *a.* smooth, like baldness  
Gla'cial, Gla'ciolous, *a.* icy, made of ice, frozen

GIVE YOUR TONGUE MORE HOLYDAYS THAN YOUR HANDS OR EYES.



**Glaciate**, *v. n.* to turn into ice  
**Glaciation**, *s.* act of freezing, ice formed  
**Glaciers**, *s. pl.* extensive fields of ice among the Alps  
**Gla'cis**, *s.* in fortification, a sloping bank  
**Glad**, *a.* cheerful, gay, exhilarating  
**Glad, Glad'den**, *v. a.* to cheer, make glad  
**Glade**, *s.* a lawn or opening in a wood  
**Glad'den, Gla'der**, *s.* sword-grass; broad grass  
**Glad'ful**, *a.* full of gladness  
**Glad'fulness**, *s.* joy; gladness  
**Gla'diate**, *a.* sword-shaped  
**Gla'diator**, *s.* a prize-fighter, sword-player  
**Gla'diatorial**, *a.* relating to prize-fighters  
**Gla'diatory**, *a.* relating to gladiators  
**Gla'diature**, *s.* fencing; sword-play  
**Gla'diote**, *s.* the plant sword-lily  
**Glad'ly**, *ad.* joyfully, with merriment  
**Glad'ness**, *s.* joy, exultation, cheerfulness  
**Glad'some**, *a.* gay, delightful, pleasing  
**Glad'somely**, *ad.* with joy; with pleasure  
**Glad'someness**, *s.* moderate joy; pleasure  
**Glad'win**, *s.* a plant of the genus iris  
**Gla'ir**, *s.* the white of an egg; a halbert  
**Gla'ir**, *v. a.* to smear with the white of eggs  
**Gla'iry**, *ad.* like glair or its qualities  
**Glance**, *s.* a snatch of sight, quick view, sudden shoot of light or splendour  
**Glance**, *v. n.* to censure by oblique hints  
**Gland**, *s.* a part of the human body designed to separate any fluid from the blood  
**Glan'dered**, *a.* affected with glanders  
**Glan'ders**, *s.* a horse's disease  
**Glandiferous**, *a.* bearing acorns and mast  
**Gland'iform**, *a.* resembling a gland  
**Glan'dular**, *a.* consisting of glands  
**Glandula'tion**, *s.* (in botany), the structure of the secretory vessels  
**Glan'dule**, *s.* a small gland or secreting vessel  
**Glanduliferous**, *a.* bearing glands  
**Glandulos'ity**, *s.* a collection of glands  
**Gland'ulous**, *a.* pertaining to the glands  
**Glare**, *s.* overpowering lustre, splendour  
**Glare**, *v. a.* to shine so as to dazzle the eyes  
**Gla'ring**, *a.* blazing out; barefaced  
**Gla'ringly**, *ad.* openly; clearly; notoriously  
**Glass**, *s.* an artificial transparent substance  
**Glass**, *a.* made of glass, vitreous  
**Glass**, *v. a.* to see in a glass; cover with glass  
**Glass'blower**, *s.* he who blows and fashions  
**Glass'ful**, *ad.* as much as a glass holds [glass  
**Glass'furnace**, *s.* a place for making glass in  
**Glass'grinder**, *s.* one who polishes glass  
**Glass'house**, *s.* a house where glass is made  
**Glass'iness**, *s.* smoothness, like glass  
**Glass'like**, *a.* resembling glass  
**Glass'man**, *s.* one who sells glass  
**Glass'metal**, *s.* glass in fusion  
**Glass'work**, *s.* manufacture of glass  
**Glass'works**, *s.* a manufactory of glass  
**Glass'wort**, *s.* a plant; the salicormia  
**Glass'y**, *a.* made of glass, resembling glass  
**Glaub'erite**, *s.* a mineral of a yellowish colour  
**Glaub'er-salt**, *s.* a cathartic, sulphate of soda  
**Glauc'oma**, *s.* a disease of the eye  
**Glauc'ous**, *a.* of a gray or blue colour  
**Glave**, *s.* a broad sword, a falchion  
**Glaze**, *v. a.* to furnish or cover with glass  
**Gla'zier**, *s.* one who glazes windows  
**Gla'zing**, *s.* a vitreous incrustation  
**Gleam**, *s.* a sudden shoot of light; lustre  
**Gleam**, *v. n.* to shine with sudden coruscation  
**Gleam'ing**, *a.* shining, flashing, darting  
**Gleam'y**, *a.* flashing, darting light  
**Glean**, *v. a.* to gather any thing thinly scattered; to pick up ears of corn

**Glean'er**, *s.* one who gleans after reapers  
**Glean'ing**, *s.* the act of glean; the thing gleaned or picked up  
**Glebe**, *s.* turf, soil; land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice  
**Glebos'ity**, *s.* fulness of clods; turf  
**Gle'bous**, **Gleby**, *a.* turf; cloddy  
**Glee**, *s.* joy, merriment, gayety, cheerfulness  
**Glede**, *s.* a rapacious bird, the kite  
**Glee'ful**, *a.* gay, merry, cheerful  
**Gleek**, *s.* music; a scoff—*v. a.* to sneer  
**Glee'man**, *s.* a musician, a minstrel  
**Glee'some**, *a.* full of merriment; joyous  
**Gleen**, *v. n.* to shine with heat or polish  
**Gleet**, *s.* a thin matter issuing from ulcers  
**Gleet**, *v. n.* to ooze; to flow slowly  
**Gleet'y**, *s.* ichorous; thin; limpid  
**Glen**, *s.* a valley, a dale  
**Glene**, *s.* the socket and pupil of the eye  
**Gl'adine**, *s.* a constituent of gluten  
**Glib**, *a.* smooth, voluble, slippery  
**Glib'ly**, *ad.* smoothly, volubly  
**Glib'ness**, *s.* smoothness, slipperiness  
**Glide**, *v. n.* to flow gently, move smoothly  
**Glide**, *s.* he or that which glides  
**Gl'ike**, *s.* a sneer, a scoff, a flout  
**Glim'mer**, *s.* faint splendour; weak light  
**Glim'mer**, *v. n.* to shine or appear faintly  
**Glim'mering**, *s.* a weak faint light  
**Glimpse**, *s.* a faint light; a short view  
**Glimpse**, *v. n.* to appear by glimpses [scales  
**Glis'sa**, *s.* a fish of the tunny kind without  
**Glis'ten**, *v. n.* to shine, sparkle with light  
**Glis'ter**, *v. n.* to sparkle [see Glis'ten]  
**Glit'ter**, *v. n.* to emit an unsteady reflected light—*s.* an unsteady reflected light  
**Glit'tering**, *a.* shining with an unsteady and reflected, though sparkling lustre  
**Gloat**, *v. n.* to look askew, to squint  
**Gloat**, *v. n.* to cast side glances as a timid lover; to express fondness by the looks  
**Glo'bard**, *s.* a glowworm  
**Glo'bate**, **Glo'bed**, *a.* formed like a globe  
**Globe**, *s.* a sphere; the terraqueous ball  
**Globe**, *v. a.* to gather into a circle  
**Glo'be-fish**, *s.* the fish Ostracion  
**Glo'be-thistle**, *s.* a plant of the genus Echi-nops  
**Globo'se**, **Glo'hous**, **Glo'bular**, **Glo'b'ulous**, *a.* spherical, round, formed like a sphere  
**Globo'sity**, *s.* roundness of form, sphericity  
**Glob'ules**, *s.* small particles of a round figure  
**Glo'by**, *a.* round, orbicular  
**Glome**, *s.* (in bot.) a roundish head of dowers  
**Glom'erate**, *v. a.* to gather into a ball  
**Glom'eration**, *s.* the act of forming into a ball  
**Glom'eros**, *a.* gathered into a ball or sphere  
**Gloom**, *s.* imperfect darkness; obscurity; heaviness of mind, cloudiness of aspect  
**Gloom**, *v. a.* to shine obscurely; to be sullen  
**Gloom'ily**, *ad.* dimly, dismally, sullenly  
**Gloom'iness**, *s.* want of light, obscurity; want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look  
**Gloom'y**, *a.* obscure, melancholy, cloudy  
**Gloria'tion**, *s.* boast; triumph  
**Glo'ried**, *a.* illustrious, honourable  
**Glorification**, *s.* the act of giving glory  
**Glo'rif'y**, *v. a.* to honour, extol, worship  
**Glorifying**, *part.* extolling, worshipping  
**Glo'rious**, *a.* noble, illustrious, excellent  
**Glo'riously**, *ad.* nobly, renownedly  
**Glo'ry**, *s.* honour, praise, renown, fame  
**Glo'ry**, *v. n.* to boast in, to be proud of  
**Glo'rying**, *s.* exultation; a boasting  
**Gloss**, *v.* to comment, to explain, to palliate; to make smooth and shining



[GNA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GOG]

Gloss, *s.* a superficial lustre; a comment; a specious representation  
 Glossal'ogist, *s.* a commentator [notes  
 Glossal'ogy, *s.* commentaries; explanatory  
 Glossal'ial, *a.* relating to a glossary  
 Glossarist, *s.* one who writes a commentary  
 Glossary, *s.* a dictionary explaining obscure or antiquated words; explanatory notes  
 Glossator, Glossist, *s.* a writer of comments  
 Glossiness, *s.* smooth polish; superficial lustre  
 Glossing, *s.* an explanation by comment  
 Glossographer, *s.* a scholiast; a commentator  
 Glossography, *s.* the writing of commentaries  
 Glossy, *a.* shining, bright, smooth  
 Glottis, *s.* the aperture of the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice  
 Glout, *v. n.* to pont, to look sullen  
 Glove, *s.* a cover for the hand  
 Glove, *v. a.* to cover as with a glove  
 Glover, *s.* one who makes or sells gloves  
 Glow, *v.* to be heated; to feel activity of fancy; to shine without flame  
 Glow, *s.* shining heat, vividness of colour  
 Glowing, *a.* shining, resplendent  
 Glow'worm, *s.* a small creeping grub that shines in the dark by a luminous tail  
 Gloze, *s.* dattery, specious show, gloss  
 Gloze, *v.* to flatter; to wheedle  
 Gl'azer, *s.* a flatterer  
 Gl'zing, *s.* specious representation  
 Glu'cin, *s.* a soft white earth obtained from the beryl and emerald  
 Glue, *s.* a thick viscous cement, made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly  
 Glue, *v. a.* to join with a viscous cement  
 Glue'boiler, *s.* a maker of glue  
 Glu'er, *s.* one who cements with glue  
 Gluey, *a.* viscous, tenacious  
 Glueyness, *s.* the quality of being gluey  
 Glum, *a.* sullen, stubbornly grave  
 Glume, *s.* the husk of corn and grasses  
 Glumous, *a.* having many flowers in one corolla  
 Glut, *v. a.* to devour, to cloy, to saturate  
 Glut, *s.* overabundance, more than enough  
 Glut'n, *s.* the fibrous matter of vegetables  
 Glut'nate, *v. a.* to join with glue  
 Glut'nation, *s.* the uniting with glue  
 Glut'native, *a.* tenacious; glutinous  
 Glut'nosity, *s.* the quality of being glutinous  
 Glut'nous, *a.* gluey, viscous, tenacious  
 Glut'nousness, *s.* viscosity; viscidit; tenacity  
 Glut'ton, *s.* one who eats to excess  
 Glut'tonise, *v.* to eat like a glutton  
 Glut'tonous, *a.* given to excessive feeding  
 Glut'tonously, *ad.* with the voracity of a glutton  
 Glut'tony, *s.* excess; luxury of the table  
 Glycon'ian, Glycon'ic, *a.* denoting a poetical measure of three feet, a spondee, choriamb, and a pyrrhic  
 Glyph, *s.* (in architecture) a channel  
 Glyphic, *s.* a figure of speech by which a word is implied  
 Glyptographic, *a.* describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones  
 Glyptography, *s.* a description of the art of engraving upon gems  
 Gnar, Gnarl, *v. n.* to growl, to snarl  
 Gnarl'ed, *a.* knotty, rough  
 Gnash, *v.* to grind the teeth in a rage  
 Gnash'ing, *s.* a grinding of the teeth  
 Gnat, *s.* a small winged stinging insect  
 Gnat'-worm, *s.* the larva of a gnat

Gnathon'ical, *a.* deceitful; flattering  
 Gnaw'ity, *s.* activity, sprightliness  
 Gnaw, *v. a.* to pick with the teeth; corrode  
 Gnaw'er, *s.* that which gnaws or corrodes  
 Gneiss, *s.* (in geology) a kind of stone  
 Gnome, *s.* one of those invisible people who are fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth  
 Gnomical, *a.* containing maxims or reflections  
 Gnomiomet'rical, *a.* applied to instruments in the measurement of angles, &c.  
 Gnomolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to gnornology  
 Gnomology, *s.* a treatise on maxims  
 Gno'mon, *s.* the hand or pin of a dial  
 Gnomon'ic, Gnomon'ical, *a.* pertaining to the art of dialling  
 Gnomon'ics, *s.* the science or art of dialling  
 Gnomonology, *s.* a treatise on dialling  
 Gnost'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Gnostics  
 Gnosticism, *s.* the principles taught by the Gnostics  
 Gnostics, *s. pl.* a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who endeavoured to reconcile the pagan with the Christian doctrine  
 Gnu, *s.* a large animal of the antelope species  
 Go, *v. n.* to walk, proceed, travel, pass  
 Goad, *s.* a pointed stick to drive oxen with  
 Goad, *v. a.* to prick, to stimulate, to incite  
 Goal, *s.* a starting-post; final purpose  
 Goar, *s.* any edging sewed upon cloth; a slanting piece inserted to widen a garment  
 Goat, *s.* a ruminant animal that seems of a middle species between deer and sheep  
 Goat'-chafer, *s.* a kind of beetle  
 Goat-fish, *s.* a fish of the Mediterranean Sea  
 Goat'herd, *s.* one who tends goats  
 Goat'ish, *a.* resembling a goat; lustful  
 Goat'milker, Goat'sicker, *s.* the fern owl  
 Goat's-thorn, *s.* a plant of the genus Astragalus [once  
 Gob'bet, *s.* as much as can be swallowed at  
 Gob'bet, *v. a.* to swallow at a mouthful  
 Gob'ble, *v.* to swallow hastily with noise  
 Gob'bler, *s.* one that devours in haste  
 Go'between, *s.* one that transacts business by running between two parties  
 Gob'let, *s.* a bowl or large cup  
 Gob'lin, *s.* an evil spirit, a fairy, a phantom  
 Go-by, *s.* evasion; a shifting off  
 Go'cart, *s.* a thing to teach children to walk  
 GOD, *s.* the Supreme Being; the Creator  
 God'child, *s.* a child for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism  
 God'-daughter, *s.* she for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism  
 God'less, *s.* a female heathen divinity  
 God'desslike, *a.* resembling a goddess  
 God'father, *s.* a male sponsor in baptism  
 God'head, *s.* the Deity, the Divine Nature  
 God'less, *a.* wicked, impious, vile, atheistical  
 God'lessness, *s.* the state of being impious  
 God'like, *a.* divine, supremely excellent  
 God'lily, God'ly, *ad.* piously; righteously  
 God'liness, *s.* piety to God, real religion  
 God'ling, *s.* a little divinity, an idol  
 God'ly, *a.* pious, righteous, religious  
 God'mother, *s.* a female sponsor in baptism  
 God'send, *s.* an unexpected and valuable gift  
 God'ship, *s.* deity; divinity  
 God'son, *s.* a boy for whom one was sponsor  
 God'speed, *s.* good speed, success  
 Go'er, *s.* one that goes; a runner; a walker  
 Gog'gle, *v. n.* to look askint  
 Gog'gle-eyed, *a.* having large eyes, which are constantly in motion; squint-eyed

GREATNESS, SUPPORTED BY GOODNESS, IS HARD TO BE OVERTHROWN.

[G O R]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[G R A]

Goggles, *s. pl.* spherical glasses to protect the eyes; blinds for horses  
 Go'ing, *s.* the act of walking, departure  
 Go'tre, *s.* a swelling in the neck  
 Go'trous, *a.* of the nature of a wen  
 Gold, *s.* a precious metal, used as coin, very ductile and malleable—*a.* made of gold  
 Goldbeater, *s.* one who beats or foliates gold  
 Goldbound, *a.* encompassed with gold  
 Go'den, *a.* made of gold; bright, happy  
 Go'den-cup, *s.* a plant, the ranunculus  
 Go'dfinch, *s.* a small singing bird  
 Go'dfish, *s.* a small gold-coloured fish  
 Go'dlace, *s.* lace wrought with gold  
 Go'd-proof, *a.* proof against bribery  
 Go'dsize, *s.* a glue for burnishing gilding  
 Go'dsmith, *s.* one who manufactures gold  
 Go'dhread, *s.* flattened gold twisted on a silken thread; a plant  
 Go'dwire, *s.* wire covered with thin gold  
 Golf, *s.* a game played with a ball and club  
 Golosh', Goloe'-shoe, *s.* a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry  
 Gome, *s.* the black grease of a cart-wheel  
 Gomphos'is, *s.* connexion of a tooth to its socket  
 Gon'dola, *s.* a boat much used at Venice  
 Gondolie'r, *s.* an Italian boatman  
 Gone, *part. of go*; past, lost, dead  
 Gon'falon, *s.* a standard, an ensign  
 Gonfalonier', *s.* a chief standard-bearer  
 Gong, *s.* an instrument of brass, which, when struck, produces a loud noise  
 Goniom'eter, *s.* instrument to measure angles  
 Goniomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to a goniometer  
 Gonorrhoe'a, *s.* a morbid venereal discharge  
 Good, *s.* the contrary to evil; virtue  
 Good, *a.* proper, wholesome, sound, not evil  
 Good! *interj.* well! right!  
 Good-by', *ad.* a contraction of *God, or good be with you*, a familiar way of bidding farewell  
 Good-hu'mour, *s.* a cheerful temper of mind  
 Good-hu'moured, *a.* cheerful  
 Good'liness, *s.* beauty, grace, elegance  
 Good'ly, *a.* beautiful, graceful, gay, splendid  
 Good'man, *s.* a rustic term of compliment  
 Good-na'ture, *s.* habitual benevolence  
 Good-na'tured, *a.* habitually benevolent  
 Good'ness, *s.* desirable qualities  
 Goods, *s.* furniture, freight, merchandise  
 Good'wife, *s.* the mistress of a family  
 Good-will, *s.* benevolence; kindness  
 Good'y, *s.* [corrupted from *goodwife*], a low term of civility used to mean persons  
 Goos'ander, *s.* a migratory fowl, the diver  
 Goose, *s.* a large water-fowl; a tailor's iron  
 Gooseberry, *s.* a small tree and its fruit  
 Gooseberryfool, *s.* a food made of boiled gooseberries, with milk, sugar, &c.  
 Goos'ecap, *s.* a silly person  
 Goosefoot, *s.* a plant, the chenopodium  
 Goos'egrass, *s.* the name of certain plants  
 Go'rbellied, *a.* fat, big-bellied, prominent  
 Go'rbelly, *s.* a big paunch; a swelling belly  
 Go'rock, *s.* the moor-cock, or red game  
 Gord, *s.* an instrument of gambling  
 Go'dian-knot, *s.* an inextricable difficulty  
 Gore, *s.* clotted blood, congealed blood  
 Gore, *v. a.* to stab, to pierce with horns  
 Gorge, *s.* the throat, the swallow  
 Gorge, *v. n.* to glut, to satiate, to swallow  
 Go'geous, *a.* fine, splendid, glittering  
 Go'geously, *ad.* magnificently, finely  
 Go'geousness, *s.* magnificence, show  
 Go'get, *s.* a breast-plate worn by military officers; formerly, armour for the throat  
 Go'gout, *s.* any thing ugly or horrid

Go'rmand, Go'rmand', *s.* a luxurious feeder  
 Go'rmandize, *v. n.* to feed ravenously  
 Go'rmandizer, *s.* a voracious eater, a glutton  
 Gorse, *s.* furze, a thick prickly shrub  
 Go'ry, *a.* covered with blood; murderous  
 Gos'hawk, *s.* a hawk of a large kind  
 Gos'ling, *s.* a goose not yet full grown  
 Gos'pel, *s.* the holy book of the Christian revelation; God's word; divinity, theology  
 Gos'pel, *v. n.* to fill with religious thought  
 Gos'pelize, *v. a.* to form according to the gospel  
 Gos'peller, *s.* the clergyman that reads the gospel in a cathedral church  
 Gos'samer, *s.* the fine down of plants; white cobwebs which fly in the air  
 Gos'samery, *a.* light; flimsy; unsubstantial  
 Gos'sip, *s.* a sponsor in baptism; a tattler  
 Gos'sip, *v. n.* to prate, to chat; to be merry  
 Gos'siping, *s.* a meeting of gossips  
 Goth'amist, *s.* a term for viscaere  
 Goth'ic, *a.* in manner of the Goths; antique  
 Goth'icise, *v. a.* to bring back to barbarism  
 Goth'icism, *s.* conformity to the Gothic idiom or Gothic architecture  
 Goths, *s.* an ancient people of Gothia, an island in the Baltic Sea; the Scythians  
 Gouge, *s.* a chisel with a round edge  
 Gouge, *v. a.* to scoop out as with a chisel  
 Goulard, *s.* an extract of lead  
 Gourd, *s.* a plant resembling a melon  
 Gourdiness, *s.* a swelling in a horse's leg  
 Gour'dy, *a.* swelled in the legs  
 Gour'net, *s.* the name of a fish; a bird  
 Gout, *s.* a periodical painful disease; a drop  
 Gout, *s.* [Fr.] taste (*pro goo*)  
 Gout'iness, *s.* the state of being gouty  
 Gout'y, *a.* afflicted or diseased with the gout  
 Gov'ern, *v.* to rule, to manage, to direct  
 Govern'able, *a.* submissive to authority  
 Govern'ance, *s.* government, rule, control  
 Governan'te, *s.* a governess of young ladies  
 Gov'erness, *s.* a tutoress, a directress  
 Government, *s.* an establishment of legal authority; executive power; manageableness; regularity of behaviour  
 Gov'ernor, *s.* a ruler, a commander, a tutor  
 Gov'ernorship, *s.* the office of a governor  
 Gowk, *s.* a cuckoo  
 Gown, *s.* a long upper garment  
 Gown'sman, *s.* a man devoted to the arts of peace; a student in divinity, law, &c.  
 Grab'ble, *v.* to grope; to lie prostrate  
 Graec, *s.* favour, kindness, virtue, privilege, pardon; beauty, ornament; a short prayer  
 Grace, *v. a.* to dignify, embellish, favour  
 Gra'ceful, *a.* beautiful with dignity, comely  
 Gra'cefully, *ad.* elegantly, with dignity  
 Gra'cefulness, *s.* elegance of manner  
 Gra'celess, *a.* void of grace, abandoned  
 Gra'celessly, *ad.* without grace  
 Gra'celessness, *s.* quality of being graceless  
 Gra'cile, *a.* slender, small, lean  
 Gracil'ity, *s.* slenderness, smallness  
 Gra'cions, *a.* benevolent, virtuous, graceful  
 Gra'ciously, *ad.* kindly, condescendingly  
 Gra'cionsness, *s.* kind condescension  
 Grada'tion, *s.* a regular advance, order  
 Grad'atory, *ad.* proceeding step by step  
 Grade, *s.* rank; degree; a step  
 Grad'ient, *a.* walking, moving by steps  
 Grad'ient, *s.* deviation from a level surface to an inclined plane  
 Grad'nal, *a.* done by degrees, step by step  
 Gradual'ity, Gradua'tion, *s.* a regular progression by succession of decrees  
 Grad'nally, *ad.* by degrees, step by step

GREATNESS MAY BUILD THE TOWER, BUT GOODNESS MUST HAVE THE EPITAPH.

GET WHAT YOU CAN HONESTLY; USE WHAT YOU GET FRUGALLY.



[GRA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GRA]

Graduate, *v. a.* to mark with degrees; to heighten; dignify with a degree in the university—*v. n.* to take a degree  
 Graduate, *s.* one who has taken a degree in a university; an academical  
 Graduateship, *s.* the state of a graduate  
 Graduation, *s.* regular progression by succession of degrees; conferring degrees  
 Graduator, *s.* an instrument for dividing any line into equal parts  
 Graft, *s.* a ditch or moat  
 Graft, *s.* a young shoot or scion propagated by insertion in the stem of another tree  
 Graft, *v. a.* to insert a cion or branch of one tree into the stock of another  
 Graftier, *s.* one who raises fruit by grafting  
 Grain, *s.* all kinds of corn; the seed of any fruit; a small weight; direction of the fibres of wood, &c.; the form of the surface with regard to roughness or smoothness; a minute particle; the heart; the temper  
 Grain'd, *a.* rough, made less smooth  
 Grain'ing, *s.* indentation; a fish  
 Grains, *s. pl.* the husks of malt in brewing  
 Grain'ed, *s.* grassy  
 Graminifolious, *a.* having leaves like grass  
 Graminivorous, *a.* grass-eating  
 Gram'mar, *s.* the science of speaking or writing a language correctly and with precision; the book which teaches it  
 Gram'mar, *a.* belonging to grammar  
 Grammarian, *s.* one who teaches grammar  
 Gram'mar-school, *s.* a school where languages are grammatically taught  
 Gram'mat'ical, *a.* belonging to grammar  
 Gram'mat'ical, *ad.* according to grammar  
 Gram'maticaster, *s.* a mere verbal pedant  
 Gram'mat'icise, *v. a.* to render grammatical  
 Gram'matist, *s.* a grammatical pedant  
 Gram'ple, *s.* a crab-fish  
 Gram'pus, *s.* a large fish of the whale kind  
 Grand'am, Grand'am, *s.* a grandmother  
 Gran'ary, *s.* a storehouse for threshed corn  
 Grand, *a.* great, illustrious, high in power  
 Grand'child, *s.* the child of a son or daughter  
 Grand'daughter, *s.* the daughter of a son, &c.  
 Grandee, *s.* a man of high rank or power  
 Grandee'ship, *s.* the rank, &c. of a grandee  
 Grand'eur, *s.* state, magnificence  
 Grandev'ity, *s.* great age; length of life  
 Grandev'ous, *a.* long-lived; of great age  
 Grand'father, *s.* father's or mother's father  
 Grand'fice, *a.* making great  
 Grandiloquence, *s.* a lofty style of speech  
 Grandiloquous, *a.* using a lofty style  
 Grand'ipons, *a.* consisting of hall  
 Grand'ly, *ad.* splendidly, sublimely [ther  
 Grand'mother, *s.* father's or mother's mother  
 Grand'ness, *s.* magnificence; grandeur  
 Grand'sire, *s.* a grandfather; an ancestor  
 Grand'son, *s.* the son of a son or daughter  
 Grange, *s.* a farm-house, a lone house  
 Granif'eros, *a.* bearing or producing grain  
 Gran'illie, *s.* a mixed kind of granite  
 Gran'ite, *s.* a hard and very durable stone  
 Gran'itic, *a.* consisting of granite  
 Granivorous, *a.* eating or living on grain  
 Grant, *v. a.* to admit, to allow, to bestow  
 Grant, *s.* the thing granted; a gift, a boon  
 Grant'able, *a.* that may be granted  
 Grantee, *s.* he to whom a grant is made  
 Grant'or, *s.* he by whom any grant is made  
 Gran'ular, *a.* resembling grains or seeds  
 Gran'ulate, *v.* to form into small grains  
 Granulation, *s.* act of breaking into grains  
 Gran'ule, *s.* a small compact particle

Gran'ulous, *a.* full of little grains  
 Grape, *s.* fruit of the vine growing in clusters  
 Gra'peless, *a.* wanting the flavour of the grape  
 Gra'peshot, *s.* shot confined in a small bag and used instead of a cannon-ball  
 Gra'pestone, *s.* the seed of the grape  
 Graph'ic, Graph'ical, *a.* well delineated  
 Graph'ically, *ad.* in a picturesque manner  
 Graph'ite, *s.* carburet of iron, plumbago  
 Graph'olite, *s.* a species of slate  
 Graphon'eter, *s.* a mathematical instrument, called also a semicircle  
 Graphomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to a graphometer  
 Grap'nel, *s.* a grappling iron; a small anchor  
 Grap'ple, *s.* close contest; a grappling-iron  
 Grap'ple, *v.* to contest in close fight; to seize, to lay last hold of, to fasten, to fix  
 Grap'plement, *s.* close fight or embrace  
 Grappling-irons, *s. pl.* irons appended to a balloon, for the purpose of securing it in its descent; an instrument by which a ship fastens on another in close action  
 Gra'py, *a.* full of clusters of grapes  
 Grasp, *v.* to hold in the hand, to seize  
 Grasp, *s.* the seizure of the hand, possession  
 Grasp'er, *s.* one who grasps or lays hold of  
 Grass, *s.* common herbage of fields, &c.  
 Grass'hopper, *s.* a small chirping insect that hops in the summer grass  
 Grass-plot, *s.* a small level covered with grass  
 Grass'y, *a.* covered with grass  
 Grate, *s.* an enclosure made with bars; the range of bars within which fires are made  
 Grate, *v.* to rub or wear away; to offend  
 Grate'ful, *a.* willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; agreeable, acceptable  
 Grate'fully, *ad.* with gratitude, pleasingly  
 Grate'fulness, *s.* the quality of being grateful or pleasant to the senses; gratitude  
 Grate'r, *s.* a rough instrument to grate with  
 Gratification, *s.* pleasure, delight; reward  
 Grat'ifier, *s.* one who gratifies or delights  
 Grat'ify, *v. a.* to indulge, please, requite  
 Grat'ing, *a.* harsh; disagreeable  
 Grat'ingly, *ad.* harshly, offensively  
 Grate's, *ad.* for nothing, without reward  
 Grat'itude, *s.* a desire to return benefits  
 Grat'ituous, *a.* voluntary; bestowed without claim or merit; asserted without proof  
 Grat'itously, *ad.* without claim or merit  
 Grat'uity, *s.* a free gift, a recompense  
 Grat'ulate, *v. a.* to congratulate, wish joy  
 Gratulation, *s.* the act of rejoicing on behalf of another; expression of joy  
 Grat'ulatory, *a.* expressing congratulation  
 Grave, *s.* the place in which the dead are deposited; the name of an accent  
 Grave, *a.* solemn, sober, serious, not showy  
 Grave, *v.* to carve in any hard substance  
 Gra'Ve-clothes, *s.* the dress of the dead  
 Gra'Ve-digger, *s.* the person who digs graves  
 Grav'el, *s.* hard sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys and bladder  
 Grav'el, *v. a.* to cover with gravel; puzzle  
 Gra'Veless, *a.* without a tomb; unhuried  
 Grav'elly, *a.* abounding with gravel  
 Grav'ely, *ad.* seriously, without tawdry show  
 Gra'Veolence, *s.* a strong and offensive scent  
 Gra'Veolent, *a.* emitting an offensive smell  
 Gra'Ve'r, *s.* one that engraves; a graving tool  
 Gra'Vestone, *s.* a stone placed over the grave  
 Grav'id, Grav'idated, *a.* pregnant  
 Gravida'tion, Grav'id'ity, *s.* pregnancy  
 Grav'ing, *s.* carved work; impression

GOOD MEN ARE MASTERS OF THEIR PLEASURES; THE BAD ARE THEIR SLAVES.

GIVE YOUR HEART TO YOUR CREATOR, AND YOUR ALMS TO THE POOR.



Gravitate, *v. n.* to weigh or press downwards; to tend to the centre of attraction  
 Gravitation, *s.* act of tending to the centre  
 Gravity, *s.* Gra'veness, *s.* seriousness; weight  
 Gra'vy, *s.* the juice of roasted meat, &c.  
 Gray, *a.* white and black mixed; hoary  
 Gray beard, *s.* an old man  
 Gray-headed, *a.* having gray hair  
 Grayish, *a.* somewhat gray  
 Grayling, *s.* the umber; a fish  
 Gray wacke, *s.* a kind of sandstone mixed with various minerals  
 Graze, *v.* to feed on grass; to touch lightly  
 Gra'zier, *s.* one who feeds cattle  
 Gra'zing, *s.* the act of feeding on grass  
 Grease, *s.* the soft part of the fat  
 Grease, *v. a.* to smear with fat; to bribe  
 Greas'ily, *ad.* with the appearance of grease  
 Greasiness, *s.* fatness, oiliness, unctuousness  
 Greas'y, *a.* oily, fat, smeared with grease  
 Great, *s.* large, eminent, illustrious  
 Greathearted, *a.* high spirited; undejected  
 Great'ly, *ad.* in a great degree, illustriously  
 Greatness, *s.* largeness, power, dignity, state  
 Greaves, *s.* armour for the legs  
 Gre'cian, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Greece; one versed in Greek—*a.* belonging to Greece  
 Gre'cise, *v.* to translate or speak Greek  
 Gre'cism, *s.* idiom of the Greek language  
 Greece, *s.* the name of a country  
 Greedily, *ad.* eagerly, voraciously  
 Greediness, *s.* ravenousness, voracity  
 Greedy, *a.* ravenous, eager, voracious  
 Greek, *s.* a native of Greece, or its language  
 Greek, *a.* belonging to Greece  
 Greek'ling, *s.* an inferior Greek writer  
 Greek'rose, *s.* the flower campion  
 Green, *a.* not ripe, young, fresh, new  
 Green, *s.* a colour; a grassy plain; leaves  
 Green'broom, *s.* a plant, a shrub  
 Green'-cloth, *s.* a board or court of justice held in the king's household  
 Green'-eyed, *a.* having greenish eyes  
 Green'finch, *s.* a small singing bird; a fish  
 Green'gage, *s.* a luscious kind of plum  
 Green'-grocer, *s.* a seller of vegetables  
 Green'house, *s.* a conservatory for plants, &c.  
 Green'ish, *a.* inclining to a green colour  
 Green'ly, *ad.* with a green colour; newly  
 Green'ness, *s.* freshness, immaturity  
 Green'-stall, *s.* a stall on which greens are exposed for sale  
 Green'stone, *s.* a kind of granular rock  
 Green'sward, *s.* turf on which grass grows  
 Green'wood, *s.* a wood as it appears in leaf  
 Greet, *v.* to address, to congratulate  
 Greet'ing, *s.* a kind salutation at meeting  
 Gre'gal, *a.* belonging to a flock  
 Grega'rian, *a.* of the common sort; ordinary  
 Grega'rious, *a.* going in flocks or herds  
 Grega'riously, *ad.* in a flock or herd [herds  
 Grega'riousness, *s.* the state of living in  
 Grego'rian, *a.* belonging to the style or method of computation, instituted by Pope Gregory in the year 1582  
 Gre'mal, *a.* belonging to the lap or bosom  
 Grena'de, Grena'do, *s.* a little hollow ball of iron, which, being filled with powder, is set on fire, and, bursting, does considerable damage wherever it is thrown  
 Grenadier, *s.* a tall foot souldier  
 Grey [See Gray]  
 Grey'hound, *s.* a tall fleet hunting dog  
 Grice, *s.* a little pig  
 Grid'dle, *s.* a broad pan for baking cakes

Grid'elin, *s.* a colour mixed of white and  
 Grid'iron, *s.* a grate to broil meat on [red  
 Grief, *s.* sorrow, trouble of mind, disease  
 Grief'ful, *a.* full of grief or sorrow  
 Grieve'ance, *s.* a hardship; an injury  
 Grieve, *v.* to afflict, hurt, mourn, lament  
 Grie'vous, *a.* afflictive, painful, atrocious  
 Grie'vably, *ad.* painfully, calamitously  
 Grie'vousness, *s.* sorrow; pain; calamity  
 Griff'in, Griff'on, *s.* a fabulous creature, having the head and paws of a lion, and the body and wings of an eagle  
 Grig, *s.* a small eel; a merry creature  
 Grill, *v. a.* to broil on a gridiron  
 Grilla'de, *s.* any thing broiled on the gridiron  
 Grim, *a.* ill-looking, ugly, hideous, horrible  
 Grima'ce, *s.* a distortion of the countenance from habit or contempt; air of affectation  
 Grimal'kin, *s.* an old cat  
 Grime, *s.* dirt—*v. a.* to make dirty, daub, sully  
 Grim'faced, *a.* having a stern face  
 Grim'ly, *ad.* sourly, crabbedly, horribly  
 Grim'ness, *s.* sternness of countenance  
 Gri'my, *a.* full of grime; foul  
 Grin, *s.* an affected laugh; a snarl; a trap  
 Grin, *v. n.* to show the teeth set together  
 Grind, *v.* to reduce any thing to powder; to sharpen; to harass, to oppress  
 Grin'der, *s.* one that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the back teeth  
 Grind'stone, *s.* a stone for grinding on  
 Gripe, *v.* to clutch, to squeeze, to pinch  
 Gripe, *s.* a grasp; oppression; the colic  
 Gri'per, *s.* an oppressor, a usurer  
 Gri'ping, *s.* pain arising from colic  
 Gris'amber, *s.* used by Milton for Ambergris  
 Grisette, *s.* the wife or daughter of a tradesman in France  
 Gris'kin, *s.* the back bone of a hog  
 Gris'ly, *a.* dreadful, horrible, hideous  
 Grist, *s.* corn to be ground; provision  
 Gristle, *s.* a cartilaginous substance; a part of the body next in hardness to the bone  
 Grist'ly, *a.* full of gristles, cartilaginous  
 Grit, *s.* the coarse part of meal; sand  
 Grit'tiness, *s.* sandiness, abounding in grit  
 Grit'ty, *a.* full of hard particles  
 Griz'zle, *s.* a mixture of white and black  
 Griz'zled, Griz'zly, *a.* somewhat gray  
 Groan, *v. n.* to breathe with a hoarse noise  
 Groan, *s.* a deep sigh from sorrow or pain  
 Groan'ing, *part. a.* fetching deep sighs  
 Groan'ing, *s.* an expression of deep pain  
 Groat, *s.* four-pence [pron. *grat*]  
 Gröats, *s. pl.* oats that have the hulls off  
 Gro'cer, *s.* a dealer in sugar, &c.  
 Gro'cery, *s.* wares which are sold by grocers  
 Grog, *s.* spirits and water without sugar  
 Grog'-blossom, *s.* a blotch or redness on the face of those who drink to excess  
 Grog'gy, *a.* a little intoxicated. A *groggy* horse is one that bears wholly on his heels when he is trotting  
 Grog'ram, *s.* a kind of silken stuff with pile  
 Grom, *s.* the abdominal part next the thigh  
 Groom, *s.* one who tends horses, a servant  
 Groove, *s.* a hollow channel cut with a tool  
 Groove, *v. a.* to cut hollow  
 Grope, *v. n.* to feel where one cannot see  
 Gro'per, *s.* one that searches in the dark  
 Gross, *a.* thick, fat; stupid, palpable  
 Gross, *s.* the bulk, main body; 12 dozen  
 Gro'ssbeak, *s.* a bird with a thick beak  
 Gro'ssheaded, *a.* having a thick skull  
 Gro'ssly, *ad.* bulkily, without delicacy  
 Gro'ssness, *s.* coarseness, want of delicacy

[GUA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GUL]

Gross'ular, *a.* belonging to a gooseberry—*s.* a rare mineral of a green colour  
 Grot, Grot'to, *s.* a cavern made for coolness  
 Grotes'que, *a.* distorted of figure, unnatural  
 Grotes'quely, *ad.* in a fantastical manner  
 Grove, *s.* a walk shaded by trees  
 Grov'el, *v. n.* to be mean and low-minded; to lie or creep on the ground  
 Grov'eller, *s.* an abject mean wretch  
 Grov'elling, *a.* mean, without dignity  
 Ground, *s.* land, floor; dregs; first principle  
 Ground, *v. a.* to lay on the ground, &c.  
 Ground'age, *s.* tax paid for a ship in port  
 Ground'ash, *s.* a ground shoot of ash  
 Ground'bait, *s.* bait that sinks to the bottom  
 Ground'floor, *s.* the lower floor of a house  
 Ground'ivy, *s.* the plant alehoof  
 Ground'less, *a.* void of reason or truth  
 Ground'lessly, *ad.* without cause or reason  
 Ground'lessness, *s.* want of just reason  
 Ground'ling, *s.* a fish; one of the vulgar  
 Ground'oak, *s.* a sapling or shoot of oak  
 Ground'pine, *s.* a plant, germander  
 Ground'plot, *s.* the plot or space of ground on which a building is placed  
 Ground'rent, *s.* the rent paid for the ground on which a house is built, &c.  
 Grund'sel, Ground'sill, *s.* timber next the ground; lower part of a building  
 Ground'sel, *s.* a well-known plant  
 Ground'work, *s.* the ground; first principle  
 Group, *s.* a crowd, a cluster, a huddle  
 Group, *v. a.* to put into a distinct collection  
 Group'ing, *s.* the art of combining and arranging objects in a picture  
 Grouse, *s.* a kind of wild fowl; a moorcock  
 Groat, *s.* coarse meal, pollard; dregs  
 Gro'ty, *a.* belonging to groves or thickets  
 Grow, *v. n.* to vegetate, increase, improve  
 Grow'er, *s.* an increaser; a large farmer  
 Growl, *v. n.* to snarl, murmur, grumble—*s.* the noise made by a surly dog  
 Grow'ler, *s.* a snarling eel; a grumbler  
 Grow'ling, *s.* the act of snarling, grumbling  
 Growth, *s.* vegetation; increase of stature; advancement; thing produced  
 Grub, *v. a.* to destroy by digging, to dig out  
 Grub, *s.* a small destructive worm; a dwarf  
 Grub'axe, *s.* a tool used in grubbing up roots  
 Grub'ber, *s.* one who digs or roots up  
 Grub'ble, *v. n.* to feel in the dark  
 Grudge, *v.* to envy, reprove, give unwillingly  
 Grudge, *s.* an old quarrel, ill-will, envy  
 Grudg'ing, *s.* reluctance, malignity  
 Grudg'ingly, *ad.* unwillingly, malignantly  
 Gru'el, *s.* oatmeal boiled in water  
 Gruff, Grunn, *a.* sour of aspect, surly, harsh  
 Gruff'ly, *ad.* harshly, ruggedly, sourly  
 Gruff'ness, *s.* harshness of look or voice  
 Grumble, *v. n.* to growl, murmur, snarl  
 Grumbler, *s.* one who grumbles, a murmurer; a discontented person  
 Grum'bling, *s.* a murmuring, discontent  
 Grume, *s.* a coagulated fluid  
 Grum'ly, *ad.* morosely, in a sullen manner  
 Grum'ous, *a.* thick, clotting like blood  
 Grum'ousness, *s.* a state of concretion  
 Grunt, *s.* the noise of a hog  
 Grant, Gruntle, *v. n.* to murmur like a hog, to make a grumbling noise  
 Grunt'er, *s.* he who grunts; a kind of fish  
 Grunt'lug, *s.* a young hog  
 Grutch, *v. n.* to envy—*s.* malice, ill-will  
 Guaia'cum, *s.* a physical wood, used as a purifier; also called *lignum sanctum*  
 Guala'va, Gua'va, *s.* an American fruit

Gua'na, *s.* a species of lizard  
 Guan'co, *s.* an animal of South America, a species of the camel sheep  
 Guarantee, Guar'anty, *s.* a power which undertakes to see stipulations faithfully performed—*v. a.* to answer for performance  
 Guard, *s.* a state of caution, defence, vigilance  
 Guard, *v. a.* to watch; to protect; to defend  
 Guard'able, *a.* that may be protected  
 Guard'ant, *a.* having the face turned towards the spectator  
 Guard'edly, *ad.* in a cautious manner  
 Guard'edness, *s.* caution; wariness  
 Guard'ful, Guard'ed, *a.* wary; cautious  
 Guard'ian, *s.* one who has the care of an orphan; a superintendent  
 Guard'ian, *a.* defending, superintending  
 Guard'ianship, *s.* the office of a guardian  
 Guard'less, *a.* without defence or care  
 Guard'room, *s.* a room for the use of soldiers who are "on guard"  
 Guard'ship, *s.* a ship that guards a harbour  
 Gubern'ation, *s.* government; direction  
 Gubern'ative, Gubernato'rial, *a.* governing  
 Gnd'geon, *s.* a fish; a man easily cheated  
 Guerdon, *s.* a reward, a recompense  
 Gueril'la, *s.* a Spanish free soldier, or armed mountaineer. Of such were the forces of General Mina and other leaders in the Peninsular war  
 Guess, *v.* to conjecture rightly, to find out  
 Guess, *s.* a conjecture, a supposition  
 Guess'er, *s.* one who judges by conjecture  
 Guest, *s.* one who is entertained by another  
 Gug'gle, *v.* to sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow-mouthed vessel  
 Guhr, *s.* an earthy deposit found in water  
 Gu'dable, *a.* that may be governed by counsel  
 Gu'dage, *s.* the reward given to a guide  
 Gu'dance, *s.* direction, government  
 Guide, *v. a.* to direct, regulate, instruct  
 Guide, *s.* one who directs another  
 Gu'dless, *a.* without a guide  
 Guild, *s.* a society, corporation, fraternity  
 Guild'able, *a.* liable to a tax  
 Guild'hall, *s.* the hall of a corporation  
 Guild'ry, *s.* members of a guild  
 Guile, *s.* deceitful cunning, insidious artifice  
 Guil'eful, *a.* treacherous, insidious, artful  
 Guil'fully, *ad.* deceitfully, treacherously  
 Guil'fulness, *s.* secret treachery; cunning  
 Guil'less, *a.* free from deceit, innocent  
 Guil'lessness, *s.* simplicity, innocence  
 Guil'levat, *s.* a fermenting vat  
 Guillot'ine, *s.* a machine for beheading—*v. a.* to decapitate by the guillotine  
 Guilt, *s.* an offence, a crime, a fault  
 Guilt'ily, *ad.* without innocence, criminally  
 Guilt'iness, *s.* the state of being guilty  
 Guilt'less, *a.* innocent, free from crime  
 Guilt'lessly, *ad.* innocently, without guilt  
 Guilt'lessness, *s.* freedom from crime  
 Gully, *a.* not innocent, corrupt, wicked  
 Guld'bard, *s.* a musical instrument  
 Guld'ea, *s.* a gold coin, value 21s.  
 Guld'ea-hen, *s.* a large kind of fowl of a gray colour with white spots [plant  
 Guld'ea-pepper, *s.* capsicum, a pungent  
 Guld'ea-pig, *s.* the cavy, a quadruped  
 Gulse, *s.* manner, habit, custom, dress  
 Gultar, *s.* a stringed musical instrument  
 Gultar, *a.* pertaining to the gullet  
 Guleh, Gul'edd, *s.* a glutton  
 Gules, *a.* in heraldry, a red colour  
 Gulf, *s.* a large bay, an abyss, a whirlpool  
 Gulf'y, *a.* full of gulfs or whirlpools

GENEROSITY WOULD ACT OFTENER IF SHE WAS OFTENER TRUSTED.



## GUT] An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HAB

Gull, *v. a.* to cheat, to defraud, to trick  
 Gull, *s.* a sea bird; one easily cheated  
 Gull'catcher, *s.* one who cheats simpletons  
 Gull'er, *s.* a cheat, an impostor  
 Gull'ery, *s.* imposture, rank cheating  
 Gull'et, *s.* the passage for food in the throat  
 Gullibility, *s.* extraordinary credulity  
 Gull'y, *s.* a sort of ditch—*v. a.* to wear a hollow channel in the earth  
 Gull'yhole, *s.* the hole where the gutters empty themselves into the sewers  
 Gulos'ity, *s.* greediness, gluttony, voracity  
 Gulp, *v. a.* to swallow eagerly with noise  
 Gulp, *s.* as much as is swallowed at once  
 Gum, *s.* the viscous juice of trees; the fleshy covering that contains the teeth  
 Gum, *v. a.* to close or smear with gum  
 Gum-arabic, *s.* the gum of the acacia  
 Gum-boil, *s.* a boil on the gum  
 Gum'lac, *s.* a kind of drug. [See Lac]  
 Gum'miness, *s.* the state of being gummy  
 Gum'mous, *a.* of the nature of gum  
 Gum'my, *a.* consisting of gum, full of gum  
 Gum'ption, *s.* (vulgarly) skill, understanding  
 Gum-resin, *s.* a mixture of gum and resin  
 Gum-tragacanth, *s.* the gum of a thorny shrub called tragacanth  
 Gun, *s.* a musket or fowling-piece; the general name for all fire-arms except a pistol  
 Gun-barrel, *s.* the metal tube of a gun  
 Gun-boat, *s.* a boat equipped with a gun  
 Gun'ner, *s.* a cannonier; he who directs the artillery of a ship in battle  
 Gun'nery, *s.* the science of artillery  
 Gun'powder, *s.* a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, which easily takes fire, and explodes with a report  
 Gun-room, *s.* the room under the great cabin generally used by the master-gunner  
 Gun'shot, *s.* the reach or range of a gun—*a.* made by the shot of a gun  
 Gun'smith, *s.* a man who makes guns  
 Gun'stick, *s.* a wooden ramrod  
 Gun'stock, *s.* the wood for fixing a gun in  
 Gun'stone, *s.* the shot of a cannon  
 Gun'wale, Gun'nel, *s.* that piece of timber which on each side of a ship reaches from the hall deck to the fore-castle  
 Gurge, *s.* a whirlpool, a gulf  
 Gur'gle, *v. n.* to fall or gush with noise  
 Gur'hofite, *s.* a variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, of a very white colour  
 Gur'uard, Gur'net, *s.* a kind of sea-fish  
 Gur'rah, *s.* coarse India muslin  
 Gush, *s.* a forcible emission of liquor  
 Gush, *v. n.* to flow or rush out with violence  
 Gus'set, *s.* a small square piece of cloth used in shirts and other garments  
 Gust, *s.* sudden blast of wind; taste, liking  
 Gust, *v. a.* to taste; to have a relish for  
 Gust'able, *a.* pleasant to the taste  
 Gust'a'tion, *s.* the act of tasting  
 Gust'a'try, *a.* pertaining to the taste  
 Gust'ful, *a.* well tasted, tasteful, relishing  
 Gus'to, *s.* the relish of any thing; liking  
 Gus'ty, *a.* stormy, tempestuous, rough  
 Gut, *s.* the internal passage for food  
 Gut, *v. a.* to draw out the guts; to plunder  
 Gut'ta Sere'na, *s.* [Lat.] a disease of the eye  
 Gut'ta, *s. pl.* (in arch.) little cones or drops  
 Gut'tated, *a.* ornamented with drops  
 Gut'ter, *s.* a passage for water  
 Gut'ter, *v.* to fall in drops; to run as a candle  
 Gut'tle, *v. a.* to gormandize, to eat greedily  
 Gut'tler, *s.* a greedy ravenous eater

Gut'tulous, *a.* in the form of small drops  
 Gut'tural, *a.* pronounced in the throat  
 Gut'turally, *ad.* in the throat  
 Gut'tus, *s.* an ancient vase used in sacrifice  
 Gut'ty, *a.* (in heraldry) sprinkled with drops  
 Gut'wort, *s.* a plant  
 Guy, *s.* a rope to hoist things into a ship, &c.  
 Guz'zle, *v.* to drink greedily  
 Guz'zler, *s.* a great drinker  
 Gymna'siarch, *s.* the superintendent of a gymnasium  
 Gymna'sium, *s.* any place expressly set apart for practising athletic exercises  
 Gym'nast, *s.* one who practises athletic exercises  
 Gymna'stic, *a.* relating to athletic exercises  
 Gymna'stically, *ad.* athletically  
 Gymna'stics, *s. pl.* athletic exercises  
 Gym'nic, *a.* a practitioner of gymnastic exercises  
 Gym'nical, *a.* pertaining to athletic exercises  
 Gymnos'ophist, *s.* one of a sect of Indian philosophers who go naked  
 Gymnos'ophy, *s.* tenets of the gymnosophists  
 Gym'nosperm, *s.* a plant with naked seeds  
 Gymnosperm'ous, *a.* having the seeds naked  
 Gynan'drian, *a.* (in botany) having stamens inserted in the pistil  
 Gyn'archy, *s.* female government  
 Gyna'cian, *a.* relating to women [men]  
 Gyna'cium, *s.* a private apartment for women  
 Gynecoc'racy, *s.* petticoat government  
 Gynoc'racy, *s.* government over which a woman may preside  
 Gyp'seous, *a.* of the nature of gypsum  
 Gyp'sum, *s.* the name of a class of fossils  
 Gy'ral, *a.* whirling, moving circularly  
 Gyra'tion, *s.* the act of turning a thing round  
 Gy'ratory, *a.* moving in a circle  
 Gy're, *s.* a circle, a ring—*v. a.* to turn round  
 Gy'red, *a.* falling in rings  
 Gy'r'falcon, *s.* a species of hawk  
 Gy'r'kin, *s.* a kind of hawk  
 Gyr'omancy, *s.* a sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle  
 Gyve, *s.* a letter, a chain for the legs—*v. a.* to fetter, to shackle, to insure

## II.

H, IN the English, as in other languages, is a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech. In some words it is quite mute; in others it is strongly aspirated; as in *hard, house*, &c.

Ha! *interj.* an expression of wonder, surprise, sudden exertion, or laughter  
 Hab'erdasher, *s.* a dealer in small wares  
 Hab'erdashery, *s.* goods sold by a haberdasher, as pins, thread, lace, tape, &c.  
 Hab'erdine, *s.* a dried salt cod  
 Hab'ergeon, *s.* armour for neck and breast  
 Hab'ile, *a.* active, nimble; fit, proper  
 Habit'ment, *s.* dress, clothes, apparel  
 Habit'itate, *v. a.* to qualify, to entitle, to fit  
 Habit'ity, *s.* faculty, power; means  
 Habit's, *s.* state of any thing; dress; custom  
 Hab'it, *v. a.* to dress, to clothe, to array  
 Habit'able, *a.* fit to be inhabited  
 Habit'ableness, *s.* capacity of being inhabited

GREAT GENIUSES LOOK DOWN WITH CONTEMPT ON DIFFICULTIES.

GENEROSITY OF MANNER OFTEN IMPOSES ON US FOR GENEROSITY OF HEART.



[HAL]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HAN]

Habitant, *s.* an inhabitant, a dweller  
 Habitation, *s.* place of abode, dwelling  
 Habitual, *a.* customary, accustomed  
 Habitually, *ad.* customarily, by habit  
 Habituate, *v. a.* to accustom; to use often  
 Habitude, *s.* familiarity, relation, habit  
 Habnab, *ad.* at random, by chance  
 Hack, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces, to chop  
 Hack, *s.* a notch, anything used in common;  
   a horse kept for hire  
 Hackle, *s.* an instrument for dressing flax  
 Hackle, *v. a.* to dress flax  
 Hackney, *s.* a hired horse—a. let out for hire  
 Hackney, *v. a.* to practise in one thing  
 Hackney-coach, *s.* a coach let out for hire  
 Hackneyman, *s.* a man who lets horses and  
   carriages for hire  
 Had dock, *s.* a small sea fish of the cod kind  
 Hade, *s.* the steep descent to a mine  
 Ha'des, *s.* the receptacle of departed spirits  
 Haësis, *s.* a reflected inversion of the eyelid  
 Hæmastical, *a.* relating to the weight of  
   the blood  
 Hæmoptysis, *s.* the spitting of blood  
 Hæmatites, *s.* the bloodstone  
 Hæmatocele, *s.* a tumour filled with blood  
 Hæmato'sis, *s.* the power of making blood  
 Haft, *s.* a handle—*v. a.* to set in a haft  
 Hag, *s.* a witch, an ugly old woman, a fury  
 Hag gard, *s.* anything wild; a hawk  
 Hag gard, *a.* deformed, ugly  
 Hag gis, *s.* a sheep's maw filled with mince-  
   meat, spice, &c., a favourite Scotch dish  
 Hag gish, *a.* deformed, horrid  
 Hag gle, *v.* to beat down the price in buy-  
   ing; to carve awkwardly, to mangle  
 Hag gler, *s.* one who is tardy in buying  
 Haglographa, *s. pl.* the books of scripture  
 Haglographal, *a.* pertaining to holy writings  
 Haglographer, *s.* an inspired writer  
 Hag-ridden, *a.* afflicted with the nightmare  
 Hail, *s.* frozen rain—*interj.* health be to you  
 Hail, *v.* to pour down hail; to call to  
 Hail-shot, *s.* a small shot scattered like hail  
 Hail-stone, *s.* a particle or single ball of hail  
 Hair, *s.* one of the integuments of the body  
 Hair bell, *s.* a flower; the hyacinth  
 Hair-breadth, *s.* a very small distance  
 Hair-cloth, *s.* a prickly stuff made of hair  
 Hair-iness, *s.* the state of being hairy  
 Hair-less, *a.* destitute of hair, bald  
 Hair'y, *a.* covered with or consisting of hair  
 Hake, *s.* a sea fish  
 Hal'berd, *s.* a soldier's battle-axe  
 Halberdier, *s.* one armed with a halberd  
 Hal'bert, *s.* a cross bar in a horse's shoe  
 Hal'cyon, *a.* placid, quiet, calm—*s.* a sea bird  
 Halcyonian, *a.* halcyon, calm  
 Hale, *a.* healthy, hearty, robust, sound  
 Hale, *v. a.* to drag by force, pull violently  
 Half, *s.* a moiety, equal part—*ad.* equally  
 Half-blooded, *a.* mean, degenerate, base  
 Half-bred, *a.* mongrel, mean, mixed  
 Half-hatched, *a.* imperfectly hatched  
 Half-heard, *a.* imperfectly heard  
 Half-moon, *s.* the moon at the quarter, when  
   half appears illuminated  
 Half-pay, *s.* half the amount of salary—a.  
   receiving or entitled to half-pay  
 Half-penny, *s.* a common copper coin  
 Half-sighted, *a.* having a weak discernment  
 Half-way, *ad.* in the middle  
 Half-wit, *s.* a foolish fellow, a blockhead  
 Half-witted, *a.* weak in intellect; silly  
 Hal'but, *s.* a large flat sea fish  
 Hal'mass, *s.* the feast of All Souls, Nov. 2.

Haliog'rapher, *s.* one who writes on the sea  
 Haliog'raphy, *s.* a description of the sea  
 Haliotes, *s.* a shell shaped like an ear  
 Hal'itous, Hal'itous, *a.* vaporous, fumes  
 Hal'itus, *s.* breath, vapour, a gasp  
 Hall, *s.* a court of justice; a large room  
 Hallelu'jah, *s.* praise ye the Lord  
 Hal'iards, *s. pl.* the ropes or tackle for  
   hoisting or lowering a sail  
 Hal'lier, *s.* a net for catching birds  
 Hal'loo, *v. a.* to incite by shouts, to shout to  
 Halloo, *s.* the shout or cry to set on dogs  
 Hal'low, *v. a.* to consecrate, to make holy  
 Hallu'cinate, *v. n.* to blunder, to mistake  
 Hallucination, *s.* a blunder, a mistake  
 Halm, *s.* straw after the corn is threshed  
 Ha'lo, *s.* a circle round the sun or moon  
 Halse, *s.* the neck; the throat  
 Hal'sening, *a.* sounding harshly  
 Hal'ser, Haw'ser, *s.* a rope less than a cable  
 Halt, *v. n.* to limp; to stop in a mareh  
 Halt, *s.* act of limping—a. lame, limping  
 Halt'er, *s.* a rope to tie about the neck of  
   a horse or malefactor; a cord  
 Halt'er, *v. a.* to bind with a cord  
 Halt'ingly, *ad.* in a slow manner  
 Halve, *v. a.* to divide into two parts  
 Ham, *s.* a leg of pork cured; the thigh  
 Ham'adryad, *s.* a fabled wood-nymph  
 Ham'ate, *a.* entangled; twisted together  
 Ham'ble, *v. a.* to cut the sinews of the thigh  
 Ha'mated, *a.* hooked, set with hooks  
 Hame, *s.* the collar by which a horse draws  
   in a waggon  
 Ham'ite, *s.* a fossil curved shell  
 Ham'let, *s.* a small village  
 Ham'mel, *v. a.* to hamstring; to hough  
 Ham'mer, *s.* an instrument to drive nails  
 Ham'mer, *v.* to beat or form with a hammer  
 Ham'mereloth, *s.* the cloth on a coach-box  
 Ham'merer, *s.* he who works with a hammer  
 Ham'merhard, *s.* hardened by much ham-  
   mering on it  
 Ham'merwort, *s.* an herb  
 Hammo'chry'sos, *s.* a gold-spangled stone  
 Ham'mock, *s.* a swinging bed in a ship  
 Ham'per, *s.* a large basket for carriage  
 Ham'per, *v. a.* to embarrass, to entangle  
 Ham'string, *s.* the tendon of the ham  
 Ham'string, *v. a.* to cut the tendon of the ham  
 Ham'per, *s.* a treasury; an exchequer  
 Hand, *s.* the palm with the fingers; a mea-  
   sure of four inches; eards held in game  
 Hand, *v. a.* to give, to deliver down; to guide  
 Hand'ball, *s.* an ancient game with a ball  
 Hand'barrow, *s.* a frame on which anything  
   is carried by the hands of two men  
 Hand'basket, *s.* a portable basket  
 Hand'bell, *s.* a bell rung by the hand  
 Hand'bow, *s.* a bow managed by the hand  
 Hand'breadth, *s.* a measure of four inches  
 Hand'cuff, *v. a.* to confine the hands of pri-  
   soners with iron—*s.* a fetter  
 Hand'ed, *a.* with hands joined, using hands  
 Hand'fast, *s.* custody; power of keeping—  
   *a.* fast as by contract  
 Hand'fetter, *s.* a manacle for the hands  
 Hand'ful, *s.* as much as the hand can grasp  
 Hand'gallop, *s.* a gentle easy gallop  
 Hand'glass, *s.* a glass used by gardeners for  
   protecting various plants  
 Hand'grenade, *s.* a grenade thrown by hand  
 Hand'gun, *s.* a gun wielded by the hand  
 Hand'icraft, *s.* a manual occupation  
 Hand'icraftsman, *s.* a manufacturer  
 Hand'ily, *ad.* with skill, with dexterity

HE WHO MASTERS HIS PASSIONS CONQUERS HIS GREATEST ENEMY.

[HAR]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HAR]

HE WHO MAKES AN IDOL OF HIS INTEREST, MAKES A MARTYR OF HIS INTEGRITY.

Hand'iness, *s.* readiness, dexterity  
 Hand'iwork, *s.* work done by the hand  
 Hand'kerchief, *s.* a piece of silk or linc used to wipe the face or cover the neck  
 Han'dle, *v. a.* to feel with the hand; to treat of  
 Han'dle, *s.* that part of a thing held  
 Hand'less, *a.* wanting a hand  
 Hand'maid, Hand'maiden, *s.* a maid-servant  
 Hand'mill, *s.* a small mill for grinding  
 Hand'sails, *s. pl.* sails managed by the hand  
 Hand'saw, *s.* saw manageable by the hand  
 Hand'screw, *s.* an engine for raising heavy weights; a jack  
 Hand'sel, *v. a.* to use a thing the first time  
 Hand'sel, *s.* the first act of using a thing  
 Hand'some, *a.* beautiful, graceful, generous  
 Hand'somely, *ad.* beautifully, liberally  
 Hand'someness, *s.* beauty; grace; elegance  
 Hand'spike, *s.* a kind of wooden lever  
 Hand'staff, *s.* a javelin  
 Hand'vice, *s.* a vice to hold small work in  
 Hand'writing, *s.* a cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand  
 Hand'y, *a.* ready, dexterous, convenient  
 Hand'yblow, *s.* a blow with the hand  
 Hand'ydandy, *s.* a play among children  
 Hand'ygripe, *s.* seizure by the hand  
 Hang, *v.* to suspend; to choke; to dangle  
 Hanger, *s.* a short broad sword; that by which any thing hangs  
 Hang'er-on, *s.* a dependant, a sponger  
 Hang'ings, *s. pl.* ornaments of silk, stuff, paper, &c. hung against walls  
 Hang'ing-sleeves, *s. pl.* strips of cloth hanging down the back from the shoulders  
 Hang'man, *s.* the public executioner  
 Hank, *s.* a skein of thread, &c.; a ring  
 Hank'er, *v. n.* to long importunately  
 Hank'ering, *s.* strong desire; longing  
 Hanseat'ic, *a.* relating to the Hanse Towns  
 Hap, *s.* chance, casual event—*v. n.* to happen  
 Haphaz'ard, *s.* mere chance, accident  
 Hap'less, *a.* unhappy, unfortunate, luckless  
 Hap'ly, *ad.* peradventure, by accident  
 Hap'pen, *v. n.* to fall out, to come to pass  
 Hap'pily, *ad.* successfully, prosperously  
 Hap'piness, *s.* felicity, good fortune  
 Hap'py, *a.* felicitous; lucky; addressful  
 Harang'ue, *s.* a speech, a public oration  
 Harang'ue, *v. n.* to make a speech in public  
 Harang'uer, *s.* an orator; a public speaker  
 Har'ass, *v. a.* to weary, to fatigue, to vex  
 Har'asser, *s.* a spoiler; one who harasses  
 Har'bluger, *s.* a forerunner, a messenger  
 Har'bour, *v.* to entertain, sojourn, shelter  
 Har'bour, *s.* a port or haven  
 Har'bourage, *s.* a place of shelter  
 Har'bourer, *s.* one who shelters another  
 Har'bourless, *a.* being without lodging  
 Hard, *a.* firm, close; severe, difficult  
 Hard, *ad.* laboriously; nimbly, diligently  
 Hard'earned, *p. a.* earned with difficulty  
 Hard'en, *v. a.* to make obdurate, to indurate  
 Hard'ener, *s.* whatever makes hard and firm  
 Hard'ening, *s.* the giving a greater degree of hardness to a thing  
 Hardfa'voured, *a.* coarse of feature  
 Hardfa'vouredness, *s.* coarseness of features  
 Hard'featured, *a.* having coarse features  
 Hard'fisted, *a.* covetous; close-handed  
 Hard'fought, *a.* vigorously contested  
 Hard'gotten, *a.* obtained with difficulty  
 Hardheart'ed, *a.* inexorable, merciless, cruel  
 Hardheart'edness, *s.* want of tenderness  
 Hard'hood, *s.* stoutness; bravery  
 Hard'ly, *ad.* stoutly; with great boldness

Hard'iness, *s.* hardship, fatigue; boldness  
 Hardla'boured, *a.* much studied; elaborate  
 Hard'ly, *ad.* with difficulty, oppressively  
 Hard'mouthed, *a.* disobedient to the rein  
 Hard'ness, *s.* a hard quality; obduracy  
 Hard'nibbed, *a.* having a hard nib or point  
 Har'dock, *s.* dock with whitish leaves  
 Har'ds, *s. pl.* the refuse of flax  
 Hard'ship, *s.* injury, oppression, fatigue  
 Hard'visaged, *a.* of a harsh countenance  
 Hard'ware, *s.* ware made of iron, steel, &c.  
 Hard'wareman, *s.* a maker of hardware  
 Har'dy, *a.* bold, brave, daring; strong, firm  
 Hare, *s.* a well-known swift timid animal  
 Ha'rebell, *s.* a bell-shaped blue flower;  
 Ha'rebrained, *a.* wild, unsettled, giddy  
 Ha'refoot, *s.* a bird; an herb  
 Ha'rehound, *s.* a hound for hunting hares  
 Ha'rehunting, *s.* the diversion of hunting the  
 Ha'relip, *s.* a fissure in the upper lip (hare  
 Ha'relipped, *a.* having a divided upper lip  
 Ha'rein, *s.* a seraglio  
 Haren'giform, *a.* shaped like a herriog  
 Ha'reppe, *s.* a snare for catching hares  
 Ha're's-ear, *s.* a wild plant  
 Hare's-lettuce, *s.* a plant of the genus *sonchus*  
 Ha'rewort, *s.* a plant  
 Ha'ricot, *s.* a ragout of meat and roots  
 Hariola'tion, *s.* soothsaying  
 Hark! *interj.* hear! listen! attend!  
 Harl, *s.* the filaments of flax or hemp  
 Har'lequin, *s.* a buffoon, a merry-andrew  
 Harlequina'de, *s.* a feat of buffoonery  
 Har'lot, *s.* a prostitute  
 Har'lotry, *s.* the practice of a harlot  
 Harm, *v. a.* to hurt; to injure  
 Harma'tan, *s.* a dry easterly wind in Africa that destroys vegetation  
 Harm'el, *s.* the wild African rue  
 Harm'ful, *a.* hurtful, noxious, mischievous  
 Harm'fully, *ad.* injuriously, detrimentally  
 Harm'fulness, *s.* noxiousness; injury  
 Harm'less, *a.* innocent, void of crime  
 Harm'lessly, *ad.* innocently; without crime  
 Harm'lessness, *s.* harmless disposition  
 Harmon'ie, Harmon'ical, *a.* pertaining to harmony; adapted to each other  
 Harmon'ica, *s.* a set of musical glasses  
 Harmon'ically, *ad.* musically  
 Harmon'ics, *s.* the doctrine of sounds  
 Harmo'nious, *a.* musical, concordant  
 Harmo'niously, *ad.* musically, with concord  
 Harmo'niousness, *s.* proportion; musicalness  
 Harmonist, *s.* one skilled in harmony  
 Har'monize, *v. a.* to adjust in fit proportions  
 Har'monizer, *s.* one who brings together corresponding passages on any subject  
 Harmonom'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the harmonic relation of sounds  
 Harmony, *s.* concord, correspondent sentiment, just proportion of sound  
 Har'mos, *s.* a Spartan governor or prefect  
 Har'motome, *s.* a mineral, cross-stone  
 Har'motess, *s.* the furniture of a draught-horse; armour; warlike accoutrements  
 Har'ness, *v. a.* to fix horses in their traces  
 Harp, *s.* a lyre; a constellation  
 Harp, *v. n.* to play on the harp; to dwell on  
 Har'per, Har'pist, *s.* a player on the harp  
 Har'ping, *s.* a continual dwelling on  
 Har'ping-iron, *s.* a harpoon  
 Harpoon'e'r, *s.* he that throws the harpoon  
 Har'poon, *s.* a dart to strike whales with—  
*v. a.* to strike or catch with the harpoon  
 Har'psichord, *s.* a musical instrument with keys, and strung with wires

HE IS DOUBLY SINFUL WHO CONGRATULATES A SUCCESSFUL KNAVE.



Har'py, *s.* a bird; a ravenous wretch  
 Har'quebuss, *s.* an arquebuse; a hand gun  
 Harrateen', *s.* a kind of stuff or cloth  
 Har'ridan, *s.* a decayed strumpet  
 Har'rier, *s.* a small dog for hunting hares  
 Har'row, *s.* a frame of timber set with iron teeth, to break the clods of earth, &c.  
 Har'row, *v. a.* to break with the harrow; to tear up, to pillage, to lay waste, to disturb  
 Har'rower, *s.* one who harrows; a hawk  
 Har'ry, *v.* to tease, vex, rob, plunder  
 Harsh, *a.* austere, peevish, rough, rigorous  
 Harsh'ly, *ad.* austere, morosely, violently  
 Har'sness, *s.* roughness to the ear; sourness  
 Har'slet, Has'let, *s.* the entrails of a hog  
 Hart, *s.* the male of the roe, a stag  
 Hart'beest, *s.* the quanga or cervine antelope  
 Hart'royal, *s.* an herb; a species of plantation  
 Hart'shorn, *s.* a spirit drawn from the horns of a hart or stag; a plant  
 Hart'wort, *s.* an umbelliferous plant  
 Har'vest, *s.* the season of reaping and gathering in the corn—*v. a.* to gather in  
 Har'vester, *s.* one who works at the harvest  
 Har'vest-fly, *s.* a large four-winged fly  
 Har'vest-home, *s.* the feast at the end of harvest; time of gathering in harvest  
 Har'vest-lord, *s.* the head reaper  
 Har'vest-louse, *s.* a very small troublesome insect  
 Har'vestman, *s.* a labourer in harvest  
 Har'vest-moon, *s.* that lunation about harvest time, when the moon at full rises nearly at the same hour for several nights  
 Har'vest-queen, *s.* an image dressed up on the last reaping-day, to represent Ceres  
 Hash, *v. a.* to mince, chop into small pieces  
 Hasp, *s.* a clasp for a staple—*v. a.* to shut  
 Has'sock, *s.* a mat or cushion to kneel on  
 Has'tate, Has'tated, *a.* (in botany) spear-shaped  
 Haste, Has'ten, *v. a.* to hurry, to urge on  
 Haste, Has'tiness, *s.* quickness, passion  
 Has'tener, *s.* one that hastens or urges on  
 Has'tily, *ad.* speedily, rashly, passionately  
 Has'tiness, *s.* speed, hurry, angry testiness  
 Has'tings, *s.* peas that ripen early  
 Has'ty, *a.* sudden, quick, vehement, rash  
 Hastypudding, *s.* milk and flour boiled  
 Hat, *s.* a covering for the head  
 Hat'able, *a.* deserving hate; odious  
 Hat'band, *s.* a band round the hat  
 Hat'box, Hat'case, *s.* a slight box for a hat  
 Hat'h, *v.* to produce young from eggs; to plot, to contrive, to form by meditation  
 Hat'h, *s.* a sort of half-door; a brood of young birds; disclosure, discovery  
 Hat'hel, *v. a.* to beat flax—*s.* the instrument with which flax is beaten  
 Hat'heller, *s.* a beater of flax  
 Hat'her, *s.* a contriver  
 Hat'h'et, *s.* a small axe  
 Hat'h'et-face, *s.* a thin prominent face  
 Hat'h'ment, *s.* an escutcheon for the dead  
 Hat'h'way, *s.* an opening in the deck of a ship to pass through  
 Hate, *v. a.* to detest, to abhor, to abominate  
 Hate, Hat'ed, *s.* great dislike, ill-will  
 Hat'eful, *a.* malignant, malevolent  
 Hat'efully, *ad.* odiously, abominably  
 Hat'efulness, *s.* odiousness, malignity  
 Hat'er, *s.* one that hates; an abhorrer  
 Hat'ter, *s.* a maker of or dealer in hats  
 Hat'tock, *s.* a shock of corn  
 Haugh, Haw, *s.* a little meadow; a close  
 Haughtily, *ad.* proudly, contemptuously

Haughtiness, *s.* pride, arrogance  
 Haug'hty, *a.* proud, lofty, arrogant  
 Haul, *s.* a hard pull; violence in dragging  
 Haul, *v. a.* to pull, to drag by violence  
 Haulm, Haum, *s.* the stalk of corn  
 Haunch, *s.* the thigh, the hip, the hind part  
 Haunch'ed, *a.* having haunches  
 Haunt, *v.* to frequent troublesomely, to appear frequently—*s.* a place of resort  
 Haunt'ed, *part.* frequented, followed  
 Haunt'er, *s.* a frequenter of any place  
 Haunt'boy, *s.* a wind instrument resembling a clarinet; a kind of large strawberry  
 Haute'n'r, *s.* [Fr.] pride, haughtiness  
 Haunt'gou't, *s.* [Fr.] any thing with a strong relish, or with a strong scent  
 Have, *v. a.* to possess, enjoy, receive, hold  
 Ha'ven, *s.* a harbour, port, shelter  
 Ha'vener, *s.* an overseer of a port  
 Hav'ersack, *s.* a kind of coarse bag in which soldiers carry provisions  
 Hav'ing, *s.* the act of possessing  
 Hav'oe, *s.* devastation—*v. a.* to lay waste—*interj.* a word encouraging slaughter  
 Haw, *s.* the berry of the hawthorn; an intermission in the speech—*v. n.* to speak hesitatingly  
 Hawes'-hole, *s.* a hole in the bow of a ship through which the cable passes  
 Haw'finch, *s.* a bird, a species of loxia  
 Haw'haw, *s.* a fence or bank sunk between two slopes, not perceived till approached  
 Hawk, *s.* a voracious bird of prey  
 Hawk, *v. n.* to fly hawks at fowls; to force up phlegm with a noise; to ery goods  
 Hawk'ed, *part. a.* carried about for sale  
 Hawk'er, *s.* a pedlar; a newscarrier  
 Hawk'eyed, *a.* having a keen eye  
 Hawk'ing, *s.* the diversion of flying hawks  
 Hawk'nosed, *a.* having an aquiline nose  
 Hawk'weed, *s.* a plant  
 Haw'ses, *s.* two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass  
 Haw'thorn, *s.* the thorn that bears haws  
 Haw'thorn-fly, *s.* a winged insect  
 Hay, *s.* grass dried in the sun; a dance  
 Hay, *v. a.* to dry and preserve grass  
 Hay'cock, *s.* a heap of fresh hay  
 Hay'knife, *s.* a sharp instrument for cutting hay out of the stack  
 Hay'loft, *s.* a loft or room for hay  
 Hay'maker, *s.* one employed in making hay  
 Hay'market, *s.* a place for the sale of hay  
 Hay'mow, *s.* a heap of hay in a barn  
 Hay'rick, Hay'stack, *s.* a quantity of hay stacked up and thatched  
 Hay'ward, *s.* a keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town or village  
 Hazard, *s.* chance, danger; a game at dice  
 Hazard, *v. a.* to expose to chance or danger  
 Hazardable, *a.* liable to chance, dangerous  
 Hazardous, *a.* dangerous, exposed to chance  
 Hazardously, *ad.* with danger or chance  
 Hazardry, *s.* temerity; precipitation  
 Haze, *s.* a thick fog, a mist; rime  
 Haz'el, *s.* the nut-tree  
 Haz'el, Haz'elly, *a.* light brown, like hazel  
 Haz'el-earth, *s.* a kind of red loam  
 Haz'el-nut, *s.* the fruit of the hazel  
 Haz'y, *a.* foggy, misty, dark, rummy  
 He, *pro.* the male that was named before  
 Head, *s.* that part of the body which contains the brain; a chief; the top  
 Head, *v. a.* to command, influence; behead  
 Head'ed, *a.* having a head or top  
 Head'ache, *s.* a pain in the head



[HEA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HED]

Head'band, *s.* a fillet for the head; a topknot  
 Head'borough, *s.* a subordinate constable  
 Head'dress, *s.* the dress of a woman's head  
 Head'fast, *s.* a rope at the head of a vessel  
 to fasten it to any object  
 Head'first, *ad.* with the head foremost  
 Head'iness, *s.* strong quality in liquors; hurry  
 Head'land, *s.* a promontory, a cape  
 Head'less, *a.* wanting a head, inconsiderate  
 Head'long, *a.* rash, precipitate, thoughtless  
 —*ad.* with the head foremost, precipitately  
 Head'man, *s.* a chief, a leader  
 Head'money, *s.* a capitation tax  
 Head'most, *a.* most advanced, first  
 Head'piece, *s.* armour; force of mind  
 Head'ship, *s.* authority; the chief place  
 Head'quarters, *s. pl.* the residence of the  
 principal officer of an army [course  
 Head'sea, *s.* waves that obstruct a ship's  
 Heads'man, *s.* one who decapitates criminals  
 Head'spring, *s.* fountain, source, origin  
 Head'stall, *s.* that part of a bridle which  
 surrounds the head  
 Head'stone, *s.* the chief stone; a grave-stone  
 Head'strong, *a.* ungovernable, unrestrained  
 Head'way, *s.* the motion of advancing at sea;  
 room for the head to pass  
 Head'y, *a.* rash, precipitate, violent, strong  
 Heal, *v.* to cure a wound; to reconcile  
 Heal'able, *a.* that may be healed  
 Heal'er, *s.* he or that which cures  
 Heal'ing, *part. a.* mild, sanative, gentle  
 Health, *s.* freedom from pain or sickness  
 Health'ful, Health'some, *a.* free from sick-  
 ness, well disposed, wholesome, salutary  
 Health'fulness, *s.* the state of being well  
 Health'ily, *ad.* without sickness or pain  
 Health'iness, *s.* a state of health  
 Health'less, *a.* sickly, infirm, weak  
 Health'y, *a.* free from sickness, in health  
 Heam, *s.* the after-birth in beasts  
 Heap, *s.* a pile, a confused jumble, a cluster  
 Heap, *v. a.* to pile, accumulate, heap up  
 Heap'er, *s.* one who piles up or amasses  
 Heap'y, *a.* lying in heaps  
 Hear, *v.* to perceive by the ear, to listen to  
 Hear'er, *s.* one who attends to any discourse  
 Hear'ing, *s.* the sense by which sounds are  
 perceived; judicial trial; audience  
 Hear'ken, *v. n.* to listen, attend, regard  
 Hear'ken'er, *s.* a listener; one that hearkens  
 Hear'say, *s.* report, rumour, common talk  
 Hearse, *s.* a close carriage to convey the dead  
 Hearse'cloth, *s.* a pall or cloth to cover a hearse  
 Hearse'like, *a.* suitable to a funeral  
 Heart, *s.* the seat of life in an animal body  
 Heart'ache, *s.* sorrow, anguish of mind  
 Heart'appalling, *a.* dismay the heart  
 Heart'blood, *s.* the vital blood of life  
 Heart'breaking, *s.* overpowering grief  
 Heart'broken, *a.* overpowered with grief  
 Heart'burn, *s.* a pain proceeding from an  
 acrid humour in the stomach  
 Heart'burning, *s.* secret discontent  
 Heart'dear, *a.* sincerely beloved  
 Heart'ease, *s.* quiet; tranquillity  
 Heart'easing, *a.* giving quiet, consoling  
 Heart'en, *v. a.* to encourage, to animate, to  
 strengthen, to mature laud  
 Heart'ener, *s.* that which animates or stirs up  
 Heart'felt, *a.* felt in the conscience  
 Hearth, *s.* the place on which a fire is made  
 Hearth'money, *s.* a tax upon hearths  
 Heart'ily, *ad.* sincerely, fully, from the heart  
 Heart'iness, *s.* sincerely, freedom from hy-  
 poeisy; vigour, diligence strength

Heart'less, *a.* spiritless, wanting courage  
 Heart'lessly, *s.* without courage; faintly  
 Heart'rending, *a.* killing with anguish  
 Heart's-ease, *s.* a plant; a toy or ornament  
 Heart'sick, *a.* pained in mind; mortally ill  
 Heart'sore, *a.* violent with pain at heart  
 Heart-strings, *s. pl.* the tendons or nerves  
 supposed to brace and sustain the heart  
 Heart-struck, *a.* infixed for ever in the mind  
 Heart-swelling, *a.* raving in the mind  
 Heart-whole, *a.* with the affections unfixed;  
 with the vitals yet unimpaired  
 Heart-wounded, *a.* filled with love or grief  
 Heart'y, *a.* healthy, strong, cordial, sincere  
 Heat, *s.* the sensation caused by fire; hot  
 weather; violent passion; party rage; a  
 course at a race; a flush in the face  
 Heat, *v. a.* to make hot; to warm with  
 passion; to agitate  
 Heat'er, *s.* an iron made hot and put into  
 a box-iron to smoothe and plait linen  
 Heath, *s.* a plant; common ground  
 Heath'cock, *s.* a fowl that frequents heaths  
 Heat'hen, *s.* a gentle, a pagan, an idolater  
 Hea'then, Hea'theuish, *a.* pagan, savage  
 Hea'thiness, *s.* a profane state  
 Hea'thenism, *s.* paganism, gentilism; the  
 principles or practices of heathens  
 Hea'thenize, *v. a.* to render heathenish  
 Hea'ther (sometimes spelt Heth'er), *s.* heath  
 Hea'thea, *s.* a species of bitter vetch  
 Hea'th'rose, *s.* a plant  
 Hea'thy, *a.* full of or covered with heath  
 Heave, *s.* a lift; an effort to vomit  
 Heave, *v.* to lift, to raise; to pant; to heave  
 Heav'en, *s.* the regions above; the expanse  
 of the sky; the residence of the blessed  
 Heav'en-born, *a.* descended from heaven  
 Heav'en-directed, *a.* raised towards the sky  
 Heav'en-gifted, *a.* bestowed by Heaven  
 Heav'enliness, *s.* supreme excellence  
 Heav'enly, *a.* supremely excellent, celestial  
 Heav'en-taught, *a.* instructed from above  
 Heav'enward, *a.* towards heaven, holy  
 Hea'ver, *s.* one who heaves or lifts  
 Heaves, *s.* difficulty of breathing in horses  
 Heav'ily, *ad.* sorrowfully, afflictively  
 Heav'iness, *s.* depression of mind; weight  
 Heav'ing, *s.* a motion of the heart; a swell  
 Heav'y, *a.* weighty; dejected, sluggish  
 Heb'domad, *s.* a week, a space of seven days  
 Heb'dom'adal, Heb'dom'adary, *a.* weekly  
 Heb'etate, *v. a.* to dull, to blunt, to stupify  
 Heb'etadon, *s.* the state of being blunted  
 Heb'etude, *s.* bluntness, dullness, obtuseness  
 Heb'raic, *a.* pertaining to the Hebrew tongue  
 He'braism, *s.* a Hebrew idiom  
 He'braist, *s.* a man skilled in Hebrew  
 He'braize, *s. a.* to change into a Hebrew  
 He'brew, *a.* relating to the Jews [idiom  
 He'brew, *s.* a Jew; the Jewish language  
 He'briclan, *s.* one skilled in Hebrew  
 He'brid'ian, *a.* pertaining to the Hebrides,  
 or western isles of Scotland  
 Hea'tomb, *s.* a sacrifice of a hundred cattle  
 Hea'tic, Hea'tical, *a.* habitual, constitutional;  
 troubled with morbid heat  
 Hea'tle, *s.* a constitutional fever  
 Hea'togram, *s.* a French measure of weight  
 Hea'tollter, *s.* a French measure for liquids  
 Hea'tometer, *s.* a French measure of length  
 Hea'tor, *s.* a bully; a noisy fellow  
 Hea'tor, *v.* to vaunt; to threaten insolently  
 Hea'torism, *s.* the manners of a bully  
 Hea'torily, *a.* blustering; insolent  
 He'dera'ceous, *a.* pertaining to lvy

THIS IS A HAPPY MEMORY WHICH FORGETS NOTHING SO SOON AS INJURIES.

HE IS A SLAVE TO THE GREATEST SLAVE, WHO SERVES NONE BUT HIMSELF.

He'deral, *s.* composed of or belonging to ivy  
 Hederiferous, *a.* producing ivy  
 Hedge, *v.* to make a hedge; enclose; shlf  
 Hedge, *s.* a fence made of thorns, shrubs, &c.  
 Hed'ge-born, *a.* meanly born, low, obscure  
 Hed'gehog, *s.* a quadruped set with prickles  
 Hedge-hys'sop, *s.* a species of willow-wort  
 Hedge-note, *s.* a term of contempt for low  
 Hed'gepig, *s.* a young hedgehog [writing  
 Hed'ger, *s.* one who makes hedges  
 Hed'gerow, *s.* trees planted for enclosures  
 Hedge-spar'row, *s.* a sparrow that builds in  
 hedges  
 Hedge-writer, *s.* a contemptible author  
 Hed'ing, *s.* the act of making hedges  
 Hed'ing-bill, *s.* a cutting-hook used in  
 making hedges  
 Heed, *v. a.* to mind, to regard, to attend to  
 Heed, *s.* care, caution, seriousness  
 Heed'ful, *a.* cautious, attentive, careful  
 Heed'fully, *ad.* attentively; carefully  
 Heed'fulness, *s.* caution, vigilance  
 Heed'less, *a.* negligent, inattentive, careless  
 Heed'lessly, *ad.* carelessly; inattentively  
 Heed'lessness, *s.* carelessness, negligence  
 Heel, *s.* the hind part of the foot  
 Heel'piece, *v. a.* to mend the heel of a shoe  
 — *s.* a piece fixed on the heel of a shoe  
 Heft, *s.* a handle; an effort, a heave  
 Hegemon'ic, Hegemon'ical, *a.* predominant  
 Heg'ra, *s.* the epoch of the Turks, reckoned  
 from the day Mahomet fled from Mecca  
 Hei'degger, *s.* a German measure  
 Hei'fer, *s.* a young cow  
 Heigh'ho! *interj.* denoting languor, &c.  
 Height, *s.* elevation or extension upwards  
 Heighten, *v. a.* to raise, improve, exalt  
 Height'ning, *s.* improvement by decorations  
 Hei'nous, *a.* very wicked, atrocious  
 Hei'nously, *ad.* wickedly, atrociously  
 Hei'nousness, *s.* great wickedness  
 Heir, *s.* one who inherits by law, a successor  
 Heir-appa'rent, *s.* he who, during the life  
 of the reigning prince, is entitled to suc-  
 ceed to the throne, &c.  
 Heir'dom, *s.* succession by inheritance  
 Heir'ess, *s.* a female who inherits by law  
 Heir'less, *a.* having no heir  
 Heir'loom, *s.* what descends with a freehold  
 Heir'ship, *s.* the state, &c. of an heir  
 Hel'iacal, *a.* pertaining to the sun  
 Hel'ical, *a.* spiral, having circumvolutions  
 Hel'icite, *a.* kind of fossil shell  
 Helioce'ntric, *a.* as appearing from the cen-  
 tre of the sun  
 Helio'ater, *s.* a worshipper of the sun  
 Helio'atry, *s.* the worship of the sun  
 Helio'meter, *s.* an instrument for measuring  
 the diameters of the sun and moon  
 Helio'scope, *s.* a telescope fitted so as to look  
 on the sun without injury to the eyes  
 Hel'lostate, *s.* an instrument by which a  
 sunbeam may be directed to one spot  
 Heliotrope, *s.* the sunflower; a precious stone  
 Heliotrop'ic, *a.* relating to the sunflower  
 Helispher'ical, *a.* winding round a globe  
 Helix, *s.* a spiral line; a winding  
 Hell, *s.* the residence of wicked spirits  
 Hell-bred, *a.* produced in hell  
 Hell-doomed, *a.* consigned to hell  
 Hell'ebore, *s.* the Christmas flower; a plant  
 Hel'lenic, *a.* Grecian; heathen  
 Hel'lenism, *s.* an idiom of the Greek  
 Hel'lenist, *s.* one skilled in modern Greek  
 Hel'lenistic, *a.* belonging to Greece  
 Hel'lenize, *v. n.* to use the Greek language

Hell'hound, *s.* an agent or dog of hell; a  
 wretch of the basest kind  
 Hell'ish, *a.* infernal, wicked, sent from hell  
 Hell'ishly, *ad.* infernally, very wickedly  
 Hell'ishness, *s.* wickedness; abhorred qualities  
 Helm, *s.* the rudder; a heap'piece  
 Helm'ed, Helm'ed, *a.* wearing a helmet  
 Hel'met, *s.* a covering for the head in war  
 Helmin'thic, *a.* expelling worms  
 Helmintho'litus, *s.* a shell-fish or crusta-  
 ceous worm when changed to a fossil  
 Helmintho'gic, *a.* pertaining to the natu-  
 ral history of worms  
 Helmintho'gist, *s.* one versed in Helmin-  
 thology  
 Helmintho'logy, *s.* natural history of worms  
 Helm'less, *a.* without a helm  
 Helms'man, *s.* he who manages the rudder  
 Hel'lot, *s.* a slave; a Spartan slave  
 Hel'otism, *s.* slavery; the condition of helots  
 Help, *v.* to assist, to support, to cure, to aid  
 Help, *s.* assistance, remedy, succour, support  
 Help'er, *s.* an assistant; an auxiliary  
 Help'ful, *a.* useful, salutary, assisting  
 Help'fulness, *s.* assistance; usefulness  
 Help'less, *a.* destitute of help; wanting  
 power to succour one's self; irremediable  
 Help'lessly, *ad.* without ability or succour  
 Help'lessness, *s.* want of ability or succour  
 Help'mate, *s.* a companion, a partner  
 Hel'ter-skel'ter, *ad.* confusedly, in a hurry  
 Helve, *s.* the handle of an axe  
 Helvet'ic, *a.* of or relating to the Swiss  
 Hel'vin, *s.* a yellowish mineral  
 Hem, *s.* the edge of a garment folded down  
 and sewed; a sudden expulsion of breath  
 Hem, *v. a.* to close with a hem; to shut in  
 Hem'achate, *s.* a species of red agate  
 Hem'atin, *s.* the red colour in logwood  
 Hem'atite, *s.* the ore of iron; bloodstone  
 Hem'atope, *s.* a marine fowl, the sea-pye  
 Hemicirc'ular, *a.* semicircular, half-round  
 Hem'icran'y, *s.* a pain that affects only one  
 part of the head at a time  
 Hem'icycle, *s.* a half-circle, a semicircle  
 Hem'ipleg'y, *s.* a palsy, or any nervous af-  
 fecton that seizes one side at a time  
 Hem'ipteral, *a.* having the upper wings,  
 like the cimex, crustaceous and membra-  
 Hem'isphere, *s.* the half of a globe {naceous  
 Hemispher'ic, Hemispher'ical, *a.* half round  
 Hem'istich, *s.* half a poetic verse {verse  
 Hemistich'al, *a.* denoting the division of a  
 Hem'tone, *s.* a semitone, a half tone  
 Hem'lock, *s.* a narcotic plant used in physie  
 Hem'orrhage, *s.* a violent flux of blood  
 Hem'orrhagic, *a.* consisting of hemorrhage  
 Hemorrhoid'al, *a.* pertaining to the he-  
 morrhoids  
 Hem'orrhoids, *s. pl.* the piles, the emerods  
 Hemp, *s.* a plant of which ropes are made  
 Hemp'en, *a.* made of hemp  
 Hen, *s.* the female of any land fowl  
 Hen'bane, *s.* a plant; an herb  
 Hence! *ad. or interj.* away, at a distance;  
 from this cause  
 Hencefo'orth, Hencefo'ward, *ad.* from this  
 time forward, from this time to futurity  
 Hench'man, *s.* a page, an attendant  
 Hen'coop, *s.* a cage in which poultry are kept  
 Hend, *v. a.* to seize, to crowd, to surround  
 Hendecagon, *s.* a figure of eleven sides  
 Hendecasyll'able, *s.* a line of eleven syllables  
 Hen'harm, Hen'harrier, *s.* a kind of hawk  
 Hen'hearted, *a.* cowardly, dastardly  
 Hen'house, *s.* a place for sheltering poultry



[HER]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HET]

Heu'na, *s.* a powder which some orientals use to dye their nails of a gold colour  
 Hen'pecked, *a.* governed by a wife  
 Hen'roost, *s.* a place where poultry rest  
 Hepat'ic, Hepat'ical, *a.* belonging to the liver  
 Hepat'ite, *s.* a mineral that takes its name from its being of a liver colour  
 Hepatos'copy, *s.* divination by inspecting liver  
 Hep'atize, *v. a.* to impregnate with sulphur  
 Heptacaps'ular, *a.* having seven cavities or cells for the seeds of plants  
 Hep'tachord, *s.* a musical instrument of seven strings; poetical composition played or sung on seven notes or chords  
 Hep'tagon, *s.* a figure of seven equal sides  
 Heptag'onal, *a.* having seven angles or sides  
 Heptahexa'dral, *a.* having seven ranges of faces one above another, and six faces in each range  
 Heptan'drian, *a.* having seven stamens  
 Heptan'gular, *a.* having seven angles  
 Heptaph'yllous, *a.* having seven leaves  
 Heptar'chic, *a.* denoting a sevenfold government  
 Hep'tarchist, *s.* he who rules one of the divisions of a sevenfold government  
 Hep'tateuch, *s.* the first seven books of the Old Testament  
 Hep'tarchy, *s.* a sevenfold government  
 Her, *pron.* belonging to a female  
 Herald, *s.* an officer whose duty is to proclaim peace and denounce war, to be employed in martial messages, and to judge and examine coats of arms; a precursor  
 Herald, *v. a.* to introduce as by a herald  
 Herald'ic, *a.* relating to heraldry  
 Herald'ry, *s.* the art or office of a herald  
 Herb, *s.* a plant, chiefly of the esculent kind  
 Herba'ceous, *a.* relating to herbs  
 Herb'age, *s.* pasture, grass, herbs in general  
 Herba'ged, *a.* covered with grass  
 Herba'l, *s.* a treatise or book of plants  
 Herba'l, *a.* pertaining to herbs  
 Herba'list, *s.* one skilled in herbs  
 Herba'riz, *v. n.* to gather medicinal herbs  
 Herba'rium, *s.* a hortus-lencus; a herbary  
 Herba'ry, *s.* a garden of herbs  
 Herbes'cent, *a.* growing into herbs  
 Herbi'd, *a.* covered with herbs  
 Herbi'le, *a.* belonging to herbs  
 Herbi'ferous, *a.* bearing or producing herbs  
 Herbi'less, *a.* having no herbs; bare  
 Herbi'orist, *s.* one curious in herbs [fossils]  
 Herbori'zation, *s.* the appearance of plants in  
 Herbi'orize, *v. n.* to search for plants  
 Herbo'us, *a.* abounding with herbs  
 Herbi'ulent, *a.* containing herbs  
 Herbi'-woman, *s.* a woman that sells herbs  
 Herbi'y, *a.* having the nature of herbs  
 Hercu'lean, *a.* very great or difficult  
 Herd, *s.* a flock, a drove, a company  
 Herd, *v.* to associate, to put into a herd  
 Herds'man, *s.* one employed in tending herds; an owner of cattle  
 Here, *ad.* in this place or state  
 Hereabouts, *ad.* about this place [state]  
 Hereafter, *ad.* in a future state—*s.* a future  
 Hereat', *ad.* at this; at this fact, &c.  
 Hereby', *ad.* by this; by these means  
 Heredit'able, *a.* that may be inherited  
 Heredit'ament, *s.* an inheritance  
 Heredit'ary, *a.* descending by inheritance  
 Herein', Herein'to, *ad.* in or into this  
 Hereof', *ad.* of, from, or by means of this  
 Hereon', Hereupon', *ad.* on or upon this

Her'es'arch, *s.* a leader in heresy  
 Her'es'archy, *s.* chief heresy  
 Heresiog'rapher, *s.* a writer of heresies  
 Heresiog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on heresies  
 Her'es'y, *s.* a fundamental error in religion  
 Her'etic, *s.* one who propagates opinions in opposition to the Christian religion  
 Heret'ical, *a.* relating to heresy  
 Heret'ically, *ad.* in an heretical manner  
 Hereto', Hereun'to, *ad.* to this; unto this  
 Her'etoch, *s.* a leader of an army  
 Heretofo're, *ad.* formerly, anciently  
 Herewith', *ad.* with this  
 Hcred'it'ably, *ad.* by right of descent  
 Heredit'arily, *ad.* by inheritance  
 Her'iot, *s.* a fine to the lord of the manor  
 Her'iotable, *a.* liable to pay heriots  
 Her'isson, *s.* a bar set with iron spikes  
 Her'itable, *a.* capable of inheriting  
 Her'itage, *s.* inheritance; an estate which is derived by succession [sexes are united]  
 Hermaph'rodite, *s.* an animal in which both  
 Hermaphrodit'ical, *a.* partaking of both sexes  
 Hermeneu'tic, Hermenetic'al, *a.* interpreting, unfolding the signification  
 Hermeneu'tics, *s. pl.* the art of finding out and explaining the meaning of words, &c.  
 Hermet'ic, Hermet'ical, *a.* chymical; close  
 Hermet'ically, *ad.* chymically; closely  
 Her'mit, *s.* a solitary devout person  
 Her'mitage, *s.* a hermit's cell; a French wine  
 Her'mitary, *s.* a religious cell  
 Her'mitess, *s.* a female recluse or hermit  
 Hermit'ical, *a.* suitable to a hermit  
 Hermodac'tyl, *s.* a cathartic root  
 Hern, Her'on, *s.* a large water fowl  
 Hern'ia, *s.* rupture; unnatural protrusion  
 He'ro, *s.* a brave man, a great warrior  
 Hero'dians, *s.* a Jewish sect, of which mention is made in the New Testament  
 Hero'ic, *a.* brave, noble; epic  
 Hero'ical, *a.* befitting a hero, brave  
 Hero'ically, *ad.* bravely, courageously  
 Heroic'omic, Heroic'omic'al, *a.* consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity  
 Hero'ine, *s.* a female hero  
 Hero'ism, *s.* the qualities of a hero  
 Her'onry, *s.* a place where herons breed  
 Her'pes, *s.* a cutaneous eruption  
 Herpet'ic, *a.* troubled with herpes  
 Herpetol'og'ic, *a.* pertaining to herpetology  
 Herpetol'ogist, *s.* one versed in herpetology  
 Herpetol'ogy, *s.* the natural history of reptiles  
 Her'ring, *s.* a small sea fish [fish]  
 Herse, *s.* a kind of portcullis [iron]  
 Hers'elf, *pron.* the female reciprocal pro-  
 Hers'illon, *s.* a plank set with spikes or nails  
 Hes'itancy, *s.* uncertainty; suspense  
 Hes'itate, *v. n.* to pause, to delay, to doubt  
 Hes'itatingly, *ad.* with doubt or hesitation  
 Hes'itation, *s.* doubt, intermission of speech  
 Hes'itative, *a.* showing hesitation  
 Hesper'ian, *a.* situated in the west; western  
 Hest, *s.* a command, injunction, precept  
 Hester'nal, *a.* pertaining to yesterday  
 Het'erarchy, *s.* the government of an alien  
 Heteros'e'is, *pl.* those inhabitants of the earth who have their shadows falling but one way  
 Het'eroclit'e, *a.* varying from the common form  
 Het'eroclit'es, *s. pl.* in grammar, all nouns which vary in their gender or declension  
 Heteroclit'ical, *a.* deviating from rule  
 Het'erodox, *a.* deviating from the establish-  
 ed church opinions; not orthodox  
 Het'erodoxy, *s.* quality of being heterodox  
 Het'erogene, *a.* not of the same kind

HAPPY IS HE WHO LIMITS HIS WANTS TO HIS NECESSITIES.

HE THAT IS MUCH FLATTERED, SOON LEARNS TO FLATTER HIMSELF.



Heterog'neal, Heterog'neous, *a.* unlike; of a nature diametrically opposite

Heterogeneity, *s.* opposition of nature

Heterogeneousness, *s.* dissimilitude in nature; contrariety of parts [leaves

Heterophyllous, *a.* producing a diversity of  
Heteros'cian, *a.* the shadow falling one way only [Cossacks

Het'man, *s.* a commander-in-chief of the

Hew, *v. a.* to cut with an axe, chop, labour

Hewer, *s.* one whose employment it is to hew

Hexacap'sular, *a.* having six seed-vessels

Hex'achord, *s.* (in music) a concord, a sixth

Hexadactylous, *a.* having six toes

Hexade, *s.* a series of six numbers

Hex'agon, *s.* a figure of six equal sides

Hexagonal, *a.* having six sides or angles

Hexagyn'ian, *a.* having six pistils

Hexahedral, *a.* having six equal sides

Hexahedron, *s.* a solid body with six sides

Hexameter, *s.* a verse of six feet

Hexametric'al, *a.* consisting of hexameters

Hexan'drian, *a.* having six stamens

Hexan'gular, *a.* having six corners

Hexapede, *s.* an animal with six feet

Hexapetalous, *a.* having six petals

Hexaphyllous, *a.* having six leaves

Hexapod, *s.* an animal with six feet

Hexastich, *s.* a poem of six lines [front

Hexastyle, *s.* a building with six columns in

Hey! *interj.* a word expressive of joy

Heyday! *interj.* expression of exultation

Hia'tion, *s.* the act of gaping

Hia'tus, *s.* an aperture, breach, opening

Hibernacle, *s.* a winter sleeping place

Hibern'ate, *v. n.* to sleep through the winter

Hibern'al, *a.* belonging to the winter

Hiberna'tion, *s.* winter sleep [land

Hibern'ian, *s.* an Irishman—*a.* relating to Ire-

Hibernicism, *s.* a mode of speech peculiar

to natives of Ireland

Hic'cough, Hic'cup, Hick'up, *s.* a convulsive

effort of the stomach—*v. n.* to have a

spasmodic affection of the stomach

Hick'ory, *s.* a species of walnut-tree

Hidal'go, *s.* a Spaniard of noble birth

Hid'den, *a.* secret; mysterious; unseen

Hide, *v.* to conceal, to cover, to lie hid

Hide, *s.* the skin of an animal; a certain

quantity of land, about 100 acres

Hid'ebound, *a.* having the skin adhering too

tightly to the flesh

Hid'eous, *a.* horrible, dreadful, frightful

Hid'eously, *ad.* horribly, dreadfully

Hid'eousness, *s.* frightfulness to the eye

Hid'er, *s.* one who hides or conceals

Hid'ing-place, *s.* a place of concealment

Hie, *v. n.* to hasten, to go quickly

Hierarch, *s.* the chief of a sacred order

Hierar'chal, *a.* belonging to a sacred order

Hierar'chy, *s.* an ecclesiastical government

Hierat'ic, *a.* consecrated to holy use

Hieroglyph, *s.* a mystical character or symbol

Hieroglyph'ics, *s. pl.* the symbolical charac-

ters used by the ancient Egyptians

Hieroglyph'ical, *a.* emblematical, allusive

Hieroglyph'ically, *ad.* emblematically

Hierogram, *s.* a kind of sacred writing

Hierogrammat'ic, *a.* denoting a kind of sacred

writing used by Egyptian priests

Hierogrammat'ist, *s.* a writer of hiero-

glyphics

Hierog'raphy, *s.* writings on divinity

Hierology, *s.* discourse on sacred things

Hieromancy, *s.* divination by sacrifices

Hierophant, *s.* an instructor in religious rites

Hig'gle, *v. n.* to use many words in bar-

gaining; to carry about; to chaffer

Hig'gler, *s.* one who hawks about provisions

High, *a.* elevated, proud, great, exorbitant

High-blown, *a.* much swelled with wind

High-born, *a.* of noble extraction

High-fl'ier, *s.* one extravagant in opinion

High-flown, *a.* elevated; proud; turgid

High'land, *s.* a mountainous country

High'lander, *s.* a mountaineer

High'ly, *ad.* in a great degree; arrogantly

High-mettled, *a.* proud or ardent of spirit

High-mind'ed, *a.* proud, haughty

High'ness, *s.* dignity of nature; a title

High-seasoned, *a.* hot to the taste

High-spirited, *a.* bold, daring, insolent

Hight, *imper.* *v.* called, named

High-wrought, *a.* splendidly finished

High-water, *s.* the utmost flow of the tide

Highway, *s.* a great road, a public path

Highwayman, *s.* a robber on the highway

Hila'rious, *a.* given to hilarity

Hilar'ity, *s.* gayety, mirth, cheerfulness

Hil'ary, *s.* the term that begins in January

Hil'ding, *s.* a mean cowardly wretch

Hill, *s.* elevation of ground, a high land

Hil'lock, *s.* a small hill

Hil'ly, *a.* full of hills, unequal in surface

Hilt, *s.* the handle of a sword

Hilt'ed, *a.* having a hilt

Hil'm, *s.* the eye of a bean or other seed

Him, *pron.* the objective case of *he*

Hind, *s.* a she stag; a boor, a peasant

Hind, Hind'er, *a.* backward

Hin'der, *v. a.* to obstruct, stop, impede

Hin'derance, *s.* an impediment, a stop

Hin'derer, *s.* one who hinders or obstructs

Hin'dermost, Hin'dimost, *a.* the last

Hindoo, *s.* a native of Hindostan

Hinge, *s.* a joint on which a door turns;

a governing rule or principle

Hinge, *v.* to turn as upon a hinge; to hang

Hint, *v.* to allude to; to bring to mind

Hint, *s.* a remote suggestion, an intimation

Hip, *s.* a joint of the thigh; the fruit of the

brier, or wild dog-rose

Hip! *interj.* an exclamation, or calling to one

Hip'ped, *a.* melancholy; hypochondriacal

Hip'pelaph, *s.* a Norway deer or stag

Hip'pish, *a.* much dejected, low in spirits

Hip'pocamp, Hip'podame, *s.* the sea horse

Hip'pocrass, *s.* a medicated wine [postrates

Hip'pocrat'ism, *s.* the medical art of Hip-

hippodrome, *s.* a course for chariot-races

Hip'pogriff, *s.* a winged or fabulous horse

Hip'polith, *s.* a stone found in the stomach

or intestines of a horse

Hip'pomane, *s.* a philter or love-charm

Hippoph'agous, *a.* feeding on horses

Hippoph'agy, *s.* the practice of eating

horse-flesh

Hippopotamus, *s.* the river horse; an ani-

mal found in the Nile

Hip'roof, *s.* a roof that has an angle

Hip'shot, *a.* sprained in the hip

Hire, *v. a.* to engage for pay—*s.* wages

Hireless, *a.* without hire; not rewarded

Hir'eling, *s.* one who serves for wages;

a mercenary—a venial, mercenary

Hir'er, *s.* one who hires or procures

Hirsute, *a.* rough; of coarse manners

Hirsuteness, *s.* hairiness; shagginess

Hir'ped, *a.* rough, bristly, shaggy

Hiss, *v.* to cry like a serpent; to explode

by hisses; to testify disapprobation

Hiss'ing, *s.* the noise of a serpent, &c.

[HOG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HOM]

Hiss'ingly, *ad.* with a hissing sound  
 Hiss! *interj.* an exclamation commanding or requiring silence  
 Histo'rian, *s.* a writer of facts and events  
 Histor'ic, Histor'ical, *a.* pertaining to history  
 Historically, *ad.* in the manner of history  
 Historied, *a.* recorded in history  
 Historify, *v. a.* to record in history  
 Historiographer, *s.* a writer of history  
 Historiography, *s.* the art of an historian  
 Historiology, *s.* knowledge of history  
 History, *s.* a narration of facts  
 Historion'ic, *a.* befitting a stage or player  
 Historionism, *s.* theatrical representation  
 Hit, *v.* to strike, clash, succeed, reach  
 Hit, *s.* a stroke, a lucky chance  
 Hitch, *v. n.* to catch, to move by jerks  
 Hitch, *s.* a kind of knot or noose  
 Hitchel, *s.* a tool on which flax is combed  
 Hithe, *s.* a landing-place for goods, &c.  
 Hith'er, *ad.* to this place—a nearer  
 Hith'ermost, *a.* nearest on this side  
 Hith'erto, *ad.* to this time; yet; till now  
 Hith'erward, Hith'erwards, *ad.* this way  
 Hive, *s.* a place for bees; a swarm of bees  
 Hive, *v.* to put into hives; to take shelter together or collect in company  
 Hiv'er, *s.* one who collects bees in a hive  
 Ho! *interj.* stop, cease, enough, attend  
 Hoard, *s.* a hidden stock; a treasure  
 Hoard, *v. a.* to amass and lay up secretly  
 Hoard'er, *s.* one that stores up in secret  
 Hoar'frost, *s.* frozen dew; a white frost  
 Hoar'hoond, *s.* a bitter medicinal plant  
 Hoar'iness, *s.* state of being hoary or whitish  
 Hoarse, *a.* having a rough deep voice  
 Hoarsely, *ad.* with a rough harsh voice  
 Hoar'seness, *s.* roughness of voice  
 Hoar'stone, *s.* a large rude pillar or stone, anciently used in Britain, to serve either as a landmark or as a stone of memoria  
 Hoar, Hoar'y, *a.* gray with age, whitish  
 Hoax, *s.* an imposition, a deception  
 Hoax, *v. a.* to deceive; to impose upon  
 Hob, *s.* the nave of a wheel; the side of a grate; a clown; a fairy  
 Hobble, *s.* an awkward gait; difficulty  
 Hob'ble, *v. n.* to walk lamely or awkwardly  
 Hob'bledehoy, *s.* a burlesque word for a boy at the age of puberty  
 Hob'by, *s.* a species of hawk; a strong nag  
 Hob'byhorse, *s.* a wooden horse; a plaything; a favourite thing or amusement  
 Hob'goblin, *s.* a sprite, a fairy, an apparition  
 Hob'it, *s.* a small mortar to shoot bombs  
 Hob'nail, *s.* a nail used in shoeing horses  
 Hob'nob, *s.* take, or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking  
 Hock, *s.* the small end of a gammon of bacon; a sort of German wine  
 Hock, Hoc'kle, *v. a.* to hamstring, to lame  
 Hock'tide, *s.* the second Tuesday after Easter, commemorative of the final subjugation of the Danes in England  
 Hoc's-po'cus, *s.* a juggler, a cheat  
 Hod, *s.* a bricklayer's trough or tray  
 Hodi'nal, *a.* of or relating to this day  
 Hod'man, *s.* a labourer that carries a hod  
 Hod'mandod, *s.* a shell-fish  
 Hoc, *s.* a garden-tool for weeds, &c.  
 Hoc, *v. a.* to cut or dig with a hoe  
 Hoc'ul, *a.* careful; anxiously watchful  
 Hog, *s.* the general name of swine  
 Hog'cot, Hog'sty, *s.* a house for hogs  
 Hog'gerel, *s.* a ewe two years old  
 Hog'get, *s.* a sheep two years old

Hog'gish, *a.* selfish, brutish, greedy  
 Hog'gishly, *ad.* greedily; selfishly  
 Hog'gishness, *s.* brutality; greediness  
 Hog'herd, *s.* a keeper of hogs  
 Ho'go, *s.* (corrupted from the French *haut goût*) high flavour; strong scent  
 Hog'shead, *s.* a measure of 63 gallons  
 Hog'steer, *s.* a wild boar three years old  
 Hog'wash, *s.* draff which is given to swine  
 Ho'den, *s.* an awkward country girl  
 Ho'den, *a.* rustic; inelegant; untaught  
 Hoist, *s.* a lift; the act of raising up  
 Hoist, *v. a.* to raise up on high  
 Hold, *v.* to keep, to have within, to detain  
 Hold, *s.* a support; custody, power  
 Hold! *interj.* stop! forbear! be still  
 Ho'lder, *s.* one who holds anything  
 Ho'ldfast, *s.* an iron hook, a catch  
 Ho'lding, *s.* tenure; farm; hold  
 Hole, *s.* a hollow place; a mean habitation; a rent in a garment; a subterfuge  
 Hole, *v. a.* to form a hole; to excavate  
 Ho'lday. [See Holyday.]  
 Ho'ly, *ad.* piously, religiously, inviolably  
 Ho'liness, *s.* the Pope's title; piety  
 Ho'ly, Ho'ly, *interj.* stop, attend—*s.* a shout  
 Ho'land, *s.* a fine linen made in Holland  
 Ho'lander, *s.* an inhabitant of Holland  
 Ho'lands, *s.* a term for gin made in Holland  
 Ho'low, *a.* having a void within; deceitful  
 Ho'low, *s.* a cavity, a hole, an opening  
 Ho'low, *v. a.* to make hollow; to excavate  
 Ho'low-hearted, *a.* dishonest; insincere  
 Ho'lowness, *s.* the state of being hollow  
 Ho'ly, *s.* a tree; an evergreen shrub  
 Ho'lyhock, *s.* the rose-mallow  
 Holm, *s.* a river island; the evergreen oak  
 Ho'locaust, *s.* a burnt sacrifice  
 Ho'lograph, *s.* in the Scottish law, a deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand  
 Holograph'ic, *a.* written wholly by the grantor  
 Holom'eter, *s.* an instrument for taking all kinds of measures, terrestrial and celestial  
 Ho'lder, *s.* a case for a horseman's pistols  
 Holt, *s.* a hill; a wood; a forest  
 Ho'ly, *a.* pure, religious, sacred, immaculate  
 Ho'ly-cross Day, *s.* the 14th of September  
 Ho'lyday, *s.* an anniversary feast, a day of gayety and mirth; a time of festivity  
 Ho'lyday, *a.* befitting a holyday; gay, cheerful  
 Ho'ly-Ghost, *s.* the third person of the Trinity  
 Ho'ly-One, *s.* one of the appellations of God  
 Ho'ly-rod Day, *s.* the same as Holy-cross  
 Ho'ly-Thurs'day, *s.* the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated  
 Ho'ly-week, *s.* the week before Easter  
 Hom'age, *s.* duty, fealty, respect, service  
 Hom'age, *v. a.* to pay honour to; to profess  
 Hom'ageable, *a.* subject to homage [fealty]  
 Home, *s.* a place of constant residence  
 Ho'meborn, *a.* native; natural; domestic  
 Ho'mebred, *a.* native, plain, artless  
 Ho'mefelt, *a.* inward; private  
 Ho'meless, *a.* destitute of a home  
 Ho'meliness, *s.* plainness, coarseness  
 Ho'melot, *s.* an inclosure near the mansion  
 Ho'mely, *a.* not elegant, coarse  
 Ho'memade, *a.* made at home; plain  
 Ho'mer, *s.* a measure of about three pints  
 Ho'mespin, *a.* plain; coarse; rude; homely  
 Ho'mestall, Ho'mestead, *s.* the house, and sometimes a small portion of land adjoining  
 Ho'meward, Ho'm'ward, *ad.* towards home  
 Ho'meward-bound, *a.* destined for home  
 Ho'm'icide, *s.* murder; a murderer. Homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter

HE THAT SWELLS IN PROSPERITY WILL BE SURE TO SHRINK IN ADVERSITY.

HE WHO SAYS WHAT HE LIKES WILL BE SURE TO HEAR WHAT HE DOES NOT LIKE.



[HOP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HOR]

HAVE A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND HAVE EVERY THING IN ITS PLACE.

Homier'dal, *a.* murderous, bloody  
 Homilet'ical, *a.* conversable [gation  
 Homilist, *s.* one who preaches to a congre-  
 Hou'ly, *s.* a discourse read in churches  
 Hom'inoe, *s.* a mound or hillock  
 Hom'mony, *s.* a dish made in America, of  
 bruised maize mixed with water and boiled  
 Homocentric, *a.* having the same centre  
 Homoeopath'y, *a.* pertaining to homoeopathy  
 Homoeop'athy, *s.* the art or method of healing  
 diseases by administering medicine in in-  
 finitely small doses [pathy  
 Homoeop'athist, *s.* one who practises homoeo-  
 Homoge'neous, *a.* of the same nature  
 Homogene'ity, Homogene'ousness, *s.* parti-  
 cipation of the same principles or nature  
 Hom'ogeny, *s.* the same nature [portion  
 Homol'ogous, *a.* of the same manner or pro-  
 portion  
 Hom'onymy, *s.* a word or expression resem-  
 bling another in sound, but not in sense  
 Homon'y'mous, *a.* equivocal, ambiguous  
 Homon'y'my, *s.* equivocation; ambiguity  
 Homoph'ony, *s.* similarity of sound  
 Homot'onus, *a.* equable, correspondent  
 Hone, *s.* a stone to whet razors, &c. on  
 Hon'est, *a.* sincere, upright, chaste, just, true  
 Hon'edly, *ad.* uprightly, justly, sincerely  
 Hon'esty, *s.* justice, truth, purity, virtue  
 Hon'ey, *s.* the sweet concoction of bees, &c.  
 Hon'eybag, *s.* the stomach of a bee  
 Hon'eycomb, *s.* cells of wax for honey  
 Hon'eydew, *s.* a sweet dew on plants  
 Hon'eyed, *part.* *a.* covered with honey  
 Hon'eyless, *a.* free from honey, empty  
 Hon'ey-locust, *s.* the three-horned acacia  
 Hon'ey-moon, *s.* first month after marriage  
 Hon'ey-mouthed, *a.* flattering; using honeyed  
 words; insincere  
 Hon'ey-suckle, *s.* an odoriferous woodbine  
 Hon'ey-tongued, *a.* using soft speech  
 Hon'ey-wort, *s.* a plant of the genus Cer-  
 rinthe [factory  
 Hong, *s.* the Chinese name for an European  
 Hon'orary, *a.* done or instituted in honour  
 Hon'orific, *a.* bringing honour  
 Hon'our, *s.* dignity, reputation, virtue  
 Hon'our, *v.* *a.* to reverence, dignify, exalt  
 Hon'orable, *a.* illustrious, generous, equi-  
 table; conferring honour [able  
 Hon'ourableness, *s.* state of being honour-  
 Hon'ourably, *ad.* reputably, nobly  
 Hon'ourer, *s.* one that honours or reveres  
 Hon'ourless, *a.* void of honour; not honoured  
 Hood, *s.* an upper covering for the head  
 Hood'wink, *v.* *a.* to blind, to hide, to deceive  
 Hoof, *s.* the horny part of a horse's foot  
 Hoof'bound, *a.* contracted and dry in the hoof  
 Hoof'ed, *a.* furnished with hoofs  
 Hook, *s.* a bent piece of iron, wood, &c.  
 Hook, *v.* to catch, to ensnare; to bend  
 Hookah, *s.* a smoking-pipe of complicated  
 construction used in the East  
 Hook'd, *a.* bent, curved  
 Hook'edness, *s.* state of being bent like a hook  
 Hook'er, *s.* that which catches as with a hook  
 Hook'nosed, *a.* having an aquiline nose  
 Hook'ee, *s.* a great festival in India  
 Hoop, *s.* any thing circular  
 Hoop, *v.* to bind with hoops; to shout  
 Hoop'er, *s.* a cooper; one that hoops tubs  
 Hoop'ingeough, *s.* a convulsive cough  
 Hoop'oon, *s.* a bird with a tufted crest  
 Hoop, *s.* a shout of contempt—*v.* *n.* to shout  
 Hooping, *s.* a continued shouting  
 Hop, *s.* a plant; a jump, a mean dance  
 Hop, *v.* to leap on one leg, walk lamely, &c.  
 Hop-blind, *s.* the stem of the hop

Hope, *s.* confidence in a future event  
 Hope, *v.* to expect with desire  
 Ho'p'ful, *a.* full of expectation, promising  
 Ho'p'efully, *ad.* with hope; without despair  
 Ho'p'efulness, *s.* promise of good  
 Ho'p'eless, *a.* bereft of hope; abandoned  
 Ho'p'lessly, *ad.* without hope; despairingly  
 Hop'-garden, *s.* a garden planted with hops  
 Hop'-ground, *s.* ground set apart for hops  
 Hop'lite, *s.* a soldier of ancient Greece  
 Hop'-oast, *s.* a kiln for drying hops  
 Hop'per, *s.* a part of a mill; a basket  
 Hop'-picker, *s.* one who gathers the ripe hops  
 Hop'ple, *v.* *a.* to tie the feet together  
 Hop'-pole, *s.* the pole which supports the hop  
 Ho'ral, Ho'r'ary, *a.* relating to an hour  
 Horde, *s.* a clan, a migratory crew  
 Hor'izon, *s.* a great imaginary line or circle,  
 which divides the heavens and earth into  
 two parts or hemispheres  
 Horizon'tal, *a.* near the horizon; level  
 Horizon'tally, *ad.* in a level direction  
 Horn, *s.* the defensive weapon of an ox, &c.  
 an instrument of wind music  
 Horn, Horn'ify, *v.* to bestow horns  
 Horn'beam, Horn'fish, *s.* the garfish  
 Horn'blend, *s.* a mineral of several varieties  
 Horn'book, *s.* the first book for children  
 Horn'ed, *a.* furnished with horns  
 Hor'ner, *s.* one who deals in horns  
 Hor'net, *s.* a large strong stinging fly  
 Horn'ing, *s.* the appearance of the moon  
 when she assumes a crescent form  
 Horn'less, *a.* having no horns  
 Horn'owl, *s.* a species of the owl  
 Horn'pipe, *s.* a kind of single dance  
 Horn'silver, *s.* muriate of silver  
 Horn'slate, *s.* a gray siliceous stone  
 Horn'stone, *s.* a kind of blue stone  
 Horn'work, *s.* a kind of angular fortification  
 Horn'y, *a.* made of horns, callous, hard  
 Horog'raphy, *s.* an account of the hours  
 Hor'ologe, *s.* an instrument denoting time  
 Horolog'ographer, *s.* a clock or dial maker  
 Horolog'ographic, *a.* pertaining to dialling  
 Horolog'ography, *s.* the art of dialling  
 Horol'ogy, *s.* the art of measuring time  
 Horom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring  
 the hours  
 Horomet'rical, *a.* relating to horometry  
 Horom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring time by  
 hours  
 Hor'oscope, *s.* the configuration of the  
 planets at the hour of a person's birth  
 Horos'copy, *s.* the art of predicting future  
 events by the planetary bodies  
 Hor'rent, *a.* bristled; pointing outward  
 Hor'rible, *a.* dreadful, shocking, terrible  
 Hor'ribleness, *s.* dreadful; hideousness  
 Hor'ribly, *ad.* dreadfully, hideously  
 Hor'rid, *a.* hideous, enormous  
 Hor'ridly, *ad.* hideously, shockingly  
 Hor'rif'ic, *a.* causing horror or dread  
 Hor'rif'ous, *a.* sounding dreadfully  
 Hor'ror, *s.* terror mixed with detestation  
 Horse, *s.* an animal; a wooden machine  
 Horse, *v.* *a.* to carry on the back  
 Horse'back, *s.* the seat or state of riding  
 Horse'bean, *s.* a small kind of bean [horse  
 Horse'block, *s.* a block on which to mount a  
 Horse'boat, *s.* a boat used in ferrying horses  
 Horse'breaker, *s.* one who tames horses  
 Horse'chestnut, *s.* a tree and its fruit  
 Horse'dr'aler, *s.* one who buys and sells horses  
 Horse'drench, *s.* a dose of physic for a horse  
 Horse'dung, *s.* the dung of a horse

HE WHO SPENDS ALL HE GETS IS ON THE HIGH ROAD TO BEGGARY.



[NOT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HUF]

Hor'se-emmet, *s.* a species of large ant  
 Hor'seflesh, *s.* the flesh of horses  
 Hor'selly, *s.* a large fly that stings horses  
 Hor'se-Guards, *s. pl.* regiments of horse of  
 the king's guard  
 Hor'sehair, *s.* the hair of horses  
 Hor'sekeeper, *s.* one who takes care of horses  
 Hor'selaugh, *s.* a loud, violent, rude laugh  
 Hor'seleech, *s.* a leech that bites horses  
 Hor'se-litter, *s.* a carriage fixed on poles,  
 and borne by and between two horses  
 Hor'seload, *s.* as much as a horse can carry  
 Hor'seman, *s.* one skilled in riding  
 Hor'semanship, *s.* the art of managing a horse  
 Hor'semarten, *s.* a large kind of bee  
 Hor'semeat, *s.* provision for horses  
 Hor'semill, *s.* a mill turned by a horse  
 Hor'semil'ner, *s.* one who supplies decora-  
 tions for horses  
 Hor'semint, *s.* a large coarse kind of mint  
 Hor'sepath, *s.* a path for horses  
 Hor'seplay, *s.* rough play, rudeness  
 Hor'sepond, *s.* a pond to water horses at  
 Hor'serace, *s.* a match of horses in running  
 Hor'seradish, *s.* a root acrid and biting; a  
 species of scurvy-grass  
 Hor'seroad, *s.* the road for horses and vehicles  
 Hor'seshoe, *s.* a shoe for horses; an herb  
 Hor'sestealer, *s.* a thief who steals horses  
 Hor'seway, *s.* a broad way for horses to travel  
 Hor'sewithp, *s.* a whip to strike a horse with  
 — *v. a.* to strike or lash with a horsewhip  
 Hor'seworm, *s.* a worm that breeds in horses  
 Hor'tation, *s.* the act of exhorting; advice  
 Hor'tative, *s.* exhortation; precept by which  
 one incites or animates  
 Hor'tative, *a.* tending to exhort, animating  
 Hor'tatory, *a.* encouraging; animating  
 Hor'tensial, *a.* fit for a garden  
 Hor'ticultural, *a.* relating to gardening  
 Hor'ticulture, *s.* art of cultivating gardens  
 Hor'ticulturist, *s.* one who is skilled in garden-  
 Hor'tulan, *a.* belonging to a garden [ing  
 Hor'tus-siccus, *s.* a collection of dried plants  
 Hosan'na, *s.* an exclamation of praise to God  
 Hose, *s.* stockings  
 Ho'sier, *s.* one who sells stockings, &c.  
 Ho'siery, *s.* stockings, socks, &c.  
 Ho'spitable, *a.* kind to strangers, friendly  
 Ho'spitably, *ad.* in a hospitable manner  
 Ho'spital, *s.* receptacle for the sick and poor  
 Ho'spitality, *s.* the practice of entertaining  
 strangers; liberality in entertainments  
 Ho'spitalier, *s.* a knight of a religious order  
 Ho'spitate, *v.* to reside under the roof of  
 another; to lodge a person [priuce  
 Ho'spodar, *s.* a Wallachian or Moldavian  
 Host, *s.* a landlord; an army; a number;  
 the Romish sacrament of the mass  
 Hos'tage, *s.* a person left as a pledge for  
 securing the performance of a condition  
 Ho'stess, *s.* a female host, a landlady  
 Ho'stle, *a.* adverse, opposite; warlike  
 Ho'stily, *ad.* in an adverse manner  
 Ho'stility, *s.* open war, a state of warfare  
 Ho'stler, *s.* the manager of horses at an inn  
 Ho'stlery, Ho'stelry, Ho'try, *s.* an inn  
 Ho'stleide, *s.* one who kills an enemy  
 Hot, *a.* having heat, furious, eager, lustful  
 Ho'ted, *s.* a bed of earth made hot by the  
 fermentation of dung and manure  
 Ho'tbrained, *a.* violent, rash, precipitate  
 Ho'tchpotch, *s.* a mingled hash; a mixture  
 Ho'tcockles, *s.* a species of childish play  
 Ho'tel, *s.* a genteel public lodging-house  
 Ho'theaded, *a.* passionate, violent

Ho'thouse, *s.* a building contrived for ripen-  
 ing exotics, &c., by means of heat  
 Ho'tly, *ad.* ardently, vehemently  
 Ho'tspur, *s.* a violent precipitate man; a pea  
 Ho'tspurred, *a.* vehement; headstrong  
 Ho'ttentot, *s.* a savage inhabitant of the  
 southern extremity of Africa  
 Hou'dah, *s.* a seat to fix on a camel's back  
 Hough, *s.* the lower part of the thigh  
 Hough, *v. a.* to hamstring, to cut up  
 Hound, *s.* a dog who hunts by scent  
 Houndfish, *s.* a fish, the Galeus laevis  
 Hounds-tongue, *s.* a plant  
 Hour, *s.* the 24th part of a day  
 Hourglass, *s.* a glass filled with sand for  
 the purpose of measuring time  
 Hou'ri, *s.* a Mahometan nymph of Paradise  
 Hour'ly, *a.* done every hour; frequent  
 Hour'ly, *ad.* every hour; frequently  
 Hour'plate, *s.* the dial of a clock, &c.  
 House, *s.* a place of human abode  
 House, *v.* to put under shelter, to harbour  
 House'breaker, *s.* one who robs houses  
 House'breaking, *s.* robbing of houses  
 House'edog, *s.* a dog kept to guard the house  
 House'ehold, *s.* a family living together  
 House'holder, *s.* the master of a house  
 House'eholdstuff, *s.* furniture, goods, utensils  
 House'keeper, *s.* a superintending female  
 servant; one who keeps a house  
 House'keeping, *s.* domestic management  
 Hou'sel, *s.* the holy eucharist  
 Hou'sel, *v. a.* to give or receive the eucharist  
 House'elamb, *s.* a lamb fattened in the house  
 House'eleek, *s.* a plant  
 House'elless, *a.* destitute of a habitation  
 House'emaid, *s.* a female menial servant  
 House'eroom, *s.* room or place in a house  
 House'ewarming, *s.* a feast usual on taking  
 possession of a house  
 House'wife, *s.* a female economist  
 House'wifery, *s.* frugality in domestic affairs  
 House'ings, *s. pl.* military ornamental cover-  
 ings for the chargers of officers  
 Hove, Ho'ven, *part. pass.* raised, swelled  
 Ho'vel, *s.* a shed, a shelter for cattle [over  
 Ho'ver, *s.* a protection; a shelter by hanging  
 Ho'ver, *v. n.* to hang over head, to wander  
 How, *ad.* in what manner or degree  
 Howe'it, *ad.* nevertheless, notwithstanding  
 Howe'er, *ad.* notwithstanding; yet, at least  
 How'itz, How'itzer, *s.* a kind of bomb  
 Howl, *s.* the cry of a wolf or dog  
 Howl, *v. n.* to utter cries in distress as a dog  
 How'let, *s.* a fowl of the owl kind  
 How'ling, *s.* the noise of a dog, &c.  
 Howsoe'er, *ad.* in whatever manner  
 Hox, *v. a.* to hamstring, to hough  
 Hoy, *s.* a coasting vessel, a small ship  
 Hub'hub, *s.* a tumult, confusion, great noise  
 Huck'aback, *s.* a kind of figured linen  
 Huck'leback, *a.* crooked in the shoulders  
 Hue'klebone, *s.* the hip bone  
 Huck'ster, *s.* a retailer of small wares  
 Huck'steress, *s.* a female pedlar  
 Hud'dle, *s.* crowd; tumult; confusion  
 Hud'dle, *v.* to do a thing in a hurry; to  
 crowd together in a confused manner  
 Hud'dler, *s.* one who throws things into con-  
 fusion by haste or carelessness  
 Hudibras'tic, *a.* doggerel, like Hudibras  
 Hue, *s.* shade of colour, tint; clamour,  
 alarm, a legal pursuit  
 Huff, *s.* a swell of sudden anger  
 Huff, *v.* to chide with insolence  
 Huff'er, *s.* a blusterer; an angry childer

HE THAT WILL BE ANGRY FOR ANY THING, WILL BE ANGRY FOR NOTHING.

HE WHO CANNOT HOLD HIS TONGUE IS UNWORTHY OF HAVING ONE.

Huff'ish, *a.* arrogant, insolent, hectoring  
 Huff'ishness, *s.* petulance; arrogance  
 Huff'y, *a.* swelled; petulant  
 Hug, *s.* close embrace; a gripe in wrestling  
 Huz, *v. a.* to embrace fondly, to hold fast  
 Huge, *a.* vast, immense, large, enormous  
 Hug'ely, *ad.* immensely, greatly, very much  
 Hu'geness, *s.* enormous bulk; greatness  
 Hu'guenot, *s.* a French protestant  
 Hulk, *s.* the body of a ship; a clown [kept  
 Hulks, *s. pl.* old vessels where convicts are  
 Hulk'y, *a.* bulky; heavy; unwieldy  
 Hull, *s.* the body of a ship; a shell or husk  
 Hull, *v.* to float; to strip off the hulls  
 Hull'y, *a.* having hulks or pods  
 Hul'ver, *s.* holly, a tree  
 Hum, *s.* a buzzing noise; a deception  
 Hum, *v. n.* to sing low, to huzz; to deceive  
 Hum! *interj.* a sound implying doubt and  
 deliberation  
 Hum'an, *a.* having the qualities of a man  
 Hum'a'ne, *a.* kind, good-natured, tender  
 Huma'nely, *ad.* with kindness or compassion,  
 generosity; with the nature of man  
 Hu'manist, *s.* one versed in human nature  
 Human'ity, *s.* benevolence, compassion  
 Hu'manize, *v. a.* to render susceptible of ten-  
 derness  
 Humaniza'tion, *s.* the act of humanizing  
 Hu'mankind, *s.* the race of man  
 Hu'manly, *ad.* after the notions of men  
 Hum'ble, *a.* modest, submissive  
 Hum'ble, *v. a.* to subdue; to condescend  
 Hum'blebee, *s.* a buzzing wild bee  
 Hum'bleness, *s.* humility; absence of pride  
 Hum'bler, *s.* one that humbles himself for others  
 Hum'bles, *s. pl.* the entrails of a deer  
 Hum'bling, *s.* humiliation; abatement of pride  
 Hum'bly, *ad.* submissively, lowly  
 Hum'holdite, *s.* a recently-discovered mineral  
 Hum'bug, *s.* (a low word, but of late much  
 used) an imposition; a paltry fellow—*v.* to  
 impose upon  
 Hum'drum, *s.* a stupid person—a dull  
 Humeca'tion, *s.* a moistening or wetting  
 Humec'tive, *a.* having the power to moisten  
 Hum'eral, *a.* belonging to the shoulder  
 Hum'hum, *s.* a coarse kind of India cloth  
 Hum'id, *a.* wet, moist, watery, damp  
 Hum'id'ity, *s.* moisture, dampness  
 Hum'il'iate, *v. a.* to humble, to bring low  
 Humilia'tion, *s.* the act of humiliating  
 Hum'il'ity, *s.* freedom from pride, modesty  
 Hum'wer, *s.* that which hums; an applauder  
 Hum'wing, *s.* the noise of bees or flies  
 Hum'wingbird, *s.* the smallest of all birds  
 Hum'nock, *s.* a little hill; rising ground  
 Hum'muck, *s.* a large and elevated mass of lcc  
 Hum'mus, *s. pl.* vapour baths; hot baths  
 Hu'moral, *a.* proceeding from the humours  
 Hu'morist, *s.* one who gratifies his humour  
 Hu'morous, *a.* jocular, whimsical, pleasant  
 Hu'morously, *ad.* merrily; capriciously  
 Hu'morously, *a.* peevish; petulant; humorous  
 Hu'mour, *s.* moisture; whim, jocularly  
 Hu'mour, *v. a.* to qualify; to gratify by yield-  
 ing to  
 Hum'back, *s.* a crooked back [ing to  
 Hum'backed, *a.* deformed in the back  
 Hunch, *v. n.* to jostle—*s.* a protuberance  
 Hun'dred, *s.* ten multiplied by ten; part of  
 a shire or county  
 Hun'dredth, *a.* the ordinal of a hundred  
 Huoz, *pret. and part. pass. of hang*  
 Hun'gary-water, *s.* a water distilled from  
 rosemary flowers  
 Hun'ger, *s.* a desire of food; violent desire

Hun'ger, *v. n.* to feel the pain of hunger  
 Hun'ger-bitten, *a.* pinched by hunger  
 Hun'gerly, *a.* wanting food or nourishment  
 Hun'gred, *a.* pinched by want of food  
 Hun'grily, *ad.* with keen appetite  
 Hun'gry, *a.* in want of food  
 Hunks, *s.* a covetous sordid wretch, a miser  
 Hunt, *v.* to chase, to pursue, to search for  
 Hunt, *s.* a pack of hounds; a chase, a pursuit  
 Hunt'er, *s.* one who chases animals  
 Hunt'ing, *s.* the diversion of the chase  
 Hunt'ing-horn, *s.* a bugle; a horn used to  
 cheer the hounds  
 Hunt'ress, *s.* a woman that follows the chase  
 Hunt'man, *s.* one who manages the dogs  
 for, and one who delights in, hunting  
 Hunt'manship, *s.* qualifications of a hunter  
 Hur'den, *s.* a coarse kind of linen  
 Hur'dle, *s.* sticks wove together for vari-  
 ous uses—*v. a.* to close with hurdles  
 Hurds, *s. pl.* the refuse of hemp or flax  
 Hurdy-gurdy, *s.* a stringed instrument  
 Hur'karu, *s.* in India, a messenger  
 Hurl, *v. a.* to throw with violence  
 Hurl'bat, *s.* whirlbat; a weapon  
 Hur'ler, *s.* one who throws or hurls  
 Hurly-burly, *s.* a bustle, tumult, confusion  
 Hurra', Hurrah', *interj.* a shout of triumph  
 Hur'ricane, *s.* a violent storm, a tempest  
 Hur'ry, *v.* to hasten, to move with haste  
 Hur'ry, *s.* precipitation, haste; a tumult  
 Hur'ry-scurry, *s.* confusion, bustle  
 Hurst, Hyrst, *s.* a small wood; a thicket  
 Hurt, *s.* harm, mischief; wound or bruise  
 Hurt, *v. a.* to injure, to wound, to harm  
 Hur'tful, *a.* pernicious, mischievous  
 Hur'tfully, *ad.* mischievously; perniciously  
 Hur'tfulness, *s.* mischievousness; pernicious-  
 ness  
 Hur'tle, *v.* to push forcibly; to whirl [ness  
 Hur'tleberry, *s.* the whortleberry  
 Hur'tless, *a.* harmless, innocent, innoxious  
 Hus'band, *s.* a married man; an economist  
 Hus'band, *v. a.* to manage frugally; to till  
 Hus'bandable, *a.* manageable with frugality  
 Hus'bandless, *a.* not having a husband  
 Hus'bandman, *s.* one who works in tillage  
 Hus'bandry, *s.* tillage; thrift, care, frugality  
 Hush, *v.* to still, appease, quiet; forbid  
 Hush, *a.* silent, still,—*v. a.* to make quiet  
 Hush'money, *s.* a bribe to induce secrecy  
 Husk, *s.* the outward integument of fruits  
 —*v. a.* to strip off the outward integument  
 Hush! *interj.* silence! be still! no noise  
 Husk'ed, *a.* bearing a husk  
 Husk'iness, *s.* hoarseness; state of being husky  
 Husk'y, *a.* abounding in husks, dry  
 Hussar, *s.* a kind of horse-soldier  
 Hus'sy, *s.* a worthless or bad woman  
 Hus'tings, *s. pl.* a council, a court held; a  
 stage to address assemblies from  
 Hus'tle, *v. a.* to shake together  
 Hus'wife, *v. a.* to manage with frugality  
 Hut, *s.* a poor cottage; a mean abode  
 Hutch, *s.* a corn-chest; a rabbit-box  
 Hux, *v. n.* to catch pike with a bladder, &c.  
 Huzza', *s.* a shout—*v.* to utter acclamation  
 Huzza! *interj.* a shout of joy or acclamation  
 Hyacinth, *s.* a flower; a colour  
 Hyacin'than, *s.* resembling the hyacinth  
 Hyacin'thine, *a.* like hyacinths  
 Hy'ades, *s. pl.* the seven stars  
 Hy'aline, *a.* glassy, crystalline, clear  
 Hy'alite, *s.* a kind of glassy stone  
 Hy'brid, Hy'bridous, *a.* mongrel; of different  
 species  
 Hy'drid, *s.* a vesicle or small bladder

HE IS INDEED OBSTINATE WHOM NEITHER REASON NOR EXPERIENCE CAN PERSUADE.



[H Y E]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[H Y P]

Hy'dra, *s.* a monster with many heads  
 Hydra'eid, *s.* an acid formed by hydrogen in union with a substance that has no oxygen  
 Hy'dragogue, *s.* a medicinal preparation for the purgation of watery humours  
 Hydran'gea, *s.* a plant bearing a beautiful flower  
 Hy'drant, *s.* a machine for raising water  
 Hydrar'gillite, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Hydrar'gyrum, *s.* quicksilver  
 Hy'drate, *s.* any substance that by being mixed with water will solidify it  
 Hydraul'ic, *a.* conveying water by pipes  
 Hydraul'ical, *a.* relating to hydraulics  
 Hydraul'ics, *s. pl.* the science of the motion and force of fluids [iodine]  
 Hydriod'ic, *a.* pertaining to hydrogen and  
 Hydrocele, *s.* a watery rupture  
 Hydrocephalus, *s.* a dropsy in the head  
 Hydrocyan'ic, *s.* prussic acid  
 Hydrocar'bonate, *s.* heavy inflammable air  
 Hydrodynam'ic, *a.* pertaining to the force of water  
 Hydrodynam'ics, *s. pl.* the science which relates to the motion of non-elastic fluids  
 Hy'drogen, *s.* rarefied and inflammable air  
 Hydrogenate, Hydrogenize, *v. a.* to combine any thing with hydrogen  
 Hydrograph'er, *s.* one skilled in the art of hydrography; a teacher of hydrography  
 Hydrograph'ic, Hydrograph'ical, *a.* relating to charts, which represent the sea, rocks, &c.  
 Hydrography, *s.* the art of measuring and describing the sea and its boundaries  
 Hy'drolite, *s.* a crystalized mineral  
 Hydrolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to hydrology  
 Hydrologist, *s.* one skilled in hydrology  
 Hydrology, *s.* description of water in general  
 Hydromancy, *s.* a prediction by water  
 Hydromant'ic, *a.* relating to divination by water  
 Hy'dromel, *s.* honey and water; mead  
 Hydrom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the gravity, force, or density of water  
 Hydromet'ric, Hydromet'rical, *a.* pertaining to the measurement of the gravity &c. of fluids  
 Hydrom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring water  
 Hy'drophane, *s.* a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water  
 Hydroph'amous, *a.* rendered transparent by immersion in water  
 Hydropho'bia, *s.* a disease occasioned by the bite of a mad dog; dread of water  
 Hydropho'bic, *a.* pertaining to hydrophobia  
 Hydroph'ic, Hydroph'ical, *a.* dropsical, watery  
 Hydron'eumatic, *a.* relating both to air and water—*s.* a vessel used in chemistry  
 Hy'dropote, *s.* a water-drinker  
 Hy'dropsy, *s.* the dropsy  
 Hy'droscope, *s.* a clock set in motion by water  
 Hydrostat'ic, Hydrostat'ical, *a.* relating to hydrostatics [science of hydrostatics]  
 Hydrostat'ically, *ad.* according to the laws or  
 Hydrostat'ics, *s. pl.* the science of the gravitation of fluids; weighing of fluids  
 Hydrosulph'uret, *s.* sulphureted hydrogen combined with an alkali, &c.  
 Hydrotech'nic, *a.* peculiar to hydrography  
 Hydrotho'rax, *s.* dropsy in the chest  
 Hydrot'ic, *a.* causing a discharge of water  
 Hy'alrus, *s.* a water-snake, a constellation  
 Hy'e'nal, *a.* belonging to winter  
 Hy'emate, *v. n.* to winter at a place  
 Hyemati'on, *s.* shelter from the cold of winter  
 Hy'e'na, *s.* a fierce animal like a wolf

Hyge'ian, *a.* in a state of health; relating to Hygeia, goddess of health  
 Hygrom'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the moisture of the atmosphere  
 Hygromet'rical, *a.* according to the hygrometer  
 Hygrom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring the degree of moisture in the air  
 Hy'groscope, *s.* an instrument to show the state of the air; the hygrometer  
 Hygroscop'ic, *a.* having affinity to water  
 Hygrostat'ics, *s. pl.* the science of comparing various degrees of moisture  
 Hyar'chial, *a.* presiding over matter  
 Hylozo'ick, *s.* one of a sect of ancient atheists that held all matter to be animated, &c.  
 Hyni, *s.* a species of very fierce dog [riage]  
 Hymene'al, Hymene'an, *a.* pertaining to marriage  
 Hymenopt'era, *s.* a class of four-winged insects [wings]  
 Hymenop'teral, *a.* having four membranous  
 Hymn, *v. a.* to praise in songs of adoration  
 Hymn, *s.* a divine song; a song of praise  
 Hym'n'ic, *a.* relating to hymns  
 Hymnol'ogy, *s.* a collection of hymns  
 Hyoseyanus, *s.* a medical drug; henbane  
 Hyp, *v. a.* to make melancholy, to dispirit  
 Hypath'ric, *a.* open at the top  
 Hypallage, *s.* a change of cases, &c.  
 Hypaspist, *s.* a soldier of ancient Greece  
 Hyperbaton, *s.* words transposed from the plain grammatical order  
 Hyperbat'ic, *a.* inverted, transposed  
 Hyperbola, *s.* (in geometry or conic sections) a certain section of a cone  
 Hyperbole, *s.* a rhetorical figure which consists in representing things much greater or less than they really are  
 Hyperbol'ical, *a.* exaggerating beyond fact  
 Hyperbol'ically, *ad.* with exaggeration  
 Hyperbolist, *s.* one who hyperbolizes  
 Hyperbolize, *v. n.* to speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation  
 Hyperbo'rean, *a.* northern; very cold—*s.* an inhabitant of the most northern regions  
 Hypercatalect'ic, *a.* exceeding the measure  
 Hypercrit'ic, *s.* an unreasonable critic  
 Hypercrit'ical, *a.* critical beyond use  
 Hypercriticism, *s.* excessive critical severity  
 Hypermeter, *s.* any thing greater than the standard requires [measure]  
 Hypermet'rical, *a.* exceeding the common  
 Hyperox'ygenated, Hyperox'ygenized, *a.* saturated with a great portion of oxygen  
 Hyperphys'ical, *a.* supernatural  
 Hypers'tene, *s.* a mineral; hornblend  
 Hyphen, *s.* a short line thus (-) put between two words or syllables, to show that they are to be joined together  
 Hypnot'ic, *s.* an opiate medicine—*a.* narcotic  
 Hypocant, *s.* a subterraneous passage  
 Hypocho'ndria, *s.* melancholy  
 Hypocho'ndriac, *s.* one affected with melancholy, or disordered in the imagination  
 Hypocho'ndriac, Hypocho'ndri'acal, *a.* affected with languor and lowness of spirits  
 Hypocho'ndriacism, Hypocho'ndri'asis, *s.* disordered imagination; hypocho'ndriac affection  
 Hypoc'riey, *s.* dissimulation, a pretence  
 Hypocrit'ic, *s.* a dissembler in religion, &c.  
 Hypocrit'ical, *a.* dissembler, insincere, false; putting on the cloak of religion  
 Hypocrit'ically, *ad.* without sincerity  
 Hypoga'stric, *a.* seated in the lower part of the belly

HEAR NO EVIL OF A FRIEND, AND THINK NONE OF AN ENEMY.

HE THAT IS NOT IDLE WHEN AT LEISURE MAY PLAY WITH HIS BUSINESS.



Hypogas'trocele, *s.* a rupture of the lower belly

Hypo'gynous, *a.* (In botany) having the corolla and stamens inserted under the pistil

Hypostasis, *s.* a distinct substance; personality; a term more particularly used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity

Hypostatic, Hypostatical, *a.* relating to hypostasis; distinctly personal

Hypostatical, *a.* constitutive; distinct

Hyposulphuric, Hyposulphurous, *a.* terms in chymistry denoting an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen

Hypothenuse, *s.* the line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle

Hypothecate, *v. a.* to pawn; to give in pledge

Hypothecation, *s.* pledging a ship; hypothomy

Hypothecator, *s.* one who pledges a ship

Hypothesis, *s.* a system upon supposition

Hypothetical, *a.* supposed, conditional

Hypothetically, *ad.* upon supposition

Hy'son, *s.* a fine kind of green tea

Hy'ssop, *s.* the name of a purgative plant

Hysterie, Hysterical, *a.* troubled with fits

Hysterics, *s.* fits peculiar to women

Hysterocoele, *s.* rupture of the womb

Hystero'logy, *s.* a preposterous inversion of words

Hystero'tomy, *s.* the art of performing a difficult surgical operation

## I.

[ IS the third vowel and ninth letter of the English alphabet. It has a long sound, as *fine, thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; or a short sound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *re*: thus, *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail, neigh*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*, *pronoun personal*. (*ik. Gothic; ic. Saxon.*) *I*, obj. *me*; plural, *we*, obj. *us*. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*. *I* is more than once in Shakspeare written for *ay* or *yes*

Iam'ble, *a.* relating to iambic verse

Iambies, *s. pl.* verses which are composed of a long and a short syllable alternately

Iatro'p'ic, *a.* curing by anointing

Ibex, *s.* an animal of the goat kind

Ibis, *s.* the name of an Egyptian bird

Ice, *s.* frozen water; sugar congealed

Ice, *v. a.* to cover with ice; to chill; to freeze

Iceberg, *s.* a large mass or mountain of ice floating in the Polar seas

Icebird, *s.* a bird in Greenland

Iceblink, *s.* the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of the light from fields of ice

Iceboat, *s.* a boat for moving on the ice

Icebound, *a.* closed in with ice

Icebuilt, *a.* composed of ice

Icehouse, *s.* a house in which ice is kept

Iceisle, *v.* a vast body of floating ice

Icelander, *s.* a native of Iceland

Icelandic, *a.* pertaining to Iceland

Iceplant, *s.* a plant encrusted with small pellucid icy knobs

Icepar, *s.* a sort of ley fieldspar

Ichneu'mon, *s.* a small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile [plot

Ichnograph'ical, *a.* representing a ground-ichnography, *s.* the base or ground-plot

Ich'or, *s.* a humour arising from ulcers

Ich'orous, *a.* sharp, thin, watery

Ich'thyocol, Ich'thyocol'la, *s.* fish-glue

Ich'thyology, *s.* a treatise on fishes

Ich'thyolite, *s.* a fossil that was once a fish

Ich'thyolithus, *s.* a fish changed to a fossil

Ich'thyolo'gical, *a.* relating to ichthyology

Ich'thyologist, *s.* one versed in ichthyology

Ich'thyology, *s.* the doctrine of the nature of fish; the science which treats on fishes

Ich'thyomancy, *s.* divination performed by examining the entrails of fishes

Ich'thyoph'agist, *s.* one who lives on fish

Ich'thyoph'agous, *a.* subsisting on fish

Ich'thyoph'agy, *s.* the practice of eating fish

Icicle, *s.* dripping water frozen, hanging from the eaves of a house, &c.

Iciness, *s.* the state of being icy

Ic'ing, *s.* a covering of congealed sugar

Ic'on, *s.* a picture, a representation

Iconism, *s.* a true and lively description

Iconoclast, *s.* a breaker of images

Iconoclastic, *a.* destroying images

Iconography, *s.* a description of pictures, statues, and monuments of ancient art

Iconolater, *s.* a worshipper of images

Iconology, *s.* the doctrine of pictorial representation; a description of pictures

Icosah'e'dral, *a.* having twenty equal sides

Icosah'e'dron, *s.* a solid figure consisting of twenty triangular pyramids

Icosan'dria, *s.* a class of plants including all that have from twelve to twenty stamens

Icte'rias, *s.* a precious stone, supposed to be a remedy for the jaundice

Icter'ic, *s.* a remedy for the jaundice

Icter'ical, *a.* afflicted with the jaundice

Icter'itious, *s.* yellow; of a jaundiced hue

Icy, *a.* full of ice, cold; frigid, backward

Id, contracted for *I would*

Ide'a, *s.* mental imagination; a notion

Ide'al, *a.* mental, intellectual, conceived

Idealism, *s.* the theory that makes every thing consist only in ideas

Ide'alize, *v. n.* to form ideas

Ide'ally, *ad.* intellectually, mentally

Ide'ate, *v. o.* to fancy, to form in idea

Ide'ntic, Ide'ntical, *a.* the same

Ide'nticalness, Ide'ntity, *s.* sameness

Ide'ntification, *s.* proof of identity

Ide'ntify, *v. a.* to prove to be the same; to treat or consider as the same

Ide's, *s. pl.* a term of time amongst the ancient Romans of eight days in each month, beginning (but counting backwards) on the 13th day, except in March, May, July, and October, in which it was the 15th

Idio'rasy, *s.* peculiarity of constitution

Idio'cratic, Idio'cratic'al, *a.* peculiar in constitution

Id'iotry, *s.* want of understanding

Id'iom, *s.* a particular mode of speech

Idiomat'ic, Idiomat'ical, *a.* phrasological

Idiomat'ically, *ad.* according to the idiom

Id'ionism, *s.* the use of such words or phrases as are peculiar to some languages

Idiopath'ic, *a.* primary, independent

Idiopath'ically, *ad.* primarily; not sympathetically

Idiopathy, *s.* a primary disease [sition

Idiosync'razy, *s.* a peculiar temper or dispo-



[IMM]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IMM]

Im'an, *s.* a Mahometan priest  
 Im'arn', *v.* to lay up in a barn  
 Imba'stardize, *v. a.* to convict of illegitimacy  
 Imba'the, *r. a.* to bathe all over  
 Imbe'ad, *v. a.* to fasten with a bead  
 Im'becile, *a.* weak, feeble, wanting strength  
 Imbecil'ity, *s.* weakness, feebleness  
 Imbed', *r. a.* to slink or lay in a bed  
 Imbel'lic, *a.* not warlike or martial  
 Imbibe, *v. a.* to drink in, to admit into  
 Imbiber, *s.* that which drinks or sucks  
 Imbibition, *s.* the act of sucking or imbibing  
 Imbit'er, *v. a.* to make bitter; to exasperate  
 Imbod'y, *v. a.* to condense to a body; enclose  
 Imboil', *v. n.* to effervesce; to boil with rage  
 Imbo'lden, *v. a.* to make bold, encourage  
 Imbon'ity, *s.* want of goodness  
 Imborder, *v. a.* to terminate; to bound  
 Imbosk', *v. a.* to conceal, as in bushes  
 Imbo'som, *v. a.* to hold in the bosom; to enclose in the midst; to surround  
 Imbow', *v. a.* to arch, to vault  
 Imbow'er, *v. a.* to shelter with trees  
 Imbow'ment, *s.* an arch, a vault  
 Imbox', *v. a.* to enclose in a box  
 Imbricated, *a.* indented with concavities  
 Imbrication, *s.* a concave indenture  
 Imbrown, *v. a.* to make brown; to obscure  
 Imbrue', *v. a.* to steep, soak, wet much  
 Imbrued, *part.* soaked, dipped, wetted  
 Imbru'ment, *s.* a steeping, a soaking  
 Imbrute, *v. a.* to degrade to brutality  
 Imbue', *v. a.* to tincture deeply; to tinge  
 Imbu'ment, *s.* a deep tincturing  
 Imbur'se, *v. a.* to stock with money  
 Imbursement, *s.* money laid up in stock  
 Imimitable, *s.* the quality of being imitable  
 Imitable, *a.* worthy or possible to be imitated; capable of being copied  
 Imitate, *v. a.* to follow the manner, way, or action of another person; to copy  
 Imitation, *s.* a resemblance; a copy  
 Imitative, *a.* inclined or tending to copy  
 Imitator, *s.* he who copies or imitates  
 Immac'ulate, *a.* spotless, pure, undefiled  
 Immac'ulately, *ad.* without blemish; purely  
 Immac'ulateness, *s.* purity; innocence  
 Immail'ed, *a.* wearing mail or armour  
 Immal'leable, *a.* not to be beaten out  
 Imman'acle, *v. a.* to fetter, to confine  
 Imma'ne, *a.* vast, prodigiously great  
 Imma'nely, *ad.* monstrously; cruelly  
 Imman'ency, *s.* internal dwelling  
 Im'manent, *a.* inherent, intrinsic, internal  
 Imman'ifest, *a.* not plain, uncertain  
 Imman'ity, *s.* barbarity, savageness  
 Immarcescible, *a.* unfading, perpetual  
 Immar'tial, *a.* not warlike, weak, impotent  
 Immask', *r. a.* to cover; to disguise  
 Immatch'able, *a.* not to be matched; peerless  
 Immaterial, *a.* incorporeal; unimportant  
 Immaterialism, *s.* the doctrine of the existence of spiritual beings  
 Immaterialist, *s.* one who professes immateriality  
 Immateriality, *s.* distinctness from body or matter [upon matter]  
 Immaterially, *ad.* in a manner not depending  
 Immaterialness, *s.* state of being immaterial  
 Immat'iate, *a.* void of matter; incorporeal  
 Immat'ure, *a.* not ripe, not perfect; hasty  
 Immat'urely, *ad.* too soon, too early  
 Immat'urity, *s.* unripeness, incompleteness  
 Immeasurability, *s.* the quality of being im-  
 passable, or not permeable  
 Immeas'urable, *a.* not to be measured

Immeas'urably, *ad.* immensely; beyond all measure  
 Immech'anical, *a.* not according to mechanical [rules]  
 Immed'iacy, *s.* power of acting independently  
 Immed'iate, *a.* instant; acting by itself  
 Immed'iatly, *ad.* presently, instantly  
 Immed'icable, *a.* not to be healed, past cure  
 Immelod'ious, *a.* not melodious; unmusical  
 Immem'orable, *a.* unworthy of remembrance  
 Immemo'rial, *a.* past time of memory  
 Immemo'rially, *ad.* beyond memory  
 Immen'se, *a.* unlimited, infinite, huge  
 Immen'sely, *ad.* without measure, infinitely  
 Immen'sity, *s.* unbounded greatness  
 Immensurable, *a.* not to be measured  
 Immeasurable, *s.* the impossibility of being measured from its vastness  
 Immer'ge, Immer'se, *v. a.* to sink or plunge under water; to dip in water  
 Immer'it, *s.* want of merit; unworthiness  
 Immer'sion, *s.* a dipping under water  
 Immesh', *v. a.* to entangle in a net or web  
 Immethod'ical, *a.* confused, irregular  
 Immethod'ically, *ad.* without method  
 Immethod'icalness, *s.* want of method  
 Im'migrant, *s.* one who removes into a country as a permanent settler  
 Im'migrate, *v. n.* to enter or pass into  
 Im'migration, *s.* the passing into a place  
 Im'minence, *s.* an immediate danger  
 Im'minent, *a.* impending, threatening  
 Im'minution, *s.* a diminution, a decrease  
 Im'miscibility, *s.* incapacity of being mingled  
 Im'miscible, *a.* not capable of being mingled  
 Im'mission, *s.* a sending in, an injection  
 Im'mitigable, *a.* not to be softened  
 Im'mix', Im'mingle, *v. a.* to mix; to unite  
 Im'mix'able, *a.* impossible to be mixed  
 Im'mobility, *s.* immovableness  
 Im'moderate, *a.* excessive; more than enough; exceeding the due means  
 Im'moderately, *ad.* in an excessive degree  
 Im'moderateness, Im'moderation, *s.* excess  
 Im'mod'est, *a.* shameless, obscene, impure  
 Im'mod'estly, *ad.* without modesty  
 Im'mod'esty, *s.* a want of purity or delicacy  
 Im'molate, *v. a.* to sacrifice, to offer up  
 Im'molation, *s.* the act of sacrificing  
 Im'molator, *s.* one that offers in sacrifice  
 Im'moment, *a.* trifling, of little value  
 Im'momentous, *a.* unimportant  
 Im'moral, *a.* dishonest, Irreligious, vicious  
 Im'morality, *s.* dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue  
 Im'mori'gerous, *a.* rude, unwell  
 Im'mortal, *a.* perpetual, never to die  
 Im'mortality, *s.* an exemption from death  
 Im'mortally, *ad.* with everlasting life  
 Im'mortalization, *s.* the act of immortalizing  
 Im'mortalize, *v.* to make or become im-  
 mortal; to exempt from death  
 Im'mortification, *s.* want of subjection of the passions  
 Im'movable, *a.* unshaken, firm, stable  
 Im'movability, *s.* incapability of being moved  
 Im'movableness, *s.* the state of being im-  
 movable; fixedness  
 Im'movably, *ad.* so as not to be shaken, firmly  
 Im'mund', *a.* unclean  
 Im'mund'city, *s.* uncleanness; impurity  
 Im'munity, *s.* privilege, exemption, freedom  
 Im'mure, *v. a.* to enclose, shut in, confine  
 Im'musical, *a.* harsh, inharmonious  
 Im'mutability, *s.* invariableness, constancy  
 Im'mutable, *a.* invariable, unalterable  
 Im'mutableness, *s.* unchangeableness

IN THE CURRENT OF LIFE, BEWARE OF THE GULF OF INTemperance.



[IMP]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IMP]

Immutably, *ad.* unalterably; unchangeably  
 Immutate, *a.* unchanged  
 Immutation, *s.* unchangeableness  
 Imp, *s.* an offspring; a puny devil  
 Imp, *v. a.* to lengthen; to enlarge  
 Impact, *s.* touch; impression  
 Impact', *v. a.* to drive close or hard  
 Impactable, *a.* unrelenting; not to be appeased  
 Impaint', *v. a.* to paint, adorn, decorate  
 Impair', *s.* impairment, *s.* injury; decrease  
 Impair', *v.* to lessen, injure, make worse  
 Impassable, *a.* not pleasing to the taste  
 Impale, *v. a.* to put to death by running a stake through the body  
 Impalement, *s.* the putting to death by thrusting the body on an upright stake  
 Impalpable, *a.* not perceptible by touch  
 Impalpability, *s.* the state or quality of not being perceived by touch  
 Impalsy, *v. a.* to strike with palsy; to deaden  
 Impassionate, *a.* embodied in bread  
 Impassation, *s.* the presence of the body of Christ with the bread in the Lord's Supper  
 Impassnel, *v. a.* to form a list of jurors  
 Impartadise, *v. a.* to put in a place of felicity  
 Imparsyllabic, *a.* consisting of an unequal number of syllables  
 Impardonable, *a.* not to be pardoned  
 Imparity, *s.* disproportion, inequality  
 Impark', *v. a.* to enclose land for a park  
 Imparl', *v. a.* to hold mutual discourse  
 Imparlance, *s.* dialogue, conference  
 Impart', *v. a.* to communicate; to grant  
 Impartance, *s.* a grant; a communication  
 Impartial, *a.* equitable, equal, just  
 Impartialist, *s.* one who is impartial  
 Impartiality, *s.* equitableness, justice  
 Impartially, *ad.* equitably, without bias  
 Impartibility, *s.* capability of being communicated  
 Impartible, *a.* capable of being imparted  
 Impassable, *a.* that cannot be passed  
 Impassableness, *s.* incapability of passing  
 Impassably, *ad.* so as to prevent passing  
 Impassibility, *s.* exemption from suffering  
 Impassible, *a.* incapable of suffering  
 Impassion, *v. a.* to move with passion  
 Impassioned, *Impassionate, a.* strongly affected; full of passion  
 Impassive, *a.* exempt from external agency  
 Impassively, *ad.* without sensibility of pain  
 Impassiveness, *s.* the state of being impassive  
 Impassivity, *s.* insusceptibility of feeling  
 Impastation, *s.* divers materials cemented together by a kind of paste or mortar  
 Impaste, *v. a.* to form a paste; to lay on thickly  
 Impatible, *a.* intolerable; not to be borne  
 Impatience, *s.* uneasiness under sufferings; vehemence of temper; eagerness  
 Impatient, *a.* eager, not able to endure  
 Impatiently, *ad.* eagerly; restlessly  
 Impatrimonization, *s.* absolute possession of  
 Impatrimonize, *v. a.* to gain the power of self-patrimonage  
 Impawn', *v. a.* to pawn, to give as a pledge  
 Impeach', *v. a.* to accuse by public authority  
 Impeachable, *a.* accusable; chargeable  
 Impeach'er, *s.* a public accuser  
 Impeachment, *s.* a legal accusation  
 Impearl', *v. a.* to form like pearls, to adorn  
 Impearable, *a.* not subject to sin, perfect  
 Impeccability, *s.* exemption from sin  
 Impe'de, *v. a.* to hinder, to obstruct, to let  
 Impediment, *s.* hinderance, obstruction

Impedimental, *a.* hindering; obstructing  
 Impedite, *v. n.* to retard; to obstruct  
 Impedition, *s.* hinderance; obstruction  
 Impeditive, *a.* causing hinderance  
 Impel', *v. a.* to urge forwards; to press on  
 Impellent, *s.* a power to drive forward  
 Impeller, *s.* one that impels  
 Impen', *v. a.* to enclose in a narrow place  
 Impend', *v. n.* to hang over, to be at hand  
 Impendence, Impendency, *s.* the state of hanging over; a menacing attitude  
 Impendent, *a.* hanging over or near  
 Impending, *a.* hanging ready to fail  
 Impenetrable, *a.* that cannot be penetrated or discovered; not to be pierced  
 Impenetrableness, Impenetrability, *s.* insusceptibility of Impression  
 Impenetrably, *ad.* with extreme hardness  
 Impenitence, Impenitency, *s.* hardness of heart; or a continuance in evil courses  
 Impenitent, *s.* one who neglects repentance  
 Impenitent, *a.* obdurate, remorseless  
 Impenitently, *ad.* without repentance  
 Impenious, *a.* wanting wings  
 Impeopple, *v. a.* to form into a community  
 Imperate, *a.* done with consciousness  
 Imperative, *a.* commanding, ordering  
 Imperatively, *ad.* in a commanding style  
 Imperatorial, *a.* commanding, authoritative  
 Imperceptible, *a.* not to be perceived  
 Imperceptibleness, *s.* the quality of eluding observation  
 Imperceptibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived; not subject to perception  
 Imperceptient, *a.* not having power of perception  
 Imperdibility, *s.* the quality of being incapable of destruction  
 Imperdible, *a.* not to be destroyed or lost  
 Imperfect, *a.* frail, not complete, defective  
 Imperfectness, *s.* incompleteness; defect  
 Imperfection, *s.* a defect, a failure, a fault  
 Imperfectly, *ad.* not completely, not fully  
 Imperforable, *a.* not to be bored through  
 Imperforate, *a.* not pierced through  
 Imperforation, *s.* the state of being closed  
 Imperial, *a.* belonging to an emperor  
 Imperialist, *s.* one belonging to an emperor  
 Imperially, *ad.* in a royal manner  
 Imperialty, *s.* Imperial power  
 Imperil, *v. a.* to bring into danger  
 Imperious, *a.* haughty, arrogant, lordly  
 Imperiousness, *s.* arrogance of command  
 Imperiously, *ad.* insolently, arrogantly  
 Imperishable, *a.* not to be destroyed  
 Impermanence, Impermanency, *s.* instability  
 Impermeability, *s.* the being impermeable  
 Impermeable, *a.* not to be passed through  
 Impersonal, *a.* having no person  
 Impersonality, *s.* indistinction of persons  
 Impersonally, *ad.* without distinction of persons; in an impersonal manner  
 Impersonate, *v. a.* to personify  
 Imperspicuity, *s.* want of clearness or perspicuity  
 Imperspicuous, *a.* not sufficiently clear  
 Impersuadable, *a.* not to be persuaded  
 Impertinency, Impertinence, *s.* folly, intrusion; a trifle; that which is of no weight  
 Impertinent, *s.* an intruder  
 Impertinent, *a.* intrusive, meddling  
 Impertinently, *ad.* officiously, intrusively  
 Imperturbability, *s.* impossibility to be passed  
 Imperturbable, *a.* not to be passed through  
 Imperturbable, *a.* incapable of being disturbed  
 Imperturbation, *s.* calmness; tranquillity  
 Imperturbed, *a.* undisturbed; calm  
 Impervious, *a.* impassable, inaccessible

IT WERE NO VIRTUE TO BEAR CALAMITIES, IF WE DID NOT FEEL THEM.

IMITATE THE DOVE IN INNOCENCE, AND THE SERPENT IN WISDOM.

[IMP]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IMP]

Imper'vously, *ad.* impenetrably; unpassably  
 Imper'viousness, *s.* a state of impenetrability  
 Imper'ible, *a.* incapable of being come at  
 Imper'igulous, *a.* scurfy; covered with scabs  
 Imper'igo, *s.* a cutaneous eruption  
 Im'petrable, *a.* possible to be obtained  
 Im'petrate, *v. a.* to obtain by entreaty  
 Im'petration, *s.* act of obtaining by entreaty  
 Im'petrative, *a.* able to obtain by entreaty  
 Im'petratory, *a.* obtaining by entreaty  
 Im'petuos'ity, *s.* violence, fury, vehemence  
 Im'petuous, *a.* violent, forcible, fierce  
 Im'petuously, *ad.* violently; vehemently  
 Im'petuousness, *s.* violence; fury  
 Im'petus, *s.* a violent effort, force, stroke  
 Im'pictured, *a.* painted; impressed  
 Im'pier'ce, *v. a.* to pierce through, to penetrate  
 Im'piety, *s.* wickedness, irreverence  
 Im'pier'ceable, *a.* impenetrable  
 Im'pignorate, *v. a.* to pawn, to pledge  
 Im'pignora'tion, *s.* the act of pawning [ligion  
 Im'piousness, *s.* contempt of the duties of re-  
 Im'pin'ge, *v.* to fall or strike against, to clash  
 Im'pin'quate, *v. a.* to fatten, to make fat  
 Im'pious, *a.* wicked, profane, irreligious  
 Im'piously, *ad.* profanely, wickedly  
 Im'pla'cable, *a.* malicious, not to be ap-  
 peased; inexorable, constant in enmity  
 Im'placability, Im'placableness, *s.* the qual-  
 ity of being inexorable  
 Im'placably, *ad.* with constant enmity  
 Im'plant, *v. a.* to ingraft, to infix, to insert  
 Im'plantation, *s.* the act of setting or planting  
 Im'plausibility, *s.* the quality of appearing  
 incredible or untrue  
 Im'plaus'ible, *a.* not specious, impersuasive  
 Im'plaus'ibly, *ad.* without show of probability  
 Im'pleach, *v. a.* to interweave  
 Im'plead, *v. a.* to prosecute, to sue at law  
 Im'pleader, *s.* one who indicts another  
 Im'pled'ge, *v. a.* to gage; to pawn  
 Im'plement, *s.* a tool, instrument; vessel  
 Im'ple'tion, *s.* the act of filling up  
 Im'plex, *a.* intricate, entangled, complicated  
 Im'pl'icate, *v. a.* to entangle, to embarrass  
 Im'plication, *s.* involution, a tacit infer-  
 ence; a necessary consequence  
 Im'pl'icative, *a.* having implication  
 Im'pl'icatively, *ad.* by implication  
 Im'pli'cit, *a.* tacitly understood; founded  
 on the authority of others; involved  
 Im'pli'citly, *ad.* dependently; by inference  
 Im'pli'citness, *s.* the state of being implicit  
 Im'pli'city, *s.* obscure involution  
 Im'plied, *p. a.* virtual, though not expressed  
 Im'pliedly, *ad.* by inference  
 Im'plora'tion, *s.* solicitation; supplication  
 Im'plo're, *v. a.* to ask, beg, beseech, entreat  
 Im'plo're'r, *s.* one who entreats [thers  
 Im'plumed, Im'plumous, *a.* having no fea-  
 Im'plunge, *v. a.* to plunge; to hurry into  
 Im'ply, *v. a.* to comprise, unfold, suggest  
 Im'poison, *v. a.* to corrupt with poison  
 Im'poisonment, *s.* act of poisoning  
 Im'po'licy, *s.* imprudence; indiscretion  
 Im'po'litic, *a.* impolite, rude, ungentle  
 Im'po'litely, *ad.* uncivilly; impolitely  
 Im'po'liteness, *s.* want of politeness  
 Im'po'litic, *a.* imprudent, indiscreet  
 Im'po'litically, *ad.* imprudently; unwisely  
 Im'po'nderable, *a.* that cannot be weighed  
 Im'po'nderous, *a.* void of weight, light  
 Im'po'osity, *s.* compactness, closeness  
 Im'po'rous, *a.* free from pores, compact  
 Im'po'rt, *v. a.* to bring commodities from  
 abroad; to signify or denote, to concern

Im'port, *s.* importance; things imported  
 Im'portable, *a.* capable of being imported  
 Im'por'tance, *s.* consequence; moment  
 Im'por'tant, *a.* momentous, of consequence  
 Im'por'tantly, *ad.* weightily; forcibly  
 Im'por'tation, *s.* act of bringing from abroad  
 Im'por'ter, *s.* one who brings from abroad  
 Im'por'tless, *a.* trifling, of no consequence  
 Im'por'tunacy, *s.* the act of importuning  
 Im'por'tunate, *a.* incessant in solicitation  
 Im'por'tunately, *ad.* with incessant solicitation  
 Im'por'tunateness, *s.* incessant solicitation  
 Im'por'tunator, *s.* an incessant demander  
 Im'por'tune, *v. a.* to tease with solicitations  
 Im'por'tune, *a.* unseasonable  
 Im'por'tunely, *ad.* troublesomely; incessantly  
 Im'por'tunity, *s.* incessant solicitation  
 Im'por'tuous, *a.* having no harbours  
 Im'po'se, *v. a.* to enjoin as a duty; to deceive;  
 in printing, to arrange the pages and fix  
 them in an iron frame called a chase  
 Im'po'seable, *a.* that may be imposed  
 Im'po'ser, *s.* one who imposes or enjoins  
 Im'posi'tion, *s.* an injunction; a tax or tri-  
 bute; an oppression; a cheat or fraud  
 Im'possibility, *s.* that which cannot be done  
 Im'pos'sible, *a.* impracticable  
 Im'pos'ing-stone, *s.* a large stone table on  
 which printers arrange their pages, and  
 impose, or make them up into forms  
 Im'post, *s.* a tax; a custom to be paid  
 Im'pos'tumate, *v. n.* to form an abscess  
 Im'pos'thumation, *s.* the forming of an abscess  
 Im'pos'thume, *s.* any swelling or gathering  
 of corrupt matter in an abscess  
 Im'pos'tor, *s.* a false pretender, a cheat  
 Im'pos'ture, *s.* a cheat; a fraud  
 Im'pos'turous, *a.* deceitful; cheating  
 Im'potence, Im'potency, *s.* want of power,  
 incapacity, feebleness  
 Im'potent, *a.* weak, feeble, wanting power  
 Im'potently, *ad.* without power, weakly  
 Im'pound, *v. a.* to shut up; to enclose  
 Im'po'verish, *v. a.* to make poor  
 Im'po'verisher, *s.* one who makes others poor  
 Im'po'verishment, *s.* the being made poor;  
 exhaustion  
 Im'prac'ticability, Im'prac'ticableness, *s.* inca-  
 pability of being performed  
 Im'prac'ticable, *a.* impossible, unattainable  
 Im'prac'ticably, *ad.* in a manner imprac-  
 ticable  
 Im'pre'cate, *v. a.* to invoke evil, to curse  
 Im'pre'ca'tion, *s.* an invocation of evil  
 Im'pre'catory, *a.* containing wishes of evil  
 Im'pre'gn, *v. a.* to make prolific  
 Im'preg'nable, *a.* not to be taken, unmoved  
 Im'preg'nably, *ad.* so as to defy force  
 Im'preg'nate, *a.* rendered fruitful or prolific  
 Im'preg'nate, *v. a.* to make prolific  
 Im'preg'nation, *s.* the act of making prolific  
 Im'pre'judicate, *a.* unprejudiced, impartial  
 Im'pre'paration, *s.* a want of preparation  
 Im'prescrib'ility, *s.* the state which ren-  
 ders a thing not liable to be impaired by  
 the claims of another  
 Im'prescrip'tible, *a.* not to be alienated  
 Im'press, *s.* mark made by pressure; stamp  
 Im'press, *v. a.* to print, to stamp; to force  
 Im'press'ible, *a.* that may be impressed  
 Im'pressibility, *s.* capability of being impressed  
 Im'pres'sion, *s.* the print of a stamp or seal;  
 an edition of a book; image fixed in the  
 mind, or influence made on it  
 Im'press'ive, *a.* forcible; powerful  
 Im'press'ively, *ad.* in a powerful manner

INTENTIONS, AS WELL AS ACTIONS, MUST BE GOOD TO BE ACCEPTABLE.

IN ORDER TO JUDGE OF ANOTHER'S FEELINGS, REMEMBER YOUR OWN.

IMITATE A GOOD MAN, BUT NEVER COUNTERFEIT HIM.



IMP]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INA

Impressiveness, *s.* the quality of being impressive  
 Impressure, *s.* a mark made by pressure  
 Imprest, *s.* money advanced, or earnest  
 Imprimatur, *s.* a license to print [money  
 Imprimis, *ad.* in the first place  
 Imprint, *s.* the designation of the person by whom, and the place where, a work is printed  
 Imprint', *v. a.* to print; to fix on the mind  
 Imprison, *v. a.* to shut up, to confine  
 Imprisonment, *s.* a confinement in prison  
 Improbability, *s.* unlikelihood  
 Improbable, *a.* incredible, unlikely  
 Improbably, *ad.* without likelihood  
 Improbate, *v. a.* to disallow, to disapprove  
 Improbation, *s.* the act of disallowing  
 Improbity, *s.* baseness, dishonesty  
 Improbity, *s.* want of improvement  
 Improlificate, *v. a.* to make fruitful  
 Improptu, *s.* an extemporaneous composition—*ad.* off hand; without study  
 Improper, *a.* unfit, unqualified, not just  
 Improperly, *ad.* not fitly; incongruously  
 Improptuous, *a.* unfavourable; not propitious  
 Improportionable, *a.* unfit; out of proportion  
 Improportionate, *a.* not adjusted to  
 Impropritate, *a.* devolved into the hands of laymen—*v. a.* to convert to private use  
 Impropritation, *s.* an ecclesiastical benefice, or church lands in the immediate occupation of a layman  
 Impropriator, *s.* a layman having church lands wholly at his own disposal  
 Improprity, *s.* unfitness, inaccuracy  
 Improperity, *s.* want of success  
 Improperous, *a.* unfortunate, unsuccessful  
 Improperously, *ad.* unsuccessfully, unfortunately  
 Improperousness, *s.* want of prosperity  
 Improvable, *a.* capable of improvement  
 Improve, *v.* to raise from good to better  
 Improvability, *s.* capability of improvement  
 Improvableness, *s.* in a condition capable of being improved  
 Improvably, *ad.* in a manner that admits of melioration  
 Improvement, *s.* progress from good to better; education; the act of improving  
 Improver, *s.* anything that meliorates  
 Improvidence, *s.* want of forethought  
 Improvident, *a.* wanting care to provide  
 Improvidently, *ad.* without forethought  
 Improvisation, *s.* want of forethought  
 Improvidence, *s.* indiscretion, negligence, folly; inattention to interest  
 Imprudent, *a.* wanting prudence, injudicious, negligent, indiscreet  
 Imprudently, *ad.* carelessly, indiscreetly  
 Impudence, *s.* shamelessness, immodesty  
 Impudent, *a.* shameless, wanting modesty  
 Impudently, *ad.* shamelessly, saucily  
 Impudicity, *s.* immodesty; shamelessness  
 Impugn, *v. a.* to assault, to reproach  
 Impugnatio, *s.* opposition; resistance  
 Impugner, *s.* one who attacks or reproaches  
 Impulsance, *s.* weakness, liability  
 Impulse, *s.* a communicated force; an inward indignation; motive, idea  
 Impulsion, *s.* agency or influence operating upon the mind or body  
 Impulsive, *a.* having power to impel  
 Impulsively, *ad.* by impulse; with force  
 Impunitly, *ad.* without punishment  
 Impunity, *s.* exemption from punishment  
 Impure, *a.* unholy; unchaste; drossy  
 Impurely, *ad.* in an impure manner

Impureness, *s.* foulness; feculence; obscenity  
 Impurity, *s.* filthiness, lewdness [scenity  
 Impurple, *v. a.* to colour as with purple  
 Imputable, *a.* chargeable upon any one  
 Imputableness, *s.* the being imputable  
 Imputation, *s.* an accusation or charge  
 Imputative, *a.* that may be imputed  
 Imputatively, *ad.* by imputation  
 Impute, *v. a.* to charge upon, to attribute  
 Imputer, *s.* he that imputes  
 Imputrescible, *a.* not to be corrupted  
 In, *prep.* within; according to—*ad.* into or within some place  
 Inability, *a.* a want of power, impotence  
 Inabstinence, *s.* a not abstaining from  
 Inaccessibility, *s.* state of being inaccessible  
 Inaccessable, *a.* not to be reached, approached, or obtained  
 Inaccessibly, *ad.* so as not to be approached  
 Inaccuracy, *s.* a want of exactness  
 Inaccurate, *a.* not exact, not accurate  
 Inaccurately, *ad.* erroneously, not correctly  
 Inaction, *s.* a cessation from labour; idleness  
 Inactive, *a.* indolent, sluggish, not diligent  
 Inactively, *ad.* without labour, sluggishly  
 Inactivity, *s.* idleness; rest; sluggishness  
 Inadequacy, *s.* insufficiency; defectiveness  
 Inadequate, *a.* defective, disproportionate  
 Inadequately, *ad.* defectively, imperfectly  
 Inadequateness, *s.* defect of proportion  
 Inadequation, *s.* want of exact correspondence  
 Inadmissible, *a.* not to be allowed  
 Inadvertence, Inadvertency, *s.* inattention  
 Inadvertent, *a.* inconsiderate, careless  
 Inadvertently, *ad.* negligently, carelessly  
 Inaffability, *s.* reservedness in conversation  
 Inaffable, *a.* reserved; uncourteous  
 Inaffection, *s.* a state void of affection  
 Inaidable, *a.* not to be assisted  
 Inalienable, *a.* that cannot be alienated  
 Inalienableness, *s.* state of being inalienable  
 Inalienably, *ad.* so as not to be transferable  
 Inalimental, *a.* affording no nourishment  
 Inalterability, *s.* the being unchangeable  
 Inalterable, *a.* that cannot be altered  
 Inamora'to, *s.* a lover, a fond person  
 Inane, *a.* void, useless, empty  
 Inaniloquent, Inaniloquous, *a.* speaking to no purpose; babbling  
 Inanimate, *a.* void of life, without animation; dull, spiritless  
 Inanition, *s.* an emptiness of body  
 Inanity, *s.* emptiness; void space; vacuity  
 Inappetence, Inappetency, *s.* a want of appetite; want of inclination  
 Inapplicability, *s.* unfitness for the purpose  
 Inapplicable, *a.* incapable of being applied; unfit for a particular use  
 Inapplication, *s.* indolence, inactivity  
 Inapposite, *a.* unfit, unsuitable, improper  
 Inappreciable, *a.* that cannot be appreciated  
 Inapprehensible, *a.* not intelligible  
 Inapprehensive, *a.* not noticing; regardless  
 Inapproachable, *a.* not to be approached  
 Inappropriate, *a.* unsuited; not belonging to  
 Inaptitude, *s.* unfitness; unsuitableness  
 Inaquate, *a.* embodied in water  
 Inaquisition, *s.* the state of being inacute  
 Inarable, *a.* not capable of tillage  
 Inarch, *v. a.* to graft without separating the scion from its parent tree  
 Inarching, *s.* the mode of engraving on a neighbouring stock without cutting off the scion  
 Inarticulate, *a.* not uttered distinctly  
 Inarticulately, *ad.* indistinctly, confusedly

IF ALL MEN WERE JUST, THERE WOULD BE NO NEED OF VALOUR.

INDUSTRY IS FORTUNE'S RIGHT HAND, AND FRUGALITY HER LEFT.



[INC]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INC]

Inarticulateness, *s.* confusion of sounds  
 Inarticulation, *s.* indistinct pronunciation  
 Inartificial, *a.* done contrarily to art  
 Inartificially, *ad.* immethodically, badly  
 Inattention, *s.* disregard, carelessness  
 Inattentive, *a.* negligent, regardless  
 Inattentively, *ad.* carelessly, heedlessly  
 Inaudible, *a.* not to be heard, void of sound  
 Inaudibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be heard  
 Inaugural, *a.* that is to invest with some new office or title  
 Inaugurate, *v. a.* to invest by a solemn rite  
 Inauguration, *part. a.* invested with office  
 Inauguration, *s.* investiture by a solemn rite; the act of investing  
 Inauguratory, *a.* respecting inauguration  
 Inaustrate, *v. a.* to cover with gold  
 Inauration, *s.* the act of covering with gold  
 Inauspicious, *a.* unlucky, unfortunate  
 Inauspiciously, *ad.* with bad fortune  
 Inauspiciousness, *s.* state of being inauspicious  
 Inbeing, *s.* inherence, inseparableness  
 Inborn, *a.* implanted by nature, innate  
 Inbreathed, *a.* infused by inspiration  
 Inbred, *a.* bred or hatched within  
 Inbreed, *v. a.* to produce or generate within  
 Inca, *s.* a Peruvian king or prince  
 Incege, *v. a.* to shut up; to confine  
 Incarcerment, *s.* confinement in a cage  
 Incalculable, *a.* beyond calculation  
 Incalculably, *ad.* in a degree beyond the power of calculation  
 Incalcescence, *s.* warmth; incipient heat  
 Incalcescent, *a.* growing hot by fermentation or intestine motion  
 Locameration, *s.* the act of adding lands or revenues to the papal see  
 Incandescence, *s.* incipient white heat  
 Incandescence, *a.* becoming of a white heat  
 Incantation, *s.* an enchantment, a charm  
 Incantatory, *a.* dealing by enchantment  
 Incanton, *v. a.* to join to a canton  
 Incapability, *s.* a disqualification, inability  
 Incapable, *a.* unable, disqualified, unfit  
 Incapableness, *s.* natural incapacity  
 Incapacious, *a.* narrow, of small content  
 Incapaciousness, *s.* narrowness, want of space  
 Incapacitate, *v. a.* to disable, to disqualify  
 Incapacitation, *s.* disqualification  
 Incapacity, *s.* inability, a want of power  
 Incarcerate, *v. a.* to imprison, to confine  
 Incarceration, *s.* imprisonment; confinement  
 Incarn', *v.* to cover with or breed flesh  
 Incarnadine, *v. a.* to dyed—*a.* of a red colour  
 Incarnate, *a.* clothed or embodied in flesh  
 Incarnate, *v. a.* to clothe or embody in flesh  
 Incarnation, *s.* the act of assuming a body  
 Incarnative, *s.* a medicine that generates flesh  
 Incase, *v. a.* to cover, to enclose, to infold  
 Incasellated, *a.* enclosed in a castle  
 Incastellation, *s.* the act of linking together  
 Incautious, *a.* unwary, careless, heedless  
 Incautiously, *ad.* unwarily, heedlessly  
 Incautiousness, *s.* want of caution  
 Incavated, *a.* made hollow; bent in  
 Incavation, *s.* a place hollowed out  
 Incend', *v. a.* to stir up; to inflame  
 Incendiary, *s.* one who sets houses or towns on fire; a sower of strife and sedition  
 Incendiary, *a.* inflaming or provoking faction  
 Incense, *s.* a perfume offered to images  
 Incense, *v. a.* to provoke, enrage, stir up  
 Incensement, *s.* rage; heat; fury  
 Incension, *s.* the act of kindling  
 Incensive, *a.* that incites; that inflames  
 Incensor, *s.* a kindler of anger

Incesory, *s.* a vessel for burning incense in  
 Incentive, *s.* an incitement or motive  
 Incentive, *a.* encouraging, enticing  
 Inception, *s.* a beginning, a commencing  
 Inceptive, *a.* noting beginning  
 Inceptor, *s.* one who is in his rudiments  
 Inceration, *s.* the act of covering with wax  
 Incervative, *a.* cleaving or sticking to, like wax  
 Incertain, *a.* uncertain; doubtful  
 Incertitude, Incertainty, *s.* doubtfulness  
 Incessancy, *s.* uninterrupted continuance  
 Incessant, *a.* continual, unceasing  
 Incessantly, *ad.* without intermission  
 Incest, *s.* unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons too nearly related  
 Incestuous, *a.* guilty of unnatural cohabitation; practising incest  
 Incestuously, *ad.* with unnatural love  
 Incestuousness, *s.* state of incest  
 Inch, *s.* a measure, the twelfth part of a foot  
 Inch, *v. a.* to deal out by inches; to give sparingly; to advance by small degrees  
 Inchastry, *s.* impurity; lewdness  
 Inchest', *v. a.* to put into a chest  
 Inclipin, *s.* part of a deer's inside [the inch  
 Inchmeal, *s.* a piece of an inch long—*a.* by  
 Inchoate, *v. a.* to begin, to commence  
 Inchoate, *a.* begun; entered upon  
 Inchoately, *ad.* in an incipient degree  
 Inchoation, *s.* a beginning of any work  
 Inchoative, *a.* inceptive; noting beginning  
 Incide, *v. a.* to cut, to cut into, to divide  
 Incidence, Incident, *s.* an accidental circumstance, an event, a casualty  
 Incident, Incidental, *a.* casual, happening by chance, fortuitous; occasional  
 Incidentally, *ad.* occasionally; casually  
 Incinerate, *v. a.* to burn to ashes  
 Incineration, *s.* the act of burning to ashes  
 Incipient, *a.* beginning, arising  
 Incipieny, *s.* beginning; commencement  
 Incircle. [See Encircle]  
 Incircumspection, *s.* a want of caution  
 Incircumscribable, *a.* not to be bound  
 Incise, *v. a.* to cut; to engrave; to carve  
 Incised, *a.* cut, made by cutting  
 Incision, Incisure, *s.* a cut, a wound made  
 Incisive, *a.* having the quality of cutting  
 Incisor, *s.* a tooth so called, the cutter  
 Incisory, *a.* having the quality of cutting  
 Incitation, Incitement, *s.* an incentive  
 Incite, *v. a.* to stir up, to spur, to animate  
 Inciter, *s.* that which encourages  
 Inciv'l, *a.* unpolished; uncourteous  
 Incivility, *s.* rudeness, a want of courtesy  
 Incivily, *ad.* rudely; uncourtously  
 Incasp', *v. a.* to hold fast; to clasp  
 Incavated, *a.* set firm; fast fixed  
 Inclemency, *s.* cruelty, harshness  
 Inclement, *a.* unmerciful, harsh, rough  
 Inclicable, *a.* favourably disposed, willing  
 Inclination, *s.* tendency to a point; affection  
 Inclination, *s.* propension of mind; natural aptness  
 Inclinatorily, *ad.* obliquely; with inclination  
 Inclinator, *a.* having the quality of leaning  
 Inclinc, *v. a.* to bend, to lean; to be disposed  
 Incliner, *s.* an inclined dial  
 Inclip', *v. a.* to grasp, enclose, surround  
 Incloister, *v. a.* to shut up in a cloister  
 Inclosure, Inclosure, &c. [See Enclose, &c.]  
 Inclosed, *v. a.* to obscure, to darken  
 Inclosed, *v. a.* to contain; to comprise  
 Inclussion, *s.* the act of including  
 Inclusive, *a.* comprehending, enclosing  
 Inclusive, *ad.* reckoned into the account  
 Incoact', Incoacted, *a.* unconstrained

IF THE WORLD SAYS YOU ARE WISE OR GOOD, ASK YOURSELF IF IT BE TRUE.

IF YOU WILL NOT HEAR REASON, SHE WILL SURELY RAP YOUR KNUCKLES.

[INC]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INC]

Incoag'ulable, *a.* incapable of concretion  
 Incoexis'tence, *s.* the not existing together  
 Inco'g, Inco'g'ito, *ad.* unknown; in private  
 Inco'gitable, *a.* not to be thought of  
 Inco'gitancy, *s.* a want of thought  
 Inco'gitant, *a.* thoughtless; inconsiderate  
 Inco'gitantly, *ad.* without consideration  
 Inco'gitative, *a.* wanting power of thought  
 Inco'gnisable, *a.* that cannot be recognised  
 Inco'gnos'eible, *a.* incapable of being known  
 Incoherence, *s.* incongruity; want of con-  
 nexion; inconsequence; want of cohesion  
 Incohe'rent, *a.* inconsistent, disagreeing  
 Incohe'rently, *ad.* inconsistently, loosely  
 Incoincidence, *s.* want of agreement  
 Incoinc'idant, *a.* disagreeing; not coincident  
 Incolu'mity, *s.* safety, security  
 Incomb'ine, *v. n.* to differ; to disagree with  
 Incombustibility, *s.* the quality of resisting  
 fire so that it cannot be burnt  
 Incombust'ible, *a.* not to be consumed by fire  
 Incombust'ibleness, *s.* incombustibility  
 In'come, *s.* profit, rent, revenue  
 Incom'ing, *a.* coming in—*s.* gain  
 Incom'ity, *s.* unsociableness, incivility  
 Incommensurability, *s.* the being beyond any  
 common standard of measurement  
 Incommen'surable, *a.* not to be measured  
 Incommen'surate, *a.* not admitting measure-  
 ment  
 Incommen'surately, *ad.* out of due proportion  
 Incommis'eible, *a.* not to be mixed  
 Incommix'ture, *s.* the state of being unmixed  
 Incommo'de, *v. a.* to trouble, to embarrass  
 Incommo'dious, *a.* vexatious, unsuitable  
 Incommo'diously, *ad.* inconveniently; un-  
 suitably  
 Incommo'diousness, *s.* inconvenience  
 Incommo'dity, *s.* trouble; inconvenience  
 Incommu'nicable, *a.* not to be communi-  
 cated, imparted, or discovered  
 Incommunicability, Incommu'nicableness, *s.*  
 the not being communicable [imparted]  
 Incommu'nicably, *ad.* in a manner not to be  
 Incommu'nicative, *a.* not disposed to com-  
 municate or discourse with  
 Incommu'nable, *a.* not to be exchanged  
 Incommu'tably, *ad.* without reciprocal  
 change [ing unchangeable]  
 Incommutability, *s.* the state or quality of be-  
 ing uncompact, *a.* not joined, not adhering  
 Incom'parable, *a.* excellent, matchless  
 Incom'parableness, *s.* excellence beyond com-  
 parison  
 Incom'parably, *ad.* beyond comparison  
 Incompas'sionate, *a.* void of pity, cruel  
 Incompass'ionately, *ad.* without compassion  
 Incompass'ionateness, *s.* want of pity  
 Incomparability, *s.* inconsistency of one thing  
 Incompat'ible, *a.* inconsistent with some-  
 thing else; wanting agreement  
 Incompat'ibly, *ad.* inconsistently [with another]  
 Incompens'able, *a.* incapable of recompense  
 Incom'petency, *s.* inability, insufficiency  
 Incom'petent, *a.* not adequate, unsuitable  
 Incom'petently, *ad.* unsuitably, unfitly  
 Incomple'te, *a.* not finished, not perfect  
 Incomple'teness, *s.* unfinished state  
 Incomplex', *a.* complicated; difficult  
 Incompl'ance, *s.* intractableness, refusal  
 Incompl'ant, *a.* unyielding to sollicitation  
 Incompos'd, *a.* disturbed, discomposed  
 Incompos'ite, *a.* uncompounded, simple  
 Impossibility, *s.* the quality of not being  
 possible with something else  
 Impossi'bible, *a.* not possible together

Incomprehensibility, Incomprehen'sible-  
 ness—*s.* the quality of being incomprehensible  
 Incomprehens'ible, *a.* not to be conceived  
 Incomprehens'ibly, *ad.* inconceivably  
 Incomprehension, *s.* want of comprehension  
 Incomprehens'ive, *a.* not extensive  
 Incompressibility, *s.* incapacity to be com-  
 pressed  
 Incompress'ible, *a.* not capable of being  
 forced into a less space, not to be pressed  
 Inconceal'able, *a.* not to be hid or kept secret  
 Inconceiv'able, *a.* not to be conceived; in-  
 comprehensible [conceivable]  
 Inconceivableness, *s.* state of being incon-  
 ceivably, *ad.* beyond comprehension  
 Inconcep'tible, *a.* not to be conceived  
 Inconce'nity, *s.* unaptness; unsuitableness  
 Inconclu'dent, *a.* inferring no consequence  
 Inconclu'sive, *a.* not conclusive, not con-  
 vincing, not exhibiting cogent evidence  
 Inconclu'sively, *ad.* without just conclusion  
 Inconclu'siveness, *s.* a want of rational con-  
 viction, want of proof or cogency  
 Inconcoct'ed, *a.* unripened, immature  
 Inconcoct'ion, *s.* the state of being undig-  
 ested; unnatural maturity  
 Inconcur'ring, *a.* not agreeing or uniting  
 Inconcus'sible, *a.* not to be shaken  
 Incondensability, *s.* the quality of not being  
 capable of condensation [sation]  
 Incondens'able, *a.* not capable of conden-  
 sation  
 Incondite, *a.* irregular, rude, unpolished  
 Incondi'tional, Incondi'tionate, *a.* unlim-  
 ited, unrestrained; free from condition  
 Inconform'ity, *s.* incompliance with practice  
 Inconfus'd, *a.* distinct; clear  
 Incongeal'able, *a.* incapable of congealing  
 Incongeal'ableness, *s.* the impossibility of  
 being congealed  
 Inconge'mial, *a.* not of a like nature  
 Incongeniality, *s.* unsuitableness; unfitness  
 Incongruence, Incongru'ity, *s.* inconsis-  
 tency, disagreement, absurdity  
 Incongruent, *a.* unsuitable; inconsistent  
 Incongruous, *a.* inconsistent, not fitting  
 Incongruously, *ad.* improperly; unfitly  
 Inconnection, *s.* want of just relation  
 Inconnex'edly, *ad.* unconnectedly  
 Inconsequence, *s.* inconclusiveness  
 Inconsequent, *a.* without regular inference  
 Inconsequential, *a.* not leading to conse-  
 quences; inconclusive  
 Inconsid'erable, *a.* unworthy of notice  
 Inconsiderableness, *s.* small importance  
 Incon'id'erably, *ad.* in a very small degree  
 Inconsiderate, *a.* careless, thoughtless  
 Inconsider'ately, *ad.* thoughtlessly  
 Inconsiderateness, Inconsideration, Incon-  
 sideracy, *s.* want of thought; inatten-  
 tion; carelessness  
 Inconsistency, Inconsist'ency, *s.* incongruity  
 Inconsistent, *a.* contrary, incompatible  
 Inconsistently, *ad.* absurdly, incongruously  
 Inconsist'entness, *s.* want of consistency  
 Inconso'lable, *a.* not to be comforted  
 Incon'sonance, *s.* discordance of sound  
 Incon'sonancy, *s.* disagreement with itself  
 Inconspic'uous, *a.* not discernible  
 Inconstancy, *s.* unsteadiness, mutability  
 Inconst'ant, *a.* not firm, unsteady, variable  
 Inconstantly, *ad.* irresolutely; changeably  
 Inconsum'able, *a.* not to be wasted  
 Inconsum'mate, *a.* not completed [plete]  
 Inconsum'mateness, *s.* state of being in-  
 consummable, *a.* incapable of being spent  
 Incontest'able, *a.* not to be disputed, certain

IMPOSE NOT A BURDEN ON OTHERS WHICH THOU CANST NOT BEAR THYSELF.

IT IS HUMAN TO ERR, BUT DIABOLICAL TO PERSEVERE IN ERROR.



INC]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IND

Incon<sup>tes</sup>tably, *ad.* indisputably  
Incon<sup>tig</sup>nous, *a.* not joined together  
Incon<sup>fin</sup>ence, Incon<sup>fin</sup>euency, *s.* unchastity  
Incon<sup>tin</sup>ent, *a.* unchaste, loose; immediate  
—*s.* one who is unchaste

Incon<sup>tin</sup>ently, *ad.* unchastely; directly  
Incontro<sup>ll</sup>able, *a.* not to be resisted  
Incontrovert<sup>ib</sup>le, *a.* indisputable, certain  
Incontrovert<sup>ib</sup>ly, *ad.* indisputably, certainly,  
to a degree beyond controversy

Incontu<sup>m</sup>ity, *s.* safety; security  
Inconve<sup>n</sup>ience, *s.* unfitness, disadvantage  
Inconve<sup>n</sup>ience, *v. a.* to put to inconvenience  
Inconve<sup>n</sup>ient, *a.* incommodious, unfit  
Inconve<sup>n</sup>iently, *ad.* unseasonably, unfitly

Inconvers<sup>a</sup>ble, *a.* stiff, formal, unsocial  
Inconvert<sup>ib</sup>le, *a.* not to be changed  
Inconvic<sup>e</sup>ible, *a.* incapable of conviction  
Inconvinc<sup>ib</sup>ly, *ad.* obstinately

Incor<sup>po</sup>ral, Incorpor<sup>al</sup>, Incorpor<sup>ate</sup>, *a.*  
immaterial, spiritual, distinct from body  
Incorporal<sup>ity</sup>, *s.* immateriality

Incor<sup>po</sup>rally, *ad.* without body or matter  
Incor<sup>po</sup>rate, *v.* to form into one body; to  
mix; to unite; to associate; to embody  
Incorporat<sup>ion</sup>, *s.* union of divers ingredients  
in one mass; union; association

Incor<sup>po</sup>really, *ad.* immaterially  
Incorpore<sup>ity</sup>, *s.* immateriality

Incorrect<sup>ly</sup>, *a.* not accurate, not exact  
Incorrect<sup>ion</sup>, *s.* want of correction

Incorrect<sup>ly</sup>, *ad.* not in a correct manner  
Incorrect<sup>ness</sup>, *s.* inaccuracy, carelessness

Incorrig<sup>ib</sup>ility, *s.* depravity beyond hope of  
reformation or amendment

Incorrig<sup>ib</sup>le, *a.* bad beyond amendment

Incorrig<sup>ib</sup>leness, *s.* hopeless depravity

Incorrig<sup>ib</sup>ly, *ad.* to a degree of depravity  
beyond all means of amendment

Incorrupt<sup>ly</sup>, *a.* honest, free from corruption  
Incorrupt<sup>ib</sup>ility, *s.* insusceptibility of corrup<sup>tion</sup>

Incorrupt<sup>ib</sup>le, *a.* not admitting decay [tion  
Incorruption<sup>ly</sup>, *s.* a state of purity [tion

Incorrupt<sup>ive</sup>, *a.* free from decay or corrup<sup>tion</sup>

Incorrupt<sup>ness</sup>, *s.* purity of conduct; in<sup>te</sup>grity; exemption from decay

Incras<sup>a</sup>te, *v. a.* to thicken, to make thick

Incras<sup>a</sup>te, Incras<sup>a</sup>ted, *part. a.* thickened

Incrassa<sup>tion</sup>, *s.* the act of thickening

Incras<sup>a</sup>te, *a.* that tends to thicken

Incras<sup>a</sup>ble, *a.* that may be increased

Increase, *v.* to grow, to make more

Increase, *s.* augmentation, produce, &c.

Increaseful, *a.* abundant of produce

Increase<sup>r</sup>, *s.* he who increases

Increate, Incrated, *a.* not created

Incred<sup>ib</sup>ility, *s.* a state surpassing belief

Incred<sup>ib</sup>le, *a.* not to be believed

Incred<sup>ib</sup>leness, *s.* quality of being incredible

Incred<sup>ib</sup>ly, *ad.* in a manner not to be believed

Incred<sup>u</sup>lity, *s.* hardness of belief

Incred<sup>u</sup>lous, *a.* hard of belief

Incred<sup>u</sup>lousness, *s.* hardness of belief

Increm<sup>a</sup>ble, *a.* not consumable by fire

Increment, *s.* an increase, a produce

Increase, *v. a.* to elude, to reprehend

Increase<sup>tion</sup>, *s.* the act of chiding, reproof

Increase<sup>ment</sup>, *a.* augmenting; growing; in<sup>cre</sup>asing

Incrim<sup>i</sup>nate, *v. a.* to accuse another

Incrim<sup>i</sup>nous, Incrim<sup>i</sup>nous, *a.* void of blood

Incrust<sup>ly</sup>, Incrust<sup>ate</sup>, *v. a.* to cover with a crust

Incrusta<sup>tion</sup>, *s.* something superinduced

Incrusta<sup>ble</sup>, *a.* that cannot form or be  
formed into crystals

Incu<sup>h</sup>ate, *v. n.* to sit upon eggs, to hatch

Incu<sup>ba</sup>tion, *s.* the act of sitting upon eggs  
Incu<sup>bus</sup>, *s.* a sensation of weight or op<sup>res</sup>sion on the body during sleep; the  
nightmare

Incu<sup>l</sup>cate, *v. a.* to impress by admonitions

Incu<sup>l</sup>cation, *s.* the act of inculcating

Incu<sup>l</sup>pable, *a.* unblamable, just, upright

Incu<sup>l</sup>pableness, *s.* blamelessness

Incu<sup>l</sup>pably, *ad.* without blame

Incu<sup>l</sup>pate, *v. a.* to impute blame to [sive  
Incu<sup>l</sup>patory, *a.* imputing blame; repreh<sup>en</sup>sive

Incu<sup>l</sup>t, *a.* uncultivated, untilled, rude

Incu<sup>l</sup>tivation, *s.* neglect of cultivation

Incu<sup>l</sup>ture, *s.* want of cultivation

Incu<sup>m</sup>bency, *s.* the keeping a benefice

Incu<sup>m</sup>bent, *s.* one who possesses a benefice

Incu<sup>m</sup>bent, *a.* imposed as a duty; lying or  
leaning upon

Incu<sup>m</sup>ber, *v. a.* to burden; to embarrass.  
[See Eucumber. &c.]

Incu<sup>r</sup>, *v. a.* to become liable to; to deserve

Incu<sup>r</sup>ability, *s.* impossibility of cure

Incu<sup>r</sup>ableness, *s.* the state of not admitting  
cure or remedy

Incu<sup>r</sup>able, *a.* hopeless; not to be cured—  
*s.* one whose case or disease is hopeless

Incu<sup>r</sup>ably, *ad.* without remedy or cure

Incu<sup>r</sup>ious, *a.* careless, inattentive

Incu<sup>r</sup>iosity, *s.* absence of curiosity

Incu<sup>r</sup>iously, *ad.* without nice examination

Incu<sup>r</sup>iousness, *s.* inattentiveness; carelessness

Incu<sup>r</sup>sion, *s.* an invasion, attack, inroad

Incu<sup>r</sup>vate, *v. a.* to bend—a curved

Incu<sup>r</sup>vation, *s.* the act of bending; flexion  
of the body in token of reverence

Incu<sup>r</sup>ve, *v. a.* to bend; to make crooked

Incu<sup>r</sup>vity, *s.* crookedness; state of bending

Incu<sup>s</sup>sion, *s.* the act of shaking with some  
degree of violence

Indagate, *v. a.* to search diligently

Indaga<sup>tion</sup>, *s.* a diligent search, an inquiry

Indagator, *s.* a searcher, an examiner

Indart, *v. a.* to dart in, to strike in

Indeal<sup>ity</sup>, *s.* the conception of the mind

Indebt<sup>ly</sup>, *v. a.* to put under obligation

Indebt<sup>ed</sup>, *a.* in debt; obliged to or by

Indebt<sup>ment</sup>, *s.* the state of being in debt

Inde<sup>cy</sup>ency, *s.* any thing improper or un<sup>becom</sup>ing; unseemliness

Inde<sup>cent</sup>, *a.* unfit to be known, unbecoming

Inde<sup>cent</sup>ly, *ad.* without decency

Inde<sup>cid</sup>uous, *a.* not falling, not shed

Inde<sup>cl</sup>imable, *a.* not titiable

Inde<sup>cl</sup>ision, *s.* want of determination

Inde<sup>cl</sup>isive, *a.* not determining

Inde<sup>cl</sup>isively, *ad.* without decision

Inde<sup>cl</sup>isiveness, *s.* inability to determine

Inde<sup>cl</sup>inable, *a.* not varied by terminations

Inde<sup>cl</sup>inably, *ad.* without variation

Indecom<sup>po</sup>sable, *a.* not capable of being  
resolved into its primary elements

Indecom<sup>po</sup>sableness, Indecom<sup>po</sup>sibil<sup>ity</sup>, *s.*  
Incapableness of decomposition

Indec<sup>o</sup>rons, *a.* indecent, unbecoming

Indec<sup>o</sup>rously, *ad.* in an unbecoming manner

Indec<sup>o</sup>ronousness, *s.* impropriety of conduct

Indeco<sup>rum</sup>, *s.* impropriety of behaviour

Inde<sup>ed</sup>, *ad.* in truth, in reality, in verity

Indefatig<sup>ab</sup>ility, Indefatig<sup>ab</sup>leness, *s.* great  
perseverance; unweariness

Indefatig<sup>ab</sup>le, *a.* unwearied with labour,  
unexhausted by attention or application

Indefatig<sup>ab</sup>ly, *ad.* without weariness

Indefeas<sup>ib</sup>ility, *s.* the state or quality of  
being indefeasible, or irrevocably

Indefeas<sup>ib</sup>le, *a.* not to be cut off; irrevocable

IN EVERY MATERIAL ACTION OF YOUR LIFE, CONSIDER WELL OF ITS PROBABLE RESULT.

IMPRINT THE BEAUTIES OF AUTHORS UPON YOUR IMAGINATION, AND THEIR MORALS UPON YOUR HEART.



[IND]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IND]

Indefectibility, *s.* the state or quality of being subject to no defect  
 Indefectible, *a.* not subject to defect  
 Indefective, *a.* sufficient; perfect  
 Indefensibility, *s.* the state or quality of being incapable of defence  
 Indefensible, *a.* that cannot be defended  
 Indefensive, *a.* having no defence  
 Indeficiency, *s.* the quality of being perfect  
 Indeficient, *a.* not failing; perfect; complete  
 Indefinable, *a.* not to be defined  
 Indefinite, *a.* unlimited, undeterminate  
 Indefinitely, *ad.* in an unlimited manner  
 Indefiniteness, *s.* state of being undefined  
 Indefinitude, *s.* an unlimited quantity  
 Indelible, *a.* unremitted, rash  
 Indeliberately, *ad.* without deliberation  
 Indelibility, *s.* the quality of being indelible  
 Indelible, *a.* not to be erased or annulled  
 Indelibly, *ad.* so as not to be effaced  
 Indelicacy, *s.* a want of elegant decency  
 Indelicate, *a.* wanting decency; rude  
 Indelicately, *ad.* in an indecent manner  
 Indemnity, *v. a.* to maintain unhurt  
 Indemnity, *s.* exemption from punishment  
 Indemonstrable, *a.* not to be proved  
 Indenization, *s.* the act of naturalizing  
 Indenizen, *v. a.* to make free; to naturalize  
 Indent, *v.* to scollap; to make a compact  
 Indent, *s.* indenta'tion, *s.* an inequality  
 Indenture, *s.* a covenant or deed indented  
 Independence, *s.* exemption from control; an exemption from reliance or control  
 Independent, *a.* free, not controllable  
 Independently, *ad.* without dependence  
 Independents, *s. pl.* a sect of dissenters, who in religious affairs hold that every congregation is a complete church  
 Indeprecable, *a.* that cannot be entreated  
 Indepreciable, *a.* that cannot be found out  
 Indescribable, *a.* that cannot be taken away  
 Indescribable, *a.* that cannot be described  
 Indescriptive, *a.* not containing a just description  
 Indesert, *s.* a want of worth or merit  
 Indesinent, *a.* unceasing; perpetual  
 Indesinently, *ad.* without cessation  
 Indestructibility, *s.* the quality of resisting destruction or decomposition  
 Indestructible, *a.* not to be destroyed  
 Indeterminable, *a.* not to be fixed or defined  
 Indeterminate, *a.* indefinite, not defined  
 Indeterminately, *ad.* indefinitely  
 Indeterminateness, *s.* indefiniteness  
 Indetermination, *s.* want of determination  
 Indetermined, *a.* unsettled; mixed  
 Indevote, *Indevoted, a.* not attached  
 Indevotion, *s.* a want of devotion, Irreligion  
 Indevout, *a.* Irreligious, not devout  
 Indevoutly, *ad.* without devotion  
 Index, *s.* a mark or hand, to direct to something remarkable; table of contents to a book; the pointer out  
 Indexical, *a.* like or relating to an index  
 Indexically, *ad.* in the manner of an index  
 Indexerly, *s.* awkwardness; sluggishness  
 Indian, *a.* pertaining to the Indies—*s.* a general name for any native of the East or West Indies, and of the aboriginal inhabitants of the American continent  
 Indian-ink, *s.* a black colour, or ink, made into cakes, and used in drawing  
 Indian-red, *s.* a species of ochre  
 Indian-rubber, *s.* caoutchouc, an elastic gum or substance produced from the syringe  
 Indicant, *a.* showing, pointing out [tree

Indicate, *v. a.* to point out, to show  
 Indication, *s.* a mark; a sign; a symptom  
 Indicative, *a.* showing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication  
 Indicatively, *ad.* in a manner to point out  
 Indicator, *s.* that which shows or points out  
 Indicatory, *a.* demonstrative; pointing out  
 Indict, *v. a.* to charge any person by a written accusation before a court of justice  
 Indictable, *a.* subject to an indictment  
 Indicter, *s.* one who indicts or accuses  
 Indiction, *s.* a declaration, a proclamation; in chronology, the space of fifteen years, appointed by Constantine the Great, in the room of the Olympiads  
 Indictive, *a.* proclaimed; declared  
 Indictment, *s.* an accusation or impeachment before a court of justice  
 Indifference, *s.* impartiality; negligence  
 Indifferent, *a.* of little concern; careless; passable; impartial, unbiassed; regardless  
 Indifferently, *ad.* impartially, tolerably  
 Indigence, *s.* want, poverty, great need  
 Indigene, *s.* a native; an original inhabitant  
 Indigenous, *a.* native to a country  
 Indigent, *a.* needy, poor, in want; empty  
 Indigested, *a.* not formed, not concocted  
 Indigestible, *a.* not to be digested  
 Indigestion, *s.* the state of meats uncoo-cocted in the stomach  
 Indigitate, *v. a.* to point out with the finger  
 Indigation, *s.* the act of pointing out  
 Indign, *a.* unworthy; bringing indignity  
 Indignance, Indignancy, *s.* indignation  
 Indignant, *a.* angry, raging, inflamed  
 Indignantly, *ad.* with indignation  
 Indignation, *s.* anger mixed with contempt  
 Indignity, *s.* contumely; a contemptuous injury; an insulting act [desert  
 Indignly, *a.* unworthily; not according to  
 Indigo, *s.* a plant used for dying blue  
 Indifference, *s.* slothfulness; carelessness  
 Indigent, *a.* not diligent; careless  
 Indiligently, *ad.* without diligence  
 Indiminishable, *a.* not to be diminished  
 Indirect, *a.* not straight, not fair, not honest  
 Indirection, *s.* oblique means; dishonest practice [terms; with unfairness  
 Indirectly, *ad.* obliquely, not in express  
 Indirectness, *s.* obliquity; unfairness  
 Indiscernible, *a.* not discernible  
 Indiscernibleness, *s.* incapability of discernment [ceived  
 Indiscernibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived  
 Indiscernibility, *s.* incapability of dissolution  
 Indiscernible, *a.* not to be separated  
 Indisciplinary, *a.* incapable of discipline  
 Indiscipline, *s.* want of strict discipline  
 Indiscoverable, *a.* not to be discovered  
 Indiscreet, *a.* imprudent, injudicious  
 Indiscreetly, *ad.* imprudently, foolishly  
 Indiscrete, *a.* not separated or distinguished  
 Indiscretion, *s.* imprudence, inconsideration  
 Indiscriminate, *a.* not separated, confused  
 Indiscriminately, *ad.* without distinction  
 Indiscriminating, *a.* making no distinction  
 Indiscrimination, *s.* want of discrimination  
 Indispensability, Indispensableness, *s.* incapability of being dispensed with; necessity  
 Indispensable, *a.* not to be remitted  
 Indispensably, *ad.* without remission  
 Indispose, *v. a.* to make unfit, to disorder  
 Indisposed, *part. a.* disordered, disqualified  
 Indisposedness, *s.* unfitness or disinclination  
 Indisposition, *s.* a disorder of health; dislike

IF YOU WOULD TEACH SECRECY TO OTHERS, BEGIN WITH YOURSELF.

INFAMY IS THE LIVERY OF BAD DESERTS, AND MUST BE WORN BY THE BASE.

Indisputable, *a.* uncontrovertible  
 Indisputableness, *s.* certainty; evidence  
 Indisputably, *ad.* without controversy  
 Indissoluble, *a.* binding for ever; firm, stable  
 Indissolubleness, Indissolubility, *s.* resistance to a separation of parts; stability, firmness  
 Indissolubly, *ad.* for ever obligatory  
 Indissolvable, *a.* that cannot be dissolved  
 Indistinct, *a.* not plainly marked, confused  
 Indistinction, *s.* confusion; uncertainty  
 Indistinctly, *ad.* uncertainly, obscurely  
 Indistinctness, *s.* uncertainty; obscurity  
 Indistinguishable, *a.* not plainly marked  
 Indisturbance, *s.* calmness, peace, quiet  
 Indite, *v. a.* to compose; to write  
 Inditement, *s.* the act of inditing  
 Inditer, *s.* a writer; one who composes  
 Indivisible, *a.* not capable of division  
 Individual, *a.* undivided; numerically one  
 Individually, *s.* any single person  
 Individuality, *s.* the state of a separate or distinct existence  
 Individualize, *v. a.* to separate, single out  
 Individually, *ad.* with distinct existence  
 Individuate, *v. a.* to distinguish from others  
 — *a.* undivided      Individual  
 Individuation, *s.* that which constitutes an individuality  
 Individuality, *s.* state of being an individual  
 Indivinity, *s.* want of divine power  
 Indivisibility, Indivisibleness, *s.* state in which no further division can be made  
 Indivisible, *a.* that cannot be divided  
 Indivisibly, *ad.* so that it cannot be divided  
 Indocible, *a.* unsusceptible of instruction  
 Indocile, *a.* intractable; unteachable  
 Indocility, *s.* intractableness, dullness  
 Indocitrate, *v. a.* to teach, to instruct  
 Indocination, *s.* instruction; information  
 Indolence, *s.* laziness, inattention  
 Indolent, *a.* lazy, careless, inattentive  
 Indolently, *ad.* heedlessly, inattentively  
 Indomable, Indomitable, *a.* untamable  
 Indorse, *xc.* [See Endorse, &c.]  
 Indraught, *s.* an inlet, a passage inwards  
 Indrench, *v. a.* to soak, to drown  
 Indubious, Indubitable, *a.* no doubtful  
 Indubitableness, *s.* the state of being undoubted  
 Indubitably, *ad.* unquestionably, certainly  
 Indubitate, *a.* undoubted, certain, evident  
 Induce, *v. a.* to persuade, influence, bring on  
 Inducement, *s.* motive for doing a thing  
 Inducer, *s.* a persuader; one that influences  
 Inducy, *a.* belonging to a trustee  
 Inducible, *a.* that may be caused  
 Induct, *v. a.* to put into actual possession of an ecclesiastical benefice; to bring in  
 Induction, *s.* taking possession, entrance  
 Inductioal, *a.* pertaining to induction  
 Inductive, *a.* capable to infer  
 Inductively, *ad.* by induction; by inference  
 Inductor, *s.* one who inducts another into a benefice or office  
 Indue, *v. a.* to invest, to furnish  
 Indulge, *v. a.* to favour, humour, gratify  
 Indulgence, *s.* fondness, favour granted, kindness, gentleness, tenderness; forbearance  
 Indulgent, *a.* kind, gentle, mild, favouring  
 Indulgently, *ad.* without severity or censure; favourably; kindly  
 Indulger, *s.* one who kindly indulges  
 Indult, Indulto, *s.* a privilege or exemption  
 Indurate, *v. a.* to make hard, to harden the mind; to render one unfeeling

In'durate, *a.* impenitent; made hard  
 Induration, *s.* obduracy, hardness of heart  
 Industrious, *a.* diligent, laborious; designed  
 Industiously, *ad.* laboriously, diligently  
 Industry, *s.* assiduity, diligence  
 Indweller, *s.* an inhabitant  
 Inebriant, *a.* intoxicating—*s.* any thing that intoxicates or stupefies  
 Inebriate, *v.* to intoxicate, to grow drunk  
 — *s.* an habitual drunkard  
 Inebriation, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication  
 Inebriety, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication  
 Inedited, *a.* unpublished; not put forth  
 Inefable, *a.* unspeakable, inexpressible  
 Ineffableness, Ineffability, *s.* unspeakableness  
 Ineffably, *ad.* in a manner not to be expressed; unspeakably  
 Ineffective, *a.* that produces no effect  
 Ineffectual, *a.* powerless, weak  
 Ineffectually, *ad.* without effect, in vain  
 Ineffervesce, *s.* freedom from effervescing  
 Ineffervescent, *a.* insusceptible of effervescence  
 Ineffervescibility, *s.* the quality of not being susceptible of effervescence  
 Ineffervescible, *a.* not capable of effervescence  
 Ineffacious, *a.* ineffectual, feeble, weak  
 Inefficaciously, *ad.* without efficacy  
 Inefficacy, Inefficaciousness, Ineffectualness, *s.* want of power, want of effect  
 Inefficiency, *s.* want of power; inactivity  
 Inefficient, *a.* inactive; ineffective  
 Inefficiently, *ad.* without due effect  
 Inelaborate, *a.* not done with much care  
 Inelastic, *a.* wanting elasticity  
 Inelasticity, *s.* want of elastic power  
 Inelegance, *s.* want of elegance or beauty  
 Inelegant, *a.* not becoming, mean, despicable, void of elegance  
 Inelegantly, *ad.* unbecomingly; coarsely  
 Ineligible, *a.* not fit to be chosen  
 Ineligibility, *s.* unfitness to be chosen  
 Ineloquent, *a.* not persuasive, not oratorical  
 Ineloquently, *ad.* without eloquence  
 Ineluctable, *a.* not to be overcome  
 Ineludible, *a.* not to be eluded  
 Inenarrable, *a.* that cannot be narrated  
 Inept, *a.* unfit, ineapable, useless, foolish  
 Ineptitude, *s.* unfitness, unsuitableness  
 Ineptly, *ad.* triflingly, unfitly, foolishly  
 Ineptness, *s.* unfitness; ineptitude  
 Inequal, Inequable, *a.* unequal, uneven  
 Inequality, *s.* unevenness, disproportion  
 Inequidistant, *a.* not equally distant  
 Inequilateral, *a.* having unequal sides  
 Inequitable, *a.* not equitable, unjust  
 Inequivalvar, *a.* having unequal valves  
 Inergetical, *a.* void of energy  
 Inergetically, *ad.* without energy  
 Inerm, Inermious, *a.* (in botany) destitute of thorns or prickles; unarmed  
 Inerrability, *s.* exemption from error  
 Inerrable, *a.* exempt from error  
 Inerrably, *ad.* with security from error  
 Inerratic, *a.* fixed; not wandering  
 Inerringly, *ad.* without error; without deviation  
 Inert, *a.* sluggish, motionless, dull [action]  
 Inertia, *a.* inactivity; that passive principle in matter which causes it to continue in the same state, whether of motion or rest  
 Inertitude, *s.* the state of being inert  
 Inertly, *ad.* sluggishly, dully, heavily  
 Inertness, *s.* want of motion  
 Inesate, *v. a.* to lay a bait for; to allure  
 Inescation, *s.* the act of baiting  
 Inestimable, *a.* above all price, invaluable

IT IS GOOD TO KNOW MUCH, BUT BETTER TO MAKE GOOD USE OF WHAT WE KNOW.



[INF]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INF]

Inconspicuously, *ad.* so as not to be sufficiently rated or adequately valued  
 Inevidence, *s.* want of evidence; obscurity  
 Inevident, *a.* not plain, obscure  
 Inevitability, *s.* impossibility to be avoided  
 Inevitable, *a.* unavoidable, not to be escaped  
 Inevitableness, *s.* certainty; inevitability  
 Inevitably, *ad.* without possibility of escape  
 Inexact, *a.* not absolutely true  
 Inexactness, *s.* want of precision  
 Inexcitable, *a.* not susceptible of excitement  
 Inexorable, *s.* want of effort or action  
 Inexcusable, *a.* not to be excused or palliated  
 Inexcusableness, *s.* enormity beyond palliation  
 Inexcusably, *ad.* to a degree beyond excuse  
 Inexecution, *s.* non-performance  
 Inexhaustible, *a.* that cannot evaporate  
 Inexhausted, *a.* unemptied, unspent  
 Inexhaustible, *a.* not to be drained  
 Inexhaustibleness, *s.* state or quality of being inexhaustible  
 Inexhaustive, *a.* not to be exhausted  
 Inexistence, *s.* want of being or existence  
 Inexistent, *a.* not in being, not existing  
 Inexorability, *s.* state of being inexorable  
 Inexorable, *a.* not to be moved by entreaty  
 Inexorably, *ad.* so as not to be moved by entreaty  
 Inexpectation, *s.* a state of not expecting  
 Inexpedience, *s.* want of fitness or propriety  
 Inexpedient, *a.* improper, inconvenient  
 Inexperience, *s.* a want of experience  
 Inexperienced, *a.* wanting experience  
 Inexpert, *a.* unskilful, unskilled, unhandy  
 Inexpiable, *a.* not to be atoned for  
 Inexpiable, *ad.* to a degree beyond atonement  
 Inexplainable, *a.* that cannot be explained  
 Inexplicable, *a.* incapable of being explained  
 Inexplicableness, *s.* state of being inexplicable  
 Inexplicably, *ad.* in a manner not to be explained  
 Inexploable, *a.* not to be discovered  
 Inexpore, *s.* a state of not being exposed  
 Inexpressible, *a.* not to be told; unutterable  
 Inexpressibly, *ad.* unutterably  
 Inexpugnable, *a.* impregnable; not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued  
 Inexpugnerable, *a.* not to be surmounted  
 Inextendable, *a.* having no extension  
 Inextension, *s.* want of extension  
 Inextinct, *a.* not quenched; not put out  
 Inextinguishable, *a.* unquenchable  
 Inextinguishably, *ad.* unquenchably  
 Inextricable, *a.* not to be rooted out  
 Inextricable, *a.* not to be disentangled  
 Inextricableness, *s.* the being inextricable  
 Inextricably, *ad.* so as not to be disentangled  
 Inextinguishable, *a.* unconquerable  
 Ineyec, *v. n.* to inoculate, to ingraft  
 Infallibility, *s.* exemption from error  
 Infallible, *a.* incapable of mistake  
 Infallibly, *ad.* with security from error  
 Infame, *v. a.* to defame; to censure publicly  
 Infamous, *a.* notoriously bad, shameless  
 Infamously, *ad.* shamefully, scandalously  
 Infamy, *s.* notoriety of bad character  
 Infancy, *s.* the first part of life; the beginning; the origin of any thing  
 Infamous, *a.* abominable beyond expression; horribly wicked  
 Infang thef, *s.* a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee  
 Infant, *s.* a young child; in law, a person under twenty-one years of age  
 Infant, *a.* not mature; in a state of immaturity

Infanta, *s.* a princess descended from the blood royal of Spain or Portugal  
 Infantleide, *s.* the murder of infants  
 Infantile, Infantine, *a.* like an infant  
 Infantry, *s.* the foot soldiers of an army  
 Infarcion, *s.* the act of stuffing or filling  
 Infatuate, *v. a.* to strike with folly; bewitch  
 Infatuate, *a.* stupidified, wild  
 Infatuation, *s.* the act of striking with folly  
 Infatigable, *s.* the act of making unlucky  
 Infatigable, *s.* impracticability  
 Infatigable, *a.* impracticable; not to be done  
 Infect, *v. a.* to taint, to poison, to pollute  
 Infecter, *s.* that which infects  
 Infectiousness, *s.* the mode of flowering  
 Infection, *s.* the communication of disease by contagion, a corrupt effluvia  
 Infectious, *a.* contagious, apt to infect  
 Infectiously, *ad.* contagiously  
 Infectiousness, *s.* quality of being infectious  
 Infective, *a.* having the quality of contagion  
 Infecund, *a.* unfruitful, barren  
 Infecundity, *s.* want of fertility  
 Infelicitous, *s.* misery, calamity, unhappiness  
 Infeoff, *v. n.* to unite to the fee  
 Infer, *v. a.* to conclude from, to induce  
 Inferable, Inferible, *a.* deducible from premised grounds  
 Inference, *s.* a conclusion from premises  
 Inferior, *s.* one lower in rank or station  
 Inferior, *a.* lower in place, value, or station  
 Inferiority, *s.* lower state of dignity or value  
 Infernal, *a.* hellish, tartarean, very bad  
 Inferile, *a.* unfruitful, barren  
 Infertility, *s.* unfruitfulness, barrenness  
 Infest, *v. a.* to annoy, harass, disturb, plague  
 Infestation, *s.* molestation; annoyance  
 Infestered, *a.* rankling; inveterate  
 Infestive, *a.* void of mirth or pleasantness  
 Infestivity, *s.* want of cheerfulness  
 Infestuous, *a.* mischievous; dangerous  
 Infestation, *s.* the act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate  
 Infidel, *s.* an unbeliever; one who rejects Christianity—a unbelieving  
 Infidelity, *s.* a want of faith; treachery  
 Infiltration, *s.* a filtering; or entering into  
 Infinite, *a.* unbounded, immense, unlimited  
 Infinitely, *ad.* without limits, immensely  
 Infiniteness, *s.* immensity, infinitude  
 Infinitesimal, *a.* infinitely divided  
 Infinitive, *a.* in grammar, the infinitive mood intimates the intention of affirming, but does not do it absolutely  
 Infinitude, *s.* infinity; boundless number  
 Infinitude, *s.* immensity, endless number  
 Infirm, *a.* weak of body or mind, not solid  
 Infirm, *v. a.* to weaken; to enfeeble  
 Infirmary, *s.* a residence for the sick  
 Infirmitive, *a.* enfeebling; disannulling  
 Infirmitly, *s.* weakness, failing, disease  
 Infirmitess, *s.* weakness, feebleness  
 Infuse, *v. a.* to drive in; to fasten  
 Infuse, *v. a.* to set on fire; to irritate  
 Inflame, *s.* the thing or person that inflames  
 Inflammability, *s.* the quality of catching fire  
 Inflammable, *a.* easy to be set on fire  
 Inflammation, *s.* the state of being in a flame; an unnatural heat of the blood  
 Inflammation, *s.* having power to inflame  
 Inflame, *v. a.* to swell or puff up with wind  
 Inflation, *s.* act of being swelled; flatulence  
 Inflect, *v. a.* to bend, bow, change, vary  
 Inflection, *s.* the act of bending; modulation of the voice; variation of nouns or verbs in their terminations

IF RICH, BE NOT ELATED; IF POOR, BE NOT DEJECTED.

IF THE COUNSEL BE GOOD, NO MATTER WHO GAVE IT.



Infective, *a.* having the power of bending  
 Infect, *ad.* *a.* bent; turned  
 Infexibility, *s.* stiffness, obstinacy  
 Index'ble, *a.* not to be bent, unmovable  
 Index'bleness, *s.* temper not to be bent  
 Index'ibly, *ad.* inexorably, invariably  
 Indict, *v. a.* to lay a punishment upon  
 Indict'er, *s.* one who punishes  
 Indict'ion, *s.* the act of using punishments  
 Indict'ive, *a.* that which imposes punishment  
 Influence, *s.* an ascendant power  
 Influence, *v. a.* to have power over, to bias  
 Indu'ent, *a.* dowing or running into  
 Indu'ent, *a.* having influence or power  
 Indu'ent'ially, *ad.* in an influential manner  
 Indue'za, *s.* an epidemic disease  
 Indu'x, *s.* act of dowing into; infusion  
 Indu'xion, *s.* infusion; intromission  
 Indu'xive, *a.* having a tendency to flow in  
 Info'ld, *v. a.* to wrap up, to enclose  
 Info'liate, *v. a.* to cover with leaves  
 Inform, *v. a.* to tell, to instruct, to animate  
 Inform'al, *a.* irregular, disorderly  
 Inform'al'ity, *s.* want of attention to forms  
 Inform'al'ly, *ad.* irregularly; without form  
 Inform'ant, *s.* one who prefers an accusation  
 Informa'tion, *s.* intelligence given; charge  
 of accusation preferred; instruction  
 Inform'er, *s.* one who gives intelligence  
 Inform'idable, *a.* not to be feared  
 Inform'ity, *s.* shapelessness, irregularity  
 Inform'ous, *a.* shapeless; of no regular figure  
 Inform'unate, *a.* unhappy, unlucky  
 Infract, *v. a.* to break; to violate  
 Infrac'tion, *s.* the act of breaking; violation  
 Infrac'tor, *s.* one who violates an agreement  
 Inframundane, *a.* below the world  
 Infran'gible, *a.* not to be broken; strong  
 Infre'quence, Infre'quency, *s.* uncommonness  
 Infre'quent, *a.* rare, uncommon, unusual  
 Infri'gdate, *v. a.* to chill, to make cold  
 Infriga'tion, *s.* the act of rendering cold  
 Infrin'ge, *v. a.* to violate, break a contract  
 Infrin'gement, *s.* a violation, a breach  
 Infrin'ger, *s.* one who violates or infringes  
 Infruct'uous, *a.* unfruitful  
 Infrugiferous, *a.* bearing no fruit  
 Infucate, *v. a.* to cover with paint; to daub  
 Infucation, *s.* act of painting the face  
 Infumate, *v. a.* to dry in the smoke  
 Infuma'tion, *s.* the act of drying in smoke  
 Infundib'uliform, *a.* of the shape of a funnel  
 Infurca'tion, *s.* a forked expansion  
 Infuriate, *a.* enraged, raging  
 Infuriate, *v. a.* to fill with rage or fury  
 Infusate, *v. a.* to darken, to obscure  
 Infusca'tion, *s.* the act of making dark  
 Infuse, *v. a.* to pour in, to instil, to inspire  
 Infu'ser, *s.* one who instils into the mind  
 Infusibility, *s.* the capacity of being infused;  
 \* the incapacity of being fused or dissolved  
 Infusible, *a.* possible to be infused; inca-  
 pable of fusion, not fusible  
 Infusion, *s.* the act of pouring in or steeping  
 Infusive, *a.* having the power of infusion  
 Infusory, *a.* relating to an order of *vermes*  
 (worms) too small to be easily discerned  
 Ing, *s.* a common pasture or meadow  
 Inganna'tion, *s.* a cheat, a fraud, a juggle  
 Ingathering, *s.* the getting in the harvest  
 Inge'fable, *a.* that cannot be frozen  
 Ingen'inate, *v. a.* to double; to repeat often  
 Ingemina'tion, *s.* repetition; reduplication  
 Ingen'erable, *a.* not to be brought into being  
 Ingen'erate, *v. a.* to beget; to produce  
 Ingen'erated, *a.* inborn; innate; inbred

Inge'nious, *a.* witty, inventive  
 Inge'niously, *ad.* in an ingenious manner  
 Ingen'iousness, *s.* cleverness; subtily  
 Ingen'ite, *a.* inborn, innate, native  
 Ingenu'ity, *s.* openness, candour; genius  
 Ingen'uious, *a.* fair, open, generous, noble  
 Ingen'uously, *ad.* openly, fairly, candidly  
 Ingen'uosity, *s.* openness; candour  
 Ingest, *v. a.* to throw into the stomach  
 Inges'tion, *s.* act of throwing into the stomach  
 In'gle, *s.* a fire or fire-place; a blaze  
 Inglo'rious, *a.* dishonourable; mean  
 Inglo'riously, *ad.* with ignominy  
 In'got, *s.* a mass of unwrought metal  
 Ingraft, Ingraft', *v. a.* to plant the sprig of  
 one tree in the stock of another; to fix  
 deep; to plant any thing foreign  
 Ingrat'ment, *s.* the act of ingrafting  
 Ingrained, *a.* deeply infixed; dyed in the  
 grain  
 In'grate, *s.* an ungrateful person [grateful  
 In'grate, Ingra'teful, *a.* unthankful; un-  
 Ingra'tiate, *v. a.* to get into labour, &c.  
 Ingra'tiating, *s.* the act of getting favour  
 Ingrat'itude, *s.* insensibility of favours re-  
 ceived and indisposition to repay them  
 Ingra'vidate, *v. a.* to impregnate  
 Ingravida'tion, *s.* the state of pregnancy  
 Ingre'dient, *s.* a part of any compound  
 In'gress, *s.* entrance, power of entrance  
 Ingres'sion, *s.* the act of entering  
 In'guinal, *a.* belonging to the groin  
 Ingulf, *v. a.* to swallow down as a gulf  
 Ingur'gitate, *v. a.* to swallow greedily  
 Ingurgita'tion, *s.* intemperate swallowing  
 Ingust'able, *a.* not to be tasted, insipid  
 Inhab'ile, *a.* unskilful; unready; unfit  
 Inhab'ility, *s.* unskilfulness; unfitness  
 Inhab'it, *v. to dwell, to occupy*  
 Inhab'itable, *a.* that may be inhabited  
 Inhab'itancy, *s.* residence; domiciliation  
 Inhab'itant, *s.* one who dwells in a place  
 Inhabita'tion, *s.* state of being inhabited  
 Inhab'iter, *s.* one that inhabits; a dweller  
 Inhala'tion, *s.* the act of respiring  
 Inha'le, *v. a.* to draw in with the air  
 Inharmoni'ous, Inharmoni'cal, *a.* discordant  
 Inharmoni'ous, *a.* unmusical, not sweet  
 Inharmoni'ously, *ad.* without harmony  
 Inhe're, *v. n.* to exist in something else  
 Inhe'rence, *s.* inseparable existence  
 Inhe'rent, *a.* existing in something else; in-  
 nate, inborn; cleaving to  
 Inhe'rently, *ad.* by Inherence  
 Inher'it, *v. a.* to possess by inheritance  
 Inher'itable, *a.* obtainable by succession  
 Inher'it'ly, *ad.* by inheritance  
 Inher'itance, *s.* an hereditary possession  
 Inher'itor, *s.* an heir, one who inherits  
 Inher'itress, Inher'itrix, *s.* an heiress  
 Inher'se, *v. a.* to enclose in a monument  
 Inhe'sion, *s.* inheritance  
 Inhi'a'tion, *s.* a gaping after; eager desire  
 Inhib'it, *v. a.* to prohibit, hinder, repress  
 Inhib'ition, *s.* a prohibition, an embargo  
 Inho'ld, *v. a.* to contain in itself  
 Inhoop', *v. a.* to confine in an enclosure  
 Inhos'pitable, *a.* unkind to strangers  
 Inhos'pitably, *ad.* unkindly to strangers  
 Inhos'pitality, *s.* a want of hospitality  
 Inhu'man, *a.* barbarous, savage, cruel  
 Inhu'man'ity, *s.* savageness, cruelty  
 Inhu'manly, *ad.* cruelly, barbarously  
 Inhu'mate, Inhu'me, *v. a.* to bury, to inter  
 Inhu'ma'tion, *s.* a burying, a sepulture  
 Inhu'm'ghable, *a.* inconceivable

IT IS IN VAIN TO LEARN WISDOM, AND YET LIVE FOOLISHLY.

INN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INR

INTEMPERANCE PRODUCES DISEASES, STUPIDITIES THE SENSES, AND BRUTIFIES THE MIND.

Inim'ical, *a.* hostile, adverse, unkind  
 Inim'itability, *s.* incapacity to be imitated  
 Inim'itable, *a.* that cannot be imitated  
 Inim'itably, *ad.* very excellently  
 Iniquitous, *a.* unjust, wicked, sinful  
 Iniquity, *s.* injustice, wickedness, sin  
 Inl'quous, *a.* unjust, wicked [table  
 Inirritability, *s.* the quality of being inirri-  
 Inir'ritable, *a.* insusceptible of irritation  
 Inir'ritative, *a.* unaccompanied with excite-  
 ment; not irritable  
 In'i'tial, *s.* the first letter of a name—*a.*  
 placed at the beginning  
 In'i'tially, *ad.* in an incipient degree  
 In'i'tiate, *a.* unpractised; like a novice  
 In'i'tiate, *v.n.* to do the first part; to perform  
 the first rite—*v. a.* to admit, to instruct  
 Init'iation, *s.* the act of admitting a person  
 into any order or faculty [rite  
 In'i'tiatory, *a.* introductory—*s.* introductory  
 Inje'ct, *v. a.* to throw in or up; to dart in  
 Inje'ction, *s.* the act of injecting  
 Inju'dicable, *a.* not cognizable by a judge  
 Injud'i'cial, *a.* not according to law  
 Injud'i'cious, *a.* void of judgment  
 Injud'i'ciously, *ad.* with ill judgment  
 Injud'i'ciousness, *s.* want of judgment  
 Injunc'tion, *s.* a command, a precept, a  
 chancery writ to restrain, &c.  
 In'jure, *v. a.* to wrong, to hurt unjustly  
 In'jurer, *s.* one who hurts another unjustly  
 Inju'rious, *a.* unjust, hurtful, destructive  
 Inju'riously, *ad.* wrongfully; with injustice  
 Inju'riousness, *s.* quality of being injurious  
 In'jury, *s.* mischief, outrage, annoyance  
 Injus'tice, *s.* an unfair dealing, iniquity  
 Ink, *s.* a black liquid for writing, &c.  
 Ink, *v. a.* to blacken or daub with ink  
 Ink'horn, *s.* a case for ink and pens  
 In'kle, *s.* a kind of narrow fillet, a tape  
 Ink'ling, *s.* a hint, a whisper, an intimation  
 Ink'stand, *s.* an utensil for holding ink, &c.  
 Ink'y, *a.* black as ink, resembling ink  
 Inla'ce, *v. a.* to embellish with variegations  
 In'land, *a.* remote from the sea, interior  
 In'landish, *a.* native; opposed to outlandish  
 Inlap'idate, *v. a.* to turn to stone  
 Inlaw', *v. a.* to clear of outlawry  
 Inlay', *v. a.* to veneer; to variegate wood  
 Inlay'ing, *s.* the act of inserting strips of  
 wood, &c. to ornament furniture  
 In'let, *s.* an entrance, a passage into  
 Inlist'. [See Enlist, and its derivatives.]  
 Inlock', *v. a.* to lock one thing in another  
 In'ly, *ad.* internally, secretly, in the heart  
 In'macy, *s.* state of being an inmate  
 In'mate, *s.* a lodger, an in-dweller  
 Inm'igra'tion, *s.* influx into a country  
 In'most, In'moost, *a.* deepest within  
 Inn, *s.* a house of entertainment for tra-  
 vellers; a college for students, &c.—*v. n.*  
 to take up temporary lodging  
 Innate, *a.* inborn, ingenerate, natural  
 Innateness, *s.* the quality of being innate  
 Innat'igable, *a.* not to be passed by sailing  
 In'ner, *a.* interior, more inward  
 In'nerly, *ad.* more within  
 Inn'holder, Inn'keeper, *s.* one who keeps a  
 house of entertainment for travellers  
 In'nings, *s. pl.* lands recovered from the sea;  
 a term in the game of cricket  
 In'nocence, In'nocency, *s.* purity, harmles-  
 ness, simplicity of heart and manners  
 In'nocent, *s.* one free from guilt or harm  
 In'nocent, *a.* pure, harmless, innoxious  
 In'nocently, *ad.* without guilt, harmlessly

Innocuous, *a.* harmless in effects  
 Innocuously, *ad.* without mischievous effect  
 Innocuousness, *s.* harmlessness  
 Innom'inable, *a.* not to be named  
 Innom'inate, *a.* without a name; not named  
 In'novate, *v. a.* to introduce novelties  
 Innova'tion, *s.* change effected by the in-  
 troduction of novelty  
 In'novator, *s.* one who introduces novelties  
 Innox'ious, *a.* not hurtful, harmless  
 Innox'iously, *ad.* harmlessly; without harm  
 Innox'iousness, *s.* harmlessness  
 Innuc'ido, Inuen'do, *s.* an oblique hint  
 Innum'erability, *s.* quality of being innume-  
 Innu'merable, *a.* not to be numbered [table  
 Innu'merably, *ad.* without number  
 Innu'merous, *a.* too many to be counted  
 Innutri'tion, *s.* failure of nourishment  
 Innutrit'ious, *a.* not affording nourishment  
 Inobe'dience, *s.* disobedience  
 Inobe'ient, *a.* not yielding obedience  
 Inobser'vable, *a.* unworthy of observation  
 Inobser'vance, *s.* disobedience; heedlessness  
 Inobser'vation, *s.* want of observation  
 Inoc'ulate, *v. a.* to propagate by insertion  
 Inocula'tion, *s.* a grafting in the bud; a  
 method of giving the small-pox, by in-  
 fusing matter from ripened pustules into  
 the veins of the uninfected  
 Inoc'ulator, *s.* one who practises inoculation  
 Ino'dorate, *a.* having no scent or odour  
 Ino'dorous, *a.* void of the quality of scent  
 Inoffen'sive, *a.* harmless, innocent, hurtless  
 Inoffen'sively, *ad.* innocently, harmlessly  
 Inoffen'siveness, *s.* harmlessness  
 Inoffi'cial, *a.* not proceeding from authority  
 Inoffi'cially, *ad.* without the usual forms  
 Inoffi'cious, *a.* inattentive to others  
 Inop'erate, *a.* producing no effect  
 Inopera'tion, *s.* agency; Influence  
 Inop'inate, *a.* not expected, sudden  
 Inopportu'ne, *a.* unseasonable, inconvenient  
 Inopportu'ne, *ad.* unseasonably  
 Inoppressive, *a.* not burdensome; easy  
 Inop'ulent, *a.* not wealthy or affluent  
 Inor'dinacy, *s.* irregularity; disorder  
 Inor'dinate, *a.* irregular, disorderly  
 Inor'dinately, *ad.* irregularly; not rightly  
 Inor'dinateness, *s.* want of regularity  
 Inordina'tion, *s.* deviation from right  
 Inorgan'ical, *a.* destitute of proper organs  
 Inorgan'ically, *ad.* without organs  
 Inor'ganized, *a.* having no organic structure  
 Inos'culate, *v. n.* to unite by contact  
 Inoscula'tion, *s.* a union by conjunction  
 In'quest, *s.* a judicial inquiry or examination  
 Inquieta'tion, *s.* disturbance; annoyance  
 Inqui'etude, *s.* uneasiness, disquiet  
 In'quinate, *v. a.* to pollute, defile, corrupt  
 Inquina'tion, *s.* a pollution, a corruption  
 Inqui'erable, *a.* that may be inquired into  
 Inqui're, *v. a.* to ask about, to seek out  
 Inqui'rent, *a.* inquiring into; wishing to know  
 Inqui'rer, *s.* one who interrogates  
 Inqui'ring, *a.* given to inquiry  
 Inqui'ry, *s.* an examination, a search  
 Inquisi'tion, *s.* a judicial inquiry; a court in  
 Spain, &c. for the detection of heresy  
 Inquisi'tional, *a.* pertaining to the inquisi-  
 Inquisi'tive, *a.* prying, curious, &c. [upon  
 Inquis'i'tively, *ad.* with narrow scrutiny  
 Inquis'i'tiveness, *s.* diligence to pry into things  
 Inquis'i'tor, *s.* a judge of the inquisition  
 Inquisito'rial, *a.* like an inquisitor  
 Inquisito'rious, *a.* making strict inquiry  
 Inrail', *v. a.* to inclose with rails

IT IS MUCH BETTER TO REPROVE OPENLY, THAN TO BE IN ANGER SECRETLY.



[INS]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INS]

Inroad, *s.* an incursion, a sudden invasion  
 Insalubrions, *a.* unhealthy, bad  
 Insalubrity, *s.* unwholesomeness  
 Insalutary, *a.* unfavourable to health  
 Insanable, *a.* incurable, irremediable  
 Insane, *a.* unsound in intellect, mad  
 Insaneness, Insanity, *s.* madness  
 Insapory, *a.* tasteless; wanting flavour  
 Insatiable, Insatiate, *a.* not to be satisfied  
 Insatiableness, *s.* unappeasable greediness  
 Insatiably, *ad.* with extreme greediness  
 Insatiately, *ad.* so as not to be satisfied  
 Insatiety, *s.* the state of being unsatisfied  
 Insatisfac'tion, *s.* an unsatisfied state  
 Insaturable, *a.* that cannot be saturated  
 Inse'ence, *s.* want of knowledge; ignorance  
 Inscribe, *v. a.* to write upon; to dedicate  
 In-scriber, *s.* one who inscribes  
 Inscription, *s.* a title, name, or character written or engraved upon any thing  
 Inscriptive, *a.* bearing inscription  
 Inscrut, *v. a.* to write on a scroll [vered  
 Inscrutability, *s.* incapability of being disco-  
 Inscrutable, *a.* hidden, unsearchable  
 Inscrutableness, *s.* quality of being in-  
 scrutible  
 Inscrutably, *ad.* so as not to be traced out  
 Insculp, *v. a.* to engrave, to cut on  
 Insculpture, *s.* any thing engraved  
 Inseam, *v. a.* to mark by a seam or scar  
 Insect, *s.* a small creeping or flying animal  
 Insectator, *s.* one that persecutes or har-  
 asses with pursuit  
 Insectile, *a.* having the nature of Insects  
 Insec'tion, *s.* the act of cutting into  
 Insectivorous, *a.* feeding on insects  
 Insectivoger, *s.* one who studies insects  
 Insecu're, *a.* not secure, not safe  
 Insecu'rely, *ad.* unsafely; without certainty  
 Insecu'rity, *s.* unsafety, hazard, danger  
 Inseminate, *v. a.* to sow; to insert seed  
 Insemination, *s.* act of sowing seed on ground  
 Insen'sate, *a.* stupid, wanting thought  
 Insen'sibility, *s.* stupidity, torpor  
 Insen'sible, *a.* void of sense, imperceptible  
 Insen'sibly, *ad.* imperceptibly  
 Insen'tient, *a.* not having perception  
 Inseparability, Inseparableness, *s.* the qua-  
 lity of being such as cannot be severed  
 Inseparable, *a.* not to be disjointed  
 Inseparably, *ad.* with indissoluble union  
 Inseparate, *a.* not separate; united  
 Inseparately, *ad.* so as not to be separated  
 Insert, *v. a.* to place among other things  
 Insertion, *s.* the act of inserting  
 Inse'vent, *a.* conducive to some end  
 Inset, *v. a.* to implant; to infix  
 Inshell, *v. a.* to hide in a shell  
 Inshelter, *v. a.* to place under shelter  
 Inship, *v. a.* to shut or stow in a ship  
 Inshrine, *v. a.* [See Enshrine]  
 Insiccation, *s.* the act of drying in  
 In'side, *s.* the inward or internal part  
 In'state, *v. a.* to lie in ambush for  
 In'stator, *s.* one who lies in ambush  
 In'sidious, *a.* treacherous, sly, deceitful  
 In'sidiously, *ad.* treacherously, sily  
 In'sidiousness, *s.* craftiness, deceit  
 In'sight, *s.* an inspection; a deep view  
 In'signia, *s.* distinguishing marks of office  
 or honour; ensigns, arms  
 In'significance, *s.* a want of meaning  
 In'significant, *a.* unimportant, trifling  
 In'significantly, *ad.* without meaning  
 In'significative, *a.* not betokening by sign  
 In'sincere, *a.* not hearty, unfaithful

In'sincere'y, *ad.* unfaithfully; without sin-  
 cerity  
 In'sincerity, *s.* dissimulation, want of truth  
 In'sin'ew, *v. a.* to strengthen, to confirm  
 In'sin'uant, *a.* able to gain favour  
 In'sin'uate, *v.* to hint artfully, to wheedle  
 In'sinuation, *s.* the act of insinuating  
 In'sin'ative, *a.* stealing on the affections  
 In'sin'uator, *s.* one who insinuates  
 In'sip'id, *a.* void of taste; dull, flat  
 In'sip'idity, *s.* want of taste or spirit  
 In'sip'idly, *ad.* without taste; without spirit  
 In'sipience, *s.* silliness, foolishness  
 In'sip'ient, *a.* unwise, silly  
 In'sist, *v. n.* to persist in, to urge  
 In'sistance, *s.* the not receding from terms  
 or assertions  
 In'sis'tent, *a.* standing or resting upon  
 In'st'ency, *s.* an exemption from thirst  
 In'st'ion, *s.* the act of grafting; a graft  
 In'sna're, *v. a.* to entrap, to inveigle  
 In'sobri'ety, *s.* drunkenness, intemperance  
 In'soc'iable, *a.* disliking social converse  
 In'solate, *v. a.* to dry in the sun  
 In'solation, *s.* exposure to the sun  
 In'solence, *s.* pride, haughtiness  
 In'solent, *a.* haughty, proud, overbearing  
 In'solently, *ad.* rudely, haughtily  
 In'solid'ity, *s.* want of solidity; weakness  
 In'solubility, *s.* the quality of not being  
 soluble  
 In'sol'uble, *a.* not to be dissolved or cleared  
 In'sol'vable, *a.* not to be solved or paid  
 In'sol'vency, *s.* an inability to pay debts  
 In'sol'vent, *a.* not able to pay debts  
 In'som'nious, *a.* restless in sleep  
 In'somni'el, *ad.* so that, to such a degree  
 In'spect, *v. a.* to look narrowly into, &c.  
 In'spection, *s.* a close examination  
 In'spec'tor, *s.* a superintendent  
 In'spectorship, *s.* the office of an inspector  
 In'spers'ion, *s.* a sprinkling upon  
 In'sp'here, *v. a.* to place in an orb  
 In'sp'irable, *a.* that may be drawn in with  
 the breath; Inhalable  
 In'spiration, *s.* a drawing in of the breath;  
 an infusing of supernatural ideas  
 In'spiratory, *a.* pertaining to inspiration  
 In'spire, *v.* to breathe or infuse into  
 In'spir'er, *s.* one who inspires or animates  
 In'spirit, *v. a.* to animate, to encourage  
 In'spiss'ate, *v. a.* to thicken, to make thick  
 In'spissation, *s.* the act of thickening liquids  
 In'stability, *s.* fickleness, mutability  
 In'sta'ble, *a.* inconstant, changing  
 In'stableness, *s.* mutability; instability  
 In'sta'll, *v. a.* to put into possession, invest  
 In'stallation, *s.* a putting into possession  
 In'stall'ment, *s.* the act of installing  
 In'stance, *s.* importunity; motive; example  
 In'stance, *v. n.* to give or offer an example  
 In'stant, *s.* the present moment or month  
 In'stant, *a.* urgent, immediate, quick  
 Instantane'ity, *s.* unpremeditated production  
 Instantane'ous, *a.* done in an instant  
 Instantane'ously, *ad.* in an instant  
 Instantane'ousness, *s.* the quality of being  
 done in an instant  
 In'stan'ter, *ad.* without delay; immediately  
 In'stantly, *ad.* immediately, momentarily  
 In'star, *v. a.* to set with stars or brilliants  
 In'state, *v. a.* to place in a certain rank  
 In'stauration, *s.* a restoration, a renewal  
 In'staurator, *s.* one who renews or restores  
 to a former condition  
 In'stead, *ad.* in place of, equal to



[INS]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INT]

Insteept, *v. a.* to soak, to lay in water, &c.  
 In'step, *s.* the foot where it joins the leg  
 In'stigate, *v. a.* to tempt or urge to ill  
 Instigation, *s.* an incitement to a crime  
 In'stigator, *s.* an inciter to ill  
 Instill, *v. a.* to infuse by drops; insinuate  
 Instillation, *s.* the act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing into the mind  
 Instilment, *s.* any thing instilled  
 Instimulate, *v. a.* to incite; to provoke  
 Instimulation, *s.* an urging forward  
 Instinct, *a.* moved, animated  
 Instinct, *s.* a natural desire or aversion  
 Instinctive, *a.* acting without the direction of choice or reason  
 Instinctively, *ad.* by the call of nature  
 In'stitute, *v. a.* to fix, appoint, establish  
 In'stitute, *s.* an established law, a precept; a society of learned men for the promotion of literature and the arts  
 Institution, *s.* an establishment, a law  
 Institutional, *a.* containing first principles  
 In'stitutist, *s.* a writer of institutes  
 In'stitutive, *a.* able to establish  
 In'stitutor, *s.* an establisher; an instructor  
 Instratified, *a.* stratified with something else  
 Instruct, *v. a.* to teach, direct, train up  
 Instructible, *a.* able to instruct  
 Instruction, *s.* the act of teaching; information; mandate, precept  
 Instructive, *a.* conveying knowledge  
 Instructively, *ad.* so as to convey knowledge  
 Instructiveness, *s.* power of instructing  
 In'structor, *s.* one who instructs; a teacher  
 In'stress, *s.* a female instructor  
 In'strument, *s.* a tool; a deed or contract  
 Instrumental, *a.* conducive to some end; pertaining to musical instruments  
 Instrumentality, *s.* instrumental agency  
 Instrumentally, *ad.* as means to some end  
 In'suav'ity, *s.* unpleasantness; roughness  
 Insubjection, *s.* state of disobedience  
 In'submission, *s.* want of obedience  
 In'subordinate, *a.* not submitting to authority  
 In'subordination, *s.* state of disorder  
 In'substantial, *a.* not real; unsubstantial  
 In'succa'tion, *s.* a soaking; a moistening  
 In'sufferable, *a.* insupportable, intolerable  
 In'sufferably, *ad.* beyond endurance  
 In'sufficiency, *s.* inadequateness, inability  
 In'sufficient, *a.* inadequate to any purpose  
 In'sufficiently, *ad.* without skill, untily  
 In'sufflation, *s.* the act of breathing upon  
 In'sular, *a.* belonging to an island  
 In'sulate, *v. a.* to make an island  
 In'sulated, *a.* not contiguous on any side  
 In'sulation, *s.* state of being detached  
 In'sulous, *a.* full of islands  
 In'sult, *s.* act of insolence or contempt  
 In'sult, *v. a.* to treat with insolence  
 In'sultation, *s.* the act of insulting  
 In'sulter, *s.* one who treats another with insolence  
 In'sulting, *s.* an act of insolence  
 In'sultingly, *ad.* with contemptuous triumph  
 In'su'me, *v. a.* to take in  
 In'superability, *s.* quality of being invincible  
 In'superable, *a.* insurmountable, invincible  
 In'superableness, *s.* invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted  
 In'superably, *ad.* invincibly; insurmountably  
 In'supportable, *a.* not to be endured  
 In'supportableness, *s.* state not to be endured  
 In'supportably, *ad.* beyond endurance  
 In'suppressible, In'suppressive, *a.* not to be suppressed  
 In'surable, *a.* capable of being insured

In'surance, *s.* exemption from hazard, obtained by payment of a certain sum  
 In'sure, *v. a.* to make certain; to secure  
 In'surer, *s.* one who insures any thing  
 In'surgent, *s.* one who rises in open rebellion against his country  
 In'surmountable, *a.* unconquerable  
 In'surmountably, *ad.* unconquerably  
 In'surrec'tion, *s.* a rebellion, a sedition  
 In'surrec'tional, *a.* consisting in insurrection  
 In'surrec'tionary, *a.* rebellious  
 In'susceptibility, *s.* incapability of feeling  
 In'susceptible, *a.* not susceptible; not capable  
 In'susuration, *s.* act of whispering into something  
 In'tae'tible, *a.* not perceptible to the touch  
 In'tagliated, *a.* engraven; stamped on  
 In'taglio, *s.* that which has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground  
 In'tangible, *a.* not to be touched  
 In'tangibleness, In'tangibility, *s.* the quality of being intangible  
 In'tastable, *a.* not to be tasted, insipid  
 In'teger, *s.* the whole of any thing  
 In'tegral, *a.* whole, not fractional, complete  
 In'tegrality, *s.* wholeness; completeness  
 In'tegrally, *ad.* wholly; completely  
 In'tegrant, *a.* contributing to make up a  
 In'tegrate, *v. a.* to form one whole [whole  
 In'tegration, *s.* the act of making whole  
 In'tegrity, *s.* honesty, purity of mind  
 In'teguma'tion, *s.* the science that describes animal or vegetable integuments  
 In'tegument, *s.* a covering; the skin  
 In'tellect, *s.* perception, understanding  
 In'tellection, *s.* power to understand  
 In'tellective, *a.* able to understand  
 In'tellectual, *a.* belonging to the mind  
 In'tellectualist, *s.* one who overrates the human understanding  
 In'tellectuality, *s.* intellectual power  
 In'tellectually, *ad.* by means of the understanding  
 In'telligence, *s.* notice; spirit; skill  
 In'tel'ligencer, *s.* one who conveys news  
 In'tel'ligent, *a.* knowing, instructed, skilful  
 In'tel'ligential, *a.* exercising understanding  
 In'telligibility, *s.* possibility to be understood  
 In'telligible, *a.* easily understood  
 In'teligibleness, *s.* perspicuity  
 In'telligibly, *ad.* clearly, plainly, distinctly  
 In'tem'erate, *a.* undefiled; unpolluted  
 In'tem'erateness, *s.* state of being undefiled  
 In'tem'perament, *s.* bad constitution  
 In'tem'perance, *s.* excess, irregularity  
 In'tem'perate, *a.* immoderate, ungovernable  
 In'tem'perately, *ad.* immoderately, excessively  
 In'tem'perateness, *s.* want of moderation  
 In'tem'perature, *s.* a disorder in the air, or of the body; excess of some quality  
 In'tempestive, *a.* unreasonable; untimely  
 In'tenable, *a.* indefensible; untenable  
 In'tend, *v. a.* to mean, to design, to regard  
 In'tendant, *s.* an officer who superintends  
 In'tend'edly, *ad.* by design; on purpose  
 In'tend'ment, *s.* intention; design  
 In'ten'erate, *v. a.* to make tender, to soften  
 In'ten'ration, *s.* the act of softening  
 In'tense, *a.* vehement, ardent, attentive  
 In'tensely, *ad.* to a great or extreme degree  
 In'tenseness, *s.* closeness, eagerness  
 In'ten'sion, *v. a.* to render intense  
 In'tension, *s.* the act of straining anything  
 In'tensity, *s.* excess of attention  
 In'ten'sive, *a.* intent, full of care  
 In'tensively, *ad.* by increase of degree

IF BY LOSING ANYTHING WE GAIN WISDOM, WE ARE GAINERS BY THE LOSS.

IN YOUTH, BE TEMPERATE; IN MANHOOD, JUST; IN OLD AGE, PRUDENT.

[INT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INT]

*Intent', a.* anxiously and unceasingly diligent; bent upon, fixed  
*Intent', s.* a design, purpose, drift, view  
*Intention', s.* a purpose, a design  
*Intentional', a.* designed, done by design  
*Intentionally', ad.* by design; with choice  
*Intentive', a.* diligently applied, attentive  
*Intently', ad.* closely  
*Intentiveness', s.* diligent application  
*Intent'ness', s.* anxious application  
*Inter', v. a.* to bury, to put under ground  
*Interact', s.* intermediate employment or time  
*Interam'nian', a.* situated among rivers  
*Interbasta'tion', s.* patchwork  
*Intercalary', a.* inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the 29th of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day  
*Inter'calate', v. a.* to insert or add a day  
*Intercala'tion', s.* insertion of a day  
*Intercede', v. n.* to mediate, pass between  
*Intercedent', a.* mediating, going between  
*Interceder', s.* one that intercedes  
*Intercept', v. a.* to stop, to seize, to obstruct  
*Intercept'er', s.* one who obstructs  
*Intercep'tion', s.* stoppage in course  
*Intercession', s.* mediation, interposition  
*Intercessionate', v.* to entreat  
*Intercessor', s.* a mediator, an agent  
*Intercess'ory', a.* interceding  
*Interchain', v. a.* to chain, to link together  
*Interchange', v. a.* to exchange, &c.  
*Interchange', s.* an exchange, a bargain  
*Interchangeable', a.* mutually receivable  
*Interchangeableness', s.* alternate succession  
*Interchangeably', ad.* alternately  
*Interchange'ment', s.* mutual exchange  
*Intercedent', a.* falling or coming between  
*Intercept'ent', a.* that intercepts—*s.* that which intercepts or stops on the passage  
*Interclu'sion', s.* interruption  
*Interclude', v. n.* to shut out, to intercept  
*Interclu'sion', s.* obstruction; intercep'tion  
*Intercolumnia'tion', s.* the space or distance between the pillars  
*Intercommunicate', v. n.* to hold mutual communication  
*Intercommunication', s.* reciprocal communication  
*Intercommu'nity', s.* a mutual community  
*Interco'stal', a.* placed between the ribs  
*Intercourse', s.* communication, exchange  
*Intercur', v. n.* to intervene; to happen  
*Intercur'rence', s.* a passage between  
*Intercur'rent', a.* running between  
*Intercutaneous', a.* under the skin  
*Interdeal', s.* mutual dealing  
*Interdict', v. a.* to prohibit, to forbid  
*Interdict', s.* a prohibitory decree  
*Interdiction', s.* a prohibition, a curse  
*Interdictive', a.* having power to prohibit  
*Interdict'ory', a.* belonging to an interdiction  
*Interest', v.* to concern, affect, influence  
*Interest', s.* a concern, influence; the profit arising from the use of money  
*Interesting', a.* exciting interest  
*Interfere', v. n.* to interpose, intermeddle  
*Interference', s.* interposition  
*Interfluent', Interfluous', a.* flowing between  
*Interfolia'ceous', a.* placed alternately between opposite leaves  
*Interfol'gent', a.* shining between  
*Interfu'sed', a.* poured forth, in, or among  
*Interim', s.* mean time or while  
*Inter'ior', s.* that which is within  
*Interior', a.* internal, not outward

*Interiorly', ad.* internally; inwardly  
*Interja'cent', a.* intervening, lying between  
*Interja'cency', s.* the act of lying between  
*Interject', v.* to come between; to insert  
*Interjec'tion', s.* a sudden exclamation  
*Interjec'tional', a.* thrown in between other words or phrases  
*Interjoin', v. a.* to join mutually; intermarry  
*Interknow'ledge', s.* a mutual knowledge  
*Interla'ce', v. a.* to intermix, put together  
*Interlap'se', s.* the time between two events  
*Interlard', v. a.* to insert between  
*Interleaf', s.* a leaf inserted between others  
*Interlea'Ve', v. a.* to insert blank leaves  
*Interline', v. a.* to write between lines  
*Interlin'ear', Interlin'ear'y', a.* inserted between the lines of the original composition  
*Interlinea'tion', s.* a correction made by writing between the lines  
*Interlin'ing', s.* correction, alteration  
*Interlink', v. a.* to join chains together  
*Interloca'tion', s.* an interplacing; interposition  
*Interlock', v. n.* to communicate with, or flow into, one another  
*Interlocu'tion', s.* interchange of speech  
*Interlocu'tor', s.* one that talks with another  
*Interlocu'tory', a.* consisting of a dialogue  
*Interlope', v. n.* to intrude in or between  
*Interloper', s.* one who engages in a trade to which he has no right; an intruder  
*Interlu'cent', v. n.* to let in light between  
*Interluca'tion', s.* the letting in light  
*Interlu'cent', a.* shining between  
*Interlude', s.* a short prelude or farce  
*Interlu'nar', a.* between an old and new moon  
*Intermar'riage', s.* a marriage in two families, where each takes and gives one  
*Intermar'y', v. n.* to marry some of each family with the other  
*Intermea'tion', s.* a flowing between  
*Intermed'dle', v. n.* to interpose officiously  
*Intermed'dler', s.* one who interposes officiously  
*Interme'diacy', s.* interposition, intervention  
*Interme'dial', Interme'diate', a.* intervening, lying between, intervening  
*Interne'diary', a.* being between two objects  
*Interme'diately', ad.* by way of intervention  
*Intermedia'tion', s.* intervention  
*Interme'dium', s.* a distance between  
*Interment', s.* sepulture, burial [among  
*Interment', s.* a shining between or  
*Intermigra'tion', s.* an exchange of place  
*Interminable', Intermin'ate', a.* unbounded  
*Intermina'tion', s.* a menace, a threat  
*Intermingle', v. a.* to mingle, mix together  
*Intermis'sion', s.* a cessation for a time  
*Intermis'sive', a.* ceasing for awhile  
*Intermit', v.* to grow mild between fits  
*Intermitt'ent', a.* ceasing at intervals—*s.* a fever which ceases at intervals  
*Intermitt'ing', a.* coming and ceasing by fits  
*Intermitt'ingly', ad.* at intervals  
*Intermix', v.* to mingle, to mix together  
*Intermix'ture', s.* a mixture of ingredients  
*Intermon'tane', a.* between mountains  
*Intermund'ane', a.* subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb  
*Intermu'al', a.* lying between walls  
*Intermus'cular', a.* between the muscles  
*Intermuta'tion', s.* reciprocal change  
*Intermu'tual', a.* mutual, interchanged  
*Inter'n', a.* inward; intestine; not foreign  
*Inter'nal', a.* inward; not external, intrinsick  
*Inter'nally', ad.* mentally, inwardly  
*Internat'ional', a.* as existing between different nations

IF YOU WOULD ENJOY THE FRUIT, PLUCK NOT THE BLOSSOM.

IF EVERY ONE WOULD MEND ONE, ALL WOULD SOON BE MENDED.



[INT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INT]

Interne'cine, *a.* endeavouring mutual destruction  
 Interne'cion, *s.* massacre, slaughter (tion)  
 In'ternode, *s.* the space between each knot on the stem of corn, grass, &c.  
 Internun'cio, *s.* a messenger passing and repassing between two parties  
 Inteross'eal, Inteross'eous, *a.* between bones  
 Interpella'tion, *s.* a summons, a call  
 In'terplead, *v. n.* to discuss a point in law that arises incidentally  
 Interpled'ge, *v. a.* to give and take a pledge  
 Interpoin't, *v. a.* to distinguish by stops  
 Interpolat'e, *v. a.* to insert words improperly; to foist any thing in  
 Interpolat'ion, *s.* something foisted in or added to the original matter  
 Inter'polator, *s.* one who falsifies a copy by foisting in counterfeit passages  
 Interpos'al, Interposi'tion, *s.* intervention, agency between parties, mediation  
 Interpos'e, *v.* to mediate, to intervene  
 Interpos'er, *s.* one that interposes  
 Interpos'it, *s.* a place of deposit between one commercial place and another  
 Inter'pret, *v. a.* to translate, to explain  
 Inter'pretable, *a.* capable of being expounded  
 Interpreta'tion, *s.* an explanation  
 Inter'pretative, *a.* explanatory; expositive  
 Inter'pretatively, *ad.* by interpretation  
 Inter'preter, *s.* an expositor, a translator  
 Interpunc'tion, *s.* punctuation, the pointing between words or sentences  
 Interregnum, *s.* the time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince and the accession of another; vacancy of the throne  
 Interreign', *s.* an interregnum  
 Inter'rogate, *v.* to examine by questions  
 Interroga'tion, *s.* a question, an inquiry; a point marked thus (!) denoting a question  
 Interroga'tive, *s.* a pronoun used in asking questions, as who! what! which?  
 Interroga'tive, *a.* denoting a question  
 Interroga'tively, *ad.* in form of a question  
 Interroga'tor, *s.* an asker of questions  
 Interroga'tory, *s.* a question, an inquiry—  
*a.* containing or expressing a question  
 Interrupt', *v. a.* to hinder; divide, separate  
 Interrupt'ed, *a.* broken, intermitted  
 Interrupt'edly, *ad.* not in continuity  
 Interrupt'er, *s.* one who interrupts  
 Interrup'tion, *s.* hinderance, intervention  
 Interseap'ular, *a.* between the shoulders  
 Interseind', *v. a.* to cut off by interruption  
 Interscribe, *v. a.* to write between  
 Interse'cant, *a.* dividing into parts  
 Intersect', *v.* to cut, to cross each other  
 Intersec'tion, *s.* a point where lines cross  
 Interse'minate, *v. a.* to sow between  
 Intersert', *v. a.* to put in between  
 Interser'tion, *s.* an insertion, a thing inserted between other things  
 In'terspace, *s.* a space between other things  
 Intersperse, *v. a.* to scatter here and there  
 Interspersion, *s.* the act of scattering about  
 Interstel'lar, *a.* placed beyond the stars  
 Interstice, *s.* a space between things  
 Interstic'tive, *a.* distinguishing  
 Interstic'tial, *a.* containing interstices  
 Intertext'ure, *s.* a weaving between  
 Intertrop'ical, *a.* situated between the tropics  
 Intertwine, *v. a.* to mix by twisting  
 Intertwist', *v. a.* to twist one with another  
 In'terval, *s.* interstice, vacancy; time clapsing between two assignable points; remission of a distemper or delirium

Interve'ne, *v. n.* to come between persons or things; to make intervals  
 Interv'e'nient, *a.* passing between  
 Intervention, *s.* interposition, agency  
 Intervert', *v. a.* to turn another way  
 In'terview, *s.* a sight of one another  
 Intervol'ye, *v. a.* to involve one in another  
 Interweave, *v. a.* to mix one with another  
 Interwork'ing, *s.* act of working together  
 Interwreathed, *a.* woven into a wreath  
 Intes'table, *a.* disqualified to make a will  
 Intes'tacy, *s.* the want of a will  
 Intes'tate, *a.* dying without a will; a person who dies without making a will  
 Intes'tinal, *a.* belonging to the bowels  
 Intes'tine, *a.* internal, inward; domestic  
 Intes'tines, *s. pl.* the bowels, the entrails  
 Inthral', *v. a.* to enslave, to shackle  
 Inthral'ment, *s.* servitude, slavery, difficulty  
 Inthro'ne, Inthro'nize, *v. a.* to seat on a throne  
 Inthroniza'tion, *s.* state of being enthroned  
 In'timaey, *s.* close familiarity  
 In'timate, *v. a.* to hint, to suggest  
 In'timate, *a.* inmost, inward, familiar  
 In'timate, *s.* a familiar friend, a confidante  
 In'timately, *ad.* closely, familiarly, nearly  
 Intima'tion, *s.* a hint; an obscure or indirect declaration or direction  
 Intim'idate, *v. a.* to frighten, to daunt  
 Intimidat'ion, *s.* the act of intimidating  
 Intim'idity, *s.* the want of that quality which tinges or imparts colour to  
 In'to, *prep.* noting entrance  
 Intol'erable, *a.* insufferable, very bad  
 Intol'erableness, *s.* state not to be endured  
 Intol'erably, *ad.* to a degree beyond suffering; in an intolerable manner  
 Intol'erance, *s.* bigotry; want of toleration  
 Intol'erant, *s.* one averse to toleration  
 Intol'erant, *a.* not able to endure  
 Intomb', *v. a.* to inter in a tomb; to bury  
 In'tonate, *v. a.* to thunder; to sing together  
 In'tona'tion, *s.* the manner of sounding  
 In'tone, *v. n.* to make a slow protracted noise  
 In'tort', *v. a.* to twist, wreath, wring  
 Intox'icate, *v. a.* to make drunk, inebriate  
 Intox'icate, Intox'icated, *a.* inebriated  
 Intoxica'tion, *s.* inebriation, ebriety  
 Intractability, Intractableness, *s.* obstinacy  
 Intract'able, *a.* unmanageable, unruly  
 Intract'ably, *ad.* ungovernably, stubbornly  
 Intranquill'ity, *s.* inquietness; want of rest  
 Intran'sient, *a.* not passing quickly away  
 Intran'sitive, *a.* not passing into another  
 Intransit'ively, *ad.* without an object following  
 Intransmis'sible, *a.* that cannot be transmitted  
 Intransmutability, *s.* the quality of not being transmutable  
 Intransmut'able, *a.* incapable of being changed into another substance  
 Intreas'ure, *v. a.* to lay up as in a treasury  
 Intre'atful, *a.* supplicating, beseeching  
 Intrench', *v. n.* to fortify with a rampart—  
*v. a.* to enroach, to break with hollows  
 Intrench'ant, *a.* not to be divided, indivisible  
 Intrench'ment, *s.* a fortification, with a trench, to defend against an attack  
 Intrep'id, *a.* fearless, resolute, brave  
 Intrepid'ity, *s.* fearlessness, courage, boldness  
 Intrepid'ly, *ad.* boldly, daringly, fearlessly  
 In'tractable, *a.* entangling; ensnaring  
 In'tricacy, *s.* perplexity, difficulty  
 In'tricate, *a.* perplexed, involved, obscure  
 In'tricately, *ad.* with involution, obscurely  
 In'tricateness, *s.* perplexity; obscurity

IN YOUR WORST ESTATE, HOPE; IN THE BEST, FEAR; IN ALL, BE CIRCUMSPECT.

IF YOU PLAY WITH A FOOL AT HOME, HE'LL PLAY WITH YOU ABROAD.



[INV]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INV]

Intrica'tion, *s.* an entanglement; a snare  
 Intrigue, *s.* a cabal; an amour; a plot  
 Intrigue, *v. n.* to carry on private designs  
 Intriguer, *s.* one who carries on private designs  
 Intriguingly, *ad.* with secret plotting  
 Intrin'sic, Intrin'sical, *a.* inward, true, real, natural, not accidental  
 Intrin'sically, *ad.* in its nature; really  
 Introdu'ce, *v. a.* to bring or usher in  
 Introdu'cer, *s.* one who introduces or brings anything into notoriety or use  
 Introdu'ction, *s.* a bringing in; a preface  
 Introdu'ctive, Introdu'ctory, *a.* previous, serving as preparatory to something else  
 Introdu'ctor, *s.* one who introduces another  
 Introgres'sion, *s.* the act of entering  
 Intro'it, *s.* the beginning of mass; a psalm sung on approaching the altar  
 Intromis'sion, *s.* act of sending in  
 Intromit', *v. a.* to send or let in, to admit  
 Introscep'tion, *s.* the act of admitting into  
 Introspect', *v. a.* to view the inside  
 Introspec'tion, *s.* a view of the inside  
 Introsu'me, *v. a.* to suck in nourishment  
 Introsuscep'tion, *s.* the passing of one part within another; a falling in  
 Introve'nient, *a.* entering, coming in  
 Introvert', *v. a.* to turn inwards  
 Introvers'ion, *s.* the act of turning inwards  
 Intrude', *v. n.* to intermeddle; to thrust one's self rudely into company; to encroach; to enter with violence  
 Intruder, *s.* an encroacher, an interloper  
 Intrusion, *s.* the act of intruding  
 Intrusive, *a.* intruding upon  
 Intrust', *v. a.* to put in trust; to confide  
 Intui'tion, *s.* immediate knowledge  
 Intuitive, *a.* seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reason  
 Intuitively, *ad.* without deduction of reason, by immediate perception  
 Intumes'cence, *s.* a swelling, a tumour  
 Intu'mulated, *a.* unburled  
 Inturges'cence, *s.* the act or state of swelling  
 Intwine', *v. a.* to twist or wreath together  
 Intwist', *v. a.* to twist together  
 Inun'brate, *v. a.* to cover with shades  
 Inun'ction, *s.* the act of anointing  
 Inunction'ity, *s.* the want of oiliness  
 Inundant, *a.* overflowing  
 Inundate', *v. a.* to overflow a place with water; to overwhelm  
 Inundation, *s.* an overflow of water, deluge  
 Inurban'ity, *s.* rudeness, unkindness  
 Inure', *v. a.* to habituate, to accustom  
 Inu'rement, *s.* custom, use, frequency  
 Inurn', *v. a.* to intomb, to bury  
 Inusitation, *s.* state of being abused  
 Inus'tion, *s.* the act of marking by fire  
 Inutile, *a.* useless, unprofitable  
 Inutility, *s.* unprofitableness, uselessness  
 Intu'terale, *a.* that cannot be uttered  
 Inva'de, *v. a.* to enter in a hostile manner  
 Inva'der, *s.* an assailant, intruder, encroacher  
 Inva'es'cence, *s.* health; strength  
 Invaletu'dinary, *a.* wanting health; infirm  
 Inval'id, *a.* weak, of no force or weight  
 Inval'id', *s.* a soldier or other person disabled by sickness or wounds  
 Inval'idate, *v. a.* to weaken; to make void; to deprive of force or efficacy  
 Inval'idation, *s.* the act of weakening  
 Inval'idity, *s.* weakness, want of strength  
 Inval'idness, *s.* want of cogency  
 Inval'uable, *a.* precious above estimation  
 Inval'uably, *ad.* inestimably

Inva'riable, *a.* unchangeable, constant  
 Inva'riableness, *s.* immutability; constancy  
 Inva'riably, *ad.* constantly, steadfastly  
 Inva'sion, *s.* a hostile entrance, an attack  
 Inva'sive, *a.* entering in a hostile manner  
 Invec'tion, *s.* a reproachful accusation  
 Invec'tive, *s.* railing, sharp expressions—  
 a. satirical, abusive, accusatory  
 Invec'tively, *ad.* satirically, abusively  
 Inveigh', *v. a.* to rail at, declaim against  
 Inveigh'er, *s.* one who rails vehemently  
 Inveigle, *v. a.* to allure, to entice  
 Inveiglement, *s.* allurements, seduction  
 Inveigler, *s.* a deceiver, an allurer  
 Invent', *v. a.* to discover, to forge, to feign  
 Invent'ful, *a.* full of invention  
 Inven'tion, *s.* a fiction, discovery, forgery  
 Inventive, *a.* apt to invent, ingenious  
 Inventor, Inven'ter, *s.* one who invents  
 Invento'rial, *a.* belonging to an inventory  
 Invento'rially, *ad.* in manner of an inventory  
 In'ventory, *s.* a catalogue of goods, &c.  
 Inventress, *s.* a female that invents  
 Inverse, *a.* inverted, opposed to direct  
 Inversely, *ad.* in an inverted order  
 Inver'sion, *s.* change of order, time, place, &c.  
 Invert', *v. a.* to turn upside down; place the last first; turn into another channel  
 Invertebral, Invertebrated, *a.* destitute of a backbone or vertebral chain  
 Invert'edly, *ad.* in contrary or reversed order  
 Invest', *v. a.* to confer; to array; to enclose  
 Invest'igable, *a.* that may be searched out  
 Invest'igate, *v. a.* to trace or search out  
 Invest'igation, *s.* an examination  
 Invest'igative, *a.* deliberately making inquiry  
 Investigator, *s.* one who diligently searches  
 Invest'iture, *s.* the act of giving possession  
 Invest'ive, *a.* encircling, enclosing  
 Invet'eracy, *s.* long continuance of any thing bad, as disease, &c.; obstinacy of mind  
 Invet'erate, *a.* long established, obstinate  
 Invet'erate, *v. a.* to settle by long continuance  
 Invet'erately, *ad.* with obstinacy; violently  
 Invest'ment, *s.* the investing or laying out money in the purchase of property  
 Invet'erateness, *s.* continuance, obstinacy  
 Invet'eration, *s.* the act of hardening or confirming by long experience  
 Invid'ious, *a.* envious, malignant  
 Invid'iously, *ad.* malignantly; enviously  
 Invid'iousness, *s.* quality of provoking envy  
 Invi'gilance, *s.* want of vigilance  
 Invi'gorate, *v. a.* to strengthen, to animate  
 Invi'goration, *s.* the act of invigorating  
 Invi'cibility, Invi'cibleness, *s.* the quality of being invincible; unconquerableness  
 Invi'cible, *a.* unconquerable  
 Invi'cibly, *ad.* insuperably, unconquerably  
 Invi'olability, *s.* quality of being inviolable  
 Invi'olable, *a.* not to be profaned or broken  
 Invi'olably, *ad.* without breach; without failure  
 Invi'olate, Invi'olated, *a.* uninjured; unprofaned  
 Invi'olous, *a.* impassable, unbroken [famed]  
 Invi'cate, *v. a.* to silt, to entangle with glutinous matter  
 Invi'scerate, *v. a.* to breed; to nourish  
 Invi'sibility, *s.* the state of being invisible  
 Invi'sible, *a.* not to be seen, imperceptible  
 Invi'sibleness, *s.* imperceptibility to the sight  
 Invi'sibly, *ad.* imperceptibly to the sight  
 Invi'sion, *s.* want of the power of seeing  
 Invi'tation, *s.* an inviting, a bidding  
 Invi'tatory, *a.* using or containing invitation  
 Invi'te, *v. a.* to bid, call, persuade, entice

IF WE DO NOT ASPIRE TO ADMIRATION WE SHALL FALL INTO CONTEMPT.

Inviter, *s.* one who invites or allures others  
 Invitingly, *ad.* in an enticing manner  
 Invocate, *v. a.* to implore, to call upon  
 Invocation, *s.* a calling upon in prayer  
 Invoice, *s.* a list of goods sold or consigned to another, with the charge, &c.—*v. a.* to make a bill of goods with their prices  
 Invoke, *v. a.* to call upon; to pray to (crum  
 Involute, Involute, *s.* a partial involu-  
 Involute, *s.* surrounded with involu-  
 Involute, *s.* (in botany) a calyx remote from the flower  
 Involutarily, *ad.* not by choice  
 Involutariness, *s.* want of choice or will  
 Involutary, *s.* not done willingly  
 Involute, *s.* a spiral curve—*a.* (in botany) rolled spirally inwards  
 Involution, *s.* a complication, rolling up  
 Involve, *v. a.* to inwrap; comprise; entangle  
 Involvedness, *s.* state of being involved  
 Invulnerable, *a.* that cannot be wounded  
 Invulnerableness, Invulnerability, *s.* property of being invulnerable  
 Inward, Inwardly, *ad.* within; privately  
 Inward, Inwards, *a.* placed within; internal  
 Inwardness, *s.* intimacy; familiarity  
 Inweave, *v. a.* to mix in weaving, entwine  
 Inwheel, *v. a.* to surround; to encircle  
 Inwrap, *v. a.* to involve, perplex, puzzle  
 Inwreath, *v. a.* to surround with a wreath  
 Inwrought, *a.* adorned with work  
 Iodate, *s.* a compound of iodine, &c.  
 Iodic (acid), *a.* formed from iodine  
 Iodine, *s.* a product of kelp, having the quality of turning blue colours into green  
 Iolite, *s.* a mineral of a dark violet colour  
 Ionie, *s.* one of the architectural orders, taking its name from the Ionians, who invented it  
 Io'ta, *s.* a point; a tittle; a jot  
 Ipecacuan'ha, *s.* a root used as a mild emetic  
 Irascibility, Irascibleness, *s.* a proneness or disposition to anger  
 Irascible, *a.* apt to be easily provoked  
 Ire, *s.* anger, rage, passionate hatred  
 Ireful, *a.* very angry, raging, furious  
 Irefully, *ad.* with ire; in an angry manner  
 Irides'cence, *s.* the colours of the rainbow  
 Irides'cent, *a.* exhibiting the primary colours; of bright and glittering colours  
 Iridium, *s.* a component of platinum  
 Iris, *s.* the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce  
 I'ris'd, I'ris'd, *a.* resembling the rainbow  
 Irish, *s.* the language or people of Ireland—*a.* produced or made in Ireland  
 I'rlis'm, *s.* phraseology or figures of speech peculiar to the Irish  
 Irk, *v. imp.* to give uneasiness; as, "It irks  
 Irk'some, *a.* tedious, wearisome [me."  
 Irk'somely, *ad.* wearisomely; tediously  
 Irk'someness, *s.* tediousness; wearisomeness  
 Iron, *s.* a hard useful metal—*a.* made of iron; harsh—*v. a.* to smoothe with a hot iron  
 Ironhearted, *a.* unfeeling; cruel; severe  
 Ironical, *a.* expressing one thing and meaning another; pertaining to irony  
 Ironically, *ad.* in an ironical manner  
 Ironist, *s.* one who uses ironical language  
 Ironmonger, *s.* a dealer in iron  
 Ironmould, *s.* a yellow stain in linen  
 Ironstone, *s.* an ore of iron  
 Ironwood, *s.* wood hard and ponderous  
 Ironwork, *s.* materials made of iron  
 Ironworks, *s. pl.* an iron foundry; the place where iron is wrought into bars, &c.

Irony, *s.* a manner of speaking quite contrary to what we mean  
 Irony, *a.* made of iron; partaking of iron  
 Irra'diance, Irra'diancy, *s.* emission of rays or beams of light upon any object  
 Irra'diate, *v. a.* to brighten, to illuminate  
 Irra'diate, *part. a.* brilliantly decorated  
 Irra'diation, *s.* an enlightening, &c.  
 Irra'tional, *a.* contrary to reason, absurd  
 Irrationality, *s.* want of reason  
 Irra'tionally, *ad.* unreasonably, absurdly  
 Irreclaimable, *a.* not to be reclaimed  
 Irreclaimably, *ad.* so as not to be reclaimed  
 Irreconcilable, *a.* not to be reconciled  
 Irreconcilableness, *s.* incapability of reconciliation  
 Irreconcilably, *ad.* so as not to admit reconciliation  
 Irreconciliation, *s.* want of reconciliation  
 Irreco'dable, *a.* not to be recorded  
 Irreco'verable, *a.* not to be regained  
 Irreco'verableness, *s.* state beyond recovery  
 Irreco'verably, *ad.* beyond recovery  
 Irredeemable, *a.* that cannot be redeemed  
 Irredeemableness, Irredeemability, *s.* the quality of being not redeemable  
 Irredu'cible, *a.* that cannot be reduced  
 Irrefragability, *s.* strength of argument not to be refuted; undeniableness  
 Irrefragable, *a.* not to be confuted  
 Irrefragably, *ad.* above confutation  
 Irrefu'table, *a.* that cannot be refuted  
 Irrefu'tably, *ad.* beyond refutation  
 Irregular, *a.* immethodical; disorderly  
 Irregularity, *s.* neglect of method and order  
 Irregularly, *ad.* in an irregular manner  
 Irregulate, *v. a.* to make irregular  
 Irrelative, *a.* single, unconnected  
 Irrelatively, *ad.* unconnectedly  
 Irrelevancy, *s.* state of being irrelevant  
 Irrelevant, *a.* not to the purpose  
 Irrelevantly, *ad.* without being to the purpose  
 Irreliev'able, *a.* not admitting relief  
 Irrel'igion, *s.* contempt of religion, impiety  
 Irrel'igious, *a.* ungodly, impious  
 Irrel'igiously, *ad.* impiously, with impiety  
 Irre'meable, *a.* admitting no return  
 Irreme'diable, *a.* admitting no cure, not to be remedied  
 Irreme'diableness, *s.* state of being irreme'diably, *ad.* without relief [diab  
 Irremis'sible, *a.* not to be pardoned  
 Irremis'sibleness, *s.* unpardonableness  
 Irremis'sibly, *ad.* so as not to be pardoned  
 Irremo'veable, *a.* not to be moved  
 Irremu'nerable, *a.* not to be rewarded  
 Irrenown'd, *a.* void of honour; unrenowned  
 Irreparability, *s.* state of being irreparable  
 Irreparable, *a.* not to be repaired or recovered; incapable of amendment  
 Irreparably, *ad.* without recovery  
 Irrepealability, Irrepealableness, *s.* the quality of being irrepealable  
 Irrepeal'able, *a.* that cannot be repealed  
 Irrepeal'ably, *ad.* beyond the power of repeal  
 Irrepentance, *s.* want of repentance  
 Irreplev'able, *a.* not to be redeemed  
 Irreprehens'ible, *a.* exempt from blame  
 Irreprehensibleness, *s.* the quality of being irreprehensible  
 Irreprehens'ibly, *ad.* without blame  
 Irrepresentable, *a.* not to be represented  
 Irrepres'sible, *a.* not to be repressed  
 Irreproach'able, *a.* free from reproach  
 Irreproachableness, *s.* the quality or state of being not reproachable

Irreproachably, *ad.* without reproach  
 Irreprovable, *a.* not to be blamed  
 Irreprovably, *ad.* beyond reproach  
 Irresistance, *s.* indisposition to oppose  
 Irresistibility, *s.* force above opposition  
 Irresistible, *a.* that cannot be resisted  
 Irresistibleness, *s.* power beyond resistance  
 Irresistibly, *ad.* in an irresistible manner  
 Irresistless, *a.* not to be resisted  
 Irresoluble, *a.* not to be broken or dissolved  
 Irresolubleness, *s.* the quality of being indis-  
 soluble

Irresolute, *a.* not determined, not steady  
 Irresolutely, *ad.* without firmness of mind  
 Irresoluteness, *s.* want of determination  
 Irresolution, *s.* want of firmness of mind  
 Irresolvably, *ad.* without determination  
 Irrespective, *a.* regardless of circumstances  
 Irrespectively, *ad.* without regard to cir-  
 cumstances

Irresponsibility, *s.* want of responsibility  
 Irresponsibly, *ad.* not answerable for  
 Irretrievable, *a.* incapable of retaining  
 Irretrievably, *ad.* irretrievably  
 Irretrievableness, *s.* state past recovery  
 Irretrievably, *ad.* irretrievably; irrecoverably  
 Irreverence, *s.* a want of veneration  
 Irreverent, *a.* wanting in reverence and ve-  
 eneration; not paying due respect

Irreverently, *ad.* without due veneration  
 Irreversible, *a.* not to be changed or recalled  
 Irreversibleness, *s.* state of being irreversible  
 Irreversibly, *ad.* so as not to be changed  
 Irrevocability, *s.* impossibility of recall  
 Irrevocable, *a.* not to be recalled, &c.

Irrevocableness, *s.* state of being irrevocable  
 Irrevocably, *ad.* without recall  
 Irrevoluble, *a.* that has no revolution

Irrigate, *v. a.* to moisten, to water, to wet  
 Irrigation, *s.* the act of watering or moistening  
 Irrigulous, *a.* watery, dewy, moist, wet  
 Irrisition, *s.* the act of laughing at another

Irritability, *s.* state of being easily provoked  
 Irritable, *a.* easily provoked or excited  
 Irritate, *v. a.* to provoke, fret, agitate

Irritation, *s.* provocation; stimulation  
 Irritative, *a.* calculated to excite or irritate  
 Irritatory, *a.* stimulating; exciting

Irroration, *s.* the act of bedewing  
 Irruption, *s.* an inroad; entrance by force  
 Irruption, *a.* bursting forth; rushing in

Is, *v.* the third person singular of *to be*  
 Isagogical, *a.* belonging to an introduction  
 Isagon, *s.* a figure whose sides are equal

Isatis, *s.* the aretic fox  
 Ischladic, *a.* pertaining to the hip  
 Ischuric, *s.* a medicine to force urine

Ischuric, *s.* a medicine to force urine  
 when suppressed—*a.* tending to relieve  
 Ischury

Ischury, Ischury, *s.* a stoppage of urine  
 Ischuric, *s.* a bright iron-black mineral  
 Isinglas, *s.* a lightish firm glue, prepared

from the intestines of certain fish  
 Islamism, *s.* orthodox Mahomedanism  
 Island, Isle, *s.* land surrounded by water

Islander, *s.* an inhabitant of an island  
 Islet, *s.* a little island  
 Ischronal, Ischronous, *a.* of equal duration

Ischronism, *s.* a single vibration of a pen-  
 isolate, *v. a.* to separate, to detach [dulum  
 isolated, *a.* detached, separate

Isolation, *s.* separation; a being detached  
 Isomorphism, *s.* the quality of retaining  
 its original form when in a compound

Isomorphous, *a.* capable of retaining its  
 primitive form when in a compound

Isonomy, *s.* equal rights and privileges  
 Isoperimetry, *s.* the science of geometri-  
 cal figures having equal boundaries

Isosceles, *s.* a triangle with two equal sides  
 Isothermal, *a.* of uniform temperature  
 Isoton'ic, *a.* having equal tones

Israelite, *s.* a descendant of Israel; a Jew  
 Is'raelitish, *a.* pertaining to Israel  
 Issuable, *a.* so as to bring to issue, or decision

Issue, *s.* an event; termination; offspring;  
 a fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for  
 the discharge of some humours

Issue, *v.* to send out, come out, arise  
 Issueless, *a.* not having any descendants  
 Isthmus, *s.* a neck or slip of land, by which

a peninsula or two continents are con-  
 nected  
 It, *pron.* the thing, matter, affair

Italian, *s.* a native of Italy; the language  
 Italianize, *v. a.* to render conformable to  
 Italian custom or fashion

Italic, *a.* relating to the letters called *Italics*  
 Italics, *s. pl.* letters distinguished from those  
 called Roman, by their standing inclined

Italicise, *v. a.* to distinguish a word by print-  
 ing it in the Italic character  
 Itch, *s.* a disease; a teasing desire

Itch, *v. n.* to feel irritation in the skin  
 Itching, *s.* a sensation of uneasiness in the  
 Itch'y, *a.* infected with the itch [skin]

Item, *s.* a hint; an article—*v. a.* to note down  
 Iterable, *a.* capable of being repeated  
 Iterant, *a.* repeating

Iterate, *v. a.* to repeat, to do over again  
 Iteration, *s.* a recital over again, repetition  
 Iterative, *a.* repeating; redoubling

Iterant, *a.* wandering, unsettled  
 Itinerary, *s.* a diary or book of travels  
 Itinerate, *v. n.* to travel; to journey

Itself, *pronoun, it and self*  
 Ivory, *s.* the tooth of the elephant  
 Ivory-black, *s.* a fine kind of black

Ivy, *s.* a common plant  
 Ivyed, *a.* overgrown with ivy

## J.

J has invariably the same sound with that  
 of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*, *jet*, *jolt*

Jabber, *v. n.* to talk much or idly; to  
 prate—*s.* unmeaning prattle  
 Jabberer, *s.* one who talks inarticulately

Jabberment, *s.* idle talk, prate  
 Ja'cent, *a.* lying at length, extended  
 Ja'cynth, *s.* a precious gem, the hyacinth

Jack, *s.* a useful kitchen implement for roast-  
 ing with; an engine; a young pike; the  
 familiar name or diminutive of John

Jack'al, *s.* a beast somewhat resembling a  
 fox, said to hunt or start prey for the lion  
 Jack'alent, *s.* a simple sheepish fellow

Jack'anapes, *s.* a monkey; a coxcomb  
 Jack'ass, *s.* the male of the ass  
 Jack'-boots, *s.* long boots to defend the legs

Jack'daw, *s.* a black chattering bird  
 Jack'et, *s.* a close waistcoat; a short coat  
 Jack-pud'ing, *s.* a zany; a merry-andrew

Jac'obin, *s.* one of an execrable faction in the  
 late French democratical revolution  
 Jac'obin, Jacobin'cal, *a.* of the principles of  
 modern Jacobins

Jac'obine, *s.* a pigeon with a high tuft  
 Jac'obinism, *s.* violent and unreasonable op-  
 position to legitimate government

Jac'obite, *s.* a partisan of James II.



Jacob's-staff, *s.* a pilgrim's staff  
 Jacobus, *s.* a gold coin of the reign of King James the First, of the value of twenty-five shillings  
 Jactitation, *s.* a tossing motion; restlessness  
 Jaculate, *v. a.* to dart; to shoot out  
 Jaculation, *s.* the act of throwing or darting  
 Jaculator, *s.* the shooting fish  
 Jaculatory, *a.* suddenly darted out  
 Jade, *s.* a worthless horse; a sorry woman; a mineral called the nephrite  
 Jade, *v. a.* to tire, to weary, to ride down  
 Jadedry, *s.* the tricks of a jade  
 Jaidish, *a.* unruly, vicious; unchaste  
 Jagg, *v. a.* to notch—*s.* a denticulation  
 Jaggedness, *s.* unevenness on the edge  
 Jaggy, *a.* uneven, notched, ragged  
 Jaguar, *s.* the American tiger  
 Jail, *s.* a prison. [This word with its compounds, is usually written Gaol]  
 Jailbird, *s.* one who has been in a jail  
 Jail'er, *s.* the keeper of a prison  
 Jakes, *s.* a house of office; a privy  
 Jalap, *s.* a purgative root from New Spain  
 Jam, *s.* a conserve of fruit; a child's frock  
 Jam, *v. a.* to confine between, to wedge in  
 Jamadar, *s.* an Hindostanee officer  
 Jamb, *s.* a supporter on either side  
 Jambeux, *s.* armour for the legs  
 Jane, *s.* a kind of fine fustian  
 Jangle, *s.* prate; discordant sound  
 Jangle, *v.* to wrangle, to be out of tune  
 Jangler, *s.* a wrangling noisy fellow  
 Jangling, *s.* a noisy dispute, wrangling  
 Janitor, *s.* a door-keeper, a porter  
 Janizary, *s.* a Turkish soldier; a guard  
 Janock, *s.* an oatmeal loaf  
 Jan'ty, *a.* [See Jaunty and its derivatives]  
 Jan'uary, *s.* the first month of the year  
 Japan, *s.* a varnish made to work in colours  
 Japan, *v. a.* to varnish and embellish  
 Japanese, *a.* pertaining to Japan—a native or the language of Japan  
 Japan'ner, *s.* one skilled in japan work  
 Japan'ning, *s.* the art of painting and varnishing on wood, after the manner of the Japanese  
 Jape, *v. a.* to cheat; to impose upon  
 Japu, *s.* a bird that suspends its nest  
 Jar, *v. n.* to clash, to disagree, to differ  
 Jar, *s.* a harsh sound; an earthen vessel  
 Jarara'ca, *s.* a small, but poisonous serpent  
 Jar'gon, *s.* gibberish, nonsensical talk  
 Jargonelle, *s.* a species of pear  
 Jar'ring, *s.* quarrel; dispute  
 Jas'mine, *s.* a shrub with a fragrant flower  
 Jasper, *s.* a precious green stone  
 Jaspide'an, *a.* consisting of, or like jasper  
 Jasp'onyx, *s.* an onyx mixed with jasper  
 Jaundice, *s.* a distemper caused by the obstruction of the gall in the liver  
 Jaundiced, *a.* affected with the jaundice  
 Jaunt, *v. n.* to walk or travel about  
 Jaunt, *s.* a ramble, a flight, an excursion  
 Jauntily, *ad.* briskly; airily  
 Jaunt'ness, *s.* airiness, flutery, briskness  
 Jaunt'y, *a.* airy; brisk; showy; finical  
 Ja'vel, or Ja'ble, *v. a.* to bembre; to soil by travelling in the dirt  
 Ja'vel, *s.* a wandering or dirty fellow  
 Ja'velin, *s.* a spear or half pike  
 Jaw, *s.* the bone in which the teeth are fixed  
 Jaw, *v. a.* to abuse grossly and vulgarly  
 Jaw'fallen, *a.* depressed in spirits  
 Jay, *s.* a bird with gaudy feathers  
 Ja'zel, *s.* a precious azure or blue stone

Jealous, *s.* suspicious, fearful, cautious  
 Jealously, *ad.* suspiciously; emulously  
 Jealousness, *s.* suspicious vigilance  
 Jealousy, *s.* suspicion, especially in love  
 Jeel, *s.* a morass or shallow lake  
 Jeer, *v.* to treat with scorn; to scoff; to flout  
 Jeer, *s.* a scoff; taunt; biting jest; jibe  
 Jeerer, *s.* a scoffer; a scorner; a mocker  
 Jeering, *s.* contemptuous mockery  
 Jeeringly, *ad.* scornfully; contemptuously  
 Jeho'vah, *s.* the appropriate name of God in the Hebrew language  
 Jeju'ne, *a.* empty; unaffected; trifling  
 Jeju'neness, *s.* poverty; a want of matter  
 Jeju'ny, *s.* barrenness or dryness of style  
 Jel'lied, *a.* glutinous; in a state of viscosity  
 Jel'ly, *s.* a light transparent sily broth; a sweetmeat of various species  
 Jen'net, *s.* a Spanish or Barbary horse  
 Jen'neting, *s.* a species of forward apple  
 Jen'ny, *s.* a spinning machine  
 Jen'tling, *s.* a fish, the blue chub  
 Jeopard, Jeopardize, *v. a.* to hazard; to expose to loss or injury  
 Jeopardous, *a.* hazardous, dangerous  
 Jeopardously, *ad.* with risk or danger  
 Jeopardy, *s.* danger, peril, hazard  
 Jerk, *s.* a quick smart lash; a quick jolt  
 Jer'kin, *s.* a jacket; a kind of hawk  
 Jer'sey, *s.* a fine yarn of wool [hawk  
 Jess, *s.* the leather tied about the legs of a  
 Jessamine, *s.* a fragrant flower  
 Jess'e, *s.* a large branched chandelier  
 Jest, *s.* any thing ludicrous; a laughing-stock  
 Jest, *v. n.* to divert by words or actions  
 Jester, *s.* one given to merriment; a buffoon  
 Jest'ing, *s.* talk to raise laughter  
 Jest'ingly, *ad.* in jest; with merriment  
 Jes'uit, *s.* one of a religious order which took the name of the Society of Jesus  
 Jes'uitess, *s.* a female Jesuit in principle  
 Jesuitical, *a.* shuffling, artful, deceitful  
 Jesuitically, *ad.* craftily; equivocatingly  
 Jesuitism, *s.* the principles of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; hypocrisy  
 Jet, *s.* a curious black fossil; a spout of water  
 Jet, *v. n.* to shoot forward, to protrude  
 Jet'sam, Jet'son, *s.* any kind of goods thrown ashore by shipwreck and claimed by the lord of the manor  
 Jet'teau, *s.* a throw or spout of water  
 Jet'tee, *s.* the projecting part of a building  
 Jet'ty, *s.* a small pier into a river  
 Jet'ty, *a.* made of jet, black as jet  
 Jet'tyhead, *s.* the projecting part of a wharf  
 Jew, *s.* a Hebrew; an Israelite  
 Jew'el, *s.* a precious stone; a gem  
 Jew'el, *v. a.* to dress or adorn with jewels  
 Jew'elled, *a.* adorned with jewels  
 Jew'eller, *s.* one who deals in precious stones  
 Jew'ellery, *s.* the various articles which jewellers deal in  
 Jew'ess, *s.* a woman professing Judaism  
 Jew'ish, *a.* relating to the Jews; crafty  
 Jew'ishly, *ad.* after the manner of the Jews  
 Jew's-harp, *s.* a small musical instrument  
 Jez'ebel, *s.* a forward, impudent woman  
 Jib, *s.* the foremost sail in a ship  
 Jib, *v. a.* to shift the boom-sail [sprit  
 Jib'-boom, *s.* a spar at the end of the bow-jibe. [See Gibe]  
 Jiboy'a, *s.* a large American serpent  
 Jig, *s.* a light careless dance or tune  
 Jig, *v. n.* to dance carelessly; to dance  
 Jig'ger, *s.* a machine to hold on the cable  
 Jig-maker, *s.* one who dances or plays merrily

Jil'dirt, *s.* a giddy or wanton woman  
 Jilt, *s.* a deceiving woman—*v. a.* to deceive  
 Jin'gle, *s.* any thing sounding; a rattle  
 Jin'gle, *v. n.* to sound with a shrill rattle  
 Job, *s.* a piece of chance work, &c.  
 Job, *v.* to buy and sell as a broker; to strike suddenly with a sharp instrument  
 Job'ber, *s.* one who does chance work  
 Job'bernowl, *s.* a loggerhead, a dunce  
 Jock'ey, *s.* one who rides for hire or deals in horses—*v. a.* to jostle, to cheat, to trick  
 Jock'eyship, *s.* the art of riding race-horses  
 Joco'se, Jocu'lar, *a.* merry, waggish  
 Joco'sely, *ad.* waggishly, in jest, in game  
 Joco'seness, Jocu'lar'ity, *s.* merriment; disposition to jest; waggery  
 Joco'serious, *a.* partaking of mirth and seriousness  
 Jocu'larly, *ad.* in a jocosely way  
 Jocu'lator, *s.* a jester; a droll; a minstrel  
 Jocu'latory, *a.* droll; merrily spoken  
 Jocu'nd, *a.* merry, blithe, lively, airy  
 Jocu'ndity, *s.* gaiety; mirth; pleasantry  
 Jocu'ndly, *ad.* merrily, sportfully, gayly  
 Jocu'ndness, *s.* state of being jocund  
 Jog, *s.* a push, a slight shake  
 Jog, Jog'gle, *v.* to shake, to push  
 Jog'ger, *s.* one who moves heavily and dully  
 Join, *v.* to unite, combine, close  
 Joinder, *s.* a conjunction, a joining  
 Join'er, *s.* one who makes wooden utensils  
 Join'ery, *s.* an art by which several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together  
 Join'hand, *s.* writing in which letters are joined so as to form words  
 Join'ing, *s.* a joint; juncture; the act of inserting one part into another  
 Joint, *s.* the articulation where bones meet  
 Joint, *v. a.* to divide a joint; to join  
 Joint, *a.* shared among many, combined  
 Joint'ed, *a.* full of joints, knots, &c.  
 Joint'er, *s.* a kind of long plane  
 Joint'heir, *s.* an heir having a joint interest  
 Jointly, *ad.* together, not separately  
 Joint'-tool, *s.* a stool made by framing the joints into each other  
 Jointress, *s.* a woman who has a jointure  
 Joint'ure, *s.* an income settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease  
 In consideration of her dowry  
 Joint'ure, *v. a.* to endow with a jointure  
 Joist, *s.* the secondary beam of a floor  
 Joke, *v. n.* to jest, to be merry—*s.* a jest  
 Jock'er, *s.* a jester; a merry fellow  
 Jo'king, *s.* the act of passing jokes  
 Jo'kingly, *ad.* in a jesting, merry way  
 Jole, *s.* the face or cheek; the head of a fish  
 Jol'ily, *ad.* in a very merry manner  
 Jol'iness, *s.* portliness; elevation of spirit  
 Jol'ity, *s.* merriment, festivity, gaiety  
 Jolly, *a.* brisk, merry, cheerful, plump, like one in good health  
 Jol'y-boat, *s.* a term for a ship's small boat  
 Jolt, *v.* to shake or jostle to and fro—*s.* a sudden shock or violent agitation  
 Jol'ter, *s.* that which shakes or jolts  
 Jol'thead, *s.* great head, a blockhead, a dolt  
 Jol'quill, *s.* a species of daffodil  
 Jol'den, *s.* a pot, a chamber vessel  
 Jol'tle, *v. a.* to push with the elbows, &c.  
 Jot, *s.* a point, a tittle [dum of  
 Jot, *v. a.* to set down; to make a memorandum  
 Jot'ting, *s.* a memorandum  
 Jot'sance, *s.* jollity; merriment; festivity  
 Journal, *s.* a diary, a paper published daily  
 Journalist, *s.* a writer of journals

Jour'nalize, *v. n.* to enter in a book an account of daily transactions  
 Jour'ney, *s.* travel by land or by sea—*v. n.* to travel from place to place  
 Jour'neyman, *s.* a hired workman  
 Jour'nework, *s.* work performed for hire  
 Joust, *s.* a tilt, a tournament; a mock fight—*v. n.* to run or engage in the tournament  
 Jo'vial, *a.* jolly, merry, airy, gay  
 Jo'vialist, *s.* one who lives jovially  
 Jo'vially, *ad.* merrily, gayly  
 Jo'vialness, Jo'vialty, *s.* merriment; festivity  
 Jow'ler, *s.* a hunting dog or beagle  
 Jow'ter, *s.* a fish-driver  
 Joy, *s.* gladness, mirth, happiness, festivity  
 Joy, *v.* to rejoice, gladden; exhilarate  
 Joy'ful, *a.* full of joy, merry, exulting  
 Joy'fully, *ad.* merrily, gladly, with joy  
 Joy'fulness, *s.* joy, gladness, exultation  
 Joy'less, *a.* destitute of joy or pleasure  
 Joy'lessly, *ad.* without receiving pleasure  
 Joy'lessness, *s.* state of being joyless  
 Joy'ous, *a.* glad, merry, giving joy  
 Joy'ously, *ad.* with joy; with gladness  
 Joy'ousness, *s.* state of being joyous  
 Ju'bilant, *a.* uttering songs of triumph  
 Jubila'tion, *s.* the act of declaring triumph  
 Ju'bilee, *s.* a public festivity  
 Jucun'dity, *s.* pleasantness, agreeableness  
 Juda'ically, *ad.* after the Jewish manner  
 Ju'daism, *s.* the religion of the Jews  
 Juda'ical, *a.* Jewish, belonging to the Jews  
 Ju'daize, *v. n.* to conform to Judaism  
 Jud'ock, *s.* a small snipe, by some termed the jack snipe  
 Judge, *s.* an officer who presides in a court of judicature; one who has authority to decide upon the merit of any thing  
 Judge, *v. a.* to pass sentence, decide, discern  
 Jud'ger, *s.* one who forms judgment  
 Judge'ship, *s.* office or dignity of a judge  
 Judg'ment, *s.* an opinion, sentence, &c.  
 Jud'icable, *a.* capable of being judged  
 Jud'icative, *a.* having power to judge  
 Jud'icatory, *s.* a court of justice, &c.—*a.* belonging to or distributing justice  
 Jud'icature, *s.* a power to distribute justice  
 Judi'cal, Jud'clary, *a.* done in due form of justice, &c.; passing judgment  
 Judi'cially, *ad.* in the forms of legal justice; in a judicary manner  
 Jud'cious, *a.* prudent, wise, skilful  
 Jud'ciously, *ad.* skilfully, wisely  
 Jud'ciousness, *s.* quality of being judicious  
 Jug, *s.* a large drinking-vessel  
 Ju'gated, *a.* yoked or coupled together  
 Jug'gle, *v. n.* to play tricks by sleight of hand  
 Jug'gle, *s.* a trick, imposture, deception  
 Jug'ler, *s.* a cheat; one who juggles  
 Jug'glery, *s.* legerdemain, imposture  
 Jug'glings, *s.* deception, imposture—*a.* playing tricks, deceiving  
 Ju'gular, *a.* belonging to the throat  
 Juice, *s.* sap in vegetables; fluid in animals  
 Ju'icelless, *a.* dry, without moisture  
 Ju'iciness, *s.* plenty of juice, succulence  
 Ju'icy, *a.* moist, full of juice, succulent  
 Ju'ube, *s.* a pulpy fruit, sometimes used as a pectoral remedy  
 Juke, *v. n.* to perch upon anything, as birds  
 Ju'lep, *s.* a pleasant liquid medicine  
 Ju'llan, *a.* relating to the Julian calendar, so called from Julius Caesar  
 July, *s.* the seventh month of the year  
 Ju'mart, *s.* the offspring of a bull and a mare  
 Jumble, *v. a.* to mix confusedly together

Jum'ble, *s.* a confused mixture  
 Jum'bler, *s.* one who mixes things together  
 Ju'ment, *s.* a beast of burden [confusely  
 Jumenta'rious, *a.* belonging to beasts of la-  
 Jump, *s.* a leap; a skip; a bound [bour  
 Jump, *v. n.* to leap, skip, jolt, leap suddenly  
 Jum'per, *s.* one that jumps or leaps  
 Jun'cate, *s.* a sweetmeat of curds and sugar  
 Jun'cous, *a.* full of bulrushes  
 Junc'tion, *s.* a union; a coalition  
 Junc'ture, *s.* a joint; union; critical time  
 June, *s.* the sixth month of the year  
 Jun'gle, *s.* land overrun with trees, brush-  
 wood, and rank vegetation  
 Jun'gly, *a.* abounding with jungles  
 Jun'ior, *a.* younger than another—*s.* the  
 younger, or the one later in office  
 Junior'ity, *s.* the state of being junior  
 Ju'niper, *s.* a plant which produces a berry,  
 from which genuine gin is distilled  
 Junk, *s.* a small Chinese ship; old cable  
 Jun'ket, *s.* a clandestine carousal—*v. n.* to  
 feast secretly, to carouse by stealth  
 Jun'to, Jun'ta, *s.* a cabal, a faction  
 Ju'piter, *s.* one of the superior planets  
 Jupp'or, *s.* a short close coat  
 Ju'rat, *s.* a magistrate in some corporations  
 Ju'ratory, *a.* comprising an oath  
 Jurid'ical, *a.* used in courts of law, &c.  
 Jurid'ically, *ad.* with legal authority  
 Juriscon'sult, *s.* one who gives law opinions  
 Jurisdic'tion, *s.* legal authority; a district  
 Jurisdic'tional, *a.* according to legal authority  
 Jurisdic'tive, *a.* having jurisdiction  
 Jurispru'dence, *s.* the science of law  
 Jurispru'dent, *a.* understanding law  
 Jurispruden'tial, *a.* relating to the law  
 Ju'rist, *s.* a civil lawyer, a civilian  
 Ju'r'or, Ju'ryman, *s.* one serving on a jury  
 Ju'ry, *s.* a certain number of persons sworn  
 to declare the truth upon such evidence  
 as shall be given before them  
 Ju'rymast, *s.* a sea-term for whatever is set  
 up instead of a mast lost in fight, &c.  
 Jus'sulent, *a.* sodden; stewed in broth  
 Just, *a.* upright, honest, regular, virtuous  
 Just, *ad.* exactly, accurately, nearly  
 Justice, *s.* equity, right law; an officer  
 Justiceable, Just'i'cable, *a.* liable to account  
 in a court of justice  
 Jus'ticeship, *s.* rank or office of a justice  
 Just'i'clary, *s.* one who administers justice  
 Jus'tifiable, *a.* conformable to justice  
 Jus'tifiableness, *s.* rectitude; possibility of  
 being fairly defended  
 Jus'tifiably, *ad.* in a justifiable manner  
 Justifica'tion, *s.* a defence, vindication  
 Justificative, *a.* having power to justify  
 Justifica'tor, *s.* one who justifies  
 Just'ifier, *s.* one who justifies or defends  
 Just'ify, *v. a.* to clear from guilt, defend  
 Just'le, Just'ling, *s.* shock; slight encounter  
 Just'th, *v.* to encounter, to clash; to push  
 Just'ly, *ad.* uprightly, honestly, properly  
 Just'ness, *s.* justice, reasonableness  
 Jut, *v. n.* to push or shoot out  
 Jutty, *s.* a projection, a prominence  
 Juvena'lia, *s.* certain games instituted by  
 the Romans for the health of youth  
 Juvena'llan, *a.* satirical (from Juvenal)  
 Ju'venile, *a.* youthful, young  
 Juvenill'ity, *s.* youthfulness of temper, &c.  
 Juxtaposi'tion, *s.* a placing by each other

K

K A letter borrowed (as Dr. Johnson re-  
 marks) by the English from the Greek  
 alphabet. It has an uniformity of sound  
 before all the vowels; as, *keen, kill, kind*;  
 but is silent before *n*; as, *knife, kneec,*  
*knife, knot*  
 Kaa'ling, *s.* a species of starling in China  
 Kab'bos, *s.* a brown fish without scales  
 Kab'in, *s.* (among the Turks) a conditional  
 marriage; not bound for life  
 Kaffer, *s.* an unbeliever  
 Kail, Kale, *s.* a kind of cabbage; colewort  
 Kalef'doscope, *s.* an optical instrument,  
 enclosing at one end of a tube certain  
 movable objects of various colours, the rays  
 from which, being reflected, produce an  
 endless variety of beautiful figures  
 Kal'endar, *s.* an almanac. [See Calendar]  
 Ka'li, *s.* a sea-weed, of the ashes of which  
 glass is made, whence the word Alkali  
 Kal'mia, *s.* an elegant evergreen plant  
 Kam, *a.* crooked; awry  
 Kangaroo', *s.* an animal of New Holland  
 Kar'agaue, *s.* a species of gray fox in Russia  
 Karph'olite, *s.* a mineral of fibrous structure  
 Ka'ta, *s.* a Syrian bird, of the grouse kind  
 Kaw, *v. n.* to cry as a raven, crow, or rook  
 Kaw, *s.* the cry of a raven or crow  
 Kawn, *s.* a Turkish inn  
 Kayle, *s.* ninepins, kettlins, nineholes  
 Keck, *v. n.* to retch at vomiting, to leave  
 Keck'le, *v. a.* to tie a rope round a cable  
 Keeks, Keck'sy, *s.* dry hollow stalks  
 Kedge, Ked'ger, *s.* a small anchor used in  
 Keck, *s.* a solid lump or mass [a river  
 Keel, *s.* the bottom of a ship  
 Keel'ed, *a.* (in botany) having a longitu-  
 dinal prominence on the back  
 Keel'fat, *s.* a vessel for liquor to cool in  
 Keel'haul, *v. a.* to drag under the keel  
 Keel'ing, *s.* a kind of small cod  
 Keen, *a.* sharp, eager, acrimonious  
 Keen-eyed, *a.* having acute sight  
 Keen'ly, *ad.* sharply, eagerly, bitterly  
 Keen'ness, *s.* sharpness, asperity, vehemence  
 Keep, *v. a.* to retain, preserve, maintain  
 Keep, *s.* custody, restraint, guard  
 Keeper, *s.* one who keeps or holds any thing  
 Keepership, *s.* office of a keeper  
 Keeping, *s.* custody, support  
 Keepsake, *s.* a gift in token of remem-  
 brance of the giver  
 Keg, *s.* a small barrel for fish, &c.  
 Kell, *s.* a child's caul; the ornament  
 Kelp, *s.* a salt from calcined sea-weed  
 Kelpy, *s.* a supposed spirit of the waters in  
 Scotland, of the form of a horse  
 Kel'son, Keel'son, *s.* a piece of timber in the  
 ship's hold lying next the keel  
 Ken, *v. a.* to see, to descry; to know  
 Ken, *s.* view; reach of sight; knowledge  
 Ken'nel, *s.* a cot for dogs; a watercourse  
 Ken'nel, *v. n.* to lie; to dwell as beasts  
 Kerb, *s.* any edging of strong solid stuff  
 Kerb'stone, *s.* the outer stone of paved foot-  
 Ker'chief, *s.* a kind of head-dress [ways  
 Ker'mes, *s.* an insect which when crushed  
 yields a scarlet juice  
 Kern, *s.* an Irish foot soldier; a hand-mill  
 Kern, *v.* to form into grains; to granulate  
 Ker'nel, *s.* the substance within a shell



[KIN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[KNI]

Ker'nel, *n. n.* to ripen to kernels  
 Ker'nelly, *a.* full of or like kernels  
 Ker'ney, *s.* a kind of coarse stuff  
 Ker'syme're, *s.* a fine twilled woollen cloth  
 Kes'trel, *s.* a small kind of hawk  
 Ketch, *s.* a heavy ship with two masts  
 Ketch, *s.* a heaving of the stomach  
 Ket'tle, *s.* a vessel to boil liquor in  
 Ket'tle-drum, *s.* a drum with a body of brass  
 Ket'tlepins, *s.* ninepins; skittles  
 Kex, *s.* hemlock; any dry stalk  
 Key, *s.* an instrument to open a lock, &c.;  
 a tone in music; a wharf for goods  
 Key'age, *s.* money paid for wharfrage  
 Key'hole, *s.* the hole to put a key in  
 Key'stone, *s.* the middle stone of an arch  
 Khan, *s.* the sovereign prince of Tartary;  
 a Persian lord or governor  
 Khan'ate, *s.* the jurisdiction of a khan  
 Kibe, *s.* a chap in the heel, a chilblain  
 Kibed, *a.* chapped; cracked with cold  
 Kick, *v. a.* to strike with the foot  
 Kick, *s.* a blow with the foot  
 Kick'er, *s.* one who strikes with his foot  
 Kick'shaw, *s.* something ridiculous or fantas-  
 tical; a dish perfectly disguised by cookery  
 Kid, *s.* the young of a goat; a bundle of furze  
 Kid, *v. n.* to bring forth kids  
 Kid'der, *s.* a huckster; one that buys up  
 provisions to advance the price  
 Kid'ling, *s.* a young kid  
 Kid'napi, *v. a.* to steal children, &c.  
 Kid'napper, *s.* one who steals human beings  
 Kid'ney bean, *s.* a garden bean  
 Kid'neys, *s.* certain parts of an animal  
 which separate the urine from the blood  
 Kid'derkin, *s.* a beer measure of 18 gallons  
 Kill, *v. a.* to deprive of life, to destroy  
 Kill'as, *s.* a gray argillaceous stone  
 Kill'dee, *s.* a small bird in America  
 Kill'er, *s.* one who deprives of life  
 Killow, *s.* an earth of a dark blue colour  
 Kiln, *s.* a stove for drying or burning in  
 Kih'dry, *v. a.* to dry by means of a kiln  
 Kil'ogram, *s.* a French measure of capacity  
 Kilof'iter, *s.* a French measure nearly equal  
 to a tun of Bourdeaux wine  
 Kilon'eter, *s.* a French measure of length  
 Kilt, *s.* a Highlander's garment; a filibeg  
 Kim'bo, *a.* crooked, bent, arched  
 Kin, *s.* a relation; kindred; the same kind  
 Kin, *a.* of the same nature; congenial; kindred  
 Kind, *a.* benevolent, favourable, good  
 Kindl, *s.* general class, particular nature  
 Kind-hearted, *a.* having great benevolence  
 Kindle, *v.* to set on fire; to exasperate  
 Kind'ler, *s.* one that lights; one who inflames  
 Kindliness, *s.* favour; affection; goodwill  
 Kind'ling, *s.* the act of setting fire to  
 Kindly, *ad.* benevolently, with good will  
 Kindly, *a.* homogeneal, mild, softening  
 Kindness, *s.* benevolence, good will, love  
 Kindred, *s.* relation, affinity, relatives  
 Kindred, *a.* congenial, related, allied  
 Kine, *s. pl.* cows  
 King, *s.* a monarch, a chief ruler  
 King'craft, *s.* the act or art of governing  
 King'cup, *s.* a flower; crowfoot  
 King'dom, *s.* the dominion of a king  
 King'fisher, *s.* a beautiful small bird  
 King'hood, *s.* state of being a king  
 King'ly, *a.* royal, august, noble, monarchical  
 King'haust, *s.* a violent cough  
 King's-e'vil, *s.* a scrophulous disease  
 King'ship, *s.* royalty, monarchy  
 Kino, *s.* an astringent vegetable resin

Kins'chall, *s.* a small curved Turkish dagger  
 Kins'folk, *s.* relations, persons related  
 Kins'man, *s.* a man of the same family  
 Kins'woman, *s.* a female relation  
 Ki'osk, Ki'osque, *s.* a Turkish pleasure-house  
 Kip'per, *s.* salmon out of season  
 Kirk, *s.* a church; the church of Scotland  
 Kir'tle, *s.* an upper garment, a gown  
 Kiss, *v. a.* to touch with the lips  
 Kiss, *s.* a salute given by joining lips  
 Kiss'ing-crust, *s.* a crust formed in the  
 oven by one loaf touching another  
 Kit, *s.* a small fiddle; a wooden vessel  
 Kit'cat, *a.* denoting the size of a portrait, not  
 quite a half-length, first hung in the room  
 used by the members of the Kit-cat Club, a  
 name given to a society of Whigs  
 Kitch'en, *s.* a room used for cookery, &c.  
 Kitch'en-garden, *s.* a garden for roots, &c.  
 Kitch'en-maid, *s.* an under cook-maid  
 Kitch'enstuff, *s.* the fat skimmed off a pot  
 or gathered out of a dripping-pan  
 Kitch'en-wench, *s.* a scullion  
 Kitch'en-work, *s.* work done in the kitchen  
 Kite, *s.* a bird of prey; a fictitious bird of  
 paper, serving as a plaything for boys  
 Kit'foot, *s.* a sort of tobacco so called  
 Kit'ling, *s.* the young of a beast (young cats  
 Kit'ten, *s.* a young cat---*v. n.* to bring forth  
 Kit'tiwake, *s.* a bird of the gull kind  
 Klick, *v. n.* to make a small sharp noise  
 Klick'ing, *s.* a regular sharp noise  
 Knab, *v. a.* to bite with noise  
 Knab'ble, *v. n.* to bite idly or wantonly  
 Knack, *s.* dexterity, readiness; a toy  
 Knacker, *s.* a maker of small work; a rope-  
 maker; a man who kills and deals in horses  
 Knag, *s.* a hard knot in wood; a wart  
 Knag'gy, *a.* knotty, set with rough knots  
 Knap, *s.* prominence upon cloth, &c.  
 Knap, *v.* to bite, to break asunder  
 Knapp'y, *a.* full of knaps or hillocks  
 Knaps'ack, *s.* a haversack, a soldier's bag  
 Knar, Knarle, *s.* a hard knot  
 Knave, *s.* a petty rascal, a scoundrel  
 Knave'ry, *s.* dishonesty, craft, deceit  
 Kna'vish, *a.* fraudulent, waggish, wicked  
 Kna'vishly, *ad.* fraudulently, mischievously  
 Kna'vishness, *s.* knavish propensity  
 Knaw'el, *s.* a species of plant  
 Knead, *v. a.* to work dough with the fist  
 Knead'ing-trough, *s.* a trough to knead in  
 Knece, *s.* a joint between the leg and thigh  
 Knece'deep, *a.* rising or sunk to the knees  
 Knece'holly, Knece'holm, *s.* a plant; a shrub  
 Kneepan, *s.* a small round bone at the  
 knee, a little convex on both sides  
 Kneel, *v. n.* to bend or rest on the knee  
 Kneeler, *s.* one who shows obeisance by  
 kneeling  
 Kneetrib'ute, *s.* obeisance shown by kneeling  
 Knell, *s.* the sound of a funeral bell  
 Knife, *s.* a steel utensil to cut with  
 Knight, *s.* a title next in dignity to a bar-  
 onet; a champion---*v. a.* to create a  
 knight; to reward by knighthood  
 Knight of the shire, *s.* a member of parlia-  
 ment, chosen by freeholders  
 Knight-er'rant, *s.* a wandering knight  
 Knight-er'rantry, *s.* the facts, character, or  
 manners of a knight-errant  
 Knighthood, *s.* the dignity of a knight  
 Knigh'tly, *a.* befitting a knight  
 Knigh't-service, *s.* a tenure of lands far-  
 merly held by knights on condition of  
 performing military service

KEEP AN INVENTORY OF YOUR FRIENDS, RATHER THAN OF YOUR GOODS.

KNOWLEDGE IS THE TREASURE, BUT JUDGMENT IS THE TREASURER OF A WISE MAN.

Knit, *v. n.* to weave without a loom; join  
 Knitch, *s.* a burden of wood; a fagot  
 Knit'able, *a.* that may be knit or united  
 Knit'ter, *s.* one who knits or weaves  
 Knit'ting, *s.* that which has been knitted; a species of weaving with small steel wires, without the aid of a loom  
 Knit'ting-needle, *s.* a wire used in knitting  
 Knit'tle, *s.* a string that gathers a purse round  
 Knob, *s.* a part rising above the rest, the protuberance of a tree, &c.  
 Knob'bed, Knob'by, *a.* full of knobs, hard  
 Knock, *s.* a sudden stroke, a blow  
 Knock, *v.* to clash, to strike with noise  
 Knock'er, *s.* a hammer hanging at the door with which to knock for admittance  
 Knock'ing, *s.* a beating at the door  
 Knoll, *s.* a little round hill  
 Knoll, *v.* to ring or sound as a bell  
 Knoller, *s.* one who tolls a bell  
 Knop, *s.* the bud of a flower; a protuberance  
 Knot, *s.* a part which is tied; a difficulty  
 Knot, *v.* to make knots; unite; perplex  
 Knot'grass, *s.* grass with knotted stems  
 Knot'less, *a.* free from knots  
 Knot'ted, Knot'ty, *a.* full of knots; hard  
 Knot'tiness, *s.* fullness of knots; intricacy  
 Knout, *s.* a punishment common in Russia, by flogging the backs of criminals with a long strap of leather  
 Know, *v.* to understand, to recognise  
 Knowable, *a.* that may be known  
 Know'er, *s.* one who knows  
 Know'ing, *a.* skilful, intelligent, conscious  
 Know'ingly, *ad.* with skill; designedly  
 Knowledge, *s.* skill, learning, perception  
 Knub'ble, *v. a.* to beat with the knuckles  
 Knuc'kle, *s.* a joint of the finger—*v. n.* to submit; to bend; to comply  
 Knuc'kled, *a.* jointed; having knuckles  
 Knuff, *s.* an awkward person; a lout  
 Knur, *s.* a knot; a hard substance  
 Knur'led, Knur'ly, Knur'ry, *a.* full of knots  
 Ko'ba, *s.* a species of the antelope  
 Ko'kob, *s.* a venomous serpent of America  
 Ko'lyrite, *s.* a kind of fine clay  
 Kom'anic, *s.* the crested lark of Germany  
 Kon'illite, *s.* a mineral powder  
 Ko'peck, *s.* a Russian copper coin  
 Ko'ran, *s.* the alcoran, the Mahometan bible  
 Ko'ret, *s.* an East Indian fish  
 Ko'rin, *s.* the smooth-horned antelope  
 Krag, *s.* a species of argillaceous earth  
 Kra'ken, *s.* a supposed enormous sea animal  
 Ku'miss, *s.* a liquor made from mare's milk  
 Ku'ril, *s.* a bird; the black peterel

## L.

**L**, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English  
 At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled: as, *shall, still*; except after a diphthong; as, *fail, feel*. In a word of more syllables it is written singly; as, *channel, canal*. It is sometimes put before *c*, and sounded feebly after it; as *bible, title*. It is often mute, or nearly so; as, *calm, alms, chalk, calf*  
*La! interj.* look! behold! see  
 Lab'dannum, *s.* a resin of the softer kind  
 Labefac'tion, *s.* the act of weakening  
 Lab'efy, *v. a.* to weaken, to impair  
 Lab'el, *s.* a short direction upon any thing  
 La'bel, *v. a.* to affix a label on any thing

La'bent, *a.* sliding, gliding, slipping  
 La'bial, *a.* uttered by or relating to the lips  
 La'biated, *a.* formed with lips  
 Labioden'tal, *a.* formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips  
 Laborant, *s.* a chymist  
 Laboratory, *s.* a chymist's work-room  
 Laborious, *a.* diligent in work; tiresome  
 Laboriously, *ad.* with labour or toil  
 Laboriousness, *s.* toilsomeness; assiduity  
 La'bour, *s.* pain, toil, work; childbirth  
 La'bour, *v.* to toil, to work; to be in travail  
 La'bourer, *s.* one who toils or takes pains  
 La'bouring, *a.* striving with effort  
 La'bourless, *a.* not laborious  
 La'brose, *a.* having full lips  
 Labur'num, *s.* a large shrub or tree bearing yellow flowers  
 Lab'yriuth, *s.* a maze full of windings  
 Labyrin'than, *a.* having inextricable turnings or windings; perplexed like a labyrinth  
 Labyrin'thic, *a.* like a labyrinth  
 Lac, *s.* a kind of drug, the product of an insect, whose eggs it is designed to nourish  
 Lac'cie, *a.* pertaining to or composed of lac  
 Lace, *s.* a platted cord of gold or silver  
 Lace, *v. a.* to fasten with a lace; to adorn  
 Lac'ceman, *s.* one who deals in lace  
 La'cerable, *a.* that may be rent or torn  
 La'cerate, *v. a.* to tear in pieces, to rend  
 Lacerat'ion, *s.* the act of tearing or rending  
 La'cerative, *a.* having the power to tear  
 La'certine, *a.* like a lizard  
 Lacer'tus, *s.* a kind of gar-fish  
 Lac'cewoman, *s.* she who makes or sells lace  
 Lach'rynable, *a.* lumentable  
 Lach'rymal, *a.* generating tears  
 Lachrymation, *s.* the act of shedding tears  
 Lach'rymary, *a.* containing tears  
 Lach'rymatory, *s.* a vessel to preserve tears  
 Lacin'iated, *a.* adorned with fringes  
 Lack, *s.* want; need; a numeral term in India applied to money, meaning one hundred thousand, as, "a lack of rupees"  
 Lack, *v.* to be in want, need, be without  
 Lackada'sical, *a.* affectedly pensive  
 Lackaday! *interj.* alas  
 Lack'brain, *s.* one that wants wit  
 Lack'er, Lac'quer, *s.* a kind of yellow varnish  
 Lack'er, Lac'quer, *v. a.* to cover with lacker  
 Lack'ey, *s.* a footboy; an attending servant  
 Lack'ey, *v. a.* to attend servilely  
 Lack'lustre, *a.* wanting brightness, dull  
 Lacon'ic, Lacon'ical, *a.* concise; pithy  
 Lacon'ically, *ad.* briefly, concisely  
 Lacon'ism, Lacon'icism, *s.* a concise pithy style; a sententious phrase  
 Lac'tant, *a.* suckling, giving milk  
 Lac'tary, *s.* milky—*s.* a dairy-house  
 Lac'tate, *s.* acid of milk with a base  
 Lactat'ion, *s.* the act of giving suck  
 Lac'teal, *s.* a vessel that conveys chyle  
 Lac'teal, Lac'teons, *a.* conveying chyle  
 Lactes'cence, *s.* tendency to produce milk  
 Lactes'cent, Lactif'ic, *a.* producing milk  
 Lac'tic, *a.* pertaining to milk  
 Lactif'erous, *a.* conveying or producing milk  
 Lac'tinar, *s.* an arched roof or ceiling  
 Lac'ulous, *a.* furrowed or pitted  
 Lad, *s.* a boy, a stripling  
 Lad'der, *s.* a frame with steps for climbing  
 Lade, *v. a.* to load; freight; throw out  
 La'ding, *s.* a freight, cargo of a ship  
 La'dle, *s.* a large spoon; a vessel; a handle  
 La'dleful, *s.* as much as a ladle holds  
 La'dy, *s.* a female title of honour; a woman

KEEP ALOOF FROM QUARRELS; BE NEITHER A WITNESS NOR A PARTY.

KNAVEERY MAY SERVE A TURN, BUT HONESTY IS BEST IN THE END.

La'dy-bird, La'dy-bug, La'dy-cow, La'dy-ily, *s.* a small red insect vaginopennous  
 Lady-day, *s.* the 25th of March, the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary  
 La'dylike, *a.* soft, delicate, elegant  
 La'dyship, *s.* the title of a lady  
 La'dy's-slipper, *s.* a plant, the cypripedium  
 La'dy's-smock, *s.* a plant, the cardamine  
 Lag, *s.* the tag end; he that hangs behind  
 Lag, *a.* coming behind, sluggish, last  
 Lag, *v.n.* to loiter, to stay behind  
 Lag-gard, *a.* backward, sluggish, slow  
 Lag-ger, *s.* a loiterer; an idler  
 Lag-oon, Lag-une, *s.* a small lake  
 La'gophthalmy, *s.* a contraction of the eyelids which prevents their closing  
 La'ic, La'ical, *a.* pertaining to the laity  
 La'ical'ity, *s.* the state of a layman  
 La'ir, *s.* the couch of a boar or wild beast  
 Laird, *s.* a Scotch lord of a manor  
 La'ity, *s.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman  
 Lake, *s.* a large inland water; a colour  
 La'ky, *a.* belonging or pertaining to a lake  
 La'ma, *s.* the sovereign pontiff of the Asiatic Tartars; a quadruped  
 Lam'antin, *s.* a species of the sea-cow  
 Lamb, *s.* the young of a sheep  
 Lamb, *v. a.* to yeau; to bring forth lambs  
 Lam'bative, *a.* taken by licking  
 Lam'bent, *a.* playing about; gliding over  
 Lam'b'kin, *s.* a little or young lamb  
 Lam'b'like, *a.* meek, mild, gentle  
 Lam'hold'al, *a.* in the form of the Greek Lambs'tongue, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Lambs'wool, *s.* ale and apple pulps  
 Lame, *a.* crippled, hobbling, imperfect  
 Lame, *v. a.* to make lame, to cripple  
 Lam'el'ke, *s.* thin plates or scales; gills  
 Lam'ellar, *a.* composed of thin flakes  
 Lam'ellated, *a.* covered with films or plates  
 Lam'elliform, *a.* having the form of a plate  
 La'mely, *ad.* like a cripple, imperfectly  
 La'meness, *s.* the state of a cripple  
 Lament, *s.* sorrow audibly expressed  
 Lament, *v.* to mourn, grieve, bewail  
 Lam'entable, *a.* mournful, sorrowful  
 Lam'entably, *ad.* mournfully, pitifully  
 Lamentation, *s.* an expression of sorrow  
 Lament'er, *s.* he who mourns or laments  
 Lam'ia, *s.* a kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children; a hag; a witch  
 Lam'ina, *s.* a thin plate or scale  
 Lam'nable, *a.* capable of being formed into laminae or thin plates  
 Laminary, *a.* composed of layers  
 Lam'inate, *v.* to form into thin plates  
 Lam'inated, *a.* plated, covered with plates  
 Lam'ination, *s.* a beating into thin plates  
 Lam'inas, *s.* the first of August  
 Lamp, *s.* a light made with oil and a wick  
 Lamp'black, *s.* a fine soot, originally made by holding a lighted torch under a basin  
 Lam'poon, *s.* a personal satire; abuse  
 Lam'poon, *v. a.* to abuse with personal satire  
 Lam'pooner, *s.* a writer of personal satire  
 Lam'poony, *s.* abuse with personal satire  
 Lam'prey, *s.* a fish like an eel  
 Lam'rious, *a.* pertaining to wool  
 Lan'ary, *s.* a storehouse for wool  
 Lan'ate, Lan'ated, *a.* woolly  
 Lance, *s.* a long spear—*v. a.* to pierce, cut  
 Lan'ceolate, *a.* shaped like a lance  
 Lan'cer, *s.* one armed with a lance

Lan'cet, *s.* a small pointed instrument  
 Lan'cif'erous, *a.* bearing a lance or spear  
 Lan'ciate, *v. a.* to tear, to rend  
 Lan'cination, *s.* act of tearing; laceration  
 Land, *s.* a country, region, earth, estate  
 Land, *v.* to set or come on shore  
 Land'air, *s.* a coach, of which the top will open  
 Land'ed, *a.* having a fortune in land  
 Land'fall, *s.* a sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man  
 Land'flood, *s.* inundation by rain  
 Land'grave, *s.* a German title of dominion  
 Land'gravi'ate, *s.* the territory to or office of a landgrave  
 Land'holder, *s.* one who possesses land  
 Land'ing, *s.* place to land at; the stair-top  
 Land'jobber, *s.* one who buys and sells land  
 Land'lady, *s.* the mistress of an inn, &c.  
 Land'less, *a.* having no property in land  
 Land'locked, *a.* shut in or enclosed by land  
 Land'lord, *s.* the master of an inn, &c.  
 Land'man, *s.* one who lives or serves on land  
 Land'mark, *s.* a mark of boundaries  
 Land'ward, *ad.* towards the land  
 Land'-wind, *s.* a gale or wind from the land  
 Land'scape, *s.* the prospect of a country  
 Land'slip, *s.* the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain  
 Land'sman, *s.* an inexperienced sailor who has passed his time chiefly on shore  
 Land'-tax, *s.* a tax upon land and houses  
 Land'waiter, *s.* an officer of the customs, who watches the landing of goods  
 Lane, *s.* a narrow street or alley  
 Lan'grage, Lan'grel, *s.* cannon-shot made of nails, &c. and used at sea for damaging the sails and rigging  
 Lan'guage, *s.* human speech in general  
 Lan'guage-master, *s.* one whose profession is to teach languages  
 Lan'guet, *s.* any thing cut like a tongue  
 Lan'guid, *a.* weak, faint, heartless  
 Lan'guidly, *ad.* weakly; feebly  
 Lan'guidness, *s.* feebleness; weakness  
 Lan'guish, *v.n.* to grow feeble; to pine  
 Lan'guisher, *s.* one who pines or languishes  
 Lan'guishing, *s.* feebleness; loss of strength  
 Lan'guishingly, *ad.* weakly; tenderly  
 Lan'guishment, *s.* a softness of mien  
 Lan'guor, *s.* want of strength or spirit  
 Lan'guorous, *a.* tedious; melancholy  
 Lan'uate, *v. a.* to tear in pieces  
 Lan'uation, *s.* a tearing in pieces  
 Lan'if'erous, *a.* bearing, or producing wool  
 Lan'ific'al, Lan'ific'ous, *a.* working in wool  
 Lan'ifice, *s.* a woollen manufacture  
 Lan'if'gerous, *a.* bearing wool  
 Lan'k, *a.* loose, not fat, slender, languid  
 Lan'kly, *ad.* thinly; loosely; laxly  
 Lan'kness, *s.* a want of plumpness  
 Lan'ner, Lan'net, *s.* a species of hawk  
 Lan'squenet, *s.* a game at cards; a foot soldier  
 Lan'tern, *s.* a case for a randle—*a.* thin  
 Lan'tern-ily, *s.* a small winged insect  
 Lan'nguons, *a.* covered with soft hair  
 Lan'yards, *s.* small ropes fastened to several machines in a ship  
 Lap, *s.* that part of a person sitting which reaches from the waist to the knees  
 Lap, *v.* to wrap round, to lick up  
 Lap'dog, *s.* a little dog for the lap  
 Lap'el, *s.* that part of the coat which wraps over the breast  
 Lap'full, *s.* as much as the lap can hold  
 Lap'icide, *s.* a stone-cutter  
 Lan'id'arious, *a.* stony; consisting of stones

LET NOTHING BE LOST THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIND BY A DILIGENT SEARCH.

LAZARUS IS PREFERABLE TO IDLENESS, AS BRIGHTNESS IS TO RUST.



[LAT]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LAU

LONG HOPES WEAR OUT JOYS, AS LONG MALADIES WEAR OUT GRIEF.

Lap'idary, *s.* a polisher of precious stones  
 Lap'idary, *a.* monumental; inscribed on stone  
 Lapides'cut, *a.* growing or turning to stone  
 Lap'idifica'tion, *s.* the act of forming stones  
 Lap'id'ify, *v.* to turn into or become stone  
 Lap'idate, *v. a.* to stone, to kill by stoning  
 Lap'idation, *s.* the act of stoning to death  
 Lap'id'eous, *a.* stony, of the nature of stone  
 Lapides'cence, *s.* stony concretion  
 Lapidif'ic, *a.* forming into stone  
 Lap'idist, *s.* a dealer in stones or gems  
 La'pis-Lazuli, *s.* the azure stone; a copper ore  
 Lap'per, *s.* one who wraps up or laps  
 Lap'pet, *s.* loose part of a head-dress  
 Lapse, *s.* a small error or mistake; fall  
 Lapse, *v. n.* to fall from perfection; to glide  
 Lap'stone, *s.* a stone held in the lap on which shoemakers beat their leather  
 Lap'wing, *s.* a swift and noisy bird  
 Lap'work, *s.* work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other  
 Lar'board, *s.* the left hand side of a ship—  
*a.* pertaining to the left hand side of a ship  
 Lar'ceny, *s.* petty theft or robbery  
 Larch, *s.* a tree of the fir kind  
 Lard, *s.* the fat of swine melted  
 Lard, *v. a.* to stuff with bacon; to fatten  
 Larda'ceous, *a.* of the nature of lard  
 Lar'der, *s.* a place where meat is kept  
 Large, *a.* big, wide, copious, abundant  
 Largely, *ad.* extensively, liberally, widely  
 Lar'geuess, *s.* bulk, greatness, extension  
 Lar'gess, *s.* a present, bounty, gift  
 Largif'ical, *a.* bounteous, bestowing largely  
 Largif'luous, *a.* flowing copiously  
 Largif'loquent, *a.* full of words  
 Lar'gish, *a.* somewhat large  
 Lar'go, Larghetto, *s.* [It.] terms in music denoting *slow*, but quicker than *adagio*  
 Lark, *s.* a small singing bird  
 Lark'spur, *s.* a plant, a flower  
 Lar'um, *s.* an alarm; a machine contrived to make a noise at a certain hour  
 Lar'va, *s.* an insect in the caterpillar state  
 Lar'vated, *a.* wearing a mask  
 Laryngean, *a.* pertaining to the larynx  
 Laryngot'omy, *s.* the operation of opening the windpipe  
 Lar'ynx, *s.* the upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue  
 Lascar', *s.* an Indian seaman or gunner  
 Lasciv'late, *v. n.* to wanton, act libiduously  
 Lasciv'ent, *a.* frolicsome; wantoning  
 Lasciv'ous, *a.* lewd, lustful, wanton, soft  
 Lasciv'iously, *ad.* lewdly, wantonly, loosely  
 Lasciv'lousness, *s.* wantonness, lewdness  
 Lash, *s.* part of a whip; a stroke  
 Lash, *v. a.* to scourge, to strike, to satirize  
 Lass, *s.* a girl, maid, young woman  
 Lass'tude, *s.* fatigue, weariness, languor  
 Lass'loru, *a.* forsaken by a mistress  
 Last, *a.* latest, hindmost, utmost  
 Last, *s.* the wooden mould on which shoes are formed; a certain measure or weight  
*—ad.* the last time; in conclusion  
 Last, *v. n.* to endure, to continue  
 Lastage, *s.* a custom paid for freightage  
 Last'lug, *a.* durable, perpetual  
 Last'ingly, *ad.* perpetually; durably  
 Last'ingness, *s.* the quality of durability  
 Last'ly, *ad.* in the last time or place  
 Latch, *s.* a fastening of a door, &c.  
 Latch, *v. a.* to fasten with a latch  
 Lat'chet, *s.* a shoestrng; a fastening  
 Late, *a.* slow, tardy; deceased  
 Late, *ad.* far in the day or night; lately

Lat'een, *s.* the triangular sail of a ship  
 Lat'ely, *ad.* not long ago, recently  
 Lat'ency, *s.* obscurity, abstruseness  
 Lat'eness, *s.* time far advanced  
 Lat'eral, *a.* growing out on the side, &c.  
 Laterality, *s.* quality of having distinct sides  
 Lat'erially, *ad.* by the side, sideways  
 Lat'eran, *s.* the Pope's palace at Rome  
 Laterif'o'lious, *a.* growing at the bottom of  
 La'tent, *a.* secret, hidden, concealed [a leaf  
 Lateri'tious, *a.* of a brick-red colour  
 Lath, *s.* a long thin narrow slip of wood  
 Lath, *v. a.* to fit up with laths  
 Lath, *s.* a division of a county, usually containing three, and sometimes more hundreds; a machine for turning wood  
 Lath'er, *s.* the froth of water and soap  
 Lath'er, *v.* to form or cover with a foam  
 Lath'y, *a.* thin or long as a lath  
 Latib'ulize, *v. n.* to burrow or lie hid  
 Lat'iclav, *s.* an ornamental part of the dress of a Roman senator  
 Lat'in, *s.* the ancient Roman language  
 Lat'inism, *s.* an idiom of the Latin tongue  
 Lat'inist, *s.* one well versed in Latin  
 Latin'ity, *s.* Latin composition; pure Latin  
 Lat'ulze, *v.* to make or use Latin  
 La'tion, *s.* removal of a body in a right line  
 Lat'ros'trous, *a.* having a broad beak  
 Lat'ish, *a.* somewhat late  
 Lat'itancy, *s.* the state of lying hid  
 Lat'itant, *a.* concealed, delitescant  
 Lat'itat, *s.* a law-term—[see Part II.]  
 Lat'itude, *s.* breadth, width, extent, liberty, diffusion; the distance, north or south, from the equator  
 Latitudinal, *a.* pertaining to latitude  
 Latitudina'rian, *s.* one who is free in religious opinions; one who is heterodox  
 Latitudina'rian, *a.* unlimited, not confined  
 Latitudina'rianism, *s.* freedom of religious opinions or indifference therein  
 La'trant, *a.* barking, snarling  
 La'trate, *v. n.* to bark like a dog  
 Latra'don, *s.* the act of barking  
 La'tria, *s.* the higher kind of worship  
 Lat'rocin'y, *s.* robbery; larceny  
 Lat'ten, *s.* brass; iron tinned over  
 Lat'ter, *a.* modern; the last of two  
 Lat'terly, *ad.* of late, lately  
 Lat'termath, *s.* a second mowing  
 Lat'tice, *s.* a window formed of grate-work  
 Lat'tice, *v. a.* to mark with crosses like a lattice  
 Laud, *s.* praise—*v. a.* to extol [ness  
 Laudability, Laudableness, *s.* praiseworthy  
 Laud'able, *a.* praiseworthy; salubrious  
 Laud'ably, *ad.* so as to deserve praise  
 Laud'anum, *s.* the tincture of opium  
 Laudat'ion, *s.* praise; honour paid  
 Laud'ative, *s.* panegyric  
 Laud'atory, *a.* containing praise  
 Laud'er, *s.* a praiser; a commander [ment  
 Laugh, *s.* the expression of sudden merriment  
 Laugh, *v.* to make that noise which sudden mirth excites; to deride; to scorn  
 Laugh'able, *a.* exciting laughter, droll  
 Laugh'er, *s.* one who laughs much  
 Laugh'ingly, *ad.* in a merry way; merrily  
 Laugh'ing-stock, *s.* an object of ridicule  
 Laugh'ter, *s.* convulsive merry noise  
 Launch, *s.* the sliding movement of a ship when first entering on the water; a long flat-bottomed boat  
 Launch, *v.* to put to sea; to dart forward  
 Launch'er, *s.* a man that follows the business of washing clothes

LET NOT THY HEART BE UPON THE WORLD WHEN THY HANDS ARE RAISED IN PRAYER.

[LEA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LEC]

Laundress, *s.* a washerwoman  
 Laundry, *s.* a room to wash clothes in  
 Laureate, *s.* the royal poet—*a.* decked with laurel—*v. a.* to crown with laurel  
 Laureation, *s.* the transferring of degrees in the Scotch universities  
 Laurel, *s.* an evergreen tree  
 Laureled, *a.* crowned with laurel  
 Laureiferous, *a.* bringing or producing laurel  
 Laurustinus, *s.* an evergreen shrub  
 Lava, *s.* a liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanoes  
 Lavatic, *a.* consisting of or resembling lava  
 Lavation, *s.* the act of washing  
 Lavatory, *s.* a wash; a bathing-place  
 Lave, *v.* to wash, bathe, lade out  
 Lavender, *s.* a fragrant herb  
 Lav'er, *s.* a washing-vessel  
 Lavish, *v. a.* to waste; to scatter profusely  
 Lavish, *a.* indiscreetly liberal; wild  
 Lavisher, *s.* a prodigal; a profuse person  
 Lavishly, *ad.* profusely; prodigally  
 Lavishment, *s.* prodigality; profusion  
 Lavolt, Lavolta, *s.* an old brisk dance  
 Law, *s.* a rule of action; a decree, edict, or statute; a judicial process  
 Lawbreaker, *s.* one who violates a law  
 Lawful, *a.* conformable to law, legal  
 Lawfully, *ad.* in a lawful manner  
 Lawfulness, *s.* the allowance of law  
 Lawgiver, *s.* one who makes laws, legislator  
 Lawgiving, *a.* legislative  
 Lawless, *a.* illegal, unrestrained by law  
 Lawlessly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law  
 Lawlessness, *s.* the being unrestrained by law  
 Lawmaker, *s.* one who makes laws; a lawgiver  
 Lawmonger, *s.* a smatterer in law  
 Lawn, *s.* a plain between woods; fine linen  
 Lawn, *a.* made of lawn; resembling lawn  
 Lawn'y, *a.* interspersed with lawns  
 Law'suit, *s.* a process in law; a litigation  
 Lawyer, *s.* a professor of law; advocate  
 Lax, *a.* loose, vague, slack; loose in body  
 Lix, *s.* a looseness, a diarrhoea; a fish  
 Laxation, *s.* the act of loosening  
 Laxative, *s.* a medicine slightly purgative  
 Laxative, *a.* relieving costiveness  
 Laxtiveness, *s.* the power of opening the body without stimulation  
 Laxity, Laxness, *s.* looseness, openness  
 Laxly, *a.* loosely, without exactness  
 Lay, *v.* to place along; to beat down; to calm; to settle; to wager; to produce eggs  
 Lay, *s.* a row; a stratum; grassy ground; a meadow; a song or poem  
 Lay, *a.* not clerical; belonging to the people, as distinct from the clergy  
 Lay-clerk, *s.* a vocal officiate in a cathedral  
 Lay'er, *s.* a stratum; a sprig of a plant  
 Lay'land, *s.* fallow ground which lies untilled  
 Layman, *s.* one of the laity; an image  
 Lazar, *s.* one infected with filthy diseases  
 Laz'arhouse, Lazareto, *s.* a house to receive lazars in; an hospital  
 Laz'arlike, *a.* full of sores; leprous  
 Laze, *v.* to live idly; to waste in laziness  
 Lazily, *ad.* idly, sluggishly, heavily  
 Laziness, *s.* idleness, slothfulness  
 Laz'ante, *s.* a mineral of a blue colour  
 Lazy, *a.* idle, sluggish, unwilling to work  
 Lea, Lee, Ley, *s.* a meadow ground enclosed  
 Lead, *(led)* *s.* the heaviest metal except gold; *v. a.* to fit with lead in any manner  
 Lead, *(lead)* *v.* to guide, to conduct, to lead  
 Lead, *s.* guidance; the first place  
 Lead'ed, *a.* separated by thin plates of lead

Lead'en, *a.* made of lead; heavy, dull  
 Lead'en-hearted, *a.* destitute of feeling  
 Lead'en-heeled, *a.* moving slowly  
 Lead'er, *s.* a conductor, a commander  
 Lead'ing, *part. a.* principal, going before  
 Lead'ing-strings, *s.* strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling  
 Lead'y, *a.* having the appearance of lead  
 Leaf, *s.* the green parts of trees and plants; part of a book, a door, or table  
 Leafage, *s.* abundance of leaves; foliage  
 Leaf'ed, *a.* bearing or having leaves  
 Leaf'less, *a.* naked, or stripped of leaves  
 Leaf'let, *s.* a little leaf; a foliole  
 Leaf'stalk, *s.* the stalk that supports a leaf  
 Leaf'y, *a.* abounding with leaves  
 League, *s.* a confederacy; three miles  
 Leag'ue, *v. n.* to confederate, to unite  
 Leag'uer, *s.* one united in a confederacy  
 Leak, *s.* a breach which lets in water  
 Leak, *v. n.* to let water in or out, to drop  
 Leakage, *s.* a leaking; allowance for loss  
 Leak'y, *a.* letting water in or out [by leak  
 Leamer, *s.* a dog of the hound kind  
 Lean, *a.* thin, meagre—*s.* meat without fat  
 Lean, *v. n.* to rest against, tend towards  
 Lean'ness, *s.* a want of flesh, meagreness  
 Leap, *s.* a bound, jump, sudden transition  
 Leap, *v.* to jump, to bound, to spring  
 Leaper, *s.* one who leaps or jumps  
 Leap-frog, *s.* a play of children  
 Leap-year, *s.* every fourth year  
 Learn, *v.* to gain knowledge  
 Learn'ed, *a.* versed in science; skilled  
 Learn'edly, *ad.* with knowledge; with skill  
 Learn'er, *s.* one who is learning any thing  
 Learning, *s.* skill in any thing; erudition  
 Leas'able, *a.* capable of being let by lease  
 Lease, *s.* a temporary contract for possession of houses or lands; any tenure—*v. a.* to let  
 Lease, *v. n.* (*leaz*) to glean, to gather up  
 Leas'ehold, *s.* land or tenements held by lease  
 Leas'ehold, *a.* holden by lease  
 Leas'er, *s.* (*leazer*) a gleaner  
 Leash, *s.* a leathern thong, a band to tie with; three, a brace and a half  
 Leash, *v. a.* to bind; to hold in a string  
 Leas'ing, *s.* (*le-zing*) lies, falsehood, deceit  
 Least, *a.* superlative of *little*, the smallest  
 Leas'y, *a.* (*leazy*) flimsy; of weak texture  
 Leather, *s.* an animal's hide dressed  
 Leather'coat, *s.* an apple with a tough rind  
 Leather-dresser, *s.* one who dresses leather  
 Leather'i, *a.* made of leather  
 Leather-seller, *s.* one who deals in leather  
 Leather'y, *a.* resembling leather  
 Leave, *s.* permission, license; farewell  
 Leave, *v.* to quit, abandon, bequeath  
 Leav'en, *s.* that which being mixed in any body makes it ferment; or corrupts it  
 Leav'en, *v. a.* to ferment, talut, imbue  
 Leav'en'ing, *s.* that which leavens or makes light  
 Leav'enous, *a.* containing leaven; tainted  
 Leav'er, *s.* one who leaves or forsakes  
 Leav'ings, *s. pl.* remnants, relics, offal  
 Lech, *v. a.* to lick over  
 Lech'er, *s.* a man given to lewdness  
 Lech'rous, *a.* lewd, lustful  
 Lech'rously, *ad.* lewdly, lustfully  
 Lech'ry, Lech'rousness, *s.* lewdness; lust  
 Lec'tion, *s.* a reading; a variety in copies  
 Lec'tionary, *s.* the Romish service-book  
 Lec'ture, *v.* to read lectures; to reprimand  
 Lec'ture, *s.* a discourse on any subject  
 Lec'turer, *s.* an instructor, a preacher

LEVITY IN MANNERS IS SUCCEEDED BY LAXITY IN PRINCIPLES.

LYING IS THE VICE OF A SLAVE.

LITTLE MINDS, LIKE WEAK LIQUORS, ARE SOONEST SOURED.



[LEM]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LET]

Lec'tureship, *s.* the office of a lecturer  
 Ledge, *s.* a small moulding on the edge  
 Ledger, *s.* the chief book of accounts  
 Lee, *s.* dregs; the side opposite the wind  
 Leech, *s.* a small water bloodsucker; a cat-  
 the doctor; the edge of a sail  
 Leek, *s.* a common pot-herb  
 Leer, *s.* an oblique cast of the eye  
 Leer, *v. n.* to look obliquely or archly  
 Leer'ingly, *ad.* with a kind of arch smile  
 Lees, *s.* dregs, sediment [blows  
 Lee'-shore, *s.* that toward which the wind  
 Lee'-side, *s.* that side of a vessel which lies  
 farthest from the wind  
 Leet, *s.* a court at which the freeholders of  
 a certain district annually attend. See  
 Court Leet, in Law Terms, Part II.  
 Lee'-tide, *s.* the tide running in the same  
 direction as the wind blows  
 Lee'-ward, *ad.* toward the shore or side on  
 which the wind blows  
 Lee'-way, *s.* the lateral movement of a ship  
 to leeward of her course  
 Left, *a.* opposite to the right; sinister  
 Left-handed, *a.* using the left hand most  
 Left-hand'edness, *s.* the ability of using the  
 left hand more dexterously than the right  
 Leg, *s.* the limb between the knee and foot  
 Legacy, *s.* a bequest made by will  
 Leg'acy-hunter, *s.* one who flatters for leg-  
 Le'gal, *a.* not contrary to law, lawful [acies  
 Legal'ity, Le'galness, *s.* lawfulness  
 Le'galize, *v. a.* to make lawful; to authorize  
 Le'gally, *ad.* lawfully; according to law  
 Leg'ate, *s.* an ambassador from the pope  
 Leg'atee, *s.* one who has a legacy left him  
 Leg'ateship, *s.* the office of a legate  
 Leg'atine, *a.* pertaining to a legate  
 Lega'tion, *s.* a deputation, an embassy  
 Lega'tor, *s.* one who makes a will  
 Le'gend, *s.* a chronicle or register; a fabu-  
 lous narrative; an inscription  
 Le'gendary, *a.* fabulous, unauthentic  
 Legerd'emain, *s.* sleight of hand; a juggle  
 Leger'ity, *s.* lightness, nimbleness  
 Legib'ility, *s.* capable of being read  
 Le'gible, *a.* easy to be read, apparent  
 Le'gibleness, *s.* quality of being legible  
 Le'gibly, *ad.* in a manner easy to be read  
 Le'gion, *s.* a body of soldiers; a military  
 force; a great number  
 Le'gionary, *a.* relating to a legion  
 Le'gislate, *v. n.* to make laws  
 Legisla'tion, *s.* the act of giving laws  
 Le'gislative, *a.* lawgiving, making laws  
 Legislator, *s.* one who makes laws  
 Le'gislatorship, *s.* office of a legislator  
 Le'gislatress, *s.* a female lawgiver  
 Le'gislatore, *s.* the power that makes laws  
 Legit'imacy, *s.* a lawful birth, genuineness  
 Legit'imate, *a.* born in marriage  
 Legit'imately, *ad.* lawfully; genuinely  
 Legit'imateness, *s.* legality; lawfulness  
 Legitima'tion, *s.* the act of investing with the  
 privileges of lawful birth  
 Leg'ume, Legu'men, *s.* seeds or pulse  
 Legu'minous, *a.* belonging to pulse  
 Le'surable, *a.* done at or having leisure  
 Le'surably, *ad.* at leisure without hurry  
 Le'sure, *s.* freedom from business or hurry  
 Leisure, *a.* convenient; unoccupied  
 Le'surely, *a.* not hasty; deliberate, slow—  
*ad.* not in a hurry; slowly  
 Le'man, *s.* a sweetheart, a gallant  
 Lem'ing, *s.* a kind of migratory rat  
 Lem'ma, *s.* a proposition previously assumed

Lem'niscate, *s.* a curve formed like an 8  
 Lem'on, *s.* the name of an acid fruit  
 Lemona'de, *s.* water, sugar, and lemon-juice  
 Le'mur, *s.* a genus of quadrupeds  
 Le'mures, *s.* hobgoblins; evil spirits  
 Lend, *v. a.* to grant the use of any thing  
 Lend'able, *a.* that may be lent  
 Lend'er, *s.* one who lends any thing  
 Length, *s.* extent from end to end; distance  
 Length'en, *v.* to make longer, to protract  
 Length'ful, *a.* of great extent in length  
 Length'wise, *ad.* in a longitudinal direction  
 Length'y, *a.* rather long; tediously long  
 Len'ency, *s.* mildness, gentleness  
 Len'ient, *a.* assuasive, mitigating, emollient  
 Len'ient, *s.* an emollient application  
 Len'ify, *v. a.* to assuage, mitigate, soften  
 Len'itive, *a.* assuasive—*s.* a palliative  
 Len'ity, *s.* mildness, mercy, tenderness  
 Lens, *s.* a glass spherically convex  
 Lent, *s.* the quadragesimal fast; time of  
 abstinence between Shrovetide and Easter  
 Lent'en, *a.* such as is used in Lent; sparing  
 Lentic'ular, *a.* doubly convex; like a lens  
 Lentic'ularly, *ad.* in the manner of a lens  
 Len'tiform, *a.* having the form of a lens  
 Len'tiginous, *a.* scurfy; furfuraceous  
 Len'tigo, *s.* a freckly or scurfy eruption  
 Len'til, *s.* a sort of pulse or pea  
 Len'titude, *s.* sluggishness, slowness  
 Len'tor, *s.* tenacity, viscosity; slowness, delay  
 Len'tous, *a.* viscous, tenacious, glutinous  
 Len'zinite, *s.* a mineral resembling clay  
 Le'opine, *a.* belonging to a lion  
 Leop'ard, *s.* a spotted beast of prey  
 Le'per, *s.* one infected with a leprosy  
 Lep'id, *a.* pleasant; merry; lively  
 Lep'idolite, *s.* a lilac-coloured mineral  
 Lep'idopter, Lepidop'tera, *s.* an order of  
 insects with four wings, as the butterfly  
 Lepidop'teral, *a.* belonging to the lepidop-  
 Lep'orine, *a.* of the nature of a hare [tera  
 Lep'ross, *s.* a distemper of white scales  
 Lep'rous, *a.* having the leprosy  
 Lep'rously, *ad.* in an infectious degree  
 Lep'roushness, *s.* state of being leprous  
 Lep'tology, *s.* a minute and tedious descrip-  
 tion of unimportant things  
 Le'sion, *s.* a hurt, wound, or injury  
 Less, *ad.* in a smaller degree—a, smaller  
 Lessee', *s.* one who takes a lease of another  
 Less'en, *v.* to become less; degrade; shrink  
 Les'son, *s.* a task to learn or read; a precept  
 Les'son, *v. a.* to teach; to instruct  
 Les'sor, *s.* he who grants a lease to another  
 Lest, *conj.* that not, in case that  
 Let, *v. a.* to allow, to permit, to hire out  
 Let, *s.* a hindrance, obstruction, obstacle  
 Le'thal, *a.* deadly, mortal  
 Lethar'gic, *a.* sleepy, drowsy, heavy  
 Lethar'gically, *ad.* in a morbid sleepiness  
 Lethar'gicalness, Lethar'gicness, *s.* preter-  
 natural sleepiness or drowsiness  
 Lethar'gy, *s.* morbid drowsiness, sleepiness  
 Le'the, *s.* oblivion; a draught of oblivion  
 Lethe'an, *a.* oblivious; causing oblivion  
 Lethiferous, *a.* deadly, fatal  
 Letter, *s.* a written message; one of the  
 characters of the alphabet; a printing type  
 Letter-case, *s.* a case to put letters in  
 Lettered, *a.* learned, educated to learning;  
 marked with letters  
 Letter-founder, *s.* one who casts letters  
 Letter-press, *s.* print from types  
 Letters, *s.* literature, learning  
 Let'tuce, *s.* a common salad plant

LIBERality MAKES FRIENDS OF ENEMIES; PRIDE MAKES ENEMIES OF FRIENDS.

LAW SHOULD NOT BE THE RICH MAN'S LUXURY, BUT THE POOR MAN'S REMEDY.



Leucite, *s.* a volcanic stony substance  
 Leucophlegmacy, *s.* a kind of dropsy  
 Leucophlegmatic, *a.* of a dropsical habit  
 Levant, *s.* eastern parts of the Mediterranean  
 Levantine, *a.* belonging to the Levant  
 Levee, *s.* the concourse of persons who on appointed mornings visit a sovereign or other great personage  
 Level, *s.* a plane; standard; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work  
 Level, *a.* even, plain, flat, smooth  
 Level, *v.* to make even; to lay flat; to aim  
 Leveler, *s.* one who destroys superiority  
 Levelness, *s.* an equality of surface  
 Lever, *s.* a bar for raising a heavy weight; the second mechanical power  
 Leverage, *s.* power of the lever  
 Leveret, *s.* a young hare  
 Levet, *s.* a blast on the trumpet  
 Leviable, *a.* that may be levied  
 Levithian, *s.* by some supposed to mean the crocodile, but, in general, the whale  
 Levigable, *a.* capable of being levigated  
 Levigate, *v. a.* to rub, grind, smoothe  
 Levigation, *s.* reducing hard bodies into a subtle powder, by grinding upon marble  
 Levitation, *s.* the act of making light  
 Levite, *s.* one of the tribe of Levi  
 Levitical, *a.* belonging to the Levites  
 Levitically, *ad.* after the manner of the Levites  
 Leviticus, *s.* one of the books of the old Testament, containing the ceremonial law  
 Levity, *s.* lightness, inconstancy, vanity  
 Levy, *v. a.* to raise, collect, impose  
 Levy, *s.* the act of raising money or men  
 Lewd, *a.* wicked, lustful, not clerical  
 Lewdly, *ad.* libidinally; lustfully; grossly  
 Lewdness, *s.* lustfulness, wickedness  
 Lexicographer, *s.* a writer of dictionaries  
 Lexicographic, *a.* pertaining to a dictionary  
 Lexicography, *s.* the art or practice of composing dictionaries  
 Lexicology, *s.* the science of words  
 Lexicon, *s.* a dictionary, a word-book  
 Lexigraphy, *s.* the art of defining words  
 Liability, Liableness, *s.* the state of being liable  
 Liable, *a.* subject to, not exempt [liable  
 Liar, *s.* one who utters falsehoods  
 Liar, *a.* roan—*s.* a French farthing  
 Libation, *s.* an offering made of wine  
 Libatory, *a.* for the purpose of libation  
 Libel, *s.* a defamatory satire; a lampoon—  
*v.* to spread defamation; to lampoon  
 Libeller, *s.* a defamatory writer; lampooner  
 Libellous, *a.* defamatory, abusive  
 Liberal, *a.* free, bountiful, generous  
 Liberalism, *s.* free thinking in politics and religion, often mistaken for a love of rational liberty  
 Liberality, *s.* munificence, bounty  
 Liberalize, *v. a.* to make liberal  
 Librally, *ad.* bountifully; freely; copiously  
 Liberate, *v. a.* to set free; to release  
 Liberation, *s.* the act of setting free  
 Liberator, *s.* a deliverer [free-will  
 Liberatorian, *a.* pertaining to liberty or  
 Liberticidal, *a.* destructive of liberty  
 Liberticide, *s.* one who destroys liberty  
 Libertine, *s.* a dissolute liver, a rake  
 Libertine, *a.* licentious; irreligious  
 Libertinism, *s.* general licentiousness  
 Liberty, *s.* freedom, exemption, leave  
 Libidinal, *s.* one given to lewdness  
 Libidinous, *a.* lewd, licentious  
 Libidinally, *ad.* lewdly; lustfully

Libidinousness, *s.* lewdness; lustfulness  
 Libra, *s.* one of the signs of the zodiac  
 Librarian, *s.* one who has the care of books  
 Librarianship, *s.* the office of a librarian  
 Library, *s.* a large collection of books  
 Librate, *v. a.* to poise, to balance  
 Libration, *s.* the state of being balanced  
 Libratory, *a.* balancing; acting like a balance  
 Lice, *s.* the plural of Louse  
 Licensable, *a.* that may be legally permitted  
 Licence, *s.* a permission, liberty  
 License, *v. a.* to grant leave; to permit by a legal grant; to set at liberty  
 Licensor, *s.* a grantor of permission  
 Licentiate, *s.* one who has a licence to practise any art or faculty  
 Licentiate, *v. a.* to permit by licence  
 Licentious, *a.* unrestrained, disorderly  
 Licentiously, *ad.* without just restraint  
 Licentiousness, *s.* boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint  
 Lichen, *s.* certain kinds of nutritious moss; Iceland moss, liverwort, &c.  
 Lichenography, *s.* the science that describes the nature and properties of lichens  
 Lichenographical, *a.* pertaining to lichenography  
 Licet, *a.* conformable to the moral law  
 Licetly, *ad.* lawfully  
 Licitness, *s.* the quality of being lawful  
 Lick, *s.* a blow; rough usage; a low word  
 Lick, *v. a.* to touch with the tongue; to lap  
 Licker, *s.* one who licks or laps up  
 Lick'crish, *a.* nice, delicate, greedy  
 Lick'erishness, *s.* niceness of palate  
 Lic'orice, *s.* a root of a sweet taste  
 Lic'orous, *a.* inxurious; vile, lustful  
 Lic'tor, *s.* a beadle amongst the Romans  
 Lid, *s.* a cover for a pan, box, &c.  
 Lie, *s.* a fiction, a falsehood  
 Lie, *v. n.* to assert a falsehood; to lean upon  
 Liel, Lieve, *a.* willingly  
 Liege, *s.* a sovereign—a subject; trusty  
 Lieger, *s.* a resident ambassador  
 Lien, *s.* a bond, or agreement, by which a claim on property is established  
 Lienterie, *a.* pertaining to a lientery  
 Lientery, *s.* a violent diarrhoea  
 Lier, *s.* one who lies down  
 Lieu, *s.* place, room, stead, behalf  
 Lieutenantcy, *s.* the office of a lieutenant  
 Lieutenant, *s.* a deputy, a second in rank  
 Lieutenantship, *s.* the rank of a lieutenant  
 Life, *s.* animal being; conduct, condition  
 Life-blood, *s.* the vital blood [life  
 Life-estate, *s.* an estate continuing during  
 Life-giving, *a.* having the power to give life  
 Life-guard, *s.* guard of a prince's person  
 Lifeless, *a.* dead; void of force or spirit  
 Lifelessly, *ad.* without vigour; frigidly  
 Lifelessness, *s.* destitution of life; inactivity  
 Lifelike, *a.* like a living person [lively  
 Liferent, *s.* rent of an estate for life  
 Lifeline, *s.* the duration of life  
 Lifewear, *a.* tired of life  
 Lift, *v. a.* to raise up, elevate, support  
 Lift, *s.* the act of lifting up; a struggle  
 Lifter, *s.* one that lifts or rises  
 Ligation, *s.* a band to tie parts together  
 Ligament, *s.* a band to tie parts together  
 Ligation, *s.* the act of binding [a ligament  
 Ligature, *s.* a bandage, any thing bound on; the act of binding  
 Light, *s.* the transparency of air caused by the rays of the sun, &c.; mental knowledge; situation; a taper

Light, *a.* not heavy; active; bright; not dark  
 Light, *v.* to kindle, to lighten; to rest on  
 Light-armed, *a.* armed with light weapons  
 Light-bearer, *s.* a torch-bearer  
 Lighten, *v.* to flash with lightning  
 Lighter, *s.* a boat for unloading ships  
 Lighter, *a.* light in a greater degree  
 Lighterman, *s.* one who manages a lighter  
 Lightfingered, *a.* thievish, dishonest  
 Lightfooted, *a.* nimble, swift, active  
 Lightheaded, *a.* delirious; thoughtless  
 Lightheadedness, *s.* deliriousness  
 Lighthearted, *a.* gay, merry, cheerful  
 Light-horse, *s.* light armed cavalry  
 Light-house, *s.* a high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea  
 Lightly, *ad.* without reason; nimbly  
 Light-minded, *a.* unsteady; not considerate  
 Lightness, *s.* a want of weight; levity  
 Lightning, *s.* the flash before thunder  
 Lights, *s. pl.* the lungs; organs of breathing  
 Lightsome, *a.* luminous, gay, airy  
 Lightness, *s.* the quality of being light  
 Ligneous, *a.* made of wood, like wood  
 Lignification, *s.* the process of forming into or becoming wood  
 Ligniform, *a.* resembling wood  
 Lignify, *v. a.* to convert into wood  
 Lignite, *s.* fossil or bituminous wood  
 Lignum-vitæ, *s.* [Lat.] a very hard wood  
 Ligulate, Ligulated, *a.* like a bandage  
 Figure, *s.* a kind of precious stone  
 Like, *a.* resembling, equal, likely  
 Like, *ad.* in the same manner, probably  
 Like, *v.* to choose; approve, be pleased with  
 Likelihood, *s.* appearance; probability  
 Likeliness, *s.* appearance of truth  
 Likely, *ad.* probably—*a.* probable [tion  
 Like-minded, *a.* being of a similar disposition  
 Like, *v. a.* to make like, to compare  
 Likeness, *s.* a resemblance, similitude, form  
 Likewise, *ad.* in like manner, also  
 Liking, *s.* plumpness; state of trial  
 Liliac, *s.* a well-known flowering shrub  
 Liliaceous, *a.* pertaining to or like a lily  
 Lilies, *a.* embellished with lilies  
 Lily, *s.* a beautiful bell-shaped flower, of which there are many varieties  
 Lively, *a.* whitelivered, cowardly  
 Limature, *s.* the filings of any metal  
 Limation, *s.* the act of filing or polishing  
 Limb, *s.* a member of the body; a jointed or articulated part of animals  
 Limb, *v. a.* to tear asunder, dismember  
 Limbec, *s.* a still; a vessel to distil  
 Limbed, *a.* formed with regard to limbs  
 Limber, *a.* flexible, easily bent, pliant  
 Limberness, *s.* flexibility; pliancy  
 Limbless, *a.* deprived of limbs  
 Limbmeal, *ad.* piecemeal; in pieces  
 Limbo, *s.* a place of restraint; a prison  
 Lime, *s.* a stone; a fruit—*v. a.* to ensnare  
 Limburner, *s.* one who burns stones to lime  
 Limekiln, *s.* a kiln for burning limestone  
 Limestone, *s.* the stone of which lime is made  
 Limewater, *s.* water impregnated with lime  
 Liminary, *a.* set at the head; preliminary  
 Lim'it, *s.* bound, border, utmost reach  
 Lim'it, *v.* to restrain, to circumscribe  
 Lim'itable, *a.* that may be limited  
 Limitations, *a.* pertaining to bounds  
 Limitarian, *a.* one who believes that a part only of the human race are destined for salvation—a. that circumscribes  
 Lim'itary, *a.* placed at the boundaries  
 Limitation, *s.* restriction; a boundary

Lim'itedly, *ad.* with circumspection  
 Lim'itedness, *s.* the state of being limited  
 Lim'itless, *a.* having no limits; unbounded  
 Limn, *v. n.* to draw, to paint any thing  
 Limner, *s.* a painter, a picture-maker  
 Limning, *s.* painting in water-colours  
 Limous, *a.* muddy, slimy, miry  
 Limp, *v. n.* to halt, walk lamely—*s.* a halt  
 Limper, *s.* one who limps in his walking  
 Lim'pet, *s.* a kind of shell-fish  
 Lim'pid, *a.* clear, pure, transparent  
 Lim'pidness, *s.* clearness, purity  
 Limpingly, *ad.* in a lame halting manner  
 Lim'pitude, *s.* clearness; brightness  
 Lim'y, *a.* containing lime  
 Linchpin, *s.* the iron pin of an axletree  
 Lin'ture, *s.* a medicine to be licked up  
 Lin'den, *s.* the lime-tree  
 Line, *v. a.* to guard within; to cover  
 Line, *s.* a string; an angler's string; the equinoctial circle; extension; limit; progeny; lineaments; tenth of an inch  
 Lin'eage, *s.* a family, race, progeny  
 Lin'eal, *a.* descending in a right line  
 Lin'eally, *ad.* in a direct line, duly  
 Lin'eament, *s.* a feature; a discriminating mark in the form  
 Lin'ear, *a.* composed of lines, like lines  
 Lineation, *s.* a draught of a line or lines  
 Lin'eu, *s.* cloth made of hemp or flax  
 Lin'en, *a.* made of or like linen  
 Lin'en-drapeer, *s.* one who deals in linen  
 Ling, *s.* a kind of sea-fish; heath  
 Ling'er, *v.* to remain long; pine; hesitate  
 Ling'erer, *s.* one who lingers  
 Ling'ering, *s.* tardiness; slowness; delay  
 Ling'eringly, *ad.* with delay; tediously  
 Lin'get, *s.* a small mass of metal; a bird  
 Lin'go, *s.* a language, tongue, speech  
 Lingua'cious, *a.* full of tongue, talkative  
 Lingua'dental, *a.* uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth  
 Lin'guaform, *a.* shaped like a tongue  
 Lin'gual, *a.* pertaining to the tongue  
 Lin'guist, *s.* one skilful in languages  
 Lin'iment, *s.* an ointment, a balsam  
 Lin'ing, *s.* the inner covering of a thing  
 Link, *s.* a ring of a chain; a torch of pitch  
 Link, *v. a.* to unite, to join, to connect  
 Link'boy, Link'man, *s.* one who accommodates passengers with light  
 Lin'net, *s.* a small singing-bird  
 Lin'seed, Lin'tseed, *s.* the seed of flax  
 Lin'sey-woolsey, *s.* stuff made of linen and wool mixed—a. made of linen and wool  
 Lin'stock, *s.* a staff with a match at the end  
 Lin't, *s.* linen scraped soft; flax  
 Lin'tel, *s.* the upper part of a door-frame  
 Lin'on, *s.* the most magnanimous of beasts  
 Lin'ness, *s.* a she-lion  
 Lin'online, *a.* courageous; fierce as a lion  
 Lin'on-nettled, *a.* having the courage of a lion  
 Lip, *s.* the outer part of the mouth  
 Lip'labour, *s.* words without sentiments  
 Lip'ogram, *s.* a piece of writing in which a single letter is wholly omitted  
 Lipogram'matist, *s.* one who writes anything, dropping a single letter  
 Lip'ped, *a.* having lips; labiate  
 Lipoth'ymous, *a.* swooning, fainting  
 Lipoth'ymy, *s.* a swoon, a fainting fit  
 Lip'pitude, *s.* blearedness of eyes  
 Lip'wisdom, *s.* wisdom in talk without practice  
 Lip'nable, *a.* such as may be melted  
 Lique'ation, *s.* art or capacity of melting  
 Lique'faction, *s.* state of being melted



[LIT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LOA

LIBERALITY CONSISTS NOT IN GIVING LARGELY, BUT IN GIVING WISELY.

Liquefiable, *a.* that may be melted  
 Liquefier, *s.* that which melts any solid body  
 Liquefy, *v.* to melt, to dissolve  
 Liqueur, *s.* [Fr.] any rich cordial or spirituous and high-flavoured liquor  
 Liques'ency, *s.* aptness to melt  
 Liques'cent, *a.* melting, dissolving  
 Liquid, *a.* not solid; fluid, dissolved  
 Liquid, *s.* a fluid substance; a liquor  
 Liquidate, *v. a.* to lessen debts, to clear  
 Liquidation, *s.* act of lessening debts  
 Liquidator, *s.* that which liquidates or settles  
 Liquid'ity, *s.* subtilty; thinness  
 Liquidness, *s.* quality of being liquid  
 Liquor, *s.* any thing liquid; drink  
 Liquorice [See Licorice]  
 Lisp, *s.* the act of lisping  
 Lisp, *v. n.* to speak with too frequent ap-pulses of the tongue to the teeth  
 Lisper, *s.* one who lisps  
 Lispering, *s.* an imperfect pronunciation  
 Lisperingly, *ad.* with a lisp; imperfectly  
 Lis'som, *a.* limber; supple; loose; free  
 List, *v.* to choose; enlist soldiers; listen  
 List, *s.* a roll; catalogue; place for fight-ing; desire; outer edge of cloth  
 Listed, *a.* striped, party-coloured  
 Listen, *v.* to hearken, hear, attend to  
 Listener, *s.* one who hearkens  
 Listless, *a.* careless, heedless, indifferent  
 Listlessly, *ad.* without thought, heedlessly  
 Listlessness, *s.* inattention  
 Litany, *s.* a form of supplicatory prayer  
 Litation, *s.* the act of sacrificing  
 Literal, *a.* not figurative; exact [letter  
 Literalism, *s.* that which accords with the  
 Literalist, *s.* one who adheres to the letter  
 Literal'ity, *s.* original or literal meaning  
 Literally, *ad.* according to the letter  
 Literalness, *s.* literal or exact import  
 Literary, *a.* pertaining to letters or learning  
 Literate, *a.* learned; skilled in literature  
 Literati, *s. pl.* men of letters; the learned  
 Literature, *s.* learning, skill in letters  
 Litharge, *s.* lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper  
 Lithe, Lithe'some, *a.* limber, flexible  
 Lithe'ness, *s.* pliancy; flexibility  
 Lith'ic, *a.* like to or made of stone  
 Lithocarp, *s.* fossil fruit; fruit petrified  
 Lithodendron, *s.* a petrified branch; coral stone  
 Lithogen'esy, *s.* the science that describes the origin and formation of minerals  
 Lithoglyph'ite, *s.* a fossil that appears to be engraved on or shaped by art [stone  
 Lithograph, *s.* a print from a drawing on  
 Lithograph, *v. a.* to draw and etch on stone  
 Lithograph'ic, *a.* performed by the means of, or belonging to, lithography  
 Lithography, *s.* an engraving on stone  
 Litholo'gic, Litholo'gical, *a.* pertaining to the science or natural history of stones  
 Lithologist, *s.* one skilled in the nature of  
 Lithology, *s.* a treatise on stones [stones  
 Lith'omancy, *s.* a prediction by stones  
 Lith'omarge, *s.* a species of potter's clay  
 Lithontrip'tic, *s.* a solvent for the stone  
 Lithophag'ous, *a.* eating or swallowing stones  
 Lith'osphor, *s.* a stone that becomes phos-phoric when heated [by heat  
 Lithophosphoric, *a.* becoming phosphoric  
 Lith'ophyl, *s.* a fossil resembling a leaf  
 Lithophyte, *s.* stone-coral; a kind of polypus  
 Lithophytic, Lithophytous, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes

Litho'tome, *s.* a stone so formed by nature as to appear to be the work of art  
 Lithotom'ic, *a.* performed by lithotomy  
 Lithotomist, *s.* one who cuts for the stone  
 Lithot'omy, *s.* the art of cutting for the stone  
 Lith'otritor, *s.* an instrument for triturating or crushing stone in the bladder  
 Lith'otri'ty, *s.* the operation of extracting the stone by means of the lithotritor  
 Lithox'yle, *s.* wood actually changed into stone  
 Lith'y, *a.* easily bent; pliable  
 Lit'igant, *s.* one engaged in a lawsuit  
 Lit'igate, *v. a.* to contest in law, to debate  
 Lit'igation, *s.* a judicial contest, lawsuit  
 Lit'igious, *a.* quarrelsome, disputable  
 Lit'igiously, *ad.* wranglingly; disputably  
 Lit'igiousness, *s.* a wrangling disposition  
 Lit'er, *s.* a kind of portable bed; a birth of animals; things thrown sluttishly about; straw laid under animals  
 Lit'er, *v. a.* to bring forth; to cover with straw; to supply cattle with bedding  
 Lit'le, *a.* small in quantity, diminutive—*s.* a small space, not much—*ad.* in a small quantity or degree  
 Lit'tleness, *s.* smallness of bulk; meanness  
 Lit'toral, *a.* belonging to the sea-shore  
 Litur'gical, *a.* relating to the liturgy  
 Lit'urgy, *s.* the public form of prayer  
 Live, *v. n.* to be in a state of life; to feed  
 Live, *a.* quick, active; not extinguished  
 Live'lihood, *s.* the means of living, support  
 Live'liness, *s.* sprightliness, vivacity  
 Live'long, *a.* tedious, lasting, durable  
 Live'ly, *a.* brisk, gay, strong, energetic  
 Liver, *s.* one of the entrails; one who lives  
 Liver'colour, *s.* a very dark red  
 Liver'grown, *a.* having a great liver  
 Liverwort, *s.* a plant  
 Liv'ery, *s.* clothes with different trimmings worn by servants  
 Liv'eryman, *s.* one who wears a livery; a freeman in a company, &c.  
 Liv'ery-stable, *s.* a public stable  
 Liv'id, *a.* discoloured as with a blow  
 Liv'idness, *s.* the state of being livid  
 Livid'ity, *s.* discolouration as by a blow  
 Liv'ing, *s.* maintenance, support; a benefice  
 Liv'ing, *part. a.* vigorous; active  
 Liv're, *s.* the sum by which the French reckon their money, value 10*d.* sterling  
 Lixiv'ial, *a.* impregnated with salts  
 Lixiv'iate, *a.* making a lixivium or lye  
 Lixivation, *s.* the process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes  
 Lixiv'ium, *s.* lye made of ashes, water, &c.  
 Lizard, *s.* a small creeping animal, a serpent  
 Lo! *interj.* look! see! behold  
 Loach, *s.* a small fish  
 Loal, *s.* a burden; leading vein in a mine  
 Load, *v. a.* to burden; freight; charge a gun  
 Load'ing, *s.* that which makes up a load  
 Load'sman, *s.* one that leads the way  
 Load'star, *s.* the polestar; the cynosure  
 Load'stone, *s.* the magnet, a stone with an attracting and repellent power  
 Loaf, *s.* a mass of bread or sugar, &c. [mass  
 Loaf-sugar, *s.* sugar refined and made into a loam, *s.* a fat unctuous earth, marl  
 Loam'y, *a.* of the nature of loam, marly  
 Loan, *s.* any thing lent, interest  
 Loath, *a.* unwilling, dislike, not ready  
 Loathe, *v. a.* to hate, to nauseate  
 Loath'ful, *a.* hating, abhorred, odious  
 Loath'ing, *s.* hatred, abhorrence, disgust

LIKENESS BEGETS LOVE, AND YET PROUD MEN HATE ONE ANOTHER.

LOUD THREATENINGS MAKE MEN STUBBORN.



Loath'ingly, *ad.* in a fastidious manner  
 Loath'ly, *ad.* unwillingly; without inclination  
 Loath'ness, *s.* unwillingness  
 Loath'some, *a.* abhorred, causing dislike  
 Loath'somely, *ad.* so as to excite disgust  
 Loath'someness, *s.* the quality of hatred  
 Lob, *s.* a clumsy person; a prison; a worm  
 Lob, *v. a.* to let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner; to toss gently  
 Lo'late, Lo'bed, *a.* consisting of lobes  
 Lo'by, *s.* an opening before a room  
 Lobe, *s.* a part of the lungs; a division  
 Lo'ber, *s.* a crustaceous shell-fish  
 Lo'al, *a.* relating to or being of a place  
 Local'ity, *s.* existence or relation of place  
 Loc'ally, *ad.* with respect to place  
 Loc'ate, *v. a.* to place; to sit in a particular spot; to determine the place of  
 Loca'tion, *s.* the act of placing; a situation  
 Loch, *s.* a lake; a collection of waters  
 Lock, *s.* an instrument to fasten doors, &c.  
 Lock, *v.* to fasten with a lock, to close  
 Lock'er, *s.* a drawer, a cupboard, &c.  
 Lock'et, *s.* an ornamental lock, &c.  
 Lock'ram, *s.* a sort of coarse linen  
 Lock'smith, *s.* a man who makes locks  
 Locodescriptive, *a.* describing particular places  
 Locomo'tion, *s.* the act of changing place  
 Locomotive, *a.* able to change place  
 Locomotiv'ity, *s.* power of changing place  
 Loc'enst, *s.* a devouring insect  
 Loc'enst-tree, *s.* an American tree; the acacia  
 Locu'tion, *s.* discourse; manner of speech  
 Lode, *s.* a principal vein in a mine  
 Lodge, *v.* to place, settle, reside; lie flat  
 Lodge, *s.* a small house in a park; a porter's room at the entrance of a mansion  
 Lod'gment, *s.* act of lodging an encampment; possession of the enemy's works  
 Lod'ger, *s.* one who hires a lodging  
 Lod'ging, *s.* a temporary abode; rooms hired  
 Loft, *s.* a floor; the highest floor  
 Lo'fly, *ad.* on high, haughtily, sublimely  
 Lo'finess, *s.* height, pride, sublimity  
 Lo'fty, *a.* high, sublime, haughty, proud  
 Log, *s.* a piece of wood; a Hebrew measure  
 Logarith'mic, Logarith'mical, Logarithmet'ical, *a.* relating to logarithms  
 Logarithms, *s.* a series of artificial numbers for the expedition of calculation  
 Log'-book, *s.* journal of a ship's course, &c.  
 Log'cats, *s.* an old game; skittle-pus  
 Log'gerhead, *s.* a dolt, a thickskull  
 Log'gerheaded, *a.* dull; stupid; doltish  
 Log'-house, Log'-hut, *s.* a house or hut the walls of which consist of logs of wood  
 Lo'gic, *s.* the art of using reason well  
 Lo'gical, *a.* of or pertaining to logic  
 Lo'gically, *ad.* by the laws of logic  
 Logi'cian, *s.* one versed in logic  
 Logis'tic, *a.* relating to sexagesimal fractions  
 Log'line, *s.* a line to measure a ship's way  
 Logodid'alist, *s.* an inventor of new words  
 Log'ograph, *s.* a riddle by which out of one word several may be formed  
 Logograph'ic, *a.* formed of one word  
 Logog'raphy, *s.* a method of printing with words cast in one piece instead of single types or letters  
 Logom'achy, *s.* a contention about words  
 Logomet'ric-scale, *s.* a scale intended to measure or ascertain chymical equivalents  
 Log'wood, *s.* a wood brought from Campeachy Bay, used in dyeing dark colours  
 Loin, *s.* the reins, the back of an animal

Loi'ter, *v. n.* to linger, to spend time idly  
 Loi'terer, *s.* a lingerer; an idler  
 Loke, *s.* the evil deity of the Scandinavians  
 Loll, *v.* to lean idly, to hang out  
 Loll'ard, *s.* a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wickliffe  
 Loll'ardy, *s.* the doctrines of the Lollards  
 Lo'ment, *s.* an elongated seed-vessel  
 Lomenta'ceous, *a.* furnished with a loment  
 Lon'doner, *s.* an inhabitant of London  
 Lone, *a.* solitary, single, lonely  
 Lo'ness, Lo'ness, Lo'ness, *s.* solitude  
 Lo'nely, Lo'nesome, *a.* solitary, dismal  
 Lo'nesomely, *ad.* in a dismal or solitary manner  
 Lo'nesomeness, *s.* state of being lonesome  
 Long, *a.* not short, either as to time, place, or dimensions—*ad.* to a great extent  
 Long, *v. n.* to wish or desire earnestly  
 Longanim'ity, *s.* forbearance, patience  
 Long'boat, *s.* the largest boat of a ship  
 Longe, *s.* a thrust or push in fencing  
 Longer, *a.* of greater length—*ad.* for a greater duration of time  
 Long'est, *a.* of the greatest extent—*ad.* for the greatest duration of time  
 Long'e'val, *a.* long-lived  
 Longev'ity, *s.* great length of life  
 Long'e'vous, *a.* long-lived, living long  
 Long'-headed, *a.* prudent and wisely calculating  
 Longin'uous, *a.* having long hands  
 Longim'etry, *s.* art of measuring distances  
 Long'ing, *s.* an earnest wish or desire  
 Long'ingly, *ad.* with incessant wishes  
 Long'ish, *a.* of moderate length  
 Longitude, *s.* length; the distance of any part of the earth, east or west, from London, or any other given place  
 Longitu'dinal, *a.* running in the longest direction; extended lengthwise [length  
 Longitu'dinally, *ad.* in the direction of  
 Long'lived, *a.* having great length of life  
 Long'-primer, *s.* the name of a printing-type  
 Long'-shanked, *a.* having long legs [tance  
 Long'-sighted, *a.* able to see at a great dis-  
 Long'-sightedness, *s.* the faculty of seeing objects afar off; presbyopia  
 Long'some, *a.* tedious, tiresome, long  
 Long'spun, *a.* tedious, wearisome [mency  
 Long-suf'ferance, Long-suf'fering, *s.* ele-  
 Long-suf'fering, *a.* enduring patiently  
 Long'-ways, Long'wise, *ad.* in length  
 Longwind'ed, *a.* long-breathed; tedious  
 Loo, *s.* the name of a game at cards  
 Loo'bily, *ad.* awkwardly, clumsily  
 Loo'by, *s.* a lubber, a clumsy clown  
 Loof, *s.* a part of a ship  
 Look, *v.* to seek for, expect, behold  
 Look, *s.* the air of the face, mien  
 Look! interj. see! behold! observe  
 Look'er, *s.* one that looks; a spectator  
 Look'ing-glass, *s.* a reflecting mirror  
 Loom, *v. n.* to appear indistinctly at sea  
 Loom, *s.* a weaver's frame for work  
 Loom'-gale, *s.* a gentle gale of wind  
 Loon, Lown, *s.* a mean or simple fellow; a  
 Loop, *s.* a noose in a rope, &c. [second  
 Loop'ed, *a.* full of loops or holes  
 Loop'hole, *s.* an aperture; shift, evasion  
 Loose, *v.* to unbind, relax, set free  
 Loose, *a.* unbound, wanton—*s.* liberty  
 Loo'sely, *ad.* not fast, irregularly, unclastely  
 Loo'sen, *v.* to relax any thing, to part  
 Loo'seness, *s.* a flux; irregularity, inconstancy  
 Loo'sestribe, *a.* the name of several species of plants

[LOV]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LUG]

Lop, *v. a.* to cut or chop short  
 Lop-pings, *s. pl.* the ends of branches lopped off  
 Loqua'cious, *a.* full of talk, blabbing  
 Loqua'ciousness, *s.* loquacity; much talk  
 Loqua'city, *s.* too much talk; prate  
 Lord, *s.* a monarch; a supreme person; a ruler; a nobleman; a title of honour  
 Lord, *v. n.* to domineer; to rule despotically  
 Lord'like, *a.* belittling a lord; haughty  
 Lord'liness, *s.* dignity, high station, pride  
 Lord'ling, *s.* a lord, in contempt  
 Lord'ly, *a.* proud, imperious, lofty  
 Lord'ly, *ad.* imperiously; despotically  
 Lord'ship, *s.* dominion; a title given to lords  
 Lore, *s.* doctrine, instruction, learning  
 Lor'icate, *v. a.* to plate over  
 Lor'ication, *s.* a surface like mail  
 Lor'imer, Lor'iner, *s.* a bridle-cutler  
 Lorn, *a.* forsaken, lost, forlorn  
 Lo'ry, *s.* genus of birds of the parrot kind  
 Lose, *v.* to suffer loss, not to win; to fall  
 Los'el, *s.* a worthless fellow, a scoundrel  
 Los'er, *s.* one who has suffered a loss  
 Loss, *s.* damage; forfeiture; puzzle  
 Lost, *part. a.* perished, gone; imperceptible  
 Lot, *s.* fortune, state assigned, portion  
 Lote, *s.* a plant; the lotos-tree  
 Lotli, *a.* unwilling; disliking; not inclined  
 Lot'ion, *s.* a medicinal wash  
 Lot'tery, *s.* a distribution of prizes by chance; a game of chance; a sortilege  
 Loud, *a.* noisy, clamorous, turbulent  
 Loud'ly, *ad.* noisily, clamorously  
 Loud'ness, *s.* noise, clamour, turbulence  
 Lough, *s.* a lake; standing water  
 Louis-d'or, *s.* a French gold coin, about 12.  
 Lounge, *v. n.* to idle or live lazily  
 Loun'ger, *s.* an idler, an indolent man  
 Lour, *v. n.* to be clouded; to frown  
 Lour, *s.* cloudiness of look; gloominess  
 Lour'ingly, *ad.* gloomily; cloudily  
 Louse, *s.* a small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, of beasts, and perhaps of all living animals  
 Louse, *v. a.* to clean from lice  
 Louse'wort, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Lous'ly, *ad.* in a pultury, mean, scurvy way  
 Lous'iness, *s.* the state of being lousy  
 Lous'y, *a.* swarming with lice; mean  
 Lout, *s.* an awkward fellow, a clown  
 Loutish, *a.* clownish, awkward, clumsy  
 Lou'ver, *s.* an opening for the smoke  
 Lovable, *a.* amiable; worthy to be loved  
 Love'age, *s.* a plant of the genus *ligusticum*  
 Love, *v. a.* to regard with affection  
 Love, *s.* the passion between the sexes; good will, courtship; liking, fondness, concord  
 Love-apple, *s.* a plant of the genus *solanum*  
 Love'knot, *s.* a knot used as a token of the indissolubility of mutual love  
 Love'less, *a.* void of love or tenderness  
 Love-letter, *s.* a letter of courtship  
 Love'lock, *s.* a lock of hair so called  
 Love'ly, *ad.* amiably, in a lovely manner  
 Loveliness, *s.* amiableness  
 Lov'orn, *a.* forsaken by one's love  
 Lovely, *a.* amiable, exciting love  
 Lover, *s.* one who is in love; a friend  
 Love'shaft, *s.* the arrow of Cupid  
 Love'sick, *a.* disordered with love, languishing, amorously desiring  
 Love'song, *s.* a song expressing love  
 Love'suit, *s.* courtship  
 Love'tide, *s.* narrative of love  
 Love'token, *s.* a present in token of love  
 Love'toy, *s.* a small present made by a lover

Lov'etrick, *s.* the art of expressing love  
 Lov'ing, *part. a.* kind, affectionate  
 Loving-kindness, *s.* tenderness, mercy  
 Lov'ingly, *ad.* affectionately, with kindness  
 Lov'ingness, *s.* tenderness, affection  
 Low, *a.* not high; humble, dejected, mean  
 Low, *v.* to bellow as a cow  
 Low, *ad.* with a low voice, abjectly  
 Lo'wer, *v.* to humble, depress, sink, fall  
 Lo'wermost, *a.* lowest, deepest  
 Lo'wing, *s.* the bellowing of oxen, &c.  
 Lo'wland, *s.* a low country, a marsh  
 Lo'wlihood, *s.* humble or low state  
 Lo'wliness, *s.* humility, want of dignity  
 Lo'wly, *a.* humble, meek, not lofty  
 Lo'wness, *s.* absence of height, meanness of condition; want of rank; dejection  
 Lows'pirited, *a.* dejected, not lively  
 Lows'piritedness, *s.* dejection of mind  
 Loxodrom'ics, *s.* the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian  
 Loy'al, *a.* true to a prince, a lady, or a lover  
 Loy'alist, *s.* one faithful to his king  
 Loy'ally, *ad.* with fidelity or adherence  
 Loy'alty, *s.* fidelity, adherence  
 Lo'zenge, *s.* a medicine made in small pieces to melt gradually in the mouth  
 Lo'zenge, *s.* a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles  
 Lo'zenged, *a.* having the shape of a lozenge  
 Lub'ber, Lub'bard, *s.* a lazy idle fellow  
 Lub'berly, *a.* lazy and bulky  
 Lub'berly, *ad.* awkwardly, clumsily  
 Lub'ric, Lub'ricous, *a.* slippery; smooth  
 Lub'ricate, *v.* to make smooth or slippery  
 Lubri'city, *s.* slipperiness; wantonness (ing)  
 Lubrification, Lubrification, *s.* act of smoothing  
 Luce, *s.* a pike full grown  
 Lu'cent, *a.* shining, bright, splendid  
 Lu'cern, *s.* a herb cultivated for fodder  
 Lucernal, *a.* relating to, or used by means of, a lamp or candle  
 Lu'cid, *a.* shining, bright, pellucid, clear  
 Lucid'ity, *s.* splendour, brightness  
 Lu'cidness, *s.* transparency; clearness  
 Lu'cifer, *s.* the devil; the morning star  
 Lucif'erian, *a.* diabolical, devilish  
 Lucif'erous, Lucif'ic, *a.* giving light  
 Lucif'erously, *ad.* so as to give light  
 Lu'ciform, *a.* having the nature of light  
 Lucif'ugous, *a.* shunning the light  
 Luck, *s.* chance; fortune, good or bad  
 Luck'ily, *ad.* fortunately, by good hap  
 Luck'iness, *s.* good hap, casual happiness  
 Luck'less, *a.* unfortunate, unhappy  
 Luck'y, *a.* fortunate, happy by chance  
 Lu'crative, *a.* profitable, gainful  
 Lu'cre, *s.* gain, profit, pecuniary advantage  
 Lucta'tion, *s.* a struggle, effort, contest  
 Luctif'erous, Luctif'ic, *a.* causing sorrow  
 Luctif'onsus, *a.* making a mournful sound  
 Lucubrate, *v. n.* to study by night  
 Lucubra'tion, *s.* night study; night thoughts  
 Lucub'ratory, *a.* composed by candle-light  
 Lu'culent, *a.* clear, lucid, certain, evident  
 Lude'scent, *a.* playful, sportive  
 Ludib'rious, *a.* sportive; wanton  
 Lu'dicrous, *a.* sportive, merry, burlesque  
 Lu'dicrously, *ad.* in burlesque, sportively  
 Lu'dicrousness, *s.* burlesque; sportiveness  
 Ludification, *s.* the act of mocking  
 Ludif'icatory, *a.* mocking; making sport  
 Lull, *s.* part towards the wind  
 Lull, *v. n.* to keep close to the wind  
 Lug, *v.* to pull with violence; to drag

LAMENT NOT THE LOSS OF THAT YOU CANNOT RETRIEVE.

LEARNING IS WEALTH TO THE POOR, AND AN ORNAMENT TO THE RICH.

[LUS]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LYR]

Lug, *s.* a fish; a pole or perch; an ear  
 Lug gage, *s.* any cumbrous heavy thing  
 Lugger, *s.* a vessel with three masts and  
 Lug-sail, *s.* a kind of square sail [lugsails  
 Lugu'brious, *a.* mournful; sorrowful  
 Lukewarm, *a.* moderately warm; indif-  
 ferent; deficient in zeal  
 Lukewarmly, *ad.* with indifference  
 Lukewarmness, *s.* moderate heat, &c.  
 Lull, *v. a.* to compose to sleep, put to rest  
 Lullaby, *s.* a song to quiet infants  
 Lumbaginous, *a.* proceeding from lumbago  
 Lumbago, *s.* acute pains about the loins  
 Lumbar, *a.* pertaining to the loins  
 Lum'ber, *s.* old useless furniture, &c.  
 Lum'ber, *v. n.* to move heavily  
 Lumbrical, *a.* resembling a worm—*s.* a  
 muscle of the fingers and toes  
 Lumbriciform, *a.* shaped like a worm  
 Luminary, *s.* any body that gives light  
 Luminate, *v. a.* to give light to  
 Lumination, *s.* an emission of light  
 Luminiferous, *a.* producing light  
 Luminous, *a.* shining, enlightened, bright  
 Luminously, *ad.* in a bright or shining manner  
 Luminousness, *s.* brightness; emission of light  
 Lump, *s.* a shapeless mass; the gross  
 Lump, *v. a.* to take in the gross, without at-  
 tention to particulars  
 Lumpfish, *s.* a thick and ill-shaped fish,  
 called also the *sea-owl*  
 Lump'ing, Lump'ish, *a.* large, gross  
 Lump'ishly, *ad.* with stupidity, heavily  
 Lump'ishness, *s.* stupid heaviness  
 Lump'y, *a.* full of lumps; dull, heavy  
 Lunacy, *s.* madness in general  
 Lunar, Lunary, *a.* relating to the moon  
 Lunar'ian, *s.* an inhabitant of the moon  
 Lunated, *a.* formed like a half-moon  
 Lunatic, *s.* a madman—*a.* mad  
 Lunation, *s.* the revolution of the moon  
 Lunch, Luncheon, *s.* a handful of food  
 Lune, *s.* a crescent; fit of lunacy  
 Lunet, Lunette, *s.* (in fortification) an out-  
 work, or counter guard; a small half-moon  
 Lunge, *s.* a sudden push or thrust [the plura  
 Lung-grown, *a.* having lungs adhering to  
 Lungs, *s.* the organs of respiration  
 Luniform, *a.* resembling the moon  
 Lunisolar, *a.* compounded of the revolu-  
 tions of the sun and moon  
 Lunistice, *s.* the farthest point of the moon's  
 nothing and southing  
 Lunt, *s.* a match-cord to fire guns with  
 Lunular, *a.* shaped like a crescent  
 Lunulate, *a.* resembling a small crescent  
 Lupercal, *a.* pertaining to certain feasts in  
 ancient Rome, called Lupercalla  
 Lupine, *s.* a sort of pulse, a plant  
 Lupous, *a.* wolfish, like a wolf  
 Lupulin, *s.* the fine yellow powder of hops  
 Lurac'ion, *s.* the act of eating greedily  
 Lurch, *v.* to shift, play tricks, lurk, devour  
 Lurch, *s.* a forlorn or deserted state  
 Lurch'er, *s.* a hunting dog; a glutton  
 Lure, *s.* an enticement—*v.* to entice  
 Lurid, *a.* pale, gloomy, dismal  
 Lurk, *v. n.* to lie in wait, to lie close  
 Lurk'er, *s.* a thief that lies in wait  
 Lurk'ing-place, *s.* hiding place, secret place  
 Luscious, *a.* sweet, pleasing, cloying  
 Lusciously, *ad.* sweetly to a great degree  
 Lusciousness, *s.* sweetness; richness  
 Lush, *a.* of a dark deep colour  
 Lusitanian, *a.* pertaining to ancient Lusitania, or to the present kingdom of Portugal

Lusk, *a.* idle, lazy, worthless  
 Lusk'iness, *s.* a disposition to laziness  
 Luso'rious, Luso'ry, *a.* used in play, sportive  
 Lust, *s.* carnal desire—*v. n.* to long for  
 Lustful, *a.* having irregular desires  
 Lustfully, *ad.* with sensual conceit  
 Lustfulness, *s.* libidinousness  
 Lust'head, Lust'hood, *s.* corporal ability  
 Lustily, *ad.* stoutly, with vigour  
 Lustiness, *s.* stoutness, vigour of body  
 Lust'ral, *a.* used in purification  
 Lust'rate, *v. a.* to cleanse, to purify  
 Lust'ration, *s.* a purification by water  
 Lust're, *s.* brightness; renown; a scone  
 with lights; the space of five years  
 Lust'ring, *s.* a kind of shining silk  
 Lust'rous, *a.* bright, shining, luminous  
 Lust'rum, *s.* a space of five years; properly  
 the completion of fifty months  
 Lust'y, *a.* stout, healthy, able of body  
 Luta'rious, *a.* living in mud, like mud  
 Luta'ion, *s.* the method of cementing chy-  
 mical vessels closely together  
 Lute, *s.* a musical instrument; a clay with  
 which chymists close up their vessels  
 Lute, *v. a.* to close with lute or clay  
 Lute'string, *s.* the string of a lute; a kind of  
 Luth'ran, *s.* a follower of Luther [silk  
 Luth'ran, *a.* relating to the doctrine or fol-  
 lowers of Luther, the Reformer  
 Luth'ranism, *s.* the doctrine of Luther  
 Lut'ist, *s.* a player on the lute  
 Lut'ulence, *s.* mindiness, dirtiness  
 Lutulent, *a.* muddy, foul, turbid  
 Lux, Lux'ate, *v. a.* to put out of joint  
 Luxa'ion, *s.* a disjoining; thing disjoined  
 Luxu'riance, Luxu'riance, *s.* exuberance;  
 abundant plenty or growth  
 Luxu'riant, *a.* superfluously plenteous  
 Luxu'riantly, *ad.* abundantly; exuberantly  
 Luxu'riate, *v. n.* to grow exuberantly [rantly  
 Luxuria'ion, *s.* the act of growing exuberant  
 Luxu'rious, *a.* voluptuous; softening by  
 pleasure; enervating; exuberant  
 Luxu'riously, *ad.* voluptuously, deliciously  
 Luxu'riousness, *s.* voluptuousness  
 Luxu'rist, *s.* one given to luxury  
 Lux'ury, *s.* delicious fare; profuseness;  
 addictedness to pleasure  
 Lyeant'ropy, *s.* a species of madness which  
 communicates the properties of beasts to  
 the human species  
 Lye'um, *s.* an academy; the place where  
 Aristotle taught his philosophy  
 Lycopo'dium, *s.* the wolfseaw; a moss, the  
 seeds of which are easily ignited  
 Lycostom, *s.* a fish resembling a herring  
 Lyd'lan mood, or measure, *s.* (in music) a  
 soft, slow, and mournful air  
 Lye, *s.* water impregnated with alkaline  
 from wood ashes being steeped in it  
 Ly'ing, *s.* the vice of falsehood—*a.* false  
 Ly'ingly, *ad.* falsely; without truth  
 Lymph, *s.* a pure transparent animal fluid  
 Lymph'atic, *a.* frightened into madness  
 Lymph'atic, *a.* belonging to the lymph  
 Lymphatics, *s.* vessels which absorb the su-  
 perfluous moisture or lymph in the system  
 Lymph'educt, *s.* a vessel to convey lymph  
 Lymphog'raphy, *s.* a description of the na-  
 ture and uses of the lymphatic vessels  
 Lynx, *s.* a sharp-sighted spotted beast  
 Ly'rated, *a.* (in botany) formed like a harp  
 Lyre, *s.* a harp, a musical instrument  
 Lyric, Lyric'al, *a.* pertaining to a harp, or  
 to odes or poetry sung to a harp



[MAD]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAN]

**Lyricism**, *s.* a lyric composition  
**Lyrist**, *s.* one who plays on the harp  
**Lysal**, **Lytta**, *s.* the madness of a dog; the worm under a dog's tongue  
**Lyte'rian**, *a.* indicating the solution or termination of a disease  
**Lythophytes**, *s.* the name given to those stony substances which, under various forms, are produced by polypi  
**Lyth'rode**, *s.* a mineral found in Norway

## M.

**M**, the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine, my*. **M**, numerically, stands for *mille*, one thousand; and with a dash over it, for one million. It is also used as an abbreviation in various other instances

**Mab**, *s.* the queen of the fairies

**Mac**, *s.* an Irish and Scotch word for son, as MacDonald, the son of Donald

**Macadamiza'tion**, *s.* the making or repairing of roads by layers of stones broken into small pieces, &c. [The word is derived from Mac Adam, the projector's name.]

**Macad'amize**, *v. a.* to make roads as above

**Macaroni**, *s.* a pop, a coxcomb; vermicelli

**Macaron'ic**, *a.* composed of dissimilar parts

**Macaroon'**, *s.* a sweet cake or biscuit

**Macaw'**, *s.* a beautiful kind of parrot

**Macaw-tree**, *s.* a species of the palm-tree

**Mac'coby**, *s.* a kind of snuff

**Mace**, *s.* an ensign of authority; a spice

**Ma'cebearer**, *s.* one who carries the mace

**Ma'ceerate**, *v. a.* to make lean; to steep

**Maceration**, *s.* a making lean; steeping

**Machiave'lian**, *s.* a follower of the opinions of Machiavel—a crafty; subtle; roguish

**Machiavelism**, *s.* subtlety; political craft

**Machicolation**, *s.* the pouring of hot substances on the assailants of a castle, &c.

**Mac'binal**, *a.* relating to maelines

**Mac'binate**, *v. a.* to plan, contrive, invent

**Mac'hination**, *s.* an artifice, contrivance

**Mac'hinator**, *s.* one who forms schemes

**Mach'ine**, *s.* an engine; an artificial work

**Mach'ineel-tree**, *s.* a large West-Indian tree

**Mach'inery**, *s.* machinery; any complicated workmanship; decoration in a poem

**Mach'inist**, *s.* a constructor, &c. of engines

**Ma'cility**, *s.* leanness; want of flesh

**Ma'cilent**, *a.* lean, lank, thin

**Mack'erel**, *s.* a small sea fish

**Mac'rocosm**, *s.* the whole world, or visible system, opposed to Microcosm

**Maerol'ogy**, *s.* a tedious multiplicity of words

**Mact'ation**, *s.* the act of killing for sacrifice

**Mac'ula**, **Macula'tion**, *s.* a spot or stain

**Mac'ulate**, *a.* spotted—*v. a.* to stain, to spot

**Mac'ule**, *s.* a spot; a stain

**Mad**, *a.* disordered in the mind; furious

**Mad**, **Mad'den**, *v.* to make mad; to enrage

**Mad'am**, *s.* a term of address to a lady

**Mad'apple**, *s.* a plant of the genus *solanum*

**Mad'brained**, *a.* heated, wild, disordered

**Mad'cap**, *s.* a wild hotbrained fellow

**Mad'cira**, *s.* a rich wine made at the Island of Madeira

**Mad'der**, *s.* a plant much used in dyeing

**Mad'dly**, *v. a.* to moisten, to make wet

**Mad'headed**, *a.* heated; full of fancies

**Mad'house**, *s.* a house for madmen

**Mad'ly**, *ad.* foolishly, furiously, rashly

**Mad'man**, *s.* a man deprived of his senses  
**Mad'ness**, *s.* loss of understanding; fury, rage, distraction, wildness

**Mado'na**, *s.* a picture of the Virgin Mary

**Mad'repore**, *s.* a worm of the zoophite kind

**Mad'rigal**, *s.* a pastoral air or song

**Maestro'so**, *s.* [Ital.] a musical term, implying grandeur with strength and firmness

**Ma'fle**, *v. n.* to stammer, to stutter

**Magazine**, *s.* a storehouse for provisions, &c.; a miscellaneous pamphlet

**Mag'got**, *s.* a small grub; a whim, caprice

**Mag'gotness**, *s.* the state of abounding with maggots; whimsicalness

**Mag'goty**, *a.* full of maggots; capricious

**Ma'gi**, *s.* eastern astrologers and priests

**Ma'gian**, *a.* relating to the Eastern magi

**Ma'gic**, **Ma'gical**, *a.* performed by magic

**Ma'gic**, *s.* enchantment; sorcery

**Ma'gically**, *ad.* by the art of magic

**Magi'cian**, *s.* one skilled in magic

**Magiste'rial**, *a.* lofty, arrogant, proud

**Magiste'rially**, *ad.* arrogantly, proudly

**Magiste'rialness**, *s.* haughtiness; imperiousness

**Ma'gistry**, *s.* a very fine powder made by solution and precipitation

**Ma'gistracy**, *s.* the office of a magistrate

**Ma'gistrat**, *a.* authoritative; masterly

**Magistral'ity**, *s.* despotic authority in opinions

**Ma'gistrally**, *ad.* despotically; authoritatively

**Ma'gistrate**, *s.* one vested with authority

**Magistral'ie**, *a.* having magisterial authority

**Magna Charta**, *s.* the great charter of liberties granted to the people of England

**Magnal'ity**, *s.* greatness

**Magnanim'ity**, *s.* greatness of mind

**Magnan'imon**, *a.* great of mind, brave

**Magnan'imon**, *ad.* with greatness of mind

**Magn'ate**, *s.* a person of rank, opulence, fashion, and influence

**Magne'sia**, *s.* a powder gently purgative

**Mag'nesite**, *s.* carbonated magnesia

**Magne'sium**, *s.* the indecomposable base of magnesia

**Mag'net**, *s.* a stone that attracts iron

**Magnetic**, **Magnet'ical**, *a.* attractive

**Magnet'ically**, *ad.* by means of magnetism

**Magnet'icalness**, *s.* quality of being magnetic

**Magnet'ics**, *s.* the science of magnetism

**Magnetif'eron**, *a.* producing magnetism

**Magnetism**, *s.* the power of attraction

**Mag'netize**, *v.* to communicate magnetic properties to; to become magnetic

**Mag'nifiable**, *a.* worthy to be extolled

**Magnif'ic**, **Magnif'ical**, *a.* illustrious; grand

**Magnif'ically**, *ad.* in a magnificent manner

**Magnif'icate**, *v. a.* to commend highly

**Magnif'icence**, *s.* grandeur, splendour

**Magnif'icent**, *a.* fine, splendid, pompous

**Magnif'icently**, *ad.* pompously; splendidly

**Magnif'ico**, *s.* a grandee of Venice

**Mag'ulser**, *s.* a glass that makes an object appear larger than it really is; an extoller

**Mag'nify**, *v. a.* to make great, to extol

**Magnif'quence**, *s.* a lofty manner of speaking; boasting

**Magnif'loquent**, **Magnif'loquent**, *a.* speaking in a high style, or boastingly

**Magn'itude**, *s.* greatness, comparative bulk

**Magn'illa**, *s.* an exotic plant, the tulip-tree

**Mag'pie**, *s.* a bird; a talkative person

**Mahog'any**, *s.* a valuable reddish wood

**Mahomet'an**, **Moham'medan**, *a.* denoting the followers of the religion of Mahomet—*s.* a disciple of Mahomet

MEN WHO ARE APT TO PROMISE, ARE NOT LESS APT TO FORGET.

MAKE YOURSELF ALL HONEY, AND YOU WILL SOON FIND FLIES TO DEVOUR YOU.

Mahom'etanism, Moham'medanism, *s.* the religion of Mahometans  
 Mahom'etanize, *v. a.* to render conformable to any custom of the Mahometans  
 Maid, *s.* a virgin; a woman servant; a fish  
 Maid'en, *s.* a virgin; an instrument with which criminals are beheaded in Scotland  
 Maid'en, *a.* fresh, new, unpolluted  
 Maid'enhead, *s.* virginity; newness  
 Maid'enliness, *s.* gentleness; modesty  
 Maid'enly, *a.* like a maid; gentle; modest  
 Maid'hood, Maid'enhood, *s.* virginity  
 Maid'servant, *s.* a female servant  
 Mail, *s.* armour; a postman's bag  
 Mail, *v. a.* to cover, as with armour  
 Mail-coach, *s.* a coach for conveying the public mails  
 Mail'd, *a.* covered with mail; spotted  
 Maim, *v. a.* to hurt, to wound, to cripple  
 Main, *s.* lameness, defect, injury  
 Main, *a.* principal, chief; forcible; gross  
 Maim'edness, *s.* the state of being maimed  
 Main, *s.* the gross, the whole; the ocean  
 Main-land, *s.* a continent  
 Main'ly, *ad.* chiefly, powerfully  
 Main'mast, *s.* the chief or middle mast  
 Main'prize, *s.* a bail, pledge, surety  
 Main'sail, *s.* the sail of the mainmast  
 Main'sheet, *s.* the sheet that extends the mainsail  
 Maintain, *v.* to defend, justify, support  
 Maintainable, *a.* defensible, justifiable  
 Maintain'er, *s.* a supporter; cherisher  
 Main'tenance, *s.* sustenance, defence  
 Main'top, *s.* the top of the mainmast  
 Maize, *s.* Indian corn  
 Majes'tic, Majes'tical, *a.* august, grand  
 Majes'tically, *ad.* with dignity or grandeur  
 Ma'jesty, *s.* dignity, grandeur, elevation  
 Main'yard, *s.* the yard of the mainmast  
 Ma'jor, *a.* greater, senior, elder  
 Ma'jor, *s.* an officer in the army; (in logic) the first proposition of a syllogism  
 Majora'tion, *s.* enlargement, increase  
 Major-do'mo, *s.* a house steward  
 Major-gen'ral, *s.* the next military officer in rank below a lieutenant-general  
 Major'ity, *s.* the greater number; the office of a major; full age; end of minority  
 Make, *v.* to create, force, gain, reach  
 Make, *s.* form, structure, nature  
 Ma'kebate, *s.* one who excites quarrels  
 Maker, *s.* the Creator; he who makes  
 Ma'kepeace, *s.* a pence-maker, reconciler  
 Ma'king, *s.* the act of forming  
 Ma'keweight, *s.* any small thing thrown in  
 Ma'fachite, *s.* a mineral of a green colour  
 Malacoptery'geous, *a.* having bony fins, not sharp or pointed at the extremity  
 Malacos'tomous, *a.* having soft jaws without teeth  
 Ma'lady, *s.* a distemper, a sickness  
 Ma'laga, *s.* the wine of Malaga in Spain  
 Ma'laria, *s.* a noxious exhalation; bad air  
 Ma'lupert, *a.* saucy, impertinent, bold  
 Ma'lupertly, *ad.* saucily; impudently  
 Ma'lupertness, *s.* impudent forwardness  
 Ma'lupropos, *ad.* [Fr.] unsuitably  
 Ma'lar, *a.* pertaining to the cheek  
 Ma'lute, *s.* the acid of apples, with a lase  
 Ma'lax'ate, *v. a.* to make soft, to moisten  
 Ma'laxa'tion, *s.* a softening by moisture  
 Ma'fanolite, *s.* a mineral, the diopside  
 Ma'ladministra'tion, *s.* ill behaviour in any public employ; bad management  
 Ma'lconforma'tion, *s.* disproportion of parts

Ma'lcontent, *s.* one who manifests his discontent by overt acts, as sedition or insurrection—a discontented  
 Malecontent'edness, *s.* want of attachment to the government; dislike of just authority  
 Male, *a.* of the masculine gender  
 Maledic'ted, *a.* accursed or banned  
 Maledic'tion, *s.* a curse, an execration  
 Malefac'tion, *s.* a crime, an offence  
 Malefac'tor, *s.* an offender against law  
 Malefic, *a.* mischievous, hurtful  
 Malefic'ence, *s.* active ill-will  
 Malefic'ent, *a.* wicked, doing evil  
 Malev'olence, *s.* ill-will, malignity, spite  
 Malev'olent, *a.* ill-natured, malignant  
 Malev'olently, *ad.* malignly; malignantly  
 Malev'olous, *a.* malevolent; malicious  
 Malef'a'sance, *s.* wrong; an illegal deed  
 Mal'ice, *s.* badness of design, ill-will  
 Mal'icious, *a.* full of malice, malignant  
 Mal'iciously, *ad.* with intention of mischief  
 Mal'iciousness, *s.* malice, intention of mischief to another  
 Mal'ign, *a.* unfavourable, infectious, fatal  
 Mal'ign, *v. a.* to regard with envy or malice  
 Malig'nancy, Malig'nity, *s.* malevolence  
 Malig'nant, *a.* malicious, mischievous  
 Malig'nantly, *ad.* with ill intention  
 Malig'ner, *s.* an evil-disposed censurer  
 Mal'ignly, *ad.* enviously; with ill-will  
 Mal'ison, *s.* [old Fr.] a malediction  
 Ma'kin, *s.* a dirty wench; a mop  
 Mall, *s.* a public walk; a beater or hammer  
 Mall, *v. a.* to strike or beat with a mall  
 Ma'lard, *s.* a wild drake  
 Malleabil'ity, *s.* the quality of enduring the hammer, and spreading without breaking  
 Mal'leable, *a.* capable of being spread by beating; gold is eminently so  
 Mal'leableness, *s.* malleability; ductility  
 Mal'leate, *v. a.* to beat with a hammer  
 Mallea'tion, *s.* [Fr.] the act of beating  
 Ma'llet, *s.* a wooden hammer  
 Ma'l'ow, Ma'l'ows, *s.* an emollient plant  
 Ma'l'msey, *s.* a sort of grape; a kind of wine  
 Ma'l'pract'ice, *s.* bad practice or conduct  
 Malt, *s.* barley steeped in water and dried  
 Malt, *v. n.* to make malt; to be made malt  
 Malt'-dust, *s.* the dust or remains of malt  
 Malt'floor, *s.* a floor for drying malt on  
 Malt'formation, *s.* ill or wrong formation  
 Ma'l'tha, *s.* a bituminous oily substance  
 Malt'-horse, *s.* a horse used in grinding malt  
 Malt'house, *s.* a house for making malt in  
 Malt'-man, *s.* a man who makes malt  
 Maltreat, *v. a.* to treat ill or anise  
 Maltreat'ment, *s.* ill-usage or abuse  
 Ma'l'tster, *s.* one who deals in malt  
 Ma'lva'ceous, *a.* made of mallows  
 Malversa'tion, *s.* misbehaviour in any office; mean artifices or shifts  
 Mam, Mamma', *s.* a fond word for Mother  
 Mam'abuke, Mam'eluke, *s.* an Egyptian horse soldier  
 Mamma'l'ia, *s. pl.* such animals as suckle their young  
 Mamma'l'ian, *a.* pertaining to animals that suckle their young  
 Mamma'logist, *s.* one who understands the natural history of mammiferous animals  
 Mamma'logy, *s.* the science that treats of mammiferous animals  
 Mamma'ria, *s.* the artery that supplies the breasts  
 Mam'mary, *a.* relating to the veins and arteries which pass through the breast  
 Mam'mee', *s.* a large evergreen tree  
 Mam'met, *s.* a puppet; artificial figure

Mam'mifer, *s.* an animal that has breasts for nourishing its young  
 Mam'miferous, *a.* having paps or breasts  
 Mam'miform, *a.* having the shape of paps  
 Mam'milla, *s.* a little breast  
 Mam'millary, *a.* belonging to the breast  
 Mam'milated, *a.* having small nipples  
 Mam'mock, *v.* to tear or pull in pieces  
 Mam'mock, *s.* a shapeless piece  
 Mam'mon, *s.* riches, wealth; worldliness  
 Mam'monist, *s.* a worldly-minded person  
 Mam'moth, *s.* an antediluvian animal of vast size, the remains of which have at times been discovered in different countries  
 Man, *s.* a human being; the male; not a boy  
 Man, *v.* to furnish with men, &c.  
 Man'acle, *v.* to chain the hands; to shackle  
 Man'acles, *s.* chains for the hands  
 Man'age, *v.* to conduct; to carry on  
 Man'ageable, *a.* governable, tractable  
 Man'ageableness, *s.* easiness to be governed  
 Man'agement, *s.* conduct; government  
 Man'ager, *s.* a frugal person; a conductor  
 Man'akin, *s.* a beautiful tropical bird  
 Mana'ti, Mana'tus, *s.* the sea-cow  
 Mana'tion, *s.* the act of issuing from  
 Man'chet, *s.* a small white loaf  
 Man'cipate, *v.* to enslave, bind, tie  
 Man'cipation, *s.* involuntary servitude  
 Man'ciple, *s.* a purveyor, a steward  
 Mandamus, *s.* a writ in the King's Bench  
 Mandari'n, *s.* a Chinese magistrate or noble  
 Man'date, *s.* a command, a precept  
 Man'datory, *a.* preceptive; directory  
 Man'dible, *s.* the jaw; a bird's bill  
 Mandib'ular, *a.* belonging to the jaw  
 Man'dil, *s.* a Persian mantle or cloak  
 Man'drake, *s.* a plant with singular roots  
 Man'drel, *s.* a pulley belonging to a lathe  
 Man'dril, *s.* a species of monkey  
 Man'ducable, *a.* that can be chewed  
 Man'ducate, *v.* to chew, to eat  
 Manduca'tion, *s.* eating; chewing  
 Mane, *s.* the hair on the neck of a horse  
 Man'eater, *s.* one who eats human flesh  
 Mane'ge, *s.* [Fr.] a place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school; government of a horse  
 Man'es, *s.* a ghost, shade, departed soul  
 Man'ful, *a.* bold, stout, daring, valiant  
 Man'fulness, *s.* stoutness; boldness  
 Man'fully, *ad.* boldly, stontly, valiantly  
 Man'gaby, *s.* the white-eyed monkey  
 Mangane'se, *s.* a grayish metal, the oxide of which is used by glass-makers, &c.  
 Mangane'sian, *a.* pertaining to manganese  
 Mangane'sic, *a.* obtained from manganese  
 Mange, *s.* a filthy disease in cattle  
 Man'gel-wur'zel, *s.* a kind of beet-root  
 Man'ger, *s.* a long wooden trough for animals to eat out of  
 Mang'ness, *s.* infection with the mange  
 Man'gle, *s.* a rolling-press for smoothing linen  
 Man'gle, *v.* to lacerate; to cut or tear in pieces; to smooth linen  
 Man'gler, *s.* a hacker; one that mangles  
 Man'go, *s.* an Indian fruit and pickle  
 Man'gonel, *s.* an engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls  
 Mangoste'en, *s.* an East Indian fruit-tree  
 Man'grove, *s.* an Indian aquatic tree  
 Man'gy, *a.* infected with the mange  
 Man'hater, *s.* a morose, misanthropic being  
 Man'hood, *s.* courage, bravery, virility  
 Ma'nia, *s.* madness  
 Ma'niac, *s.* a mad person—a. raving mad

Man'i'acal, *a.* affected with madness  
 Man'ichord, *s.* a musical stringed instrument  
 Man'icon, *s.* a species of nightshade  
 Man'ifest, *a.* plain, evident, clear  
 Man'ifest, *v.* to show plainly, &c.  
 Man'ifestable, *a.* easy to be made evident  
 Man'ifesta'tion, *s.* discovery; publication  
 Man'ifestness, *s.* perspicuity; clear evidence  
 Man'ifestly, *ad.* plainly, evidently  
 Man'ifesto, *s.* a public protestation  
 Man'ifold, *a.* many in number; divers  
 Man'ifoldly, *ad.* in a manifold manner  
 Man'ifoldness, *s.* state of being manifold  
 Man'ig'ions, *s.* two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance  
 Man'ihot, Ma'nioc, *s.* a West-Indian plant  
 Man'il'lo, Man'il'la, *s.* a ring or bracelet  
 Man'iple, *s.* a handful; a band of soldiers  
 Man'ipular, *a.* relating to a maniple  
 Manipula'tion, *s.* (in mines) the manner of digging silver out of the earth  
 Man'killer, *s.* one who slays a man  
 Man'kind, *s.* the human race  
 Man'like, Man'ly, *a.* firm, brave, stout  
 Man'liness, *s.* bravery, stoutness, dignity  
 Man'ling, *s.* a little man [coucheur  
 Man-mid'wife, *s.* a male midwife; an ac-  
 Ma'nia, *s.* a physical drug, &c.  
 Man'ner, *s.* form, habit, mien, kind  
 Man'ner, *v.* to instruct in morals; to form  
 Man'nerism, *s.* uniformity of manner  
 Man'nerist, *s.* an artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner  
 Man'nerliness, *s.* civility; complaisance  
 Man'nerly, *a.* civil, well behaved—*ad.* civilly  
 Man'ners, *s.* pl. polite behaviour; conduct  
 Man'nikin, *s.* a little man; a dwarf  
 Man'nish, *a.* bold; masculine; impudent  
 Man'o'u're, *s.* skilful management; strata-  
 gem—*v.* to manage skilfully  
 Man-of-war, *s.* a large ship provided with cannon, and containing from 500 to 1000 men  
 Manom'e'ter, Man'oscope, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the rarity or density of the air [meter  
 Manomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to the mano-  
 Man'or, *s.* a lord's jurisdiction  
 Man'or-house, *s.* the house of the lord or owner of the manor  
 Man'o'rial, *a.* belonging to a manor  
 Manse, *s.* a parsonage-house  
 Man'sion, *s.* a dwelling-house, an abode  
 Man'sion, *v.* to dwell as in a mansion  
 Man'sionary, *a.* resident; residentiary  
 Man'slony, *s.* place of residence  
 Man'slaughter, *s.* slaying without malice  
 Man'slayer, *s.* one that has killed another  
 Man'stealer, *s.* one that steals and sells men  
 Man'stealing, *s.* the act of stealing a human being  
 Man'smete, *a.* mild; gentle; not ferocious  
 Man'setude, *s.* mildness; gentleness  
 Man'ta, *s.* a flat fish  
 Man'tel, Man'tel-piece, Man'tel-shelf, *s.* raised work over a fire-place  
 Man'telet, *s.* a kind of short cloak; in for-  
 tification, a pent-house for shelter  
 Man'tiger, *s.* a large monkey or baboon  
 Mantilla, *s.* a loose light covering thrown over the dress of a Spanish lady  
 Man'tle, *s.* a cloak—*v.* to ferment, cover  
 Man'tling, *s.* (in heraldry), the mantle or drapery that is drawn about a coat of arms  
 Man'to, *s.* [Ital.] a robe; a cloak  
 Mantol'ogy, *s.* the gift of prophecy  
 Man'tua, *s.* a woman's gown



[MAR]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAR]

Man'tua-maker, *s.* one who makes gowns  
 Man'ual, *a.* performed by the hand  
 Man'ual, *s.* a small book of prayer, &c.  
 Man'ualist, *s.* an artificer, a workman  
 Man'uary, *a.* performed by the hand  
 Man'uial, *a.* taken as spoils in war  
 Manu'duction, *s.* a guidance by the hand  
 Manu'fact, *s.* anything made by art  
 Manu'factory, *s.* the place where a manu-  
 facture is carried on  
 Manu'factural, *a.* relating to manufactures  
 Manu'facture, *s.* any thing made by art  
 Manu'facture, *v. a.* to make by art  
 Manu'facturer, *s.* an artificer, a workman  
 Manumis'sion, *s.* the act of freeing slaves  
 Manumit', *v. a.* to release from slavery  
 Manu'fiable, *a.* capable of cultivation  
 Manu'rance, *s.* agriculture, cultivation  
 Manu're, *v. a.* to enrich—*s.* soil for land  
 Manu'rement, *s.* cultivation; improvement  
 Manu'rer, *s.* he who manures land  
 Man'uscript, *s.* a written copy of a book—  
*a.* written with the hand; not printed  
 Man'y, *a.* numerous—*s.* the multitude  
 Man'y-coloured, *a.* having many colours  
 Man'y-headed, *a.* having many heads  
 Man'y-languaged, *a.* having many languages  
 Map, *s.* a delineation of countries, &c.  
 Map, *v. a.* to delineate; to set down  
 Map'le, *s.* a tree; the sycamore  
 Maple-su'gar, *s.* sugar obtained by evapo-  
 ration from the juice of the rock maple  
 Map'pery, Map'ping, *s.* the art of planning  
 or delineating maps, &c.  
 Mar, *v. a.* to injure, spoil, damage  
 Mar'acan, *s.* a parrot of Brazil  
 Maranath'a, *s.* a form of anathematizing  
 Maras'mous, *a.* consumptive; wasting  
 Maras'mus, *s.* a consumption; atrophy  
 Maras'que, *s.* a fine flavoured cherry  
 Maras'quin, *s.* a cordial made of a particu-  
 lar sort of cherries called marasques  
 Maraud', *v. n.* to lay waste; to plunder  
 Marau'der, *s.* a plundering soldier  
 Marau'ding, *s.* a roving in quest of plunder  
 Marave'di, *s.* a small Spanish copper coin  
 Mar'ble, *s.* a stone of a fine polish  
 Mar'ble, *a.* made of or like marble  
 Mar'ble-hearted, *a.* cruel, hard-hearted  
 Mar'casite, *s.* a hard bright fossil  
 Marcasi'tic, *a.* of the nature of marcasite  
 Marces'cent, *a.* fading, withering  
 Marces'cible, *a.* liable to wither or fade  
 March, *s.* the third month of the year; a  
 journey of soldiers; a solemn procession  
 March, *v. n.* to walk in military form  
 Mar'ches, *s.* the limits of a country  
 March'ing, *s.* the moving in military form  
 Mar'chioness, *s.* the wife of a marquís  
 March'pane, *s.* a kind of sweet bread  
 Mar'cid, *a.* lean, withered, faded, rotten  
 Marcid'ity, *s.* leanness  
 Mare, *s.* the female of a horse  
 Mar'eca, *s.* a species of duck in S. America  
 Mar'e'na, *s.* a fish resembling a pike  
 Mar'eschal, *s.* a commander of an army  
 Margar'ic, *a.* pertaining to pearl  
 Margarine, *s.* a pearl-like substance ex-  
 tracted from hog's lard  
 Margarite, *s.* a pearl, a mineral  
 Margarit'iferous, *a.* producing pearls  
 Mar'gay, *s.* a quadruped of the cat kind  
 Mar'gin, *s.* an edge, a border—*v. a.* to fur-  
 nish with or enter in a margin  
 Marginal, *a.* placed in the margin  
 Marginally, *ad.* in the margin of the book

Marg'inated, *a.* having a margin  
 Margode, *s.* a very hard gray stone  
 Mar'got, *s.* a fish of the perch kind  
 Mar'grave, *s.* a German title of sovereignty  
 Margra'viate, *s.* the territory of a margrave  
 Margrave, *s.* the wife of a margrave  
 Mari'ets, *s.* a kind of violet  
 Mari'genous, *a.* produced in or by the sea  
 Mar'igold, *s.* a yellow flower, a pot herb  
 Mar'ikin, *s.* a monkey with a mane  
 Mar'inate, *v. a.* to preserve fish in oil, &c.  
 Mari'ne, *a.* belonging to the sea  
 Mari'ne, *s.* a sea soldier; sea affairs  
 Mar'iner, *s.* a seaman, a sailor  
 Mar'ish, *a.* moorish, fenny, boggy  
 Mar'ital, *a.* pertaining to a husband  
 Marit'imal, *a.* relating to the sea; naval  
 Mar'time, *a.* performed on the sea, relat-  
 ing to the sea, bordering on the sea  
 Mar'joram, *s.* a sweet smelling herb  
 Mark, *s.* a stamp, an impression, a proof;  
 a silver coin worth 13s. 4d.  
 Mark, *v.* to make a mark, to note  
 Mark'er, *s.* one that notes, or takes notice  
 Mark'et, *s.* the place for and time of sale  
 Mark'et, *v. n.* to deal at a market  
 Mark'etable, *a.* fit for sale at market  
 Market-bell, *s.* the bell to give notice that  
 trade may begin in the market  
 Market-cross, *s.* a cross formerly erected  
 where the market was held  
 Mark'et-day, *s.* the day on which things are  
 bought and sold at the market  
 Mark'et-house, *s.* a building for a market  
 Mark'et-place, *s.* the place for the market  
 Mark'et-price, *s.* the price at which any  
 thing is currently sold  
 Mark'et-town, *s.* a town that has the privi-  
 lege of a stated public market  
 Mar'et-woman, *s.* a woman that attends a  
 market for the purpose of selling anything  
 Marks'man, *s.* one who can hit a mark  
 Marl, *s.* a sort of clay—*v. a.* manure with marl  
 Marla'ceous, *a.* of the nature of marl  
 Mar'line, *s.* a small line, generally tarred,  
 for winding round ropes and cables, to  
 prevent their being injured  
 Mar'linespike, *s.* a small iron spike  
 Mar'lite, *s.* a variety of marl  
 Mar'pit, *s.* a pit out of which marl is dug  
 Mar'y, *a.* abounding with marl  
 Mar'malade, *s.* quinces boiled with sugar  
 Marmora'tion, *s.* incrustation with marble  
 Marm'o'ean, *a.* made of marble  
 Mar'mose, *s.* a small kind of opossum  
 Mar'moset, *s.* a small kind of monkey  
 Mar'mot, *s.* a large animal of the rat kind  
 Maroon'ing, *s.* the barbarous act of leaving  
 a person ashore where there are no Inha-  
 Mar'que, *s.* license for reprisals (blatants  
 Mar'quetry, *s.* an officer's field-tent  
 Mar'quis, Mar'quess, *s.* a peer in rank be-  
 tween an earl and a duke  
 Mar'quisate, *s.* the dignity of a marquís  
 Mar'rer, *s.* one that mars or blunders  
 Mar'riage, *s.* the act of uniting a man and  
 woman according to law  
 Mar'riageable, *a.* of age to be married  
 Mar'riageableness, *s.* fitness for marriage  
 Mar'ried, *part. a.* joined in wedlock  
 Mar'row, *s.* an oily substance in bones  
 Mar'rowbone, *s.* a bone hollowed for the marrow  
 Mar'rowfat, *s.* a fine large species of pea  
 Mar'rowless, *a.* void of marrow; dry  
 Mar'rowy, *a.* plthy; full of strength or sap

MANY MEN ARE WITS IN JEST WHO ARE FOOLS IN EARNEST.

MEN OF LEAST MERIT ARE MOST APT TO BE CONTEMPTUOUS.

*Mary's*, *interj.* a term of asseveration; originally, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary (by Mary)  
*Marry*, *v.* to join in or enter into marriage  
*Mars*, *s.* one of the planets  
*Marsh*, *s.* a bog, a fen, a swamp  
*Mar'shal*, *s.* the chief officer of arms  
*Mar'shal*, *v. a.* to arrange, rank in order  
*Mar'shaller*, *s.* one that arranges  
*Mar'shalsea*, *s.* a prison in Southwark  
*Mar'shalship*, *s.* the office of a marshal  
*Marshmal'low*, *s.* the name of a plant  
*Marshmar'igold*, *s.* the name of a flower  
*Marsh'y*, *a.* boggy, wet, swampy, fenny  
*Mart*, *s.* a place of public sale; a bargain  
*Mart*, *v. a.* to traffic; to buy or sell  
*Mart'agon*, *s.* a kind of lily  
*Mart'lo-tower*, *s.* a round tower, with one caisson, many of which are erected on the southern coast of England  
*Marten*, *s.* a large weasel; a swallow  
*Mart'ial*, *a.* warlike, valiant, brave  
*Mart'ialism*, *s.* bravery; warlike exercises  
*Mart'ialist*, *s.* a warrior, a fighter  
*Mart'ingal*, *s.* a leathern thong for a horse  
*Mart'innas*, *s.* the feast of St. Martin  
*Mart'inet*, *s.* a military disciplinarian  
*Mart'let*, *s.* a little bird without feet, used in heraldry to distinguish younger brothers  
*Mart'yr*, *s.* one who dies for the truth  
*Mart'yr*, *v. a.* to murder; to destroy  
*Mart'yrdom*, *s.* the death of a martyr  
*Mart'yrize*, *v. a.* to offer as a sacrifice  
*Mart'yrolo'gical*, *a.* registering as in a martyrology  
*Mart'yrologist*, *s.* a writer of martyrology  
*Mart'yrology*, *s.* a register of martyrs  
*Mart'vel*, *s.* a wonder—*v. n.* to wonder  
*Mart'velous*, *a.* astonishing, strange  
*Mart'velously*, *ad.* wonderfully, strangely  
*Mart'velousness*, *s.* wonderfulness, strangeness  
*Mart'velute*, *v. a.* to make strong [ness]  
*Mart'veline*, *a.* male, like a man, manly  
*Mart'velineness*, *s.* male figure or behaviour  
*Mash*, *s.* a mixture of water, bran, &c. for cattle—*v. a.* to break, bruise, or squeeze  
*Mash'tub*, *Mash'vat*, *s.* the vessel in which water and malt are mixed for brewing  
*Mash'y*, *a.* produced by crushing  
*Mask*, *s.* a disguise; an entertainment  
*Mask*, *v. a.* to disguise with a mask  
*Mask'er*, *s.* one who revels in a mask  
*Mask'ery*, *s.* the disguise of a masker  
*Mask'-house*, *s.* a place for masquerades  
*Mask'in*, *a.* composed of various kinds; as *mask'in-bread*, made of wheat and rye  
*Mask'on*, *s.* one who works in stone  
*Mason'ic*, *a.* relating to freemasons  
*Mason'ry*, *s.* the craft or work of a mason  
*Mas'ora*, *s.* a Hebrew work on the Bible  
*Masore'tic*, *a.* relating to the masora  
*Masquera'de*, *s.* an assembly of maskers  
*Masquera'de*, *v. n.* to go in disguise  
*Masquera'der*, *s.* a person in a mask  
*Mass*, *s.* a lump; Romish church service  
*Mass*, *v.* to celebrate mass; to stuff; to fill  
*Mass'acre*, *s.* butchery, slaughter, murder  
*Mass'acre*, *v. a.* to butcher indiscriminately  
*Mass'er*, *s.* a priest who celebrates mass  
*Mass'eter*, *s.* the muscle raising the under jaw  
*Mass'icot*, *Mas'ticot*, *s.* calcined white lead  
*Mass'iness*, *Mass'iveness*, *s.* weight, bulk  
*Mass'ive*, *Mass'y*, *a.* weighty, solid  
*Mast*, *s.* the beam raised above a ship, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of beech and oak; two pounds and a half of amber

*Mast'ed*, *a.* furnished with a mast  
*Mast'er*, *s.* the chief of any place or thing; one who teaches; a title in universities  
*Mast'er*, *v. a.* to rule, govern, conquer  
*Mast'erdom*, *s.* dominion; rule  
*Mast'er-hand*, *s.* a hand eminently skilful  
*Mast'er-key*, *s.* a key which opens many locks  
*Mast'erless*, *a.* having no master, unruly  
*Mast'erliness*, *s.* eminent skill [vein of ore]  
*Mast'er-lode*, *s.* (in mining) the principal  
*Mast'erly*, *a.* skilful, artful; imperious  
*Mast'erly*, *ad.* with the skill of a master  
*Mast'erpiece*, *s.* chief excellence; a performance showing extraordinary skill  
*Mast'ership*, *s.* power, pre-eminence, skill  
*Mast'er-stroke*, *s.* capital performance  
*Mast'er-touch*, *s.* the principal performance  
*Mast'er work*, *s.* the chief or best work  
*Mast'ery*, *s.* dominion, superiority, skill  
*Mast'ful*, *a.* abounding with masts or fruit  
*Mast'icate*, *v. a.* to chew; to grind with the  
*Mast'ication*, *s.* the act of chewing [teeth]  
*Mast'icatory*, *s.* a medicine to be chewed  
*Mast'ic*, *s.* a sweet-scented gum; cement  
*Mast'iff*, *s.* a large fierce species of dog  
*Mast'less*, *a.* bearing no mast  
*Mast'lin*, *Mes'lin*, *s.* mixed corn  
*Mast'odon*, *s.* a genus of mammiferous animals, now extinct  
*Mast'oid*, *a.* resembling the nipple or breast  
*Mast'ology*, *s.* the natural history of animals that suckle their young  
*Mast'y*, *a.* well stored with mast or acorns  
*Mat*, *s.* a texture of rushes, sedge, or flags  
*Mat*, *v. a.* to cover with mats; to twist together  
*Mat'achin*, *s.* an old kind of dance [tier]  
*Matado're*, *s.* a term at ombre or quadrille  
*Match*, *s.* a contest; an equal; marriage; a strip of wood tipped with brimstone  
*Match*, *v.* to be equal to; suit; marry; tally  
*Match'able*, *a.* suitable, equal, correspondent  
*Match'less*, *a.* having no equal [equalled]  
*Match'lessly*, *ad.* in a manner not to be  
*Match'lessness*, *s.* state of being unequalled  
*Match'lock*, *s.* the lock of the musket in former times holding the match  
*Match'maker*, *s.* one who makes matches  
*Mate*, *s.* a companion; the second in subordination, as, the *master's mate*  
*Mate*, *v. n.* to match; to marry; to equal  
*Mate'less*, *a.* not having a companion  
*Mate'ology*, *s.* a vain inquiry  
*Mate'otichny*, *s.* any unprofitable science  
*Mat'er*, *s.* (in anatomy) the membrane that covers the cerebellum  
*Mate'ria Med'ica* [Lat.], a term for the various drugs, &c., used in the medical art  
*Mate'rial*, *a.* important, essential; corporeal; consisting of matter, not spiritual  
*Mate'rialism*, *s.* opinions of a materialist  
*Mate'rialist*, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of spiritual substances  
*Material'ity*, *s.* material existence  
*Materialize*, *v. a.* to form into matter  
*Materially*, *ad.* essentially, importantly  
*Materialness*, *s.* state of being material  
*Mate'rials*, *s.* what any thing is made of  
*Mate'riate*, *a.* consisting of matter  
*Mate'riation*, *s.* the act of forming matter  
*Mate'rial*, *a.* motherly, fond, kind  
*Mate'rnity*, *s.* the character of a mother  
*Math*, *s.* a mowing  
*Mathematic*, *Mathematic'al*, *a.* considered according to the doctrine of mathematics  
*Mathematic'ally*, *ad.* according to the laws or rules of the mathematics

MUTUAL GRATIFICATIONS ADVANCE THE PLEASURES OF FRIENDSHIP.



Mathemat'cian, *s.* one skilled in or a teacher of the mathematics  
 Mathematic's, *s.* that science which teaches to number and measure whatever is capable of it, comprised under lines, numbers, superficies, solids, &c.  
 Math'emeg, *s.* a fish of the cod kind  
 Math'er, *s.* an herb  
 Mathe'sis, *s.* the doctrine of mathematics  
 Mat'in, *a.* used in the morning  
 Mat'ins, *s. pl.* morning worship  
 Mat'rass, *s.* a chymical glass vessel  
 Ma'trice, Ma'trix, *s.* the womb; a mould; that which gives form to what is enclosed  
 Matric'id'al, *a.* pertaining to matricide  
 Matricide, *s.* the murderer of a mother  
 Matric'ulate, *v. a.* to admit to a membership of the universities of England  
 Matric'ulate, *s.* one enrolled in a society  
 Matric'ulate, *a.* enrolled in any society  
 Matricula'tion, *s.* the act of matriculating  
 Matrimo'nial, *a.* pertaining to marriage  
 Matrimo'nially, *ad.* in a married manner  
 Matrimony, *s.* marriage, wedlock  
 Ma'tron, *s.* a prudent motherly woman  
 Ma'tronal, *a.* suitable to a matron [sedate  
 Ma'tronize, *v. a.* to render matronlike, or  
 Ma'tronlike, *a.* becoming a wife or matron  
 Ma'tronly, *a.* elderly, ancient, motherly  
 Matross, *s.* a soldier in the artillery  
 Mat'tamore, *s.* (in the East) a subterranean granary  
 Mat'ter, *s.* body or substance; affair; occasion; subject; purulent running  
 Mat'ter, *v. n.* to be of importance  
 Mat'terless, *a.* void of matter  
 Mat'tery, *a.* full of matter; purulent  
 Mat'tock, *s.* a pickaxe, a tool to grub weeds  
 Mat'tress, *s.* a quilted bed to lie on  
 Mat'trant, *s.* an application promoting sup-puration  
 Mat'turate, *v. a.* to bring to perfection  
 Mat'uration, *s.* supuration, ripening  
 Mat'u'ative, *a.* ripening, digesting  
 Mat'u're, *a.* ripe, perfect, well disposed  
 Mat'u're, *v. a.* to ripen; to advance to ripeness  
 Mat'u'rely, *ad.* with counsel well digested  
 Mat'u'escence, *a.* approaching to maturity  
 Mat'u'ity, *s.* ripeness; completion  
 Mat'utinal, Mat'utine, *a.* pertaining to the  
 Mat'weed, *s.* a plant (morning  
 Maud'lin, *a.* drunk, fuddled—*s.* a plant  
 Maw'gre, *ad.* In spite of, notwithstanding  
 Maul, *v. a.* to bruise or beat soundly, &c.  
 Maul, *s.* a heavy wooden hammer  
 Maul'stick, Mos'tick, *s.* the stick on which a painter rests his hand when at work  
 Maim'er, *s.* (in heraldry) a sleeve  
 Maim'd, *s.* a hamper with handles  
 Maim'dy-Thurs'day, *s.* Thursday before Good-Friday, when the king's almoner distributes benefactions to the poor  
 Mausole'an, *a.* monumental  
 Mausole'um, *s.* a pompous funereal monu-ment, a costly sepulchre  
 Ma'vis, *s.* a thrush, a singing bird  
 Maw, *s.* the stomach, the craw of birds  
 Mawk, *s.* a maggot, a slattern  
 Mawk'ingly, *ad.* slatternly; sluttishly  
 Mawk'ish, *a.* apt to cause a loathing, &c.  
 Mawk'ishness, *s.* aptness to cause loathing  
 Maw'met, *s.* a puppet, anciently an idol  
 Maw'mish, *a.* foolish, idle, nauseous  
 Maw'worm, *s.* a worm in the stomach  
 Max'il'la, *s.* (in anatomy) the jaw-bone  
 Max'illary, *a.* pertaining to the jaw-bone

Max'im, *s.* a general principle, an axiom  
 Maximum, *s.* (Lat.) the greatest quantity or number: opposed to *minimum*  
 May, *s.* the fifth month of the year  
 May, *v. aux.* to be permitted  
 May, *v. n.* to gather flowers on May morning  
 May'-apple, *s.* a plant of the genus *podophyl-*  
 Maybloom, *s.* the hawthorn {*lum*  
 May'bug, *s.* a chafer  
 May'-day, *s.* the first of May  
 May'-dew, *s.* the dew of May  
 May'-duke, *s.* a variety of the common cherry  
 May'flower, *s.* a flower that blows in May  
 May'fly, *s.* an insect used in fly-fishing  
 May'game, *s.* a sport, diversion, play  
 May'hem, *s.* the act of maiming  
 May'ing, *s.* gathering May flowers  
 May'-lady, *s.* the queen of May in old May-  
 May'lily, *s.* the lily of the valley [games  
 May'-morn, *s.* freshness; vigour  
 Mayor, *s.* the chief magistrate of a corpora-tion. In London and York the chief mag-istrate is called the *Lord Mayor*  
 May'oralty, *s.* the office of a mayor  
 May'oress, *s.* the wife of a mayor  
 May'pole, *s.* a pole danced round in May  
 May'weed, *s.* a species of camomile  
 Maz'agan, *s.* a variety of the common bean  
 Maz'ard, *s.* the jaw; a kind of cherry  
 Maz'arine, *s.* a deep blue colour  
 Maze, *v.* to bewilder; to be confounded  
 Maze, *s.* confusion of thought; a labyrinth  
 Maz'edness, *s.* confusion; astonishment  
 Mazolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to mazology  
 Mazolo'gist, *s.* one versed in mazology  
 Mazolo'gy, *s.* the history of mamiferous animals  
 Ma'zy, *a.* full of intricate turnings, like a labyrinth; confused; perplexed  
 Me, *pron.* the objective case of *I*  
 Mea'cock, *s.* an effeminate man; a coward  
 Mea'cock, *a.* tame, timorous, cowardly  
 Mead, *s.* a drink made of honey and water  
 Mead, Mead'ow, *s.* pasture land  
 Mead'ow-ore, *s.* conchoidal bog-iron ore  
 Mead'ow-saffron, *s.* a plant of the genus *col-*  
 Mead'ow-saxifrage, *s.* a plant {*chicum*  
 Mead'ow-sweet, *s.* a plant  
 Mead'ow-wort, *s.* a plant  
 Mead'owy, *a.* containing meadow  
 Mea'ger, Mea'gre, *a.* lean, poor in flesh  
 Mea'gerly, *ad.* poorly; barrenly [ance  
 Mea'gerness, *s.* leanness; poverty of appear-  
 Meak, *s.* a hook with a long handle  
 Meal, *s.* edible part of corn; a repast  
 Meal'iness, *s.* a mealy quality  
 Meal'man, *s.* one that deals in meal  
 Meal'time, *s.* the usual time of eating meals  
 Meal'y, *a.* of the taste or softness of meal  
 Meal'monthed, *a.* bashful of speech  
 Mean, *a.* intervening; Intermediate  
 Mean, *a.* of low rank, base, contemptible  
 Mean, *s.* medium, measure, revenue  
 Mean, *v.* to intend, design, signify  
 Mean'der, *s.* a serpentine winding, a maze  
 Mean'der, *v. n.* to wind, to run in a ser-pentine course  
 Mean'dering, *a.* winding in a course  
 Mean'drian, Mean'drous, *a.* winding; flexuous  
 Mean'ing, *s.* a signification, intention  
 Mean'ly, *ad.* without dignity, ungenerously  
 Mean'ness, *s.* lowness of mind, sordidness  
 Mean'time, *ad.* in the intervening time  
 Mean'while, *ad.* In the intervening time  
 Mease, *s.* a measure of 500 herrings  
 Mea'sled, Mea'sly, *a.* spotted with measles



[MED]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MEL]

**Meas'les**, *s.* a kind of fever, attended with inflammation, eruptions, &c.

**Meas'urable**, *a.* that may be measured

**Meas'urableness**, *s.* the quality of admitting

**Meas'urably**, *ad.* moderately [mensuration]

**Measure**, *v. a.* to compute or allot quantity

**Measure**, *s.* that by which any thing is measured; musical time; metre; proportion

**Measured**, *a.* equal; uniform; steady

**Measureless**, *a.* immense, boundless

**Measurement**, *s.* act of measuring

**Meas'urer**, *s.* one that measures

**Measures**, *s.* ways, means, expedients

**Meat**, *s.* flesh to be eaten; food in general

**Meat'ed**, *a.* fed, foddered

**Meat'offering**, *s.* an offering to be eaten

**Meat'y**, *a.* fleshy, but not fat

**Mew**, *v. n.* to cry as a cat. [See Mew]

**Mechanic**, **Mechanical**, *a.* skilled in mechanics; servile; of mean occupation

**Mechanic**, *s.* a manufacturer, artificer

**Mechan'icize**, *v. a.* to render mean or low

**Mechanically**, *ad.* according to mechanism

**Mechanicalness**, *s.* agreeableness to the laws of mechanism

**Mechan'ician**, **Mechanist**, *s.* one studying the construction of machines

**Mechanics**, *s.* the geometry of motion

**Mechanism**, *s.* artificial construction

**Mechanographic**, *a.* treating of mechanics

**Mech'lin**, *s.* lace made at Mechlin

**Mech'o'ean**, *s.* a gentle and mild purgative

**Meco'nlate**, *s.* a salt of meconic acid and a base

**Mecon'ic**, *a.* applied to the acid in opium

**Mecon'ite**, *s.* a small sandstone; ammite

**Mecon'ium**, *s.* expressed juice of poppies

**Medal**, *s.* an ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some victory, &c.

**Medal'lic**, *a.* pertaining to medals

**Medal'lian**, *s.* a large medal or coin

**Medallist**, *s.* one curious in medals

**Med'dle**, *v.* to interpose, to have to do

**Med'dler**, *s.* an officious busybody

**Med'dlesome**, *a.* officious; intermeddling

**Med'dlesomeness**, *s.* over-officiousness

**Med'dling**, *a.* officious; busy in others' affairs

**Med'ia**, *pl.* of Medium, which see

**Medie'val**, *a.* relating to the middle ages

**Med'ial**, *a.* noting a mean or average [note

**Mediant**, *s.* (in music) the 3d above the key-

**Med'iate**, *v.* to interpose as an equal friend

to both parties; to be between two

**Med'iate**, *a.* intervening; acting as a means

**Med'iate**, *ad.* by a secondary cause

**Mediation**, *s.* an interposition; agency

**Mediator**, *s.* an intercessor; an adviser

**Mediatorial**, **Med'iatory**, *a.* belonging to a mediator

**\*Mediatorship**, *s.* the office of a mediator

**Mediat'rix**, **Mediat'ress**, *s.* a female mediator

**Med'ieable**, *a.* that may be healed

**Med'ical**, **Med'i'cinal**, *a.* physical

**Med'ically**, **Med'i'cinal**, *ad.* physically

**Medicament**, *s.* any thing used in healing

**Medicament'al**, *a.* relating to medicine

**Medicament'ally**, *ad.* in a medicinal manner

**Med'icaster**, *s.* a quack

**Med'icate**, *v. a.* to tincture with medicines

**Medication**, *s.* the use of physic

**Medic'inable**, *a.* having the power of physic

**Medic'ine**, *s.* a remedy in physic—*v. a.* to

restore or cure by means of medicine

**Med'ity**, *s.* a middle state; half

**Med'ic'ral**, *a.* of middle quality; indifferent

**Medio'cre**, *a.* of a middling rate; middling

**Medio'crity**, *s.* a middle state; small degree

**Medio'crist**, *s.* one of middling abilities

**Med'itate**, *v.* to plan, scheme, contemplate

**Medita'tion**, *s.* deep thought, contemplation

**Med'it'ative**, *a.* given to meditation, serious

**Mediterra'nean**, **Mediterra'neous**, *a.* encircled with land; remote from the sea

**Mediterra'nean-Sea**, *s.* so called from its situation, having Europe on the north, Africa on the south, and Asia on the east

**Med'ium**, *s.* a mean or middle state; agency

of another; mode of conveyance

**Med'lar**, *s.* the name of a tree and its fruit

**Med'ley**, *s.* a mixture, mingled mass [row

**Medu'llar**, **Medu'llary**, *a.* pertaining to mar-

**Medu'llin**, *s.* the pith of the sunflower

**Meed**, *s.* a reward, a recompence, a gift

**Meek**, *a.* mild of temper, gentle, soft

**Meek'en**, *v. a.* to make meek; to soften

**Meek'ly**, *ad.* mildly; gently; humbly

**Meek'ness**, *s.* gentleness, quietness, mildness

**Meer**, *s.* a boundary, a lake. [See Mere]

**Meers'ehann**, *s.* a hydrate of magnesia combined with silic, of which pipes are made

**Meet**, *v.* to encounter, find, join—a proper

**Meeting**, *s.* an assembly, a conventicle

**Meeting-house**, *s.* a place where dissenters assemble to worship

**Meet'y**, *ad.* properly, fitly

**Meet'ness**, *s.* fitness, propriety

**Meg'acosm**, *s.* the great world

**Megalop'yx**, *s.* an animal now extinct

**Megalop'sychy**, *s.* greatness of mind

**Megap'olis**, *s.* a principal city; metropolis

**Megathe'rium**, *s.* a quadruped now extinct

**Me'grim**, *s.* a painful disorder of the head

**Me'ronite**, *s.* a kind of pyramidal felspar

**Meio'sis**, *s.* diminution (a rhetorical figure)

**Mel'ampode**, *s.* the black hellebore

**Melan'agogue**, *s.* medicine for hypochondria

**Mel'ancholie**, **Mel'ancholy**, *a.* fanciful, gloomy, hypochondriacal, dismal

**Mel'ancholly**, *ad.* with melancholy

**Mel'ancholiness**, *s.* disposition to gloominess

**Mel'anchol'ions**, *a.* melancholy; gloomy

**Mel'ancholist**, *s.* one disordered with melancholy; a hypochondriac

**Mel'ancholize**, *v.* to become melancholy

**Mel'ancholy**, *s.* sadness, pensiveness

**Melan'ge**, *s.* [Fr.] a mixture

**Melan'ite**, *s.* a mineral, a variety of garnet

**Melan'itic**, *a.* pertaining to melauite

**Meli'cerous**, *a.* encysted (as a tumour)

**Mell'orate**, *v. a.* to make better, to improve

**Mellor'ation**, *s.* an improvement

**Melior'ity**, *s.* the state of being better

**Mel'ivel**, *s.* a fish

**Mell**, *v. n.* to mix; to meddle—*s.* honey

**Mell'ate**, *s.* mellitic acid with a base

**Melliferous**, **Mellif'ic**, *a.* producing honey

**Mellific'ation**, *s.* the act of making honey

**Mellifluence**, *s.* a flow of sweetness

**Mellifluent**, **Mellifluous**, *a.* flowing with honey; sweet; eloquent

**Mellif'ugous**, *a.* having the qualities of honey

**Mellif'ugent**, *a.* sparkling sweetly

**Mell'ite**, *s.* the mineral honey-stone

**Mell'ile**, *a.* pertaining to honey-stone

**Mell'ow**, *a.* soft in sound; full ripe; drunk

**Mell'ow**, *v. a.* to soften by ripeness

**Mell'owness**, *s.* ripeness, maturity

**Mell'owy**, *a.* soft; unctuous

**Melo'dious**, *a.* harmonious; full of melody

**Melo'diously**, *ad.* musically; harmoniously

**Melo'diousness**, *s.* sweetness of sound

**Melo'dize**, *v. a.* to tune to melody

MODESTY IS BOTH THE PRESENT AND ORNAMENT OF RISING MERIT.

MONEY IS A DESPOTIC QUEEN, AND BINDS HER SLAVES WITH FETTERS.

Melodramatic, *a.* of the nature of a melodrama  
 Melodrame, *s.* a dramatic performance, in which songs are intermixed  
 Melody, *s.* music; harmony of sound  
 Melon, *s.* a plant and its fruit  
 Melon-thistle, *s.* a plant of the genus *cactus*  
 Melrose, *s.* honey of roses  
 Melt, *v.* to make or become liquid, dissolve  
 Melter, *s.* one that melts metals  
 Melting, *a.* softening, relaxing  
 Melting, *s.* the art of softening  
 Meltingly, *ad.* like something melting  
 Meltingness, *s.* the power of melting or softening  
 Member, *s.* a limb, part, clause; one [ening  
 Membered, *a.* having limbs  
 Membership, *s.* community, society, union  
 Membranaceous, *a.* composed of membranes  
 Membrane, *s.* a web of many fibres  
 Membranous, *a.* consisting of membranes  
 Membraniform, *a.* of the form of a membrane  
 Memento, *s.* a hint, notice, memorial [brane  
 Memoir, *s.* a history written by persons interested in the events; a narrative  
 Memorable, *a.* worthy of remembrance  
 Memorably, *ad.* in a manner worthy of being remembered  
 Memorandum, *s.* note to help memory  
 Memorandum-book, *s.* a book in which entries are made to assist the memory  
 Memorial, *a.* tending to preserve memory  
 Memorial, *s.* a monument; something to preserve memory; an address, reminding of services and soliciting a reward  
 Memorial, *a.* contained in memory  
 Memorialist, *s.* one who writes memorials  
 Memorialist, *s.* one that causes things to be remembered [memory by writing  
 Memorialize, *v. a.* to record, to commit to memory  
 Memory, *s.* the power of retaining or recollecting things past; that faculty by which we call to mind any past transaction  
 Memphian, *a.* pertaining to Memphis; very  
 Men, *s. pl.* of Man [dark  
 Menace, *v. a.* to threaten—*s.* a threat  
 Menacer, *s.* one who threatens  
 Menacing, *s.* the act of threatening  
 Menage, *s.* a collection of brute animals  
 Menagerie, *s.* a collection of wild animals  
 Menald, Menild, *a.* a term applied to deer whose skins are beautifully variegated  
 Mend, *v. a.* to repair, correct, improve  
 Mendable, *a.* capable of being mended  
 Mendacious, *a.* false, lying  
 Mendacity, *s.* a falsehood  
 Mender, *s.* one who mends or improves  
 Mendicancy, *s.* beggary; pauperism  
 Mendicant, *a.* begging—*s.* a beggar  
 Mendicate, *v. a.* to beg, to ask alms  
 Mendicity, *s.* the life of a beggar  
 Menhaden, *s.* a species of fish  
 Menial, *s.* a servant—*a.* domestic  
 Menilite, *s.* a kidney-shaped mineral  
 Meniscus, *s.* a lens or glass, convex on one side and concave on the other  
 Meniver, *s.* a small white animal of Russia  
 Menology, *s.* a register of months  
 Mensal, *a.* belonging to the table  
 Menstrual, *a.* monthly, lasting a month  
 Menstruant, Menstruous, *a.* flowing monthly  
 Menstruum, *s.* liquids used in infusions  
 Mensurability, *s.* capacity of being measured  
 Mensurable, *a.* that may be measured  
 Mensural, *a.* relating to measure  
 Mensurate, *v. a.* to measure any thing  
 Mensuration, *s.* the act of measuring  
 Mental, *a.* intellectual; in the mind

Mentally, *ad.* intellectually; in the mind  
 Menticultural, *a.* cultivating the mind  
 Menticulture, *s.* improvement of the mind  
 Mention, *s.* oral recital of any thing  
 Mention, *v. a.* to express in words, &c.  
 Mentor, *a.* containing advice or admonition  
 Mentor, *a.* relating to Mentor, the preceptor of Ulysses, and used figuratively for that which imparts instruction [ing  
 Mephitic, Mephitical, *a.* ill-savoured, stinking  
 Mephitic, *s.* a noxious sulphureous exhalation  
 Meracious, *a.* strong, clear, racy  
 Meracy, *s.* pureness; clearness  
 Mercable, *a.* to be sold or bought  
 Mercantile, *a.* trading, commercial  
 Mercative, *a.* belonging to trade  
 Mercature, *s.* buying and selling  
 Mercenarily, *ad.* in a mercenary manner  
 Mercenariness, *s.* venality; desire for gain  
 Mercenary, *s.* a hireling—*a.* venal, selfish  
 Merceer, *s.* one who sells silk, &c.  
 Merceery, *s.* the trade of mercers  
 Merchandise, *s.* trade, commerce, wares  
 Merchandise, *v. n.* to exercise commerce  
 Merchandry, *s.* traffic, trade, commerce  
 Merchant, *s.* a dealer by wholesale  
 Merchatable, *a.* fit to be bought  
 Merchantlike, *a.* like a merchant  
 Merchantman, *s.* a ship of trade  
 Merciful, *a.* compassionate, tender, kind  
 Mercifully, *ad.* tenderly, with pity  
 Mercifulness, *s.* willingness to spare  
 Merciless, *a.* void of mercy, pitiless  
 Mercilessly, *ad.* in a manner void of pity  
 Mercilessness, *s.* want of pity  
 Mercinarity, *s.* great desire of gain  
 Mercurial, *a.* a consisting of mercury; active, sprightly, light, gay [Mercury  
 Mercurialist, *s.* one under the influence of  
 Mercurialize, *v. n.* to be humorous  
 Mercuriate, *s.* oxyde of mercury with another substance  
 Mercury, *s.* quicksilver; sprightliness  
 Mercey, *s.* clemency, pardon, mildness  
 Mercey-seat, *s.* the propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant  
 Merdiferous, *a.* producing dung  
 Merdous, *a.* full of dung  
 Mere, *s.* a large pool or lake  
 Mere, *a.* that or this only; nothing else  
 Merely, *ad.* simply, only, in this manner  
 Meretricious, *a.* lewd, gaudy; deceptive  
 Meretriciously, *ad.* like a harlot  
 Meretriciousness, *s.* false allurement  
 Merge, *v.* to plunge, to immerse  
 Meridian, *s.* mid-day; the line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon; highest point of glory and power  
 Meridian, *a.* being on or pertaining to the meridian or mid-day  
 Meridional, *a.* southern, southerly  
 Meridional, *s.* position in the south  
 Meridionally, *ad.* in a southern direction  
 Merino, *s.* a breed of Spanish sheep remarkable for the fineness of their wool; a kind of fine woollen stuff  
 Merit, *s.* desert, due reward, claim, right  
 Merit, *v. a.* to deserve; to have a claim  
 Meritable, *a.* deserving of reward  
 Meritorious, *a.* deserving of reward  
 Meritoriously, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve reward [reward  
 Meritoriousness, *s.* the state of deserving a  
 Meritory, *a.* deserving of reward  
 Merle, *s.* a blackbird

MANY HAVE SUFFERED BY TALKING, BUT FEW BY SILENCE.

MONEY MAY CREDIT YOU, BUT IT IS WISDOM THAT MUST ADORN YOU.



[MET]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MET

MAKE NOT THE REWARDS OF VIRTUE THE GIFTS OF FAVOUR.

Mer'lin, *s.* a sort of hawk  
 Mer'lon, *s.* that part of a parapet lying between two embrasures  
 Mer'maid, *s.* a fabulous sea creature, with the upper parts described like those of a woman, and the lower like a fish  
 Mer'man, *s.* the male of the mermaid  
 Me'rops, *s.* a genus of birds called bee-eaters  
 Mer'ry, *ad.* with gayety, cheerfully [eaters  
 Mer'rimake, *v. n.* to feast; to be jovial  
 Mer'ritment, *s.* cheerfulness, laughter  
 Mer'ritness, *s.* mirth; merry disposition  
 Mer'ry, *a.* cheerful, causing laughter  
 Merry-andrew, *s.* a buffoon, a jack-pudding  
 Mer'ry-making, *s.* a mirthful festival  
 Mer'ry-meeting, *s.* a meeting for mirth  
 Mer'rythought, *s.* a bone of a fowl  
 Mer'sion, *s.* the act of dipping or plunging  
 Mesara'ic, *a.* pertaining to the mesentery  
 Meseems', *v. impers.* I think; methinks  
 Mesenter'ic, *a.* relating to the mesentery  
 Mes'en'tery, *s.* that membranous part round which the intestines are convolved  
 Mesh, *s.* space between the threads of a net  
 Mesh, *v. a.* to catch in a net; to ensnare  
 Mesh'y, *a.* reticulated, formed of network  
 Mesne, *s.* a lord of a manor, who himself holds of a superior lord  
 Mes'ocolon, *s.* that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached  
 Mes'olite, *s.* a mineral of the zeolite kind  
 Mesolog'arithm, *s.* a logarithm of the co-sines and co-tangents  
 Mes'otype, *s.* prismatic zeolite  
 Mess, *s.* a dish or portion of food  
 Mess, *v. n.* to eat, to feed together  
 Mess'age, *s.* an errand, advice sent  
 Mess'enger, *s.* one who carries a message  
 Mess'iah, *s.* the Saviour of the world, Christ  
 Mess'iahship, *s.* the character, state, or office of the Saviour  
 Mes'sieurs, [*pl. of Monsieur,*] gentlemen  
 Mes'smate, *s.* one that eats with another  
 Mes'suage, *s.* a dwelling-house, &c.  
 Metaba'sis, *s.* (in rhetoric) transition  
 Metacarp'al, *s.* belonging to the metacarpus  
 Metacarp'us, *s.* that part of the hand between the wrist and fingers  
 Metach'ronism, *s.* a mistake in the computation of time, by dating an event after the time when it really happened  
 Metacism, *s.* a defect in the pronunelation of the letter *m*  
 Me'tage, *s.* the measuring of coals, eorn, &c.  
 Metagram'matism, *s.* an artificial transposition of the letters composing a name  
 Metal, *s.* a hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion  
 Metalep'sis, *s.* a continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of signi-  
 Metalep'tic, *a.* acting transversely (figations  
 Metalep'tically, *ad.* by transposition  
 Metal'ic, *a.* pertaining to metal  
 Metalliferous, *a.* producing metals  
 Metallif'orm, *a.* of the form or like metals  
 Metalline, *a.* impregnated with metal  
 Metallist, *s.* a worker in metals  
 Metallization, *s.* the fornlog into a metal  
 Metallize, *v. a.* to form into metal  
 Metallography, *s.* a description of metals  
 Metalloid, *s.* the metallic base of an alkali  
 Metalloid'al, *a.* of the appearance of metal  
 Metallurgic, *a.* pertaining to metallurgy  
 Metallurgist, *s.* a worker in metal  
 Metallurgy, *s.* the art of working metals  
 Met'almoo, *s.* a worker in metals

Metamorph'ic, Metamorph'osic, *a.* chang-  
 ing the form  
 Metamor'phose, *v. a.* to change the form of  
 Metamor'phoser, *s.* one who changes the  
 Metamor'phosis, *s.* a transformation [shape  
 Metamorphos'tical, *a.* effected by metamor-  
 phosis  
 Met'aphor, *s.* the application of a word to  
 a use to which, in its original import, it  
 cannot be put, as, he *bridles* his anger;  
 the *golden harvest*, &c.  
 Metaphor'ic, Metaphor'ical, *a.* figurative  
 Metaphor'ically, *ad.* figuratively; notliterally  
 Metaphor'ist, *s.* a maker of metaphors  
 Met'aphrase, *s.* a verbal translation  
 Met'aphrast, *s.* a literal translator  
 Metaphras'tic, *a.* close in interpretation  
 Metaphys'ical, *a.* relating to metaphysics  
 Metaphys'ically, *ad.* in a metaphysical man-  
 ner; with metaphysical distinction  
 Metaphys'i'cian, *s.* one versed in metaphysics  
 Metaphys'ics, *s.* the science which considers  
 beings abstracted from all matter, parti-  
 cularly beings purely spiritual, as God,  
 angels, and the human soul  
 Metaplasm, *s.* change or omission of a syl-  
 labable or letter in a word  
 Metas'tasis, *s.* a translation or removal  
 Metatars'al, *a.* belonging to the metatarsus  
 Metatars'us, *s.* the middle of the foot  
 Metath'esis, *s.* a transposition, change  
 Mete, *s.* measure, limit, boundary  
 Mete, *v. a.* to measure; to apportion  
 Metemp'sychose, *v. a.* to translate from one  
 body to another  
 Metempsycho'sis, *s.* a transmigration of  
 souls from one body to another at death  
 Metemp'tosis, *s.* the suppression of the  
 bissextile once in 134 years  
 Me'teor, *s.* a body in the air or sky, of a lu-  
 minous, transitory nature  
 Meteor'ic, *a.* resembling a meteor  
 Meteorize, *v. n.* to ascend in evaporation  
 Meteorol'ogic, Meteorol'ite, *s.* a meteoric stone  
 Meteorol'ogical, *a.* relating to meteors  
 Meteorol'ogist, *s.* a man skilled in meteors  
 Meteorol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of meteors  
 Meteoros'copy, *s.* a treatise on the distances  
 of stars, &c.  
 Meteorons, *a.* having the nature of a meteor  
 Me'ter, *s.* a measurer  
 Me'teward, Me'teyard, *s.* a staff where-  
 with measures are taken  
 Metheg'lin, *s.* a drink made of honey, spices,  
 water, &c. boiled together  
 Methinks', *v. imp.* I think, it seems to me  
 Meth'od, *s.* convenient order, regularity  
 Method'ical, *a.* ranged in due order, exact  
 Method'ically, *ad.* according to method  
 Meth'odise, *v. a.* to bring into good order  
 Methodism, *s.* a term applied to the religious  
 opinions of a class of dissenters  
 Methodist, *s.* an observer of method; a  
 follower of Wesley and Whitfield  
 Methodis'tic, Methodis'tical, *a.* relating to  
 the religious sect of Methodists  
 Methought', *pret. of methinks,* I thought  
 Metic'ulous, *a.* fearful; timid  
 Meton'ic, *a.* applied to the cycle of the moon  
 from its discoverer Meton  
 Metonym'ical, *a.* expressed figuratively  
 Metonym'ically, *ad.* not literally  
 Metonym'y, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, when  
 one word is used for another  
 Met'ope, *s.* a square space between triglyphs  
 in the frieze of the Doric order

MEN'S MERITS HAVE THEIR SEASONS, AS WELL AS FRUITS.

MAKE NOT A JEST AT ANOTHER'S INFIRMITIES.



Metoposcopist, *s.* one who studies physiognomy

Metoposcopy, *s.* the study of physiognomy

Metre, *s.* verse, harmonic measure

Metrical, *a.* pertaining to metre

Metrically, *ad.* according to poetic measure

Metri'cian, Metrist, *s.* a writer of verses

Metrol'ogy, *s.* the science of measures

Metromania, *s.* the rage for versifying

Metropol'is, *s.* the chief city of a country

Metropol'itan, *a.* belonging to a metropolis

Metropol'ite, Metropol'itan, *s.* an archbishop

Metropol'itic, Metropolitical, *a.* chief or principal; denoting archiepiscopal dignity

Met'tle, *s.* fire, briskness, spirit, courage

Met'tled, *a.* sprightly, courageous

Met'tlesome, *a.* lively, brisk, courageous

Met'tlesomeness, *s.* the state of being high spirited

Mew, *s.* a cage, enclosure; a sea-fowl

Mew, *v.* to cry as a cat; moult; shut up

Mewl, *v. n.* to squall as a young child

Mewler, *s.* one who squalls or mewls

Mews, *s. pl.* buildings for horses and carriages

Meze'reon, *s.* a species of spurge laurel

Mezzo-relie'vo, *s.* [Ital.] projection of figures between alto and basso relievo; demi-relievo

Mezzotin'to, *s.* an engraving on copper, effected by means of scraping and burnishing

Mi'nite, *s.* a kind of magnesian limestone

Mi'asm, Mias'ma (*pl.* Mias'mata), *s.* particles or atoms supposed to arise from dis-

temper, putrefying, or poisonous bodies

Miasmatic, *a.* contagious; infectious

Mi'ca, *s.* [Lat.] in nat. hist. a genus of talcs

Mica'ceous, *a.* of the nature of mica

Mi'carel, *s.* a species of argillaceous earth

Mice, *s. pl.* of Mouse

Mic'haelmas, *s.* the feast of St. Michael

Miche, *v. n.* to skulk, absent one's self

Mic'her, *s.* a lazy loiterer, a skulker

Mickle, *a.* much; great

Mi'crocosm, *s.* the little world; man [cosm

Microcos'mical, *a.* pertaining to the micro-

Microcosmog'raphy, *s.* the description of

man as a little world

Microcos'tic, Mic'rophone, *s.* an instrument

to augment small sounds

Microg'raphy, *s.* the description of objects

discernible only with a microscope

Microm'eter, *s.* an astronomical instrument

to measure small spaces

Mi'croscope, *s.* an optical instrument, by

which the smallest objects are discerned

Microscop'ic, Microscop'ical, *a.* assisted by

or resembling a microscope

Microscop'ically, *ad.* with minute inspection

Microscop'ist, *s.* one skilled in microscopy

Mi'croscopy, *s.* the art by which small objects

are made to appear large

Micturi'tion, *s.* the act of passing the urine

Mid, Midst, *a.* between two; equally distant

Mi'da, *s.* a worm, or the bean-fly

Mid'-age, *s.* the middle of life

Mid'-day, *a.* being at noon; meridional

Mid'-day, *s.* noon, meridian

Mid'dle, *s.* the part equally distant from two

extremities

Mid'dle, *a.* equally distant from the two

extremes; intermediate

Mid'dle-aged, *a.* about the middle of life

Mid'dlemost, Mid'most, *a.* in the midst

Mid'dling, *a.* of middling rank; moderate

Mid'dlingly, *ad.* passably; indifferently

Midge, *s.* a gnat, an insect

Mid-beav'en, *s.* the middle of the sky

Mid'land, *a.* surrounded by land

Mid'leg, *s.* the middle of the leg

Mid'lent, *s.* the middle of Lent

Mid'night, *s.* twelve o'clock at night

Mid'noon, *s.* the height of noon; the point

when the sun passes the meridian

Mid'rifi, *s.* the diaphragm; a skin separating

the heart, &c. from the lower belly

Mid'ship, *a.* belonging to the middle of a ship

Mid'shipman, *s.* a naval officer next in rank

to a lieutenant

Mid'steam, *s.* the middle of the stream

Mid'summer, *s.* the summer solstice

Mid'way, *s.* the part of the way equally

distant from the beginning and end—*a.*

being in the middle—*ad.* in the middle of

the passage [childbirth]

Mid'wife, *s.* a woman who assists women in

Mid'wifery, *s.* the act of delivering women

Mid'winter, *s.* the winter solstice

Mien, *s.* air, look, manner, appearance

Miff, *s.* a slight degree of resentment

Might, *pret.* of May—*s.* power, force

Mightily, *ad.* powerfully, efficaciously

Mightiness, *s.* power, height of dignity

Mighty, *a.* powerful—*ad.* in a great degree

Mign'ard, Min'ard, *a.* soft; dainty; delicate

Mignonett'e, *s.* a sweet-smelling flower

Migrate, *v. n.* to remove, to change place

Migration, *s.* the act of removing [to place

Migratory, *a.* disposed to remove from place

Milch, *a.* giving or yielding milk

Mild, *a.* kind, gentle, soft, easy, tender

Mil'dew, *s.* a disease in plants; certain spots

on cloth, &c.—*v. a.* to taint with mildew

Mil'dewed, *part.* *a.* damaged with mildew

Mil'dly, *ad.* tenderly, not severely

Mil'dness, *s.* gentleness, clemency

Mile, *s.* a land measure of 1760 yards [mile

Mileage, *s.* fees paid for travelling by the

Mil'stone, *s.* a stone set to mark the miles

Mil'foil, *s.* an herb with many leaves

Mil'fary, *a.* small, like millet-seeds

Mil'folite, *s.* fossil remains of the miliola,

a genus of univalve shells

Mil'itant, *a.* fighting, engaged in warfare

Mil'itancy, *s.* warfare

Mil'itarily, *ad.* in a soldierly manner

Mil'itary, *s. pl.* the soldiery; the army

Mil'itary, *a.* warlike, suiting a soldier

Mil'itate, *v. n.* to differ from, to oppose

Mil'itia, *s.* a national force; trainbands

Milk, *s.* the liquor with which females feed

their young from the breast or teats

Milk, *v. a.* to draw milk from a cow, &c.

Milk'en, *a.* consisting of milk

Milk'er, *s.* one that milks animals

Milk'-fever, *s.* a fever incident to child-birth

Milk'-hedge, *s.* an East-Indian shrub with

milky juice

Milk'iness, *s.* softness like that of milk

Milk'livered, *a.* cowardly; timorous

Milk'maid, *s.* a woman employed in the dairy

Milk'man, *s.* a man who sells milk [milked

Milk'pail, *s.* a vessel into which cows are

Milk'pan, *s.* a vessel in which milk is kept

Milk'-porridge, Milk'-pottage, *s.* milk boiled

with meal or flour

Milk'score, *s.* account of milk owed for,

scored on a board

Milk'sop, *s.* a soft feeble-minded man [*dunce*

Milk'-thistle, *s.* a plant of the genus *car-*

Milk'-tooth, *s.* the fore-tooth of a foal

Milk'-trefoil, *s.* a plant, the cystisus

Milk'white, *a.* white as milk

Milk'woman, *s.* a woman who sells milk  
 Milk'wort, *s.* a plant, spurge  
 Milk'y, *a.* yielding milk; soft, gentle  
 Milk'y-way', *s.* a broad white track in the heavens, caused by the light of an infinity of fixed stars; the galaxy  
 Mill, *s.* an engine to grind corn, &c.  
 Mill, *v. a.* to grind, comminute; stamp  
 Mill'cog, *s.* a tooth of a wheel  
 Mill'dam, *s.* the mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill  
 Millenn'arian, *s.* one who holds the doctrine of, or expects, the millennium  
 Millenary, *a.* consisting of a thousand—*s.* the space of one thousand years  
 Millenist, *s.* one who holds to the Millennium  
 Millen'ial, *a.* pertaining to the millennium  
 Millen'ium, *s.* the space of 1000 years, during which some imagine Christ will reign on earth after the resurrection  
 Mil'lepedes, *s.* woodlice; insects  
 Mil'leporé, *s.* a genus of porous lithophytes  
 Mil'leporite, *s.* fossil millepores  
 Mil'ler, *s.* one who attends mills; a fly  
 Miller's-thumb, *s.* a small fish  
 Milles'imal, *a.* relating to thousands  
 Mil'let, *s.* the name of a fish and a plant  
 Mill'horse, *s.* a horse that turns a mill  
 Mil'liary, *a.* pertaining to a mile  
 Mil'ligram, *s.* the thousandth part of a gram  
 Mil'liter, *s.* a French measure of capacity  
 Millim'eter, *s.* a French lineal measure  
 Mil'liner, *s.* one who sells ribbands, bonnets, caps, &c. for women  
 Mil'linery, *s.* goods sold by a milliner  
 Mil'lion, *s.* ten hundred thousand  
 Mil'lionary, *a.* pertaining to millions  
 Mil'ioned, *a.* multiplied by millions  
 Mil'lionth, *a.* the ten hundred thousandth  
 Mill'pond, *s.* a bed of water near a mill  
 Mill-race, *s.* the water that drives the mill-wheel  
 Mil're'a, Mil'ree', *s.* a coin of Portugal  
 Mill'stone, *s.* a stone for grinding corn  
 Milt, *s.* the soft roe of fishes; the spleen  
 Milt, *v. a.* to impregnate the roe of the female  
 Mil'ter, *s.* the male of fishes (male fish)  
 Mine, *s.* a buffoon; a ludicrous composition  
 Mine, *v. n.* to play the mime  
 Min'cer, *s.* a mimic  
 Mine'sis, *s.* imitation of voice or gesture  
 Mime'tic, Mime'tical, *a.* imitative; acting like a mime  
 Min'ic, *s.* a ludicrous imitator of the gestures or voice of others; a buffoon  
 Mim'ic, Mim'ical, *a.* apish; imitative  
 Mim'ic, *v. a.* to imitate as a buffoon  
 Mim'ically, *ad.* in a mimical manner  
 Mim'icry, *s.* a burlesque copying  
 Minog'raper, *s.* a writer of farces  
 Mim'o'sa, *s.* the sensitive plant  
 Min'a, *s.* a kind of money  
 Mina'cious, *a.* full of threats  
 Min'acity, *s.* a disposition to use threats  
 Minar', *s.* a tower or steepie  
 Min'aret, *s.* a high slender turret  
 Min'atory, *a.* threatening, denouncing  
 Mince, *v. a.* to eat very small; to palliate; to speak with affected softness; to walk by short and light steps  
 Min'ce-ple, *s.* a pie made of meat chopped up and mixed with other ingredients  
 Min'cingly, *ad.* in small parts, not fully  
 Mind, *s.* intelligent faculty, opinion  
 Mind, *v. a.* to mark, to attend, to remind  
 Minded, *a.* inclined, affected, disposed

Minded'ness, *s.* disposition; inclination  
 Min'dful, *a.* regard full, attentive  
 Mind'fully, *ad.* attentively; heedfully  
 Min'dfulness, *s.* attention, watchfulness  
 Min'dless, *a.* regardless, inattentive  
 Mine, *pran. poss.* belonging to me  
 Mine, *s.* a place where minerals are dug; a cavern under a fortification filled with gunpowder—*v.* to sap or ruin by mines  
 Min'er, *s.* one that digs for metals  
 Min'eral, *s.* matter dug out of mines  
 Min'eral, *a.* consisting of fossil bodies  
 Min'eralist, *s.* one skilled in minerals  
 Mineraliza'tion, *s.* the state of a metal in combination with another body  
 Min'eralize, *v. n.* to be combined with some other metal  
 Min'eralized, *a.* holding some mineral in solution; combined with some other metal  
 Min'eralizer, *s.* a substance which mineralizes another  
 Mineralo'gical, *a.* pertaining to mineralogy  
 Mineralo'gically, *ad.* in mineralogy  
 Mineralogist, *s.* a discourses on minerals  
 Mineralogy, *s.* the doctrine of minerals  
 Min'gle, *v. a.* to mix, compound, unite  
 Min'gle, *s.* mixture, confused mass  
 Min'gler, *s.* one that mingles  
 Min'iarize, *v. a.* to render soft or dainty  
 Min'iate, *v. a.* to paint with vermilion  
 Min'ature, *s.* a painting in water colours, very small and delicate  
 Min'ikin, *a.* small—*s.* a small pin; a favorite  
 Min'im, *s.* a dwarf; a note in music  
 Min'imum, *s.* [Lat.] the smallest quantity possible; the opposite of maximum  
 Min'imus, *s.* a being of the smallest size  
 Min'ion, *s.* a favourite; a low unprincipled dependant; a darling [printing type]  
 Min'ion, *a.* fine; trim;—*s.* a small kind of  
 Min'ious, *a.* of the colour of vermilion  
 Min'ish, *v. a.* to lessen, lop, impair  
 Min'ister, *s.* an officer of the state or the church; an agent; a delegate  
 Min'ister, *v.* to give, supply, attend on  
 Ministe'rial, *a.* pertaining to a minister of the church or state; attendant  
 Ministe'rially, *ad.* in a ministerial manner  
 Min'istry, *s.* office, service, administration  
 Min'istral, *a.* pertaining to a minister  
 Min'istrant, *a.* attendant; acting at command  
 Min'istration, *s.* agency, service, office  
 Min'istress, *s.* a female that ministers  
 Min'istry, *s.* office; agency of the state  
 Min'ium, *s.* the red oxide of lead from calcination  
 Mink, *s.* an American quadruped  
 Min'nesingers, *s.* the name given to certain German bards or troubadours  
 Min'now, *s.* a very small fish, a pike  
 Min'or, *a.* less, smaller, inconsiderable  
 Min'or, *s.* one not of age; in logic, the second proposition in the syllogism  
 Min'orate, *v. a.* to diminish, to lessen  
 Min'ora'tion, *s.* the act of lessening  
 Minor'ty, *s.* nonage; state of being under age; the smaller number  
 Min'otaur, *s.* a monster invented by the poets, half a man and half a bull  
 Min'orite, *s.* a Franciscan friar  
 Min'ister, *s.* a cathedral church, a monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity  
 Min'stel, *s.* a musician; a singer  
 Min'strelay, *s.* music; a band of musicians  
 Mint, *s.* a plant; a place for coining  
 Mint, *v. a.* to coin; to stamp money

MONEY, LIKE MANURE, DOES NO GOOD TILL IT IS WELJ SPREAD.

[MIS]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MIS]

Mint'age, *s.* the duty paid for coining  
 Mint'er, *s.* a colner; an inventor  
 Mint'master, *s.* one who presides in coining  
 Min'mend, *s.* the number from which to sub-  
 Min'net, *s.* a stately regular dance [tract]  
 Min'ute, *a.* small, little, slender, trifling  
 Min'ute, *s.* the sixtieth part of an hour  
 Min'ute, *v. a.* to set down in short hints  
 Min'ute-book, *s.* a book of short hints  
 Min'ute-glass, *s.* a glass of which the sand  
 measures a minute  
 Min'ute-gun, *s.* a gun fired every minute  
 Min'ute-hand, *s.* the hand that points to the  
 minutes of a clock or watch  
 Min'utely, *a.* happening every minute—*ad.*  
 every minute; with little time intervening  
 Min'utely, *ad.* exactly, to a small point  
 Min'uteness, *s.* smallness; inconspicuousness  
 Min'ute-watch, *s.* a watch distinguishing  
 the minutes  
 Min'utiae, *s.* the smallest particulars  
 Minx, *s.* a young pert wanton girl  
 M'ny, *a.* subterraneous; in the earth  
 Mir'acle, *s.* something above human power  
 Mir'acle-monger, *s.* an impostor  
 Mirac'ulous, *a.* done by miracle  
 Mirac'ulously, *ad.* by miracle; wonderfully  
 Mirac'ulousness, *s.* the state of being effected  
 by miracle  
 Mirado'r, *s.* a balcony, a gallery  
 Mira'ge, *s.* an optical illusion, by which ob-  
 jects on the earth or water appear to be  
 raised into the air  
 Mire, *s.* mud, dirt, filth; an ant, a pismire  
 Mire, *v. a.* to whelm in the mud  
 Mir'ful, *a.* done in a wonderful manner  
 Mir'iness, *s.* dirtiness; fulness of mire  
 Mir'ror, *s.* a looking-glass; a pattern  
 Mir'ror-stone, *s.* a clear transparent stone  
 Mirth, *s.* jollity, merriment, laughter  
 Mirth'ful, *a.* gay, cheerful, merry  
 Mirth'fully, *ad.* in a merry manner  
 Mirth'less, *a.* joyless; cheerless  
 Mir'y, *a.* deep in mud, muddly, filthy  
 Mis'acceptation, *s.* the taking in a wrong sense  
 Misadven'ture, *s.* mischance, bad fortune  
 Misadven'tured, *a.* unfortunate  
 Misadvi'se, *v. a.* to give bad counsel  
 Misadvi'sed, *a.* ill-counselled, ill-directed  
 Misad'fect, *v. a.* to dislike; not to be fond of  
 Misad'fect'ed, *a.* ill affected; ill disposed  
 Misad'firm, *v. a.* to state incorrectly  
 Misad'm'ed, *a.* not aimed rightly  
 Misallega'tion, *s.* a false statement  
 Misalle'ge, *v. a.* to cite falsely as a proof  
 Misall'i'ance, *s.* improper association  
 Misall'ied, *a.* ill associated  
 Misanthrope, Misanthropist, *s.* a hater of  
 mankind [mankind]  
 Misanthrop'ic, Misanthrop'ical, *a.* hating  
 Misan'thropy, *s.* the hatred of mankind  
 Misapplica'tion, *s.* a wrong application  
 Misapp'ly, *v. a.* to apply to wrong purposes  
 Misapprehend', *v. a.* not to understand  
 rightly, to misunderstand, to mistake  
 Misapprehen'sion, *s.* a wrong apprehension  
 Misarra'ng'e, *v. a.* to place improperly  
 Misascri'be, *v. a.* to ascribe falsely  
 Misassi'gn, *v. a.* to assign erroneously  
 Misatt'end, *v. a.* to disregard  
 Misbecom'e, *v. a.* not to become, not to suit  
 Misbecom'ing, *part. a.* indecent, unseemly  
 Misbecom'ingness, *s.* unbecomingness  
 Misbegot'ten, *part. a.* unlawfully begotten  
 Mish ba've, *v. n.* to act improperly or ill  
 Misbeha'ved, *a.* untaught; ill-bred; unclvil

Misbeha'viour, *s.* ill conduct; bad practice  
 Misbelief, *s.* a wrong faith or belief  
 Misbelieve, *v. n.* to believe wrongly  
 Misbelieve'r, *s.* one that holds a false religion  
 Misbeliev'ing, *a.* believing erroneously  
 Misbeseen', *v. a.* to suit ill; not to become  
 Misbestow', *v. a.* to bestow improperly  
 Misborn, *a.* born to misfortune; unlucky  
 Miscal, *v. a.* to name improperly  
 Miscal'culate, *v. a.* to reckon wrong  
 Miscalcula'tion, *s.* wrong computation  
 Miscar'riage, *s.* abortion; ill success  
 Miscar'ry, *v. n.* to have an abortion; to fail  
 Miscast', *s.* an erroneous reckoning  
 Miscast', *v. a.* to take a wrong account of  
 Miscellanea'rian, *a.* belonging to miscellanies  
 — *s.* a writer of miscellanies  
 Miscella'neous, *a.* composed of various  
 kinds; mixed without order [kinds]  
 Miscellanea'neousness, *s.* composition of various  
 Miscellany, *s.* a mass or mixture formed of  
 various kinds—a. variously composed  
 Mischa'nce, *s.* ill luck, ill fortune  
 Mischa'racterize, *v. a.* to characterize falsely  
 Mischa'rge, *s.* an erroneous entry in an  
 account [count]  
 Mischa'rge, *v. a.* to charge amiss in an ac-  
 Mischief, *s.* harm, hurt, injury  
 Mischie'f, *v. a.* to hurt; to harm; to injure  
 Mischie'fmaker, *s.* one who causes mischief  
 Mischie'fmaking, *a.* causing harm  
 Mischie'vous, *a.* hurtful, malicious  
 Mischie'vously, *ad.* hurtfully; wickedly  
 Mischie'vousness, *s.* perniciousness  
 Mischoos'e, *v. a.* to choose wrongly  
 Miscibili'ty, *s.* capability of being mixed  
 Miscible, *a.* possible to be mingled  
 Miscita'tion, *s.* a false or unfair quotation  
 Miscite', *v. a.* to quote wrongly  
 Misclaim', *s.* an improper or mistaken claim  
 Miscomputa'tion, *s.* false reckoning  
 Miscomput'e, *v. a.* to compute erroneously  
 Misconceit', *s.* an erroneous notion  
 Misconceive, *v. a.* to have a false notion of  
 Misconception, *s.* a false opinion  
 Miscon'duct, *s.* ill management, ill behaviour  
 Misconduct', *v. a.* to manage amiss  
 Misconjec'ture, *s.* a wrong guess—*v. n.* to  
 make a wrong guess  
 Misconstruc'tion, *s.* a wrong interpretation  
 Miscon'strue, *v. a.* to interpret wrong  
 Miscon'struer, *s.* one who makes a wrong in-  
 terpretation  
 Miscorrect', *v. a.* to correct erroneously  
 Miscon'sel, *v. a.* to advise wrongly  
 Miscount', *v. a.* to reckon wrong  
 Misercance, *s.* unbelief, suspicion, false faith  
 Misereant, *s.* an infidel, a vile wretch  
 Misereate, Misereat'ed, *a.* formed unnatu-  
 rally or illegitimately; ill shapen  
 Misda'te, *v. a.* to mark with untrue time  
 Misdeed, *s.* an evil action, crime  
 Misdeem', *v. a.* to judge ill of; to mistake  
 Misde'mean', *v. a.* to behave ill  
 Misde'mean'or, *s.* an offence, ill behaviour  
 Misde'rive, *v. a.* to apply improperly  
 Misdevo'tion, *s.* mistaken piety  
 Misdirect', *v. a.* to lead or guide amiss  
 Misdisposi'tion, *s.* inclination to evil [tions]  
 Misdistin'guish, *v. a.* to make wrong distinc-  
 Misdo', *v.* to do wrong; to commit crimes  
 Misdo'er, *s.* an offender; a criminal  
 Misdo'ing, *s.* offence; deviation from right  
 Misdoubt', *v. a.* to suspect—*s.* suspicion  
 Misdoubt'ful, *a.* misgiving  
 Mise, *s.* expense; cost; a tax

MEAN MEN ADMIRE WEALTH; GREAT MEN SEEK TRUE GLORY.

MANY TALK LIKE PHILOSOPHERS, AND YET LIVE LIKE FOOLS.



[ MIS ]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ MIS ]

Misemploy', *v. a.* to use to wrong purposes  
 Misemployment, *s.* improper application  
 Misen'try, *s.* a wrong entry  
 Mi'ser, *s.* a wretch, one covetous to excess  
 Mis'erable, *a.* unhappy, wretched; stingy  
 Mis'erableness, *s.* state of misery  
 Miser'ably, *ad.* unhappily, meanly  
 Mi'serily, *a.* avaricious in the extreme  
 Mis'ery, *s.* wretchedness, calamity, avarice  
 Mises'timate, *v. a.* to estimate erroneously  
 Misfall', *v. n.* to befall unluckily  
 Misfa're, *v. n.* to be in an ill state  
 Misfa're, *s.* ill state; misfortune  
 Misfa'sion, *v. a.* to form wrong  
 Misfa'sance, *s.* a trespass; a wrong done  
 Misform', *v. a.* to form badly  
 Misfor'tune, *s.* calamity, evil fortune  
 Misgiv'e, *v. a.* to fill with doubt  
 Misgiving, *s.* doubt; distrust  
 Misgot'ten, *s.* unjustly obtained  
 Misgov'ern, *v. a.* to rule amiss  
 Misgov'ernance, *s.* irregularity  
 Misgov'ernment, *s.* ill management  
 Misground', *v. a.* to found erroneously  
 Misguid'ance, *s.* false direction  
 Misguid'e, *v. a.* to direct ill; to lead wrong  
 Misgum, Mis'gurn, *s.* an anguilliform fish  
 Mishap', *s.* a mischance, ill luck  
 Mishap'pen, *v. a.* to happen ill  
 Mishear', *v. n.* to hear imperfectly  
 Mish'na, Mish'na, *s.* a collection of Jewish traditions, and explanations of Scripture  
 Mish'ua, *a.* relating to the Mishna  
 Misim'provement, *s.* ill use or employment  
 Misinfer', *v. a.* to infer wrong, to mistake  
 Misinform', *v. a.* to give a false account  
 Misinform'ation, *s.* false intelligence  
 Misinform'er, *s.* one who spreads false information; one who relates incorrectly  
 Misinstruct', *v. a.* to instruct improperly  
 Misinstruct'ion, *s.* instruction to an evil purpose; incorrect instruction  
 Misintell'igence, *s.* false accounts  
 Misinter'pret, *v. a.* to interpret wrong  
 Misinterpret'ation, *s.* wrong explanation  
 Misinter'preted, *a.* wrongly understood or explained  
 Misinter'preter, *s.* one who explains to a wrong sense, or wrong intention  
 Misjoin', *v. a.* to join unfitly or improperly  
 Misjud'ge, *v. a.* to judge wrongly  
 Misjud'gment, *s.* unjust determination  
 Mis'kin, *s.* a little bagpipe [pose  
 Mis'kin'dle, *v. a.* to inflame to a bad pur-  
 Mislay', *v. a.* to lay in a wrong place  
 Mislay'er, *s.* he that lays in a wrong place  
 Mis'le, Mis'tle, Miz'le, *v. n.* to rain in small fine drops  
 Mislead', *v. a.* to guide in a wrong way  
 Mislead'er, *s.* one that leads to ill  
 Misli'ke, *s.* disapprobation; dislike  
 Misli'ke, *v. a.* to disapprove, not to like  
 Misli'ker, *s.* one that dislikes  
 Misli'v'e, *v. n.* to lead a vicious life  
 Misluck', *s.* misfortune; bad luck  
 Mis'ly, Mis'tly, Miz'ly, *a.* raining in very fine drops  
 Misman'age, *v. a.* to manage ill, misapply  
 Misman'ager, *s.* one that manages ill  
 Misman'agement, *s.* ill conduct  
 Mis'march', *v. a.* to march unsuitably  
 Mis'mark', *v. a.* to mark erroneously  
 Mis'match', *v. a.* to match unsuitably  
 Misna'me, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name  
 Misno'mer, *s.* in law, an indictment vacated by a wrong name; a miscalling

Misobe'dience, *s.* erroneous obedience; disobedience  
 Misob'serve, *v. a.* not to observe accurately  
 Misog'amist, *s.* a marriage hater  
 Miso'gynist, *s.* a woman hater  
 Miso'gyny, *s.* hatred of women  
 Misopin'ion, *s.* erroneous notion  
 Misopoet'ic, *a.* having a dislike to poetry  
 Misorder, *v. a.* to order or manage ill;—  
*s.* irregularity  
 Misord'erly, *ad.* irregularly; disorderly  
 Mispersua'de, *v. a.* to bring to a wrong notion  
 Mispersua'sion, *s.* a false opinion  
 Mispla'ce, *v. a.* to put in a wrong place  
 Misplead'ing, *s.* a mistake in pleading  
 Mispoint', *v. a.* to point or divide wrong  
 Mispolicy, *s.* wrong or bad policy [the press  
 Misprint', *v. a.* to print wrong—*s.* an error of  
 Mispr'ise, *v. a.* to mistake, slight, scorn  
 Mispr'ision, *s.* contempt, negligence, scorn.  
 Misprision of treason is the concealment of known treason  
 Misproceed'ing, *s.* irregular proceeding  
 Misprof'ess, *v. a.* to profess any art or science in which one is not skilled  
 Mispronounce, *v. a.* to pronounce improperly  
 Mispronuncia'tion, *s.* wrong pronunciation  
 Misprop'ortion, *v. a.* to join without symmetry  
 Misproud', *a.* viciously proud  
 Misquotation, *s.* an erroneous quotation  
 Misquo'te, *v. a.* to quote falsely  
 Misra'te, *v. a.* to make a false estimate of  
 Misrec'ital, *s.* a wrong recital  
 Misrec'ite, *v. a.* to recite or repeat wrong  
 Misreck'ion, *v. a.* to compute wrong  
 Misrela'te, *v. a.* to relate falsely  
 Misrela'tion, *s.* false or inaccurate narrative  
 Misremem'ber, *v. a.* to mistake by trusting to  
 Misrepo'rt, *s.* a false account [memory  
 Misrepo'rt, *v. a.* to give a false account of  
 Misrepresent', *v. a.* to represent as it is not; to falsify to disadvantage  
 Misrepresentation, *s.* act of misrepresenting  
 Misrep'resenter, *s.* one who represents falsely  
 Misrepu'te, *v. a.* to have in wrong estima-  
 Misru'le, *s.* tumult, disorder [tion  
 Miss, *s.* a young unmarried woman; loss  
 Miss, *v. n.* not to hit; to mistake, fail, omit  
 Mis'sal, *s.* the Romish mass-book  
 Mis'seen', *v. n.* to make a false appearance  
 Mis'sel, Mis'sel-blrd, *s.* a species of thrush  
 Missem'blance, *s.* false resemblance  
 Misser've, *v. a.* to serve unfaithfully  
 Missha'pe, *v. a.* to shape ill, to deform  
 Mis'sile, *s.* a weapon thrown for execution  
 Mis'sile, *a.* thrown by the hand  
 Mis'sion, *s.* a commission, legation  
 Mis'sionary, *s.* one sent to preach the gos-  
 pel, and propagate religion  
 Mis'sionary, *a.* pertaining to missions  
 Mis'sive, *a.* such as may be sent; capable of being conveyed—*s.* a letter sent  
 Misspeak', *v. a.* to speak wrong  
 Misspell', *v. a.* to spell wrongly  
 Misspell'ing, *s.* a wrong spelling  
 Mis'spend, *v. a.* to spend amiss; to waste  
 Mispend'er, *s.* he that consumes prodigally  
 Missta'te, *v. a.* to state wrongly or falsely  
 Misstate'ment, *s.* a wrong statement  
 Mis'sy, *s.* the sulphate of iron when tho-  
 roughly calcined and yellow  
 Mist, *s.* a low thin cloud; a fog; dimness  
 Mistak'able, *a.* liable to be wrongly conceived  
 Mistake, *v.* to conceive wrongly; to err  
 Mistake, *s.* an error; fault; misconception  
 Mistaken, *p. a.* misunderstood; in error

MEN, LIKE WATCHES, SHOULD BE VALUED ACCORDING TO THEIR CORRECT GOINGS.

Mista'kenly, *ad.* in a mistaken sense  
 Mista'ker, *s.* one who conceives wrong  
 Mis'teach', *v. a.* to teach wrongly  
 Mistell', *v. a.* to tell erroneously  
 Mistem'per, *v. a.* to temper ill  
 Mis'ter, *s.* a title of address to men (*Mr.*)  
 Misterm', *v. a.* to term erroneously  
 Mist'ful, *a.* clouded as with a mist  
 Mist'ily, *ad.* darkly; obscurely  
 Mist'me, *v. n.* to neglect proper time  
 Mist'iness, *s.* eloudiness, the being overcast  
 Mist'ion, *s.* the state of being mingled  
 Mist'itle, *v. a.* to call by a wrong title  
 Misthink', *v. a.* to think ill; to think wrong  
 Mist'tetoe, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Mist'like, *a.* resembling mist  
 Mistransla'te, *v. a.* to translate incorrectly  
 Mistransla'tion, *s.* an incorrect translation  
 Mist'ress, *s.* the female head of a family; a title of address to married or elderly women (*Mrs.*)  
 Mist'ress-ship, *s.* female rule or dominion  
 Mistrust', *s.* diffidence, suspicion  
 Mistrust', *v. a.* to suspect; to doubt  
 Mistrust'ful, *a.* suspicious, doubting [trust  
 Mistrust'fully, *ad.* with suspicion; with mis-  
 Mistrust'fulness, *s.* diffidence; doubt  
 Mistrust'ingly, *ad.* with mistrust  
 Mistrust'less, *a.* confident, not suspecting  
 Mistu'ne, *v. a.* to put out of tune  
 Misturn', *v. a.* to pervert  
 Mist'y, *a.* clouded, obscure, not plain  
 Misunderstand', *v.* to misconceive; to err  
 Misunderstand'ing, *s.* a misconception; an error founded in misapprehension  
 Misu'sage, Misu'se, *s.* bad treatment; abuse  
 Misu'se, *v. a.* to treat or use improperly  
 Misvouch', *v. a.* to vouch or affirm falsely  
 Miswed', *v. a.* to wed improperly  
 Miswrite, *v. a.* to write incorrectly  
 Mite, *s.* a small insect; any small thing  
 Mites'cent, *a.* growing wild  
 Mith'ridate, *s.* a medicine against poison  
 Mithridat'ic, *a.* pertaining to mithridate  
 Mit'igable, *a.* capable of mitigation  
 Mit'igant, *a.* lenient; lenitive  
 Mit'igate, *v. a.* to alleviate, to assuage  
 Mitiga'tion, *s.* the act of assuaging; abatement of anything harsh or painful  
 Mit'igative, *a.* having power to alleviate  
 Mit'igator, *s.* an appeaser  
 Mit'igatory, *a.* softening; assuasive  
 Mit're, *s.* (with joiners) a mode of joining two boards together—*v. a.* to join  
 Mit're, *s.* a kind of episcopal crown  
 Mit'tred, *a.* adorned with a mitre  
 Mit'tens, *s. pl.* gloves without fingers  
 Mit'tent, *a.* sending forth, emitting  
 Mit'timus, *s.* a warrant by which a justice of peace sends an offender to prison  
 Mitu', *s.* a large fowl of Brazil  
 Mit'y, *a.* swarming with mites  
 Mix, *v. a.* to unite, join, mingle  
 Mix'en, *s.* a dunghill; a laystall  
 Mixtlin'ear, *a.* consisting of a line, or lines, part straight, and part curved [tier  
 Mix'tion, *s.* confusion of one thing with another  
 Mix'ture, *s.* act of mixing, things mixed  
 Mix'en, *s.* the mast in the stern of a ship  
 Mix'maze, *s.* a labyrinth, a maze  
 Mix'zle, *v. n.* [See Mis'le, Mist'le.]  
 Mix'zy, *s.* a hog or quagmire  
 Mnemon'ic, Mnemon'ical, *a.* assisting memory  
 Mnemon'ic'lan, *s.* one skilled in mnemonics  
 Mnemon'ics, *s.* the art or act of memory  
 Moan, *v.* to grieve, deplore—*s.* lamentation

Moan'ful, *a.* lamentable; expressing sorrow  
 Moan'fully, *a.* with lamentation  
 Moat, *s.* a canal round a castle, &c.  
 Moat, *v. a.* to surround with a ditch  
 Mob, *s.* a woman's cap; a crowd, rabble  
 Mob, *v.* to scold vulgarly, to riot [mob  
 Mob'bish, *a.* mean; after the manner of the  
 Mob'ble, *v. a.* to dress inelegantly  
 Mob'by, *s.* a drink made of potatoes  
 Mob-cap, *s.* a plain head-dress for females  
 Mo'bile, *s.* the mob; the populace  
 Mo'bile, *a.* movable  
 Mobil'ity, *s.* the populace; activity; fickleness  
 Moc'eson, *s.* a leathern shoe worn by the Indians  
 Mo'cha-stone, *s.* a stone nearly related to the agate kind, of a clear horny gray, with delineations representing mosses, &c.  
 Mock, *s.* ridicule; act of contempt  
 Mock, *v. a.* to mimic, ridicule, tantalize  
 Mock, *a.* false, counterfeit, not real  
 Mock'able, *a.* exposed to mockery  
 Mock'er, *s.* one who mocks; a scoffer  
 Mock'ery, *s.* ridicule, scorn, vain show  
 Mock'eson, *s.* the name of a serpent  
 Mock'ing, *s.* contemptuous imitation  
 Mock'ing-bird, *s.* an American bird, which imitates the note of other birds  
 Mock'ingly, *ad.* by way of derision  
 Mock'-lead, Mock'-ore, *s.* a sulphuret of zinc  
 Mo'dal, *a.* relating to the form or mode  
 Mod'al'ity, *s.* accidental difference  
 Mode, *s.* form, state, method, fashion  
 Mod'el, *s.* a representation, copy, standard  
 Mod'el, *v. a.* to mould, shape, delineate  
 Mod'eller, *s.* one who models; a designer  
 Mod'erable, *a.* measurable; governable  
 Mod'erate, *a.* temperate, mild, sober  
 Mod'erate, *v. a.* to regulate, to restrain  
 Mod'erately, *ad.* temperately, mildly  
 Mod'erateness, *s.* state of being moderate  
 Mod'eration, *s.* keeping the passions, &c. within due bounds; frugality in expense  
 Mod'erator, *s.* one who rules or restrains  
 Mod'eratorship, *s.* the office of a moderator  
 Mod'ern, *a.* late, recent, not ancient, mean  
 Mod'ernise, *v. a.* to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things  
 Mod'erniser, *s.* one who adapts ancient compositions to modern persons or things  
 Mod'ernism, *s.* deviation from ancient manner  
 Mod'ernly, *ad.* in modern times  
 Mod'erns, *s. pl.* persons of late times  
 Mod'est, *a.* diffident, chaste, discreet  
 Mod'estly, *ad.* not arrogantly, chastely  
 Mod'esty, *s.* chastity, decency, humility  
 Mod'icum, *s.* a small portion, a pittance  
 Mod'ifiable, *a.* that may be diversified  
 Mod'ification, *s.* the act of modifying  
 Mod'ifier, *s.* he or that which modifies  
 Mod'ify, *v. a.* to qualify, soften, shape  
 Mod'if'ion, *s.* a bracket, set under the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite orders  
 Mo'dish, *a.* fashionable, tasty, gay  
 Mo'dishly, *ad.* fashionably  
 Mo'dishness, *s.* affectation of the fashion  
 Mod'ulate, *v. a.* to form sounds to a certain key, or to certain notes  
 Modu'lation, *s.* an agreeable harmony  
 Mod'ulator, *s.* one who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner of instruments  
 Mod'ule, *s.* a model or representation  
 Mo'dus, *s.* a compensation in lieu of tithes  
 Mod'wall, *s.* a bird  
 Mogul', *s.* an emperor of part of India  
 Mo'la'ir, *s.* a thread or stuff made of hair

[MON]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MON]

Mo'hair-shell, *s.* a peculiar species of voluta  
 Mo'ham'medan [See Mahometan, &c.]  
 Mo'hawk, Mo'hoc, *s.* a barbarous Indian;  
     one of the native Iroquoise  
 Mo'dore, *s.* a Portuguese coin, value 11. 7s.  
 Mo'iety, *s.* half, one of two equal parts  
 Mo'il, *v.* to daub, toil, drudge, weary  
 Mo'ist, *a.* not dry; wet, damp, juicy  
 Mo'isten, *v. a.* to make damp, to wet  
 Mo'ist'ener, *s.* that which moistens  
 Mo'ist'ness, *s.* dampness; wettness  
 Mo'ist'ure, *s.* a moderate degree of wetness  
 Mo'lar, *a.* having power to grind  
 Mo'lar's, *s.* a check-tooth; a grinder  
 Mo'le, *s.* a natural spot; an animal  
 Mo'lebat, *s.* a fish  
 Mo'lecast, *s.* a hillock cast up by a mole  
 Mo'lecatcher, *s.* one who catches moles  
 Mo'le-cricket, *s.* an insect of the genus  
 Mo'le'cular, *a.* small; diminutive [Grillus  
 Mo'le'cule, *s.* a small portion of any thing  
 Mo'le-eyed, *a.* having very small eyes  
 Mo'lehill, *s.* a hillock made by a mole  
 Mo'lest, *v. a.* to disturb, vex, disquiet  
 Mo'lest'ation, *s.* disturbance, vexation  
 Mo'lest'er, *s.* one who disturbs  
 Mo'lest'ful, *a.* vexatious, troublesome  
 Mo'lewarp, Mo'uld'warp, *s.* a mole  
 Mo'lien, *s.* a flowering tree of China  
 Mo'lin'ous, *a.* extremely important  
 Mo'licient, *a.* softening, assuasive  
 Mo'lif'iable, *a.* that may be softened  
 Mo'li'fication, *s.* the act of mollifying  
 Mo'li'fier, *s.* that which softens  
 Mo'lify, *v. a.* to soften, assuage, pacify  
 Mo'li'fying, *a.* adapted to mitigate or assuage  
 Mo'lus'ca, *s.* an order of fishes having no  
     bones, some without any external cover-  
     ing, others covered with a shell  
 Mo'lus'can, Mo'lus'cous, *a.* of the nature of  
     or closely resembling mollusca  
 Mo'lus'ses, Mo'lus'ses, *s.* treacle; the spume  
     or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane  
 Mo'lus'sus, *s.* a poetic foot, in Greek and  
     Latin, of three long syllables  
 Mo'lten, *a.* formed by melting  
 Mo'lting, Mo'lting, *part. a.* the falling off,  
     or change of feathers, horns, &c.  
 Mo'le, Mo'ly, *s.* a kind of wild garlice  
 Mo'lyb'den, Mo'lyb'dena, *s.* the ore of mo-  
     lybdenum, a mineral not unlike plumbago  
 Mo'lyb'denous, *a.* pertaining to molybden  
 Mo'lyb'dennum, *s.* a brittle globulous metal  
     in a blackish brilliant mass  
 Mo'ne, *s.* a dull blockish person; a post  
 Mo'ment, *s.* an indivisible part of time;  
     consequence, importance, value  
 Mo'men'tal, *a.* important; of moment  
 Mo'men'tally, Mo'men'tly, *ad.* for a moment  
 Mo'men'tarily, *ad.* every moment  
 Mo'men'tary, *a.* lasting for a moment  
 Mo'men'tous, *a.* important, weighty  
 Mo'men'tum, *s.* impetus, force  
 Mo'moi, *s.* a genus of birds of South America  
 Mo'machal, *a.* monastic, monkish  
 Mo'machism, *s.* a monastic life  
 Mo'mad, Mo'made, *s.* an indivisible thing  
 Mo'mo'd'phia, *s.* a class of plants, distin-  
     guished by having the stamens connected  
     at the base [In one body  
 Mo'nadelp'hiu, *a.* having the stamens united  
 Mo'nad'ic, Mo'nad'ical, *a.* having the nature  
     of a monad  
 Mo'nad'dria, *s.* a class of plants distinguished  
     by having one stamen  
 Mo'nad'drian, *a.* having one stamen only

Mo'narch, *a.* supreme; ruling  
 Mo'narch, *s.* a sovereign, a king  
 Mo'narch'al, Mo'narch'al, Mo'narch'ic, Mo-  
     narch'ical, *a.* regal; suiting a monarch;  
     vested in a single ruler [press  
 Mo'narchess, *s.* a female monarch; an em-  
 Mo'narchise, *v. a.* to rule over as king  
 Mo'narchist, *s.* an advocate for monarchy  
 Mo'narchy, *s.* a kingly government; empire  
 Mo'nast'erial, *a.* relating to a monastery  
 Mo'nast'ery, *s.* a convent, a cloister  
 Mo'nast'ic, *a.* pertaining to a monastery  
 Mo'nast'ic, *s.* a monk  
 Mo'nast'ically, *ad.* reclusely  
 Mo'nast'icism, *s.* monastic life  
 Mo'nast'icon, *s.* a book giving an account of  
     monasteries & other religious establishments  
 Mo'n'day, *s.* the second day of the week  
 Monde, *s.* [Fr.] the world; a certain num-  
     ber of people; as, the *beau monde*. A  
     globe, the ensign of power and authority  
 Mo'n'etary, *a.* relating to money  
 Mo'n'ey, *s.* any metal coined for traffic  
 Mo'n'eybag, *s.* a large purse  
 Mo'n'eybox, *s.* a till; repository of ready coin  
 Mo'n'eybroker, *s.* a moneychanger  
 Mo'n'eychanger, *s.* a dealer in money  
 Mo'n'ey'd, *a.* rich in money, wealthy  
 Mo'n'eylender, *s.* one who lends money  
 Mo'n'eyless, *a.* wanting money, poor  
 Mo'n'eyscrivener, *s.* one who raises money  
 Mo'n'ey-splinner, *s.* a small spider [for others  
 Mo'n'eysworth, *s.* something worth its price  
 Mo'n'ey-wort, *s.* a plant  
 Mo'n'ger, *s.* a trader, dealer, seller  
 Mo'n'grel, *s.* an animal of a mixed breed  
 Mo'n'grel, *a.* of a mixed breed  
 Mo'n'iform, *a.* beaded, like a necklace  
 Mo'n'iment, *s.* a memorial; a record  
 Mo'n'ish, *v. a.* to admonish, counsel  
 Mo'n'isher, *s.* an admonisher, a monitor  
 Mo'n'ition, *s.* information, document  
 Mo'n'it'orial, *a.* containing admonition  
 Mo'n'itive, *a.* conveying useful instruction  
 Mo'n'itor, *s.* one who warns of faults, &c.  
 Mo'n'itory, *a.* admonishing---s. a warning  
 Mo'n'itress, *s.* an instructress  
 Monk, *s.* one who lives in a monastery  
 Monk'ery, *s.* the monastic life  
 Monk'ey, *s.* an ape, a baboon; a silly fellow  
 Monk'hood, *s.* the character of a monk  
 Monk'ish, *a.* monastic; pertaining to monks  
 Monk's-head, *s.* a plant  
 Monk's-hood, *s.* a plant  
 Monk's-rhin'barb, *s.* a plant  
 Monocarp'ous, *a.* bearing one single fruit  
 Mono'ceros, Mono'cerot, *s.* the unicorn  
 Mo'n'ochord, *s.* an instrument of one string  
 Monochromat'ic, *a.* of only one colour  
 Mo'n'ochrone, *s.* a picture of only one colour  
 Mo'n'ocotyle, Mo'nocotyled'oneous, *a.* having  
     but one seed-lobe [seed-lobe  
 Mo'nocotyl'edon, *s.* a plant with only one  
 Mo'noc'ular, Mo'noc'ulous, *a.* one-eyed  
 Mo'n'ocule, *s.* an insect with one eye [toe  
 Mo'nodac'tylous, *a.* having but one finger or  
 Mo'n'odist, *s.* one who writes a monody  
 Mo'n'odon, *s.* the unicorn fish  
 Mo'nodramat'ic, *a.* relating to a monodrame  
 Mo'n'odrame, *s.* a dramatic performance by  
     only one person  
 Mo'n'ody, *s.* a poem sung by one person  
 Mo'n'ocia, *s.* a class of plants, having the  
     stamens and pistils distinct in each  
 Mo'n'oclin, *a.* pertaining to the class of  
     plants above described

MEAN FORTUNES AND PROUD SPIRITS ARE LIKE FUEL AND FIRE.



[MON]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MOR]

Monogamia, *s.* a class of plants distinguished by having simple flowers, though the anthers are united  
 Monogamian, *a.* belonging to plants with a simple flower [marriages]  
 Monogamist, *s.* one who disapproves second  
 Monogamous, *a.* having but one wife  
 Monogamy, *s.* a marriage of one wife only  
 Monogram, *s.* a cipher or character composed of many letters interwoven  
 Monogrammal, *a.* like a monogram  
 Monograph, *s.* an account of a single thing or class of things  
 Monograph'ic, *a.* drawn in plain lines  
 Monography, *s.* a description in lines without colours  
 Monogyn'ia, *s.* a class of plants distinguished by having only one style or stigma [ma  
 Monogyn'ian, *a.* having but one style or stigma  
 Monolith, Monolithic, *a.* consisting of one  
 Monologist, *s.* one who soliloquizes [stone  
 Monologue, Monology, *s.* a soliloquy  
 Monomachy, *s.* a single combat, a duel  
 Monome, Monomial, *s.* an algebraic quantity with but one name  
 Monop'athy, *s.* solitary sensibility  
 Monopet'alous, *a.* having but one flower-leaf  
 Monoph'alous, *a.* similar in appearance  
 Monophthong, *s.* a simple vowel-sound  
 Monophthong'al, *a.* consisting of a simple vowel-sound  
 Monophyllous, *a.* having but one leaf  
 Monophy'site, *s.* he who maintains but one nature in Christ  
 Monopolist, *s.* one who engrosses a trade or business entirely to himself  
 Monopolize, *v. a.* to engross all of a commodity into a person's own hands  
 Monopolizer, *s.* a monopolist  
 Monopoly, *s.* the sole privilege of selling  
 Monopolylogue, *s.* a performance by one person, who represents the voices and characters of many  
 Monop'teral, *a.* supported only by columns  
 Monoptote, *s.* a noun of but one case  
 Monospermous, *a.* bearing a single seed to each flower  
 Monospherical, *a.* consisting of one sphere  
 Monostich, *s.* a composition of one verse  
 Monostrophic, *a.* free from the restraint of any particular metre  
 Monosyllabic, Monosyllab'ical, *a.* consisting of one syllable  
 Monosyll'able, *s.* a word of one syllable  
 Monotheism, *s.* belief in only one God  
 Monotir'elite, *s.* one who holds that Christ had but one will  
 Monotone, Monotony, *s.* uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence  
 Monotonous, *a.* wanting variety in cadence  
 Monotonously, *ad.* with one uniform tone  
 Monox'yon, *s.* a boat made out of a single piece of wood  
 Monsoon, *s.* a periodical trade-wind  
 Monster, *s.* a thing unnatural or horrible  
 Monstrif'erous, *a.* producing monsters  
 Monstrosity, *s.* the state of being monstrous  
 Mon'strous, *a.* unnatural; shocking  
 Mon'strous, Mon'strously, *ad.* shockingly; terribly; exceedingly  
 Mon'strousness, *s.* great enormity  
 Mountainic, *a.* pertaining to mountains  
 Mont'ro, *s.* a horseman's cap  
 Mounteth', *s.* a vessel to wash glasses in  
 Month, *s.* a space of time, four weeks  
 Monthly, *a.* happening every month

Mon'ticle, *s.* a hillock; a little mount  
 Montic'ulous, *a.* full of little mounts  
 Monti'genous, *a.* produced on mountains  
 Monument, *s.* any thing to perpetuate memory, as a tomb, pillar, statue, &c.  
 Monument'al, *a.* preserving memory  
 Monumentally, *ad.* in memorial  
 Mood, *s.* a term in grammar; disposition  
 Mood'ily, *ad.* sadly; pensively  
 Mood'iness, *s.* sullen displeasure  
 Mood'y, *a.* angry, out of humour; mental  
 Moon, *s.* the great luminary of the night  
 Moon'beam, *s.* a ray of lunar light  
 Moon'calf, *s.* a monster; a stupid fellow  
 Moon'et, *s.* a little moon  
 Moon-eye, *s.* an eye affected by the moon  
 Moon-eyed, *a.* dim-eyed, purblind  
 Moon-fish, *s.* a fish with a horned tail  
 Moon'ish, *a.* like the moon; variable  
 Moon'less, *a.* not illuminated by the moon  
 Moon'light, *s.* light afforded by the moon  
 Moon'light, *a.* illuminated by the moon  
 Moon'shine, *s.* the lustre of the moon  
 Moon'shiny, *a.* enlightened by the moon  
 Moon'sione, *s.* a kind of stone. selenites  
 Moon'struck, *a.* affected by the moon  
 Moon-tre'foil, *s.* a plant  
 Moon'wort, *s.* a plant, satin-flower  
 Moon'y, *a.* like the moon, lunated  
 Moor, *s.* an African; a marsh, fen, bog  
 Moor, *v.* to fasten by anchors; to be fixed  
 Moorcock, *s.* the male of the moorhen  
 Moor'game, *s.* red game; grouse  
 Moor'hen, *s.* the name of a water fowl  
 Moor'ing, *s.* a place where a ship anchors  
 Moor'ish, Moor'y, *a.* marshy, fenney  
 Moor'land, *s.* a marsh, watery ground  
 Moor'stone, *s.* a species of granite  
 Moose, *s.* a large American deer  
 Moot, *v. a.* to argue on a supposed cause  
 Moot-case, or *point*, *s.* a disputable point  
 Moot'ed, *a.* plucked up by the roots (heral.)  
 Moot'er, *s.* a disputer of a mooted case  
 Moot-hall, Moot-house, *s.* a town-hall  
 Mop, *s.* a utensil to clean floors, &c.  
 Mop, *v. a.* to rub with a mop  
 Mope, *v. n.* to be spiritless or drowsy  
 Mope, Mo'pus, *s.* a drone, a dreamer  
 Mo'pe-eyed, *a.* short-sighted; purblind  
 Mo'pish, *a.* spiritless; inattentive; dejected  
 Mo'pishness, *s.* dejection; inactivity  
 Mo'p'et, Mo'p'ey, *s.* a puppet, a doll  
 Moral, *a.* relating to human life, as it is virtuous or criminal, good or bad  
 Moral, *s.* the instruction of a fable, &c.  
 Moralist, *s.* one who practises morality  
 Moral'ity, *s.* doctrine of the duties of life  
 Moraliza'tion, *s.* explanation in a moral sense  
 Moralize, *v.* to write, &c. on moral subjects  
 Moralizer, *s.* one who moralizes  
 Mora'ity, *ad.* honestly, justly; probably  
 Mora'ls, *s.* the practice of moral duties  
 Morass', *s.* a fen, a bog, a moor, a swamp  
 Moras'sy, *a.* marshy; fenney  
 Mora'vian, *s.* one of a religious sect called United Brethren—*a.* pertaining to Mo  
 Mor'bid, *a.* diseased, corrupted [ravia  
 Mor'bidness, *s.* the state of being diseased  
 Morbi'fic, *a.* causing diseases  
 Morbi'fious, *a.* pertaining to the measles  
 Morbo'se, *a.* proceeding from disease  
 Morbo'sity, *s.* diseased state  
 Morbu'ent, *a.* full of disease, sickly  
 Morda'cions, *a.* biting, apt to bite  
 Morda'ciously, *ad.* bitingly; sarcastically  
 Morda'city, *s.* a biting quality

MUCH COIN, MUCH CARE; MUCH MEAT, MUCH MALADY.

MEN ERR; FIENDS ONLY MAKE A MOCK AT GOODNESS.

[MOS]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MOU

MEN OF TALENT RISE WITH THEIR COMPANY, AND ARE BROUGHT OUT BY THE OCCASION.

Mor'dant, *s.* a substance used in dyeing, to fix the colours in the cloth, silk, &c.  
 Mor'dancy, *s.* a biting quality; corrosion  
 Mor'dicant, *a.* biting; acrid  
 Mor'dication, *s.* act of corroding or biting  
 More, *a.* in greater number or degree  
 More, *ad.* to a greater degree  
 Moreen, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings  
 Morel, *s.* a kind of cherry; a plant  
 Moreover, *ad.* more than yet mentioned  
 Moresk', Mores'que, *a.* done like the Moors  
 Moresk', *s.* a painting or carving done in compartments after the Moorish manner  
 Mor'gray, *s.* a deadly weapon  
 Mor'gray, *s.* a gray speckled fish  
 Mor'gration, *s.* obedience; obsequiousness  
 Mor'gerous, *a.* obsequient, obsequious  
 Mor'il, *s.* a porous mushroom [room  
 Mor'iliform, *a.* having the form of a mush-  
 Mor'llon, *s.* a fowl of the genus *anas*  
 Mor'inel, *s.* a bird, called also Dotteril  
 Morin'ga, *s.* a plant  
 Mor'ion, *s.* armour for the head, a casque  
 Moris'co, *s.* a dancer of the morris-dance  
 Morn, Morn'ing, *s.* first part of the day [day  
 Morning, *a.* being in the early part of the  
 Morning-gown, *s.* a gown worn in the morn  
 Morn'ing-star, *s.* the planet Venus when  
 preceding the rising sun  
 Moroc'co, *s.* a fine sort of leather  
 Moro'ne, *a.* of a deep crimson colour  
 Moro'sc, *a.* cross, peevish, surly, sour  
 Moro'sely, *ad.* sourly; peevishly  
 Moro'seness, *s.* peevishness, sourness  
 Moros'ity, *s.* moroseness; peevishness  
 Mor'phew, *s.* a scurf on the face  
 Mor'phew, *v.* to cover with scurf  
 Mor'phia, *s.* an alkali extracted from opium  
 Morris-dance, *s.* an antic dance performed  
 by men with bells on their legs, which  
 was learned from the Moors [ish dance  
 Morris-dancer, *s.* one who dances the moor-  
 Mor'row, *s.* the day following the present  
 Morse, *s.* an animal called the sea-horse  
 Mor'sel, *s.* a small piece, a mouthful  
 Mor'sure, *s.* the act of biting  
 Mort, *s.* a tune at the death of game  
 Mortal, *a.* deadly, destructive, violent  
 Mortal, *s.* a human being, man  
 Mortality, *s.* subjection to death; power of  
 destruction; human nature  
 Mortalize, *v.* to make mortal  
 Mortally, *ad.* irrecoverably; deadly  
 Mortar, *s.* a cement for building; a vessel  
 to pound in; a bomb cannon  
 Mortgage, *s.* a pledge; property held as a  
 security for money lent  
 Mort'gage, *v.* to pledge lands, &c.  
 Mortgagee, *s.* one who takes a mortgage  
 Mort'gager, *s.* one who gives a mortgage  
 Mortiferous, *a.* fatal, deadly, destructive  
 Mortification, *s.* a gangrene; humiliation  
 Mortifier, *s.* that which mortifies  
 Mortify, *v.* to gangrene; humble, vex  
 Mortise, *s.* a hole cut in one piece of wood  
 to admit the tenon of another  
 Mortise, *v.* to join with a mortise  
 Mort'main, *s.* an unalienable estate  
 Mortress, *s.* a dish of various meats  
 Mortuary, *s.* a gift left to the church—a  
 belonging to the burial of the dead  
 Mos'ic, Mos'ical, *a.* denoting the writings  
 or law of Moses  
 Mos'ic-work, *s.* an imitation of a painting  
 in pebbles, marbles, tiles, or shells

Mos'chatel, *s.* a plant  
 Mosche'to, Mosquit'to, Musquit'to, *s.* a West  
 Indian stinging gnat or fly  
 Mosque, *s.* a Mahometan temple  
 Moss, *s.* a substance growing on trees, &c.  
 Moss, *v.* to cover with moss  
 Moss-clad, *a.* clad or covered with moss  
 Moss-grown, *a.* overgrown with moss  
 Moss'iness, *s.* the state of being mossy  
 Moss-trooper, *s.* a robber; a bandit  
 Moss'y, *a.* overgrown with moss  
 Most, *ad.* in the greatest or highest degree  
 Most, *a.* greatest in number or quantity  
 Mos'tic, *s.* a painter's staff; the stick on  
 which a painter leans while at work  
 Most'ly, *ad.* for the most part  
 Mo'tail, *s.* a bird, the wagtail  
 Mot'ation, *s.* the act of moving  
 Mote, *s.* a very small particle of matter;  
 court of judicature  
 Mo'tet, *s.* a sort of sacred music  
 Moth, *s.* a small insect that eats cloth  
 Moth'eat, *v.* to prey upon, as a moth  
 Moth'eaten, *part.* *a.* eaten by moths  
 Moth'er, *s.* a woman that has borne a child;  
 a sort of mouldiness on liquors  
 Moth'er, *a.* native; as, mother country  
 Moth'er, *v.* to adopt as a son or daughter;  
 to concrete, as mould on liquors  
 Moth'erhood, *s.* the state of being a mother  
 Moth'er-in-law, *s.* the mother of a husband or  
 Moth'erless, *a.* having lost a mother [wife  
 Moth'erly, *a.* suiting a mother; fond  
 Moth'erly, *ad.* in the manner of a mother  
 Moth'er-of-pearl, *s.* a kind of coarse pearl  
 Moth'er-water, *s.* the fluid remaining after  
 the evaporation of salt water  
 Moth'er-wit, *s.* native wit; common sense  
 Moth'erwort, *s.* a plant  
 Moth'ery, *a.* dreggy, concreted, mouldy  
 Moth'y, *a.* full of moths  
 Mo'tion, *s.* the act of moving; a proposal  
 Mo'tion, *v.* to propose; to advise  
 Mo'tioner, *s.* a mover; a proposer  
 Mo'tionless, *a.* being without motion  
 Mo'tive, *s.* the reason of an action  
 Mo'tive, *a.* having the power to move  
 Mot'ivity, *s.* the power of producing motion  
 Mot'ley, *a.* mingled, of various colours  
 Mo'tory, *a.* giving motion  
 Mo'to, *s.* an apposite phrase or sentence  
 quoted; the sentence added to a device  
 Mould, *s.* mouldiness, earth, cast, form  
 Mould, *v.* to knead; to model; to shape  
 Mould'able, *a.* that may be moulded  
 Mould'er, *s.* he who moulds  
 Mould'er, *v.* to turn to dust; to perish  
 Mould'ering, *part.* *a.* crumbling into dust  
 Mould'iness, *s.* the state of being mouldy  
 Mould'ing, *s.* ornaments of wood, stone, &c.  
 projectures beyond a wall, column, &c.  
 Mould'y, *a.* overgrown with concretions  
 Mould'net, *s.* a kind of turnstile  
 Mould, *v.* to shed or change feathers  
 Mould'ing, *s.* a periodical change of plumage  
 Mound, *s.* a rampart; a fence  
 Mound, *v.* to fortify with a mound  
 Mount, *s.* an artificial hill; a mountain  
 Mount, *v.* to get on horseback, ascend  
 Mount'able, *a.* that may be ascended  
 Mount'ain, *s.* a vast bulk of earth  
 Mount'ain, *s.* growing on mountains  
 Mount'ain-blue, *s.* malachite  
 Mount'ainer, *s.* a rustic; a highlander  
 Mount'ain-grecu, *s.* a carbonate of copper  
 Mount'ainous, *a.* full of mountains, hilly

MAN IS A TREE, THE FRUIT WHEREOF IS NEVER RIPE BUT IN THE LATTER SEASON.



[MUC]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MUL]

MISANTHROPY IS BUT ANOTHER WORD FOR MORTIFIED VANITY.

Moun'tainousness, *s.* state of being full of  
Moun'tain-parsley, *s.* a plant [mountains  
Moun'tain-rose, *s.* a plant  
Moun'tain-soap, *s.* a dark-coloured mineral  
Moun'tebank, *v. a.* to cheat; to gull  
Moun'tebank, *s.* a quack; a stage doctor  
Moun'tebankery, *s.* quackery; vain pre-  
Moun'ter, *s.* one that mounts [tences  
Mounting, *s.* ascent; embellishment  
Mounting, *ad.* by rising or ascending  
Moun'ty, *s.* the rise of a hawk  
Mourn, *v.* to grieve, lament, bewail  
Mourn'er, *s.* one that mourns  
Mourn'ful, *a.* causing sorrow, sorrowful  
Mourn'fully, *ad.* with sorrow  
Mourn'fulness, *s.* sorrow, grief  
Mourn'ing, *s.* the dress of sorrow; grief  
Mourn'ing-dove, *s.* a dove of North America  
Mourn'ingly, *ad.* with appearance of sorrow  
Mouse, *s.* a small quadruped  
Mouse, *v. n.* to catch mice  
Mou'se-ear, *s.* a plant [passes  
Mou'se-hole, *s.* a hole through which a mouse  
Mou'ser, *s.* one that catches mice  
Mou'se-tail, *s.* a plant  
Mou'setrap, *s.* a trap to catch mice with  
Mouth, *s.* the aperture in the head at which  
food is received; an entrance, &c.  
Mouth, *v.* to vociferate, to grumble  
Mouth'-friend, *s.* a pretended friend  
Mouth'ful, *s.* what the mouth can hold  
Mouth'-honour, *s.* insincere civility  
Mouth'ing, *s.* utterance with affected fulness  
of sound  
Mouth'less, *a.* being without a mouth  
Mouth'-piece, *s.* the part of a wind instru-  
ment to which the mouth is applied; one  
who delivers the sentiments of others  
Mov'able, *a.* that may be moved  
Mov'ableness, *s.* possibility to be moved  
Mov'ables, *s. pl.* personal goods, furniture  
Mov'ably, *ad.* so as it may be moved  
Move, *s.* the act of moving; change of si-  
tuation; a term used at chess  
Move, *v.* to change place, stir, persuade  
Moveless, *a.* fixed, unmoved  
Mov'ement, *s.* motion; manner of moving  
Mo'vent, *a.* moving; not quiescent—*s.* that  
which moves any thing  
Mov'er, *s.* that which moves; a proposer  
Mov'ing, *a.* affecting, pathetic  
Mov'ingly, *ad.* pathetically  
Mov'ingness, *s.* the power of affecting, as the  
Mow, *s.* a heap of hay or corn [passions  
Mow, *v.* to cut with a scythe, make mows  
Mow'er, *s.* one who cuts with a scythe  
Mow'ing, *s.* act of cutting with a scythe  
Mow'burn, *v. n.* to ferment and heat  
Mox'a, Mox'o, *s.* an Indian moss  
Moyle, *s.* a mule; a graft or cion  
Much, *ad.* nearly; often; in a great degree  
Much, *s.* a great deal; something strange  
Mu'cle-acid, *s.* an acid obtained from gums  
Mu'eld, *a.* hoary, musty, mouldy, slimy  
Mu'cidness, *s.* sliminess, mustiness  
Mu'cilage, *s.* a slimy or viscous body  
Mu'cila'ginous, *a.* slimy, viscous, ropy  
Mu'cila'ginousness, *s.* sliminess; viscosity  
Mu'elte, *s.* a substance with mucous acid  
Muck, *s.* dung; any thing filthy  
Muck, *v. a.* to manure with dung  
Muck'er, *v. a.* to get or save meanly  
Muck'heap, Muck'hill, *s.* a dunghill  
Muck'iness, *s.* nastiness, filth, dirtiness  
Muck'worm, *s.* a worm bred in dung; a cut-  
mudgeon; a miser

Muck'y, *a.* nasty, filthy, dirty  
Mu'cous, Mu'culent, *a.* slimy, viscous  
Mu'cousness, Mu'culence, *s.* slime; viscosity  
Mu'cronated, *a.* narrowed to a point  
Mu'cus, *s.* any slimy liquor or moisture  
Mud, *s.* filth or mire; wet dirt  
Mud, *v. a.* to bury in mud; to befoul  
Mud'dily, *ad.* with foul mixture, dirtily  
Mud'diness, *s.* state of being muddy  
Mud'dle, *s.* a confused or turbid state  
Mud'dle, *v. a.* to make tipsy; to foul  
Mud'dled, *a.* half drunk, tipsy  
Mud'dy, *a.* turbid, dark, cloudy  
Mud'dy, *v. a.* to make muddy [standing  
Mud'dy-headed, *a.* having a dull under-  
Mud'-fish, *s.* a fish of the cyprinus kind  
Mud'sucker, *s.* a sea-fowl  
Mud'-wall, *s.* a wall built with mud  
Mud'-walled, *a.* having a mud-wall  
Mud'wort, *s.* the least water plantain  
Muff, *s.* a cover of fur for the hands  
Muffin, *s.* a kind of light spongy cake  
Muffle, *v.* to wrap up, blindfold, hide  
Mu'fle, *s.* a vessel used in chymistry  
Muffler, *s.* a cover for the face  
Muffion, *s.* the wild sheep or musmon  
Mu'fti, *s.* the Mahometan high priest  
Mug, *s.* a cup to drink out of  
Mug'gent, *s.* a sort of wild duck  
Mug'ghish, Mug'gy, *a.* moist, damp, close  
Mug'house, *s.* an alehouse  
Mug'ient, *a.* lowing or bellowing  
Mu'gil, *s.* a fish, the mullet  
Mug'weed, *s.* a plant  
Mug'wort, *s.* a plant  
Mula'to, *s.* one born of parents of whom  
the one is black and the other white  
Mul'berry, *s.* a tree and its fruit  
Mulct, *v. a.* to punish by fine or forfeiture--  
*s.* a penalty, a pecuniary fine  
Mulctuary, *a.* punishing with fine  
Mule, *s.* an animal generated between a  
horse and an ass, or an ass and a mare  
Muleteer, *s.* a mule-driver  
Mu'lewort, *s.* a plant  
Mulieb'riety, *s.* womanhood; tenderness  
Mu'lish, *a.* obstinate as a mule  
Mull, *v. a.* to heat and sweeten wine, &c.  
Mu'lien, *s.* a plant  
Mu'ler, *s.* a grinding-stone for colours  
Mu'let, *s.* a sea-fish  
Mulligataw'ney, *s.* a soup highly seasoned  
with pepper, &c.  
Mu'ltigrubs, *s.* (a low word) sullenness,  
doggedness; a pain in the intestines  
Mul'lion, *s.* a division in a window-frame--  
*v. a.* to shape into divisions in a window  
Mul'lock, *s.* dirt or rubbish  
Mulse, *s.* boiled wine mixed with honey  
Multan'gular, *a.* having many corners  
Multan'gularly, *ad.* with many corners  
Multan'gularness, *s.* the being polygonal  
Multicap'sular, *a.* divided into many cells  
Multica'vous, *a.* full of holes  
Multita'rious, *a.* having great diversity  
Multifa'riously, *ad.* with multiplicity  
Multifa'riousness, *s.* multiplied diversity  
Multif'id, Multif'idous, *a.* divided into many  
Multiflorous, *a.* many-flowered [parts  
Multiform, *a.* having various shapes  
Multiformity, *s.* diversity of shapes  
Multigen'rous, *a.* having many kinds  
Multij'gonous, *a.* consisting of many pals  
Multila'teral, *a.* having many sides  
Multila'cal, *a.* having many lines  
Multiloc'ular, *a.* having many cells

MISERIES HAVE POWER OVER MAN, NOT MAN OVER MISERIES.



[MUN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MUS

MERIT, LIKE A VIRGIN'S BLUSHES, WILL BE MOST DISCOVERED WHEN YOU MOST TRY TO HIDE IT.

MAKE NOT YOUR NEIGHBOUR'S FAULT GREATER THAN IT IS, NOR YOUR OWN LESS.

Multiloquous, *a.* very talkative  
 Multinomial, Multinomial, Multinomious, *a.* having many names  
 Multiparous, *a.* having many at a birth  
 Multipartite, *a.* consisting of many parts  
 Multiped, *a.* having many feet  
 Multipede, *s.* an insect with many feet  
 Multiple, *s.* any number that contains another number several times  
 Multiple, *a.* containing many times  
 Multiple, *a.* consisting of many folds  
 Multipliable, Multiplicable, *a.* capable of being arithmetically multiplied [tiplied  
 Multipliability, *s.* capacity of being multiplied  
 Multipliable, *s.* number to be multiplied  
 Multipliate, *a.* consisting of many  
 Multiplication, *s.* the act of multiplying  
 Multiplicative, *a.* tending to multiply  
 Multiplier, *s.* that which multiplies  
 Multiplierous, *a.* manifold  
 Multiplierly, *s.* a great variety  
 Multiplier, *s.* the multiplier  
 Multiply, *v. a.* to increase in number  
 Multipotent, *a.* having manifold power  
 Multipresence, *s.* the power of being present in many places at once  
 Multisiliqueous, *a.* having many pods or seed-vessels  
 Multisounds, *a.* having many sounds  
 Multisyllable, *s.* a word of many syllables  
 Multitude, *s.* many; a crowd or throng  
 Multitudinous, *a.* consisting of very many  
 Multivagant, Multivagous, *a.* wandering or straying much abroad [valves  
 Multivalve, Multivalvular, *a.* having many  
 Multivalve, *s.* an animal with a shell of many valves  
 Multiversant, *a.* assuming many shapes  
 Multivorous, *a.* having many ways  
 Multocular, *a.* having more eyes than two  
 Multure, *s.* a toll for grinding corn  
 Murn, *int.* hush—*s.* a kind of ale—*a.* silent  
 Mumble, *v.* to mutter, to chew  
 Mumbler, *s.* a mutterer, a slow speaker  
 Mumbly, *ad.* with inarticulate utterance  
 Munchance, *s.* the silence of an idiot  
 Mummy, *v. a.* to mask; to act in disguise  
 Mummer, *s.* a masker, a player  
 Mummery, *s.* low sport; buffoonery  
 Mummify, *v. a.* to preserve as a mummy  
 Mummy, *s.* a dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; a kind of wax  
 Mump, *v. a.* to nibble, to bite quick; to beg  
 Mumper, *s.* a beggar  
 Mumping, *s.* begging tricks; mockery  
 Mumpish, *a.* sullen, obstinate  
 Mumps, *s.* sullenness, silent anger; a disease of the throat, the quinsy  
 Munch, Munch, *v. n.* to chew eagerly  
 Muncher, *s.* one that munches  
 Mund, *s.* peace, quiet  
 Mundane, *a.* belonging to the world  
 Mundanity, *s.* secularity; worldliness  
 Mundation, *s.* the act of cleansing  
 Mundatory, *a.* of power to cleanse  
 Mundie, *s.* a kind of marcasite  
 Mandification, *s.* cleansing, as from dross  
 Mundifactive, *s.* a medicine to cleanse  
 Mundificative, *a.* having power to cleanse  
 Mundify, *v. a.* to cleanse; to make clean  
 Mundivagant, *a.* wandering through the  
 Mundivagus, *s.* stinking tobacco [world  
 Murther, *a.* belonging to a gift  
 Munerate, *v. a.* to reward  
 Muneration, *s.* gift, reward  
 Municipal, *a.* belonging to a corporation

Municipality, *s.* the people of a district  
 Munificence, *s.* liberality, generosity  
 Munificent, *a.* bountiful, liberal  
 Munificently, *ad.* liberally; generously  
 Muniment, *s.* a fortification; support  
 Munition, *s.* fortification; ammunition  
 Munit, *s.* security; freedom  
 Murrage, *s.* a toll paid for repairing walls  
 Mural, *a.* pertaining to a wall  
 Murder, *s.* the act of killing unlawfully  
 Murder, *v. a.* to kill unlawfully, destroy  
 Murderer, *s.* one who kills unlawfully  
 Murderess, *s.* she who commits murder  
 Murderous, *a.* bloody, guilty of murder  
 Murderously, *ad.* in a bloody manner  
 Mure, *v. a.* to enclose in walls—*s.* a wall  
 Muricite, *s.* a stone made of salt, sand, &c.  
 Muriate, *s.* a salt of muriatic acid with a  
 Muriated, *a.* made salt, put in brine [base  
 Muriatic, *a.* having the nature of brine  
 Muriatiferous, *a.* producing salt  
 Muricated, *a.* full of sharp points  
 Murine, *a.* of or pertaining to a mouse  
 Murk, *s.* husks of fruit; darkness  
 Murky, *a.* dark, cloudy, wanting light  
 Murmur, *v. n.* to grumble, to mutter  
 Murmur, *s.* a complaint, a grumbling  
 Murmurer, *s.* a grumbler, a repiner  
 Murmuring, *s.* a low sound; a confused noise; complaint half suppressed  
 Murmuringly, *ad.* complainingly  
 Murmurous, *a.* exciting murmur  
 Murrain, *s.* a plague amongst cattle  
 Murrey, *a.* darkly red  
 Murrhine, *s.* a delicate kind of porcelain  
 Murrion, *s.* a helmet; a casque  
 Muscadell, Muscadine, Muscat, Muscatel, *s.* sweet grapes, and the wine produced from them  
 Muscle, *s.* a fleshy fibre  
 Muscoseness, Muscosity, *s.* mossiness  
 Muscovado, *s.* unrefined sugar  
 Muscovy-duck, *s.* the musk-duck  
 Muscular, Musculous, *a.* full of muscles  
 Muscularity, *s.* the state of being muscular  
 Musculite, *s.* a petrified muscle or shell  
 Musseless, *a.* disregarding the power of poetry  
 Musli-room-stone, *s.* a fossil-stone  
 Music-book, *s.* a book containing tunes  
 Muse, *s.* the power of poetry; thought  
 Muse, *v. n.* to study, ponder, think close  
 Musca, Musla, *s.* mosaic work  
 Muscul, *a.* deep-thinking  
 Musser, *s.* one apt to be absent of mind  
 Muscum, *s.* a repository of curiosities  
 Musli-room, *s.* a spongy plant; an upstart  
 Musie, *s.* the science of sounds; harmony  
 Musical, *a.* harmonious, sweet-sounding  
 Musically, *ad.* harmoniously; sweetly  
 Musicalness, *s.* harmony  
 Musician, *s.* one skilled in harmony  
 Musin-master, *s.* one who teaches music  
 Musling, *s.* meditation; contemplation  
 Musk, *s.* a perfume; a flower; a grape  
 Musk, *v. a.* to perfume with musk  
 Muskapple, *s.* a kind of apple [made  
 Muskeat, *s.* the animal from which musk is  
 Muskeberry, *s.* a sort of cherry  
 Musket, *s.* a soldier's hand gun; a hawk  
 Musketeer, *s.* a soldier armed with a musket  
 Muskatoon, *s.* a blunderbuss, a short gun  
 Musketry, *s.* the term for muskets collectively  
 Muskvess, *s.* the scent of musk  
 Muskmelon, *s.* a fragrant melon  
 Musko-ox, *s.* a species of ox  
 Musko-pear, *s.* a fragrant kind of pear  
 Musko-rose, *s.* a fragrant rose so called

Musk'rat, Musk'quash, *s.* a small American animal, valuable for its fur  
 Musk'seed, *s.* a plant  
 Musk'wood, *s.* a plant  
 Musk'y, *a.* sweet of scent, fragrant  
 Mus'lin, *s.* fine stuff made of cotton  
 Mus'nud, *s.* an eastern throne  
 Mus'sack, *s.* a liquor much used in China  
 Mus'sel, *s.* a shell-fish  
 Mus'site, *s.* a greenish white mineral  
 Mus'sulman, *s.* a Mahometan believer  
 Must, *verb. imperf.* to be obliged  
 Must, *v.* to make or grow mouldy  
 Mustac, *s.* a small tufted monkey  
 Mustach'es, Mustach'oes, *s.* the hair left to grow on the upper lip; whiskers  
 Mustard, *s.* a plant and its seed  
 Must'elne, *a.* pertaining to weasels  
 Must'er, *v.* to assemble, review, collect  
 Must'er, *s.* a review and register of forces  
 Must'er-book, *s.* a book in which forces are registered  
 Must'er-master, *s.* one who superintends the  
 Must'er-roll, *s.* a register of forces  
 Must'ily, *ad.* mouldily; sourly  
 Must'iness, *s.* mould, damp, foulness  
 Must'y, *a.* mouldy, spoiled with damp; dull  
 Mutability, *s.* changeableness, inconstancy  
 Mut'able, *a.* alterable, inconstant, unsettled  
 Mut'ableness, *s.* uncertainty; instability  
 Mut'ation, *s.* the act of changing, alteration  
 Mute, *a.* silent, dumb, not vocal  
 Mute, *s.* one that has no power of speech  
 Mute, *v. n.* to dung as birds  
 Mute, Mut'ing, *s.* the dung of birds  
 Mut'ely, *ad.* silently; not vocally  
 Mut'eness, *s.* silence; aversion to speak  
 Mut'ile, *v. a.* to maim, to cut off  
 Mut'ilated, *a.* maimed, defective  
 Mut'ilation, *s.* deprivation of a limb, &c.  
 Mut'ilator, *s.* one that mutilates  
 Mut'itious, *a.* mutilated, defective  
 Mut'ine, Mutineer', *s.* a mover of sedition  
 Mut'inous, *a.* seditious, tumultuous  
 Mut'inously, *ad.* seditiously; turbulently  
 Mut'inousness, *s.* opposition to authority  
 Mut'iny, *v. n.* to rise against authority  
 Mut'iny, *s.* sedition, revolt, insurrection  
 Mut'er, *v.* to grumble, utter imperfectly  
 Mut'er, *s.* murmur; obscure utterance  
 Mut'erer, *s.* a grumbler; a murmurer  
 Mut'ering, *s.* utterance of a low voice  
 Mut'eringly, *ad.* without distinct articulation  
 Mut'ton, *s.* the flesh of sheep, a sheep  
 Mut'ton-fist, *s.* a hand large and red  
 Mut'tual, *a.* reciprocal, acting in return  
 Mutual'ity, *s.* reciprocation  
 Mut'tually, *ad.* reciprocally, in return  
 Mutua'tion, *s.* the act of borrowing [other  
 Mutua'tious, *a.* borrowed; taken from some  
 Mut'tule, *s.* a square modillion under the  
 Mus'y, *a.* dirty; gloomy [cornice  
 Muzz'le, *s.* the mouth of any thing; a fasten-  
 ing for the month, which hinders to bite  
 Muzz'le, *v. a.* to blind the mouth; to fondle  
 with the mouth close; to restrain from hurt  
 Muzz'y, *a.* absent; forgetful; dreaming; be-  
 wildered by thought; bewildered by liquor  
 My, *pron. pos.* belonging to me  
 Mycan'tha, *s.* a plant, the butcher's broom  
 Mydr'asis, *s.* too great a dilatation of the  
 pupils of the eye  
 Mynhcer', *s.* sir, my lord or master, among  
 the Dutch; among us, usually a Dutchman  
 Myograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to a description  
 of the muscles

Myog'raphist, *s.* a describer of the muscles  
 Myog'raphy, *s.* a description of the muscles  
 Myolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to the doctrine  
 of the muscles  
 Myolo'gy, *s.* the doctrine of the muscles  
 My'ope, *s.* a short-sighted person  
 My'opy, *s.* shortness of sight  
 Myot'omy, *s.* a dissection of the muscles  
 Myr'iad, *s.* the number of ten thousand;  
 proverbially any great number  
 Myrian'cter, *s.* a French measure of 10,000  
 meters [men  
 Myr'iarch, *s.* a commander of ten thousand  
 Myr'iare, *s.* a French measure of 10,000 acres  
 Myr'itin, *s.* the residue of bees-wax digested  
 in acohol  
 Myriof'iter, *s.* a French measure of capacity  
 Myr'midon, *s.* any rude ruffian  
 Myro'balan, *s.* dried fruit. The production  
 of trees growing in the East Indies  
 Myrop'olist, *s.* one who sells unguents  
 My'rus, *s.* a species of the sea-serpent  
 Myrrh, *s.* a strong aromatic gum. It is  
 brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which  
 produces it is wholly unknown  
 Myrrh'ine, *a.* belonging to myrrh  
 Myrrh'ites, *s.* a precious stone having the  
 colour and smell of myrrh  
 Myr'tiform, *a.* having the shape of myrtle  
 Myrtle, *s.* a fragrant kind of shrub or tree;  
 it was anciently held sacred to Venus  
 Myr'tleberry, *s.* the fruit of the myrtle  
 Myself, *s.* an emphatical word used for or  
 with I: as, I will do it myself  
 Mystag'ogical, *a.* relating to the interpreta-  
 tion of divine mysteries  
 Mys'tagogue, *s.* an interpreter of mysteries  
 Mys'tagogy, *s.* the act of initiating into sacred  
 Mys'terial, *a.* containing a mystery [mysteries  
 Mys'ter'arch, *s.* one who presides over or has  
 the charge of sacred mysteries  
 Mys'terious, *a.* inaccessible to the under-  
 standing; awfully obscure  
 Mys'teriously, *ad.* enigmatically, obscurely  
 Mys'teriousness, *s.* difficulty or perplexity  
 Mys'terize, *v. a.* to turn to enigmas  
 Mys'tery, *s.* something above human intel-  
 ligence; any thing artfully concealed  
 Mys'tic, *s.* one of an ancient sect, who  
 were frantically enthusiastic  
 Mys'tic, Mys'tical, *a.* sacredly obscure, se-  
 cret, dark; involving some hidden meaning  
 Mys'tically, *ad.* in a manner, or by an act  
 implying some secret meaning  
 Mys'ticalness, *s.* involution of some secret  
 meaning; the state of being mystical  
 Mys'ticism, *s.* obscurity; the doctrine of the  
 Mystics  
 Mystifica'tion, *s.* the act of rendering any  
 thing obscure or mysterious, and generally  
 practised to conceal real ignorance  
 Mys'tify, *v. n.* to render obscure or complex  
 Myth'ic, Myth'ical, *a.* fabulous  
 Myth'istry, *s.* history interspersed with fable  
 Mythog'rapher, *s.* a writer of fables  
 Mytholo'gical, *a.* relating to mythology  
 Mytholo'gically, *ad.* in a manner suitable to  
 the system of fables  
 Mytholog'ist, *s.* an explainer of fables  
 Mythol'ogize, *v. n.* to relate or explain the  
 fabulous history of the heathens  
 Mythol'ogy, *s.* a system of fables; explica-  
 tion of the fabulous history of heathen gods  
 Mythoplasm, *s.* a narration of fable  
 Myt'llite, *s.* a petrified mussel shell  
 Myx'on, *s.* a fish of the mullet kind

[NAR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NAV]

## N.

**N**, a Consonant, has in English an inviolable sound; as, *no, name, not*: but it is sometimes almost lost after *m*; as, *condemn, condemn*. As a Latin numeral it stands for *nine hundred*, and with a dash over it for *nine thousand*.

**Nab**, *s.* the summit of a hill or rock

**Nab**, *v. a.* to catch unexpectedly

**Nabob**, *s.* the title of an Indian prince; a name given to one who has acquired a great fortune in India

**Nack'er**, *s.* a collar-maker; a harness-maker

**Nac're**, *s.* mother-of-pearl

**Nac'reous**, *a.* having a pearly lustre

**Nac'rite**, *s.* a rare greenish-white mineral

**Nac'dir**, *s.* the point opposite to the zenith

**Næve**, *s.* a spot; a mole

**Nævose**, *a.* marked with spots or freckles

**Naff**, **Naft**, *s.* a kind of tufted sea-bird

**Nag**, *s.* a small or young horse

**Nafad**, *s.* a water-nymph

**Nail**, *s.* horn on fingers and toes; an iron spike; the 16th part of a yard; a stud

**Nail**, *v. a.* to fasten with nails

**Nailer**, *s.* a nail-maker

**Nail'ery**, *s.* a manufactory for nails

**Natively**, *ad.* with native simplicity

**Nat'ete**, *s.* simplicity; ingenuousness

**Naked**, *a.* uncovered, bare; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident, not hidden

**Nakedly**, *ad.* without covering; merely

**Nakedness**, *s.* a want of covering

**Naker**, *s.* violent and painful flatulence

**Namaz**, *s.* the Turk's common prayer (ness)

**Namby-pamby**, *a.* having little affected prettiness

**Name**, *s.* an appellation, reputation, fame

**Name**, *v. a.* to give a name to, to mention by name, to specify, to nominate, to utter

**Nameless**, *a.* not distinguished by any appellation

**Namely**, *ad.* particularly, specially [lation]

**Nam-sake**, *s.* one of the same name

**Nankin**, **Nankeen**, *s.* a kind of light cotton, first manufactured in China

**Naps**, *s.* a short sleep, slumber; down on cloth

**Nap**, *v. n.* to sleep; to be drowsy or secure

**Nape**, *s.* the joint of the neck behind

**Nap'ery**, *s.* linen for the table

**Naph'tha**, *s.* an unctuous mineral acid of the bituminous kind, very ready to take fire

**Naph'thaline**, *s.* a crystallizable substance deposited from naphtha

**Nap'kin**, *s.* a cloth to wipe the hands, &c.

**Nap'less**, *a.* thencebare, wanting nap

**Nap'py**, *a.* frothy, spumy; having a nap

**Narcissus**, *s.* the daffodil flower

**Narcosis**, *s.* stupefaction; privation of sense

**Narcotic**, *s.* a drug producing sleep

**Narcotic**, *a.* causing torpor or stupefaction

**Narcotically**, *ad.* by producing torpor

**Narcot'leness**, *s.* quality of inducing sleep

**Narcotines**, *s.* the narcotic principle of opium

**Nard**, *s.* an odorous shrub; an ointment

**Nardine**, *a.* pertaining to nard

**Nar'able**, *a.* that may be told

**Narra'te**, *v. a.* to relate; to tell

**Narra'tion**, **Nar'rative**, *s.* a history, a relation

**Nar'rative**, **Nar'ratory**, *a.* giving an account

**Nar'ratively**, *ad.* by way of relation

**Narra'tor**, *s.* a relater, a teller, an historian

**Nar'row**, *v. a.* to contract

**Nar'row**, *a.* of small breadth; near, covetous

**Nar'row**, **Nar'rows**, *s.* a strait; defile; sound

**Nar'rowly**, *ad.* contractedly; nearly

**Nar'rowminded**, *a.* mean-spirited; avaricious

**Nar'rowness**, *s.* want of breadth; meanness

**Nar'whal**, **Nar'wal**, *s.* a huge cetaceous animal

**Nas'al**, *a.* belonging to the nose—*s.* a letter that is sounded through the nose

**Nas'eal**, *s.* a kind of medicated pessary

**Nas'cent**, *a.* growing, increasing

**Nas'icorn'ous**, *a.* having a horn on the nose

**Nas'iform**, *a.* shaped like a nose

**Nas'tily**, *ad.* dirtily, filthily, grossly

**Nas'tiness**, *s.* dirt, filth, obscenity, grossness

**Nas'tur'tion**, *s.* the name of a plant

**Nas'ty**, *a.* dirty, filthy, sordid, low, obscene

**Nas'us**, *s.* a fish resembling the chub

**Nat'al**, *a.* relating to nativity; native

**Nat'als**, *s. pl.* time and place of nativity

**Natalit'ious**, *a.* relating to a birth-day

**Nat'ant**, *a.* (in botany) swimming

**Nat'a'tion**, *s.* the act of swimming

**Nat'atory**, *a.* enabling to swim

**Nath'less**, *ad.* nevertheless

**Nat'ion**, *s.* a people distinct from others

**Nat'ional**, *a.* public, general, not private

**Nationality**, *s.* national character

**Nationalize**, *v. a.* to distinguish nationally

**Nat'ionally**, *ad.* with regard to the nation

**Nat'ive**, *s.* one born in any country, offspring—a natural, not artificial, original

**Nat'ively**, *ad.* naturally; not artificially

**Nat'iveness**, *s.* the state of being produced by nature

**Nativ'ity**, *s.* birth; state or place of birth

**Nat'ka**, *s.* a bird, a species of shrike

**Nat'rolite**, *s.* a variety of zeolite

**Nat'ron**, *s.* a black salt imported from Egypt

**Nat'ural**, *a.* produced by nature; tender, unaffected; illegitimate

**Nat'ural**, *s.* a fool, an idiot; native quality

**Naturalism**, *s.* mere state of nature

**Naturalist**, *s.* a student in physics

**Naturalization**, *s.* the admission of a foreigner to the privileges of a native

**Naturalize**, *v. a.* to invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy

**Nat'urally**, *ad.* unaffectedly; spontaneously

**Nat'urality**, *s.* the state of being produced by nature; conformity to nature

**Nat'urals**, *s. pl.* whatever belongs naturally to animals—opposed to *non-naturals*

**Nature**, *s.* the system of the world, or the assemblage of all created beings; the regular course of things; native state of any thing; disposition of mind; compass of natural existence; species; physics

**Nat'ur'it**, *s.* one who ascribes every thing to nature

**Nat'ur'age**, *s.* shipwreck [to nature]

**Nat'ur'agons**, *a.* causing shipwreck

**Nat'ur'it**, *a.* bad, corrupt—*s.* nothing

**Nat'ur'it**, *ad.* in no degree

**Nat'ur'itly**, *ad.* wickedly, corruptly, basely

**Nat'ur'itness**, *s.* badness, wickedness

**Nat'ur'it**, *a.* bad, wicked, corrupt, vicious

**Nat'ur'age**, *s.* freight of passengers in a ship

**Nat'ur'achy**, *s.* a mock sea-light

**Nat'ur'ca**, *s.* a propensity to vomit; disgust

**Nat'ur'cant**, *a.* creating nausea

**Nat'ur'cate**, *v.* to grow squeamish, to loathe

**Nat'ur'cous**, *a.* loathsome, disgusting

**Nat'ur'cously**, *ad.* loathsomely, disgustfully

**Nat'ur'cousness**, *s.* loathsomeness

**Nat'ur'ical**, *a.* pertaining to ships or sailors

**Nat'ur'illite**, *s.* a fossil nautilus

**Nat'ur'itus**, *s.* a shell-fish, furnished with something resembling a sail

**Nat'ur'it**, *a.* consisting of, or relating to ships

NO ONE PRETENDS TO HATE AN INJURY MORE THAN HE WHO OFFERS IT.

NOT HE THAT HAS LITTLE, BUT HE THAT DESIRES MUCH, IS POOR.



Nav'archy, *s.* knowledge of managing ships  
 Nave, *s.* part of a church or a wheel  
 Na'vel, *s.* a part of the body; the middle  
 Na'velgall, *s.* a bruise on a horse's back  
 Na'vel-string, *s.* the umbilical cord  
 Na'vel-wort, *s.* a plant  
 Na'vew, *s.* a plant  
 Navic'ular, *a.* resembling a small ship  
 Nav'igable, *a.* passable by ships or boats  
 Nav'igableness, *s.* the quality or state of being navigable  
 Nav'igate, *v. a.* to pass by ships or boats  
 Naviga'tion, *s.* the act of passing by water; the art of conducting a ship at sea  
 Nav'igator, *s.* a seaman, a traveller by water  
 Na'vy, *s.* a company of ships of war, a fleet  
 Nay, *ad. no*; not only so—*s.* denial  
 Nazare'ne, *s.* an inhabitant of Nazareth  
 Naz'arite, *s.* a Jew professing extraordinary purity of life and devotion  
 Naz'arism, *s.* the doctrines of the Nazarites  
 Naze, *s.* a headland, a promontory  
 Neal, *v. n.* to be tempered in fire  
 Neap, *a.* low, scanty; (used only of the tide)  
 Neapol'itan, *s.* a native of the kingdom of Naples—a. belonging to Naples  
 Neap'tides, *s.* low tides in the 2d and 4th quarters of the moon, not so high or swift as spring tides  
 Near, *a.* close, not distant; parsimonious—*v.* to approach; to draw near—*ad.* at hand  
 Near'ly, *ad.* closely; nearly  
 Near'ness, *s.* closeness, niggardliness  
 Neat, *a.* elegant, clean, pure—*s.* oxen  
 Neat'herd, *s.* a cow-keeper  
 Neat'ly, *ad.* cleanly, trimly, artfully  
 Neat'ness, *s.* cleanliness, spruceness  
 Neb, *s.* the nose, beak, mouth, bill of a bird  
 Neb'ula, *s.* [Lat.] an appearance like a cloud in the eye or other part of the body  
 Nebulosity, *s.* the state of being cloudy or  
 Neb'ulous, Neb'ulose, *a.* misty, cloudy [hazy]  
 Ne'cessaries, *s. pl.* things not only convenient but needful for human life  
 Nec'essarily, *ad.* indispensably, inevitably  
 Ne'cessariness, *s.* the state of being necessary  
 Ne'cessary, *a.* needful, fatal—*s.* a privy  
 Necessita'tian, *s.* one denying free agency  
 Nees'sitate, *v. a.* to make it necessary for  
 Nees'sitated, *part. a.* forced, in want  
 Necessita'tion, *s.* a fatal impulsion  
 Nees'sited, *a.* in a state of want  
 Nees'sitous, *a.* in want, needy, poor  
 Nees'sitousness, *s.* extreme want  
 Nees'situde, *s.* want, need, poverty  
 Nees'sity, *s.* compulsion; fatality; indispensableness; want, poverty; cogeneity  
 Neck, *s.* part of the body; a narrow part  
 Neck'cloth, *s.* a cravat [neck of a woman]  
 Neck'chief, *s.* a handkerchief worn on the  
 Neck'lace, *s.* a woman's neck-ornament  
 Neck'land, *s.* a narrow part of land  
 Necrolo'gical, *a.* relating to necrology  
 Necrologist, *s.* one who gives an account of deaths  
 Necrology, *s.* an obituary; biography  
 Nec'romancer, *s.* a conjurer, a wizard  
 Nec'romancy, *s.* the art of revealing future events by communicating with the dead  
 Necromanc'le, *a.* relating to necromancy  
 Necromanc'tically, *ad.* by conjuration  
 Nec'roule, *s.* a mineral, fetid feldspar  
 Neero'sls, *s.* a disease of the bones  
 Nec'tar, *s.* the feigned drink of the gods  
 Necta'rean, Necta'reous, Nec'tarous, Nec'tarine, *a.* sweet as nectar; like nectar

Nec'tared, *a.* mingled with nectar [plant]  
 Necta'rial, *a.* pertaining to the nectar of a  
 Nectarif'erous, *a.* producing nectar  
 Nec'tarine, *s.* a fruit of the plum kind  
 Nec'tarize, *v. a.* to sweeten  
 Nec'tary, *s.* the melliferous part of a flower  
 Need, Need'iness, *s.* exigency, want  
 Need, *v.* to want, to lack, to be necessitated  
 Need'ful, *a.* indispensably requisite  
 Need'fully, *ad.* necessarily  
 Need'fulness, *s.* necessity  
 Need'ily, *ad.* in poverty; poorly  
 Need'le, *s.* a small instrument for sewing; the small steel bar which in the mariner's compass points to the North Pole  
 Need'le-fish, *s.* a kind of sea-fish  
 Need'leful, *s.* as much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle  
 Need'lemaker, *s.* one who makes needles  
 Need'less, *a.* unnecessary, not requisite  
 Need'lessly, *ad.* unnecessarily; without need  
 Need'lessness, *s.* unnecessaryness  
 Need'le-stone, *s.* a zeolite mineral  
 Need'lework, *s.* work done with a needle  
 Need'le-ze'olite, *s.* a kind of gray zeolite  
 Needs, *ad.* indispensably, inevitably  
 Need'y, *a.* distressed by want, poor  
 Nef, *s.* the body of a church  
 Nefand', Nefand'ous, *a.* abominable  
 Nefar'ious, *a.* heinous, wicked, abominable  
 Nefar'iously, *ad.* abominably; wickedly  
 Nega'tion, *s.* denial; contrary to affirmation  
 Neg'ative, *s.* a proposition that denies—*v. a.* to dismiss by negation  
 Neg'atively, *ad.* in the form of denial  
 Negatory, *a.* belonging to negation  
 Neglect, *v. a.* to omit by carelessness, slight  
 Neglect', *s.* inattention, negligence  
 Neglect'er, *s.* one who neglects  
 Neglect'ful, *a.* heedless, careless, inattentive  
 Neglect'fully, *ad.* with heedless inattention  
 Neglect'ingly, *ad.* inattentively  
 Neglect'ive, *a.* inattentive to; regardless of  
 Neglige'e, *s.* an old-fashioned gown  
 Neg'ligence, *s.* remissness, carelessness  
 Neg'ligent, *a.* careless, heedless, inattentive  
 Neg'ligently, *ad.* carelessly; heedlessly [liable]  
 Negotiability, *s.* the quality of being negotiable  
 Nego'tiable, *a.* that may be negotiated  
 Nego'tiant, *s.* one who negotiates  
 Nego'tiate, *v. n.* to traffic, to treat with  
 Nego'tiating, *a.* trading, managing  
 Nego'tia'tion, *s.* a treaty, business, &c.  
 Nego'tiator, *s.* one who treats with others  
 Nego'tiatory, *a.* relating to negotiation  
 Negress, *s.* a female negro  
 Negro, *s.* a blackmoor  
 Ne'gus, *s.* a mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg  
 Neif, *s.* the fist; a bond-woman  
 Neigh, *s.* the voice of a horse—*v. n.* to make a noise like a horse  
 Neigh'bour, *s.* one who lives near another  
 Neigh'bour, *v. a.* to adjoin; to confine on  
 Neigh'bourhood, *s.* the places adjoining  
 Neigh'bouring, *a.* adjoining; being near  
 Neigh'bourliness, *s.* the state of being neigh-  
 Neigh'bourly, *a.* friendly, civil, kind[ly]  
 Neigh'bourly, *ad.* with social civility  
 Neigh'bourship, *s.* the state of being neigh-  
 Nei'ther, *conj.* not either, no one [bores  
 Nem'olite, *s.* an authorized stone  
 Nem'oral, Nem'orous, *a.* woody  
 Nem'uphar, *s.* the water lily or water rose  
 Neod'amode, *s.* in ancient Greece, one newly admitted to citizenship

Neolo'gic, Neolo'gical, *a.* employing new words or phrases  
 Neologism, *s.* a new and quaint expression  
 Neologist, *s.* a colour of words  
 Neology, *s.* invention of new words  
 Neono'mian, *s.* an advocate for new laws  
 Ne'ophyte, *s.* one regenerated; a convert  
 Neoter'ic, *s.* one of modern times  
 Neoter'ic, Neoter'ical, *a.* modern; novel; late  
 Nepe'n'the, *s.* a drug that expels all pains  
 Neph'eline, *s.* a kind of crystalline mineral  
 Neph'ew, *s.* the son of a brother or sister  
 Neph'rite, *s.* a hard and tenacious kind of jade mineral  
 Nephritic, *a.* belonging to the reins or the kidneys—*s.* a medicine for the stone  
 Neph'ritis, *s.* a disease in the kidneys  
 Nephro'tomy, *s.* the art of extracting a stone from the kidney  
 Nep'o'tism, *s.* a fondness for nephews  
 Nep'tu'nian, *a.* pertaining to the ocean  
 Nep'tu'nian, Nep'tunist, *s.* a believer that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution  
 Ne'reid, *s.* a sea-nymph  
 Ner'lite, *s.* a petrified nerite  
 Ner'ite, *s.* a genus of univalvular shells  
 Nerve, *s.* an organ of sensation  
 Nerve, *v. a.* to strengthen  
 Ner'veless, *a.* without strength; insipid  
 Ner'vine, *s.* a medicine for the nerves  
 Ner'vine, *a.* relating to the nerves  
 Ner'vous, *a.* sinewy, vigorous; *improperly used* for having weak nerves  
 Ner'vously, *ad.* with strength; with force  
 Ner'vousness, *s.* vigour; strength  
 Ner'vy, *a.* strong, vigorous  
 Nes'cience, *s.* the state of not knowing  
 Ness, *s.* a point of land running far out into the sea; a promontory  
 Nest, *s.* a bed which birds build and hatch their young in; drawers; an abode  
 Nest, *v. n.* to build nests  
 Nest'egg, *s.* an egg left in the nest  
 Nest'le, *v.* to settle, to lie close, to cherish  
 Nest'ling, *s.* a bird just hatched  
 Net, *s.* a texture, woven with interstices, for catching fish, birds, &c.  
 Net, *v. n.* to knit a net—*a.* pure; clear; genuine—*v. a.* to bring as clear produce  
 Net'ter, *a.* lower, not upper; infernal  
 Net'termost, *a.* lowest  
 Net'ting, *s.* a piece of network  
 Net'tle, *s.* a common stinging herb  
 Net'tle, *v. a.* to vex, to provoke, to irritate  
 Net'tler, *s.* one who provokes  
 Net'tle-trec, *s.* a tree with pointed leaves  
 Net'work, *s.* any work fastened at acute angles, and having interstitial vacuities, like a net  
 Neuro'logic, *a.* pertaining to neurology  
 Neurologist, *s.* a describer of the nerves of animals  
 Neurology, *s.* a description of the nerves  
 Neuropter, Neuropt'era, *s.* an order of insects with four membranous naked wings  
 Neuropter'al, *a.* belonging to neuropters  
 Neurospast, *s.* a puppet, an automaton  
 Neurotic, *a.* a medicine for the nerves  
 Neuro'tic, *a.* good for the nerves  
 Neurotom'ical, *a.* pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of the nerves  
 Neuro'tomist, *s.* a dissector of the nerves  
 Neuro'tomy, *s.* the anatomy of the nerves  
 Neuter, *s.* an animal without sexual distinction

Neuter, Neut'ral, *a.* of neither party  
 Neut'ral, Neut'ralist, *s.* one who does not act or engage on either side  
 Neutral'ity, *s.* a state of indifference  
 Neutraliza'tion, *s.* the act of neutralizing  
 Neut'ralize, *v. a.* to render indifferent  
 Neut'ralizer, *s.* that which neutralizes  
 Neut'ralizing, *a.* having the quality of rendering neuter  
 Neut'rally, *ad.* indifferently; on neither part  
 Neut'ral-tint, *s.* that purple hue which distant hills, &c. assume  
 Nev'er, *ad.* at no time, in no degree  
 Nevertheless, *ad.* notwithstanding that  
 New, *a.* fresh, modern, not ancient  
 New'cl, *s.* the upright post in a staircase  
 Newf'angled, *a.* formed with a ridiculous affectation of novelty  
 Newf'ang'edness, *s.* affected fashion or form  
 Newf'ashioned, *a.* lately come in fashion  
 New'ish, *a.* somewhat new; nearly new  
 New'ly, *ad.* lately, freshly  
 New-mod'el, *v. a.* to give a new form to  
 New-mod'elled, *v.* formed after a new model  
 New'ness, *s.* freshness, recentness, lateness  
 News, *s.* fresh accounts of transactions  
 News'monger, *s.* one who retails news  
 News'paper, *s.* a chronicle of passing events  
 Newt, *s.* an est, a small lizard  
 Newto'nian, *a.* pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton—*s.* a follower of Newton in philosophy  
 Next, *a.* nearest in place or gradation  
 Next, *ad.* immediately succeeding  
 Nib, *s.* a point of a pen; the bill of a bird  
 Nib'bed, *a.* having a nib  
 Nib'ble, *v.* to eat slowly; to find fault with—*s.* a timid attempt to bite  
 Nib'bler, *s.* one that bites by little at a time  
 Nice, *a.* accurate, scrupulous, delicate  
 Nic'ely, *ad.* accurately, minutely, delicately  
 Nic'ene, *a.* pertaining to the town of Nice  
 Nic'eness, *s.* accuracy; minute exactness  
 Nic'ety, *s.* minute accuracy; punctilious discrimination; effeminate softness; a dainty morsel  
 Nic'he, *s.* a hollow to place a statue in  
 Nick, *s.* exact point of time; a notch; a score, a reckoning  
 Nick, *v. a.* to cut in notches; hit; eizen  
 Nick'el, *s.* a hard malleable semi-metal  
 Nick'elic, *a.* pertaining to nickel  
 Nick'name, *v. a.* to call by an opprobrious name—*s.* a term of derision  
 Nicot'ian, *a.* pertaining to tobacco  
 Nic'otin, *s.* a colourless substance of an acid taste peculiar to tobacco leaves  
 Nic'tate, *v. n.* to wink  
 Nic'tation, *s.* a twinkling of the eye  
 Nide, *s.* a brood, as a brood of pheasants  
 Nid'get, *s.* a coward; a dastard  
 Nid'licate, *v. a.* to make a nest  
 Nidifica'tion, *s.* the act of building nests  
 Nidoros'ity, *s.* eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat  
 Nid'orous, *a.* having the smell of roast fat  
 Nid'nate, *v. n.* to build a nest  
 Nidula'tion, *s.* time of remaining in the nest  
 Nid'ns, *s.* a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, &c.  
 Niecc, *s.* the daughter of a brother or sister  
 Nig'gard, *s.* a sordid covetous person  
 Nig'gard, *a.* sordid, parsimonious  
 Nig'gardish, *a.* somewhat nig'gardly  
 Nig'gardliness, *s.* sordid parsimony  
 Nig'gardly, *ad.* avariciously, meanly  
 Nig'gle, *v. a.* to play on contemptuously



[NIS]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NOI

Nigh, *v. a.* to come near to; to touch  
 Nigh, *a.* near to; allied closely by blood  
 Nigh, Nighly, *ad.* nearly, within a little  
 Night, *s.* time from sunset to sunrise  
 Night-bird, *s.* any bird that flies only by night  
 Night-born, *a.* produced in darkness  
 Night-cap, *s.* a cap worn in bed  
 Night-dew, *s.* dew that falls in the night  
 Night-dress, *s.* the dress worn at night  
 Night-ed, *a.* darkened, clouded, black  
 Night-fall, *s.* the beginning of night  
 Night-faring, *a.* travelling in the night  
 Night-fire, *s.* an ignis fatuus, a vapour  
 Night-fly, *s.* a moth that flies in the night  
 Night-foundered, *a.* lost in the night  
 Night-gown, *s.* an undress, a gown [night  
 Night-hag, *s.* a witch that wanders in the  
 Night-ingale, *s.* a bird that sings at night  
 Nightly, *a.* done or acting by night  
 Night-man, *s.* one who empts privies  
 Night-mare, *s.* a morbid oppression during  
 sleep, resembling pressure on the breast  
 Night-piece, *s.* a picture so coloured as to  
 be supposed to be seen by candlelight  
 Night-rail, *s.* a light kind of night-dress  
 Night-shade, *s.* a poisonous plant  
 Night-shining, *a.* luminous in the dark  
 Night-shriek, *s.* a cry in the night  
 Night-spell, *s.* a charm against accidents  
 at night  
 Night-walker, *s.* one who roves in the night  
 Night-walking, *s.* act of walking in sleep  
 Night-warbling, *a.* singing in the night  
 Night-watch, *s.* a period of night as dis-  
 tinguished by change of the watch  
 Night-watcher, *s.* one who watches through  
 the night, upon some ill design  
 Nig'nin, Nig'nine, *s.* an ore of titanium  
 Nigrescent, *a.* growing black  
 Nigrication, *s.* the act of making black  
 Nihil'ity, *s.* nothingness; non-existence  
 Nill, *s.* sparks of brass in melting the ore  
 Nill, *v. a.* not to will; to refuse, to reject  
 Nim, *v. a.* to steal, to fitch  
 Nimbi'rous, *a.* producing storms  
 Nim'ble, *a.* quick, active, ready, lively  
 Nimblefooted, *a.* active, nimble  
 Nim'bleness, *s.* quickness; agility  
 Nim'blewitted, *a.* not at a loss for words  
 Nim'bly, *ad.* quickly, speedily, with agility  
 Nim'bus, *s.* a circle of luminous rays  
 Nimi'ety, *s.* the state of being too much  
 Nim'ious, *a.* excessive; being too much  
 Nim'ier, *s.* a thief; a pilferer  
 Nin'compoop, *s.* a fool; a trifler  
 Nine, *a.* denoting the number nine  
 Ninc, *s.* one more than eight  
 Ninefold, *a.* nine times repeated  
 Ninepins, *s.* a play where nine pieces of  
 wood are set up to be bowled down  
 Nineteen, *a.* nine and ten  
 Nineteenth, *a.* the ordinal of nineteen  
 Nint'ly, *ad.* In the ninth place  
 Ninetleth, *a.* the ordinal of ninety  
 Ninety, *a.* nine times ten  
 Nin'ny, Nin'nyhammer, *s.* a fool, a sim-  
 pleton, a silly fellow  
 Ninth, *a.* next in order to the eighth  
 Nip, *v. a.* to pinch; to blast—*s.* a pinch  
 Nipper, *s.* one who nips; a satirist  
 Nipperkin, *s.* a little cup  
 Nippers, *s.* small pliers  
 Nip'ingly, *ad.* with bitter sarcasm  
 Nip'ple, *s.* a teat; a dug; an orifice  
 Nisan, *s.* the first month of the Jewish  
 Calendar, nearly our March

Nisi-prisus, *s.* a law term for civil causes  
 Nis, *s.* a fabulous dwarf; an elf  
 Nit, *s.* the egg of a louse, bug, &c.  
 Nitency, *s.* lustre; clear brightness  
 Nit'ing, *s.* a coward; dastard; poltroon  
 Nit'id, *a.* bright, shining, luminous  
 Nit'rated, *a.* combined with nitre  
 Nit'rates, *s.* salts formed of nitric acid with  
 Nit're, *s.* saltpetre [any substance or base  
 Nit'ric, *a.* having the properties of nitre  
 Nit'ric-a'cid, *s.* aquafortis  
 Nitricification, *s.* the act of forming into nitre  
 Nit'rify, *v. a.* to convert into nitre  
 Nitrogen, *s.* the principle of nitre in its  
 gaseous state  
 Nitro'genous, *a.* producing nitre  
 Nitroleu'eic, *s.* the acid of leucine and nitre  
 Nitrom'eter, *s.* the meter to value nitre  
 Nitro-muriatic, *a.* partaking of nitre and  
 Nit'rous, *a.* impregnated with nitre [sea-salt  
 Nit'y, *a.* abounding with the eggs of lice  
 Nit'val, *a.* abounding with snow  
 Nit'eous, *a.* snowy, resembling snow  
 Nit'zy, *s.* a dunce, a simpleton, a booby  
 No, *ad.* the word of denial—*a.* not any  
 Nobili'ary, *s.* a history of noble families  
 Nobilitate, *v. a.* to ennoble  
 Nobilita'tion, *s.* the act of ennobling  
 Nobility, *s.* persons of high rank; dignity  
 No'ble, *a.* illustrious, exalted, generous  
 No'ble, *s.* one of high rank; an ancient gold  
 coin, valued at 6s. 8d.  
 No'bleman, *s.* one who is ennobled  
 No'bleness, *s.* greatness, dignity, splendour  
 Nobless'e, *s.* the body of nobility; dignity  
 No'bly, *ad.* greatly, illustriously  
 No'body, *s.* no one, not any one  
 No'eent, No'eive, *a.* criminal, hurtful  
 Nock, *s.* a notch—*v. a.* to place in the notch  
 Noctambulation, *s.* the act of walking in sleep  
 Noctambulist, *s.* one who walks in sleep  
 Noctid'ial, *a.* comprising a day and a night  
 Noctif'erous, *a.* bringing night  
 Noctil'uea, *s.* a kind of phosphorus  
 Noctil'ucous, *a.* shining in the night  
 Noctiv'agant, *a.* wandering in the night  
 Noctivaga'tion, *s.* the act of rambling or wan-  
 dering in the night  
 Noctuary, *s.* an account of night affairs  
 Noct'ule, *s.* a large species of bat  
 Noct'urn, *s.* devotion performed by night  
 Nocturnal, *a.* nightly  
 Nocturnal, *s.* an instrument to take the  
 altitude of the stars about the pole  
 Noct'uons, *a.* noxious; hurtful  
 Nod, *s.* a quick declination of the head  
 Nod, *v. n.* to bend the head; to be drowsy  
 No'dated, *a.* knotted  
 Noda'tion, *s.* the state of being knotted  
 Nod'der, *s.* one who nods; a drowsy person  
 Nod'ding, *pt.* a reclining the head in drow-  
 siness; slumbering  
 Nod'dle, *s.* the head (In contempt)  
 Nod'o'se, *a.* having knots  
 Nod'dy, Nod'dle, *s.* a simpleton, an idiot  
 Node, *s.* a knot, a knob; a swelling  
 Nodos'ity, *s.* complication: knotiness  
 No'dons, *a.* knotty, full of knots  
 Nod'ular, *a.* formed in nodules  
 Nod'ule, *s.* a small lump  
 Nod'uled, *a.* having little knots or lumps  
 Nog'gin, *s.* a small cup or mug [with bricks  
 Nog'ging, *s.* a partition of scantlings filled  
 Noise, *s.* any sound, outcry, clamour  
 Noise', *v. a.* to spread by rumour  
 Noi'seful, *a.* loud; clamorous

NO MAN IS MASTER OF HIMSELF THAT IS A SLAVE TO HIS PASSIONS.

NATURE SOMETIMES MAKES A FOOL; BUT A COXCOMB IS ALWAYS OF HIS OWN MAKING.



[NON]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NOS]

Noiseless, *a.* silent, not sounding  
 Noisily, *ad.* with noise  
 Noisiness, *s.* loudness of sound  
 Noisome, *a.* noxious, offensive, stinking  
 Noisomely, *ad.* with a fetid stench  
 Noisomeness, *s.* offensiveness  
 Noisy, *a.* sounding loud, clamorous  
 Noll'ion, *s.* unwillingness, reluctance  
 Nom'ad, Nomad'ic, *a.* rude; savage; wandering [pasturage]  
 Nom'adize, *v. a.* to wander with flocks after  
 No'mancy, *s.* divination by names  
 Nom'bles, *s.* the entrails of a deer  
 Nom'bril, *s.* the centre of an escutcheon  
 Nome, *s.* a province; an Egyptian govern-  
 No'menclator, *s.* one who gives names [ment  
 Nomencl'a'tural, *a.* belonging to a nomen-  
 clature  
 Nomencl'a'ture, *s.* a vocabulary; a naming  
 No'mial, *s.* a single name in mathematics  
 Nom'inal, *a.* only in name, not real  
 Nom'inally, *ad.* by name, titularly  
 Nom'inate, *v. a.* to name, entitle, appoint  
 Nom'inatedly, *ad.* by name; particularly  
 Nomina'tion, *s.* the power of appointing  
 Nom'native, *s.* in grammar, the first case  
 that designates the name of any thing  
 Nom'inator, Noninor', *s.* one that names or  
 appoints to a place [or office  
 Nominee', *s.* a person nominated to any place  
 Nomog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on the laws  
 Nomothetic, Nomothetical, *a.* legislative  
 Non-ability, *s.* a want of ability  
 Non-acquaintance, *s.* want of acquaintance  
 Non'age, *s.* minority in age; immaturity  
 Nonagesimal, *a.* noting the 90th degree of  
 the ecliptic  
 Non'agon, *s.* a figure with nine sides  
 Non-appearance, *s.* a default in not ap-  
 pearing in a court of judicature  
 Non-appoint'ment, *s.* neglect of appointment  
 Non-attend'ance, *s.* the not giving personal  
 attendance  
 Non-atten'tion, *s.* inattention  
 Nonce, *s.* a purpose, intent, design  
 Nonchalance', *s.* [Fr.] indifference; coolness  
 Non-compl'ance, *s.* refusal to comply with  
 any request  
 Non-comply'ing, *a.* refusing to comply  
 Non-conduc'tor, *s.* a substance that does not  
 conduct or transmit another  
 Nonconform'ing, *a.* not joining in the esta-  
 blished religion  
 Nonconform'ist, *s.* one who refuses to join  
 the established worship of the church  
 Nonconform'ity, *s.* a refusal of compliance  
 Non-con'tagious, *a.* not contagious  
 Non-contagiousness, *s.* the state of being  
 not contagious [porary  
 Non-cotempora'neous, *a.* not being cotem-  
 por'descript, *a.* not yet described—*s.* any  
 thing in natural history not yet described  
 Noug', *a.* not one, not any, not another  
 Non-elect', *s.* one not elected  
 Non-elect'ric, *a.* conducting the electric  
 fluid—*s.* a substance not electric  
 Nonen'tity, *s.* non-existence; an ideal thing  
 Non-epi'scopal, *a.* not episcopal  
 Non-episcopall'an, *s.* one not belonging to  
 the episcopal church  
 Nones, *s.* certain days in each month of the  
 old Roman calendar  
 Non essen'tial, *s.* a thing not essential  
 Non'esuch, *s.* an extraordinary person, &c.  
 Non-execu'tion, *s.* non-performance  
 Non-exis'tence, *s.* state of not existing

Non-exporta'tion, *s.* a suspension or failure  
 of exportation  
 Non'illion, *s.* the number of nine million  
 millions [of importation  
 Non-importa'tion, *s.* a suspension or failure  
 Nonju'ring, *a.* refusing to swear allegiance  
 to the present royal family  
 Nonju'r'or, *s.* one who, conceiving a mon-  
 arch unjustly deposed, refuses to swear  
 allegiance to his successors  
 Non-naturals, *s.* those things which, by ac-  
 cident or abuse, are the causes of disease.  
 as air, diet, sleep, watching, &c.  
 Non-observ'ance, *s.* failure to observe  
 Nonpareil', *a.* having no equal; peerless  
 Nonpareil', *s.* a small printing-letter; an  
 apple of unequalled excellence  
 Non-pay'ment, *s.* neglect of payment  
 Non'plus, *s.* a puzzle—*v. a.* to confound  
 Non-produc'tion, *s.* a failure to produce  
 Non-profes'sional, *a.* not belonging to a  
 profession [gress  
 Non-profi'ciency, *s.* failure to make pro-  
 Non-profici'ent, *s.* one failing to improve  
 Non-regard'ance, *s.* want of due regard  
 Non-resem'blance, *s.* unlikeness; dissim-  
 ilarity  
 Non-res'idence, *s.* a failure of residence  
 Non-res'id'ent, *s.* one who does not reside in  
 his proper place—*a.* residing elsewhere  
 Non-resis'tance, *s.* passive obedience  
 Non-resis'tant, *a.* not resisting; unopposing  
 Non'sense, *s.* unmeaning language; trifles  
 Nonsens'ical, *a.* unmeaning, foolish  
 Nonsens'ically, *ad.* foolishly; ridiculously  
 Nonsens'icalness, *s.* jargon; absurdity  
 Nonsens'itive, *a.* wanting sense or percep-  
 Non-solu'tion, *s.* a failure of solution [tion  
 Non'suit, *s.* a cause lost through some legal  
 informality, by which the plaintiff has to  
 pay costs  
 Non'suit, *v. a.* to quash a legal process  
 Non-us'ance, *s.* neglect of use  
 Non-us'er, *s.* a not using; a failure to use  
 Noo'dle, *s.* a silly fellow; a simpleton  
 Nook, *s.* a corner, a covert; part of land  
 Noon, *s.* middle of the day—*a.* meridional  
 Noon-day, *s.* mid-day—*a.* pertaining to noon  
 Noon'ing, *s.* repose or repast at noon  
 Noon'tide, *s.* mid-day—*a.* meridional  
 Noose, *v. a.* to knot—*s.* a running knot  
 No'pal, *s.* the prickly pear  
 Nor, *conj.* a negative particle  
 Nor'mal, *a.* according to square or rule  
 Nor'man, *s.* a native of Normandy—*a.* relat-  
 ing to the people or language of Normandy  
 Norroy', *s.* a king at arms, whose office is  
 on the north side of the river Trent  
 North, *s.* the point opposite the sun in the  
 meridian—*a.* opposite the south  
 North-east, *s.* the point between the north  
 and east—*a.* between the north and east  
 Nor'therly, Nor'thern, North'ward, *a.* being  
 in or towards the north  
 North'ing, *s.* distance N. of the equator  
 North'star, *s.* the pole star  
 Northward, *a.* being towards the north;—  
*ad.* towards the north  
 Norwe'gian, *s.* a native of Norway—*a.* be-  
 longing to Norway  
 Northwest', *s.* the point between the north  
 and west—*a.* between the north and west  
 Nose, *s.* part of the face—*v.* to smell  
 No'se-fish, *s.* a flat blunt-nosed fish  
 No'segay, *s.* a posy, a bunch of flowers  
 No'seless, *a.* deprived of the nose

NONE BUT THE CONTEMPTIBLE ARE APPREHENSIVE OF CONTEMPT.

NEVER DO THAT BY FORCE WHICH MAY BE EFFECTED BY FAIR MEANS.

NOV]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NUM

Nos'le, *s.* the extremity of any thing  
 Nosolo'gical, *a.* relating to diseases [diseases  
 Nosolo'gist, *s.* one who classifies and names  
 Nosolo'gy, *s.* the doctrine of diseases  
 Nosopoetic, *a.* producing diseases  
 Nos'tril, *s.* the cavity in the nose  
 Nos'trum, *s.* a medicine not made public  
 Not, *ad.* the particle of negation  
 No'table, *s.* a thing worthy of observation.  
 In France, the nobles are called *notables*  
 No'table, *a.* remarkable; careful, hustling  
 No'tableness, *s.* diligence; remarkableness  
 No'tably, *ad.* memorably; remarkably  
 No'tarial, *a.* taken by a notary  
 No'tary, *s.* a scrivener that takes notes, or  
 makes draughts of obligations, &c.  
 No'ta'tion, *s.* the act of noting, signification  
 No'tch, *s.* a nick, a hollow cut in any thing—  
*v. a.* to cut in small hollows  
 Note, *s.* a mark; notice; written paper;  
 sound in music; annotation; symbol  
 Note, *v. a.* to observe, remark, set down  
 No'te'book, *s.* a book in which notes are made  
 No'ted, *part. a.* remarkable; eminent  
 No'tedly, *ad.* with observation  
 No'tedness, *s.* conspicuousness; eminence  
 No'teless, *a.* not attracting notice  
 No'ter, *s.* he who takes notice  
 No'tewor'thy, *a.* deserving notice  
 No'thing, *ad.* in no degree  
 No'thing, *s.* nonexistence, not any thing  
 No'thingness, *s.* nihil; non-existence  
 No'tice, *s.* remark, heed, information—*v. a.*  
 to observe, to regard  
 No'ticeable, *a.* worthy of observation  
 No'tification, *s.* the act of making known  
 No'tify, *v. a.* to declare, to make known  
 No'tion, *s.* a sentiment, opinion, thought  
 No'tional, *a.* imaginable, ideal, visionary  
 No'tionality, *s.* empty ungrounded opinion  
 No'tionally, *ad.* in conception; not in re-  
 ality  
 No'tionist, *s.* one who holds an ideal, vague,  
 or imaginary opinion  
 No'tori'ety, *s.* public knowledge or exposure  
 No'torious, *a.* publicly known, manifest  
 No'toriously, *ad.* publicly; evidently  
 No'toriousness, *s.* public fame; notoriety  
 Nott, *v. a.* to shear, to crop  
 No'tus, *s.* the south wind  
 No'twithstanding, *conj.* nevertheless  
 Nought, *s.* nothing, not any thing  
 Nonn, *s.* the name of any thing in grammar,  
 whether substance, mode, or relation  
 Nour'ish, *v.* to support with food, foment  
 Nour'ishable, *a.* susceptible of nourishment  
 Nour'isher, *s.* that which nourishes  
 Nour'ishment, *s.* food, nutrition, support  
 Non'riture, *s.* education; institution  
 Noas, *s.* mind; understanding  
 No'sel, *v.* to nurse up; to ensnare  
 Nova'e'ulite, *s.* razor stone; Turkey-hone  
 Nova'tion, *s.* the introduction of a novelty  
 Nov'el, *a.* new, not ancient; unusual  
 Nov'el, *s.* a feigned story or tale  
 Nov'elism, *s.* innovation; a novelty  
 Nov'elist, *s.* an innovator; an asserter of no-  
 velty; a writer of novels  
 Nov'e'lize, *v. a.* to innovate; to change  
 Nov'elty, *s.* newness; innovation  
 Nov'em'ber, *s.* the 11th month of the year  
 No've'nary, *s.* the number nine—*a.* per-  
 taining to nine  
 No've'nial, *a.* done every ninth year  
 Nov'er'cal, *a.* pertaining to a step-mother  
 Nov'ice, *s.* an unskilful person, &c.

Nov'i'tiate, *s.* the state of a novice; the time  
 in which the rudiments are learned  
 Nov'i'tious, *a.* newly invented  
 Nov'ity, *s.* newness, novelty  
 Now, *ad.* at this time—*s.* present moment  
 Now-a-days, *ad.* in the present age  
 Now'ed, *a.* knotted; inswathed  
 No'where, *ad.* not in any place  
 No'wise, *ad.* not in any manner or degree  
 Nox'ious, *a.* hurtful, baneful, offensive  
 Nox'iously, *ad.* hurtfully; perniciously  
 Nox'iousness, *s.* hurtfulness; insalubrity  
 Noyeau', *s.* a cordial spirituous liquor  
 Noz'le, Noz'le, *s.* the nose; the end  
 Nub'ble, *v. a.* to bruise with fighting  
 Nuh'ferous, *a.* bringing clouds  
 Nuh'genous, *a.* produced by clouds  
 Nu'bilate, *v. a.* to cloud  
 Nu'bile, *a.* marriageable, fit for marriage  
 Nu'bilous, *a.* cloudy, overcast  
 Nu'cerous, *a.* made of or like nuts  
 Nuciferous, *a.* bearing nuts  
 Nu'cleus, *s.* the kernel of a nut; any thing  
 about which matter is gathered  
 Nuda'tion, *s.* the act of making naked  
 Nude, *a.* bare; naked  
 Nu'dity, *s.* nakedness  
 Nuga'city, *s.* trifling talk; futility  
 Nuga'tion, *s.* the act or practice of trifling  
 Nuga'tory, *a.* trifling, futile, ineffectual  
 Nu'sance, *s.* something noxious or offensive  
 Nu'lah, *s.* a small canal or river  
 Null, *s.* a thing of no force or meaning—*v. a.*  
 to annul—a void; ineffectual  
 Nulli'fety, *s.* the state of being nowhere  
 Nulli'dian, *a.* of no honesty; of no reli-  
 gion; of no faith  
 Nu'l'ify, *v. a.* to annul; to make void  
 Nu'l'ity, *s.* want of force or existence  
 Numb, *a.* torpid, chill, benumbing  
 Numb, *v. a.* to make torpid, to stupify  
 Num'ber, *v. a.* to count, to tell, to reckon  
 Num'ber, *s.* many; a quantity  
 Num'berer, *s.* he who numbers  
 Num'berless, *a.* that cannot be reckoned  
 Num'bers, *s.* the title of the fourth book in  
 the Old Testament; poetry; verse  
 Num'bles, *s.* the entrails of a deer  
 Num'bness, *s.* stupefaction, torpor  
 Num'merable, *a.* capable of being numbered  
 Nu'meral, *a.* pertaining to number—*s.* a  
 character or letter of number  
 Nu'merally, *ad.* according to number  
 Nu'merary, *a.* belonging to a number  
 Nu'merate, *v. n.* to reckon; to calculate  
 Num'meration, *s.* the art of numbering; the  
 number contained  
 Nu'merator, *s.* he that numbers; that num-  
 ber which serves as the common measure  
 to others  
 Numer'cal, *a.* denoting number; numeral  
 Numer'ically, *ad.* with respect to number  
 Nu'merist, *s.* one who deals in numbers  
 Numerosity, *s.* the state of being numerous  
 Nu'merous, *a.* containing many; musical  
 Nu'merously, *ad.* in great numbers [rous  
 Nu'merousness, *s.* the state of being nume-  
 rousness, Numismat'ical, *a.* relating to  
 the science which treats of coins, &c.  
 Numismat'ics, *s. pl.* the science of coins, &c.  
 Numismatologist, *s.* one versed in the  
 knowledge of medals and coins  
 Numismatology, *s.* a treatise on numismatics  
 Nu'm'ary, *a.* relating to money  
 Nu'm'mular, *a.* relating to money  
 Nu'm'mulle, *s.* a fossil chambered shell

NOTHING IS MORE CONTAGIOUS THAN A BAD EXAMPLE.

NO MAN IS FREE WHO CANNOT COMMAND HIMSELF.

[N.Y.M.]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[C.B.]

Numps, *s.* a dolt, a blockhead  
 Num'skull, *s.* a dunce, a dolt, a blockhead  
 Num'skulled, *a.* dull; stupid; doltish  
 Nun, *s.* a religious recluse woman  
 Nun'hion, *s.* food eaten between meals  
 Nun'ciature, *s.* the office of a nuncio  
 Nun'cio, *s.* an envoy from the Pope; a messenger sent on spiritual matters  
 Nun'ciate, *v. a.* to declare publicly  
 Nuncup'ation, *s.* the act of naming  
 Nuncupative, Nuncupatory, *a.* verbally pronounced; solemnly declaratory  
 Nun'dinal, *a.* pertaining to a fair or market day — *s.* a nundinal letter, which among the Romans was one of the first eight letters of the alphabet  
 Nun'ery, *s.* a convent of nuns  
 Nun'tial, *a.* pertaining to marriage  
 Nun'tials, *s.* marriage or wedding  
 Nurse, *s.* a woman who has the care of another's child, or of sick persons  
 Nurse, *v. a.* to bring up a child, to feed  
 Nur'sepond, *s.* a pond for young fish  
 Nur'ser, *s.* a promoter; a fomentor  
 Nur'sery, *s.* a place where children are nursed and brought up; a plot of ground for raising young trees to be transplanted to other ground  
 Nurs'ling, *s.* one nursed up, a fondling  
 Nur'ture, *s.* food, diet; education — *v. a.* to educate, to train, to bring up  
 Nur'tle, *v. a.* to fondle, to cherish  
 Nut, *s.* the fruit of certain trees, covered by a hard shell; a small knob with indentures answering to the teeth of wheels — *v. n.* to gather nuts  
 Nut'ation, *s.* a kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth  
 Nut'brown, *a.* brown like a nut long kept  
 Nut'crackers, *s.* an instrument used to break nuts by pressure  
 Nut'gall, *s.* the excrescence of an oak  
 Nut'hatch, Nut'jobber, Nut'pecker, *s.* a bird  
 Nut'hook, *s.* a stick with a hook at the end  
 Nut'meg, *s.* a warm Indian spice  
 Nut'rication, *s.* the manner of feeding  
 Nut'riment, *s.* any substance that nourishes; — *a.* nourishing  
 Nut'riment, *s.* nourishment, food, allment  
 Nut'rimental, *a.* having the qualities of food; nourishing  
 Nut'rition, *s.* the quality of nourishing  
 Nut'ritious, Nut'ritive, *a.* nourishing  
 Nut'riture, *s.* the power of nourishing  
 Nut'shell, *s.* the hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut. It is used proverbially for any thing of little value  
 Nut'tree, *s.* a tree that bears nuts; a hazel  
 Nut'zle, *v. a.* to hide the head, as a child does in its mother's bosom; to nurse  
 Nyct'atope, *s.* one who sees best in the night  
 Nyct'atopy, *s.* a disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day  
 Nye, *s.* a flock of pheasants  
 Nyl'gan, Nyl'ghan, *s.* a species of antelope, in size between the cow and the deer, and of a dull or ash-coloured gray  
 Nymph, *s.* a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; a lady  
 Nymph'a, *s.* the embryo of an insect; its first transformation; the crysalis  
 Nymph'al, Nymph'e'an, Nymph'like, *a.* resembling or relating to a nymph  
 Nymph'ish, *a.* relating to nymphs; ladylike

O.

O HAS, in English, a long sound; as, *drone, groan, stone*; or short, as, *got, knot, shot*. It is usually denoted long by a subjunctive; as, *moan*: or by *e* at the end of a syllable; as, *bone*. When these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll*; as, *droll, scroll*: and even then sometimes short; as, *tell, doll*  
 O is used to denote an exclamation  
 Oaf, *s.* a changeling; a foolish fellow, an idiot  
 Oaf'ish, *a.* dull, stupid, doltish  
 Oaf'ishness, *s.* stupidity; dulness  
 Oak, *s.* a tree, and the wood of it  
 Oak'apple, *s.* a spungy excrescence in oaks  
 Oak'en, *a.* made of, or gathered from oak  
 Oak'ennip, *s.* an apple so called from its  
 Oak'ling, *s.* a young oak {hardness  
 Oak'um, *s.* cords untwisted, reduced to hemp  
 Oak'y, *a.* hard; firm; strong  
 Oar, *s.* an instrument to row with — *v.* to row, to impel by rowing  
 Oasis, *s.* a fertile or verdant spot in the midst of a desert  
 Oast, Ost, Onst, *s.* a kiln to dry hops or malt  
 Oast'house, *s.* the building which contains the hop-kiln  
 Oat'cake, *s.* a cake made of oatmeal  
 Oat'en, *a.* made of, or bearing oats  
 Oath, *s.* a solemn affirmation, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being  
 Oath'able, *a.* capable of having an oath ad-  
 Oath'breaking, *s.* perjury [in]stigated to  
 Oat'malt, *s.* malt made of oats  
 Oat'meal, *s.* flour made by grinding oats  
 Oats, *s.* a grain generally given to horses  
 Oat'thistle, *s.* a plant  
 Obam'ulate, *v. a.* to darken; to obscure  
 Obambulation, *s.* the act of walking about  
 Obcor'date, *a.* shaped like a heart  
 Obdorm'ition, *s.* sleep; rest; repose  
 Obdu'ce, *v. a.* to draw over as a covering  
 Obduction, *s.* a covering or overlaying  
 Ob'duracy, *s.* hardness of heart, &c.  
 Ob'durate, *a.* hard-hearted, impenitent — *v. a.* to harden; to make obdurate  
 Ob'durately, *ad.* inflexibly, stubbornly  
 Ob'durateness, Ob'duration, Ob'duradness, *s.* hardness of heart; stubbornness  
 Ob'dulgence, *s.* submission, obsequiousness  
 Ob'dulent, *a.* submissive to authority  
 Ob'diential, *a.* pertaining to obedience  
 Ob'diently, *ad.* with obedience; submissively  
 Ob'eisance, *s.* an act of reverence; a bow  
 Ob'eisant, *s.* reverent; making obeisance  
 Obelisk'al, *a.* in form of an obelisk  
 Ob'elisk, *s.* a pyramid of marble or stone; a marginal mark in a book, &c. thus (†)  
 Ob'eque'itate, *v. n.* to ride about  
 Ob'eque'itation, *s.* the act of riding about  
 Ob'erration, *s.* the act of wandering about  
 Ob'es'e, *a.* fat, gross  
 Ob'es'ence, Ob'es'ity, *s.* morbid fatness  
 Obey, *v. a.* to pay submission to; to comply with; to observe; to do  
 Obey'er, *s.* one who yields obedience  
 Obfus'cate, *v. a.* to darken; to obscure  
 Obfuscation, *s.* the act of darkening  
 Ob'it, *s.* funeral obsequies  
 Obit'ual, *a.* pertaining to funeral rites  
 Obit'uary, *s.* a register or account of the dead  
 Ob'ject, *s.* that on which we are employed

ONE PERVERSE DISPOSITION WILL DESTROY THE PEACE OF A WHOLE FAMILY.



[OBS]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OBU]

Object, *v.* to urge against, to propose  
 Objectable, *a.* that may be opposed  
 Object-glass, *s.* the glass of a telescope nearest the object  
 Objection, *s.* an adverse argument; a charge  
 Objectible, *a.* liable to objection  
 Objective, *a.* relating to the object  
 Objectively, *ad.* in manner of an object  
 Objectiveness, *s.* the state of being an object  
 Objector, *s.* one who objects or opposes  
 Objur'ation, *s.* act of binding by oath  
 Objur'gate, *v. a.* to chide, rebuke, reprove  
 Objurg'ation, *s.* a chiding, reprehension  
 Objur'gatory, *a.* reprehensive  
 Obla'te, *s.* flattened at the poles  
 Obla'teness, *s.* the state of being oblate  
 Obla'tion, *s.* an offering, a sacrifice  
 Oblecta'tion, *s.* recreation, delight  
 Obliga'te, *v. a.* to bind by contract or duty  
 Obliga'tion, *s.* engagement, contract, bond  
 Obliga'to, *a.* [Ital.] a musical term, signifying necessary for the instrument named  
 Obliga'tory, *a.* binding, imposing obligation  
 Oblige, *v. a.* to bind, to compel, to gratify  
 Ohlige'e, *s.* one bound by a contract  
 Obliger, *s.* one that obliges  
 Oblig'ing, *a.* complaisant, binding  
 Oblig'ingly, *ad.* civilly; complaisantly  
 Oblig'ingness, *s.* civility; complaisance  
 Obligor, *s.* he that gives his bond to another  
 Obliqua'tion, *s.* declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity  
 Oblique, *a.* not direct, not perpendicular  
 Obliquely, *ad.* indirectly; not perpendicularly  
 Obliqueness, Obliqui'ty, *s.* deviation from moral rectitude; crookedness  
 Obliterate, *v. a.* to efface, to destroy  
 Oblitera'tion, *s.* effacement; extinction  
 Obliv'ion, *s.* forgetfulness; amnesty  
 Obliv'ial, Obliv'ious, *a.* causing forgetfulness  
 Oblong, *s.* a figure longer than broad  
 Oblong, *a.* longer than broad  
 Oblongness, *s.* state of being longer than broad  
 Oblong-ovate, *a.* between oblong and oval  
 Obloquious, *a.* reproachful; slanderous  
 Obloquy, *s.* blame, slander, disgrace  
 Oblucta'tion, *s.* opposition; resistance  
 Obmutes'cence, *s.* loss of speech  
 Obnox'ious, *a.* offensive; liable; exposed  
 Obnox'iously, *ad.* in an offensive manner  
 Obnox'iousness, *s.* objection; offensiveness  
 Obnu'bilate, *v. a.* to cloud, to obscure  
 Obnubila'tion, *s.* the act of making obscure  
 Ob'oe, *s.* a wind instrument; the hautboy  
 Ob'ole, *s.* in pharmacy, twelve grains  
 Obolus, *s.* a silver coin of Athens value 1/4d.  
 Oh'ovate, *a.* inversely oval  
 Obrep'tion, *s.* the act of creeping on  
 Obrepti'tious, *a.* secretly obtained; done with secrecy  
 Obsee'ne, *a.* immodest, disgusting, offensive  
 Obsee'nely, *ad.* in an immodest manner  
 Obsee'nly, *s.* lewdness, inehastity  
 Obscura'tion, *s.* the act of darkening  
 Obscu're, *a.* dark, gloomy, abstruse, difficult  
 Obscu're, *v. a.* to darken, to perplex  
 Obscu'rely, *ad.* darkly, privately  
 Obscu'reness, Obscu'rity, *s.* darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy  
 Obsecrete, *v. a.* to beseech; to entreat  
 Obsecre'tion, *s.* a supplication, an entreaty  
 Obse'quent, *a.* obedient; submitting  
 Obse'quience, Obse'quiousness, *s.* obedience; compliance; interested concern for another  
 Obse'quies, *s.* funeral solemnities  
 Obse'quious, *a.* compliant, obedient

Obse'quiously, *ad.* obediently; complyingly  
 Obser'vable, *a.* remarkable, eminent  
 Obser'vably, *ad.* in a manner worthy of note  
 Obser'vance, *s.* respect, attention  
 Observan'da, *s. pl.* things to be observed  
 Obser'vant, *a.* attentive, diligent, watchful  
 Observa'tion, *s.* a noting, a remark, a note  
 Observa'tor, Obser'ver, *s.* a remarker  
 Obser'vatory, *s.* a place adapted for making astronomical observations  
 Obser've, *v.* to watch, note, regard, obey  
 Obser'ringly, *ad.* attentively; carefully  
 Obses'sion, *s.* the act of besieging  
 Obsid'ian, *s.* a mineral  
 Obsid'ional, *a.* belonging to a siege  
 Obsigilla'tion, *s.* the act of sealing up  
 Obsig'nate, *v. a.* to ratify; to seal up  
 Obsigna'tion, *s.* ratification by sealing  
 Obsig'natory, *a.* ratifying  
 Obsoles'cence, *s.* the state of being obsolete  
 Obsoles'cent, *a.* growing out of use  
 Obsolete, *a.* disused, grown out of use  
 Obsole'teness, *s.* state of being out of use  
 Ob'stacle, *s.* a let, hindrance, obstruction  
 Ob'stancy, *s.* opposition; impediment  
 Obster'ric, *a.* doing a midwife's office  
 Obster'ricate, *v. a.* to assist as a midwife  
 Obstetrica'tion, *s.* the act of midwifery  
 Obster'ries, *s. pl.* midwifery  
 Ob'stina'cy, *s.* stubbornness, persistency  
 Ob'stinate, *a.* stubborn, contumacious, fixed  
 Ob'stinately, *ad.* stubbornly, resolutely  
 Ob'stuteness, *s.* stubbornness; pertinacity  
 Obstipa'tion, *s.* act of stopping chinks, &c.  
 Obstrep'orous, *a.* noisy, loud, vociferous  
 Obstrep'orously, *ad.* clamorously; noisily  
 Obstrep'orousness, *s.* noise; turbulence  
 Obstric'tion, *s.* an obligation, a bond  
 Obstru'ct, *v. a.* to hinder, block up, bar  
 Obstru'cter, *s.* one that hinders or opposes  
 Obstru'ction, *s.* a hindrance, an obstacle  
 Obstru'ctive, *a.* hindering—*s.* an impediment  
 Ob'struent, *a.* blocking up, hindering  
 Ob'struent, *s.* that which obstructs the natural passages through the body  
 Obtru'sively, *ad.* by way of obtrusion  
 Obstupefac'tion, *s.* act of inducing stupidity  
 Obstupefac'tive, *a.* stupefying  
 Obtain, *v.* to gain, to acquire; to prevail  
 Obtain'able, *a.* that may be obtained  
 Obtain'er, *s.* he who obtains  
 Obtain'ment, *s.* the act of obtaining  
 Obte'nd, *v. a.* to oppose; pretend; offer  
 Obtenebra'tion, *s.* darkness; a making dark  
 Obte'n'sion, *s.* opposition, denial  
 Obtest, *v.* to beseech, to supplicate  
 Obtesta'tion, *s.* supplication, entreaty  
 Obtre'ction, *s.* slander, detraction [tion  
 Obtri'tion, *s.* the act of wearing away by friction  
 Obtru'd, *v. a.* to thrust into a place by force; to offer with unreasonable importunity  
 Obtru'der, *s.* one who obtrudes  
 Obtru'n'cate, *v. a.* to lop off  
 Obtru'n'cation, *s.* the act of lopping off  
 Obtru'sion, *s.* forcing in or upon  
 Obtru'sive, *a.* inclined to obtrude on others  
 Obtund', *v. a.* to blunt; quell; deaden  
 Obtura'tion, *s.* a stopping by covering over  
 Ob'turator, *s.* the muscles, rotators of the thigh [light angles  
 Obtusan'gular, *a.* having angles larger than  
 Obtuse, *a.* not pointed; dull; obscure  
 Obtuse'y, *ad.* without a point, dull  
 Obtuse'ness, *s.* bluntness, stupidity, dulness  
 Obtus'ion, *s.* the act of dulling  
 Obumbra'tion, *s.* the art of darkening

OPINION IS THE GREAT PILLAR THAT UPHOLDS THE COMMONWEALTH.

ONE GENERAL MARK OF AN IMPOSTOR IS, THAT HE OUTDOES THE ORIGINAL.

[OCT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OFF

ONE FAULT CAN NEVER JUSTIFY THE COMMISSION OF ANOTHER.

Obun'ous, *a.* very crooked  
Obundat'ion, *s.* the act of flowing against  
Obverse, *a.* having the base narrower than  
Ob'verse, *s.* the face of a coin [the top  
Obvert', *v. a.* to turn towards, &c.  
Ob'viate, *v. a.* to prevent, hinder, oppose  
Ob'vious, *a.* easily discovered, plain, open  
Ob'viously, *ad.* evidently, plainly  
Ob'viousness, *s.* the state of being evident  
Ob'vo ute, *a.* (in botany) rolling up  
Occa'sion, *s.* a casualty, an opportunity, an  
incident; a casual exigency  
Occa'sion, *v. a.* to cause, to influence  
Occa'sionable, *a.* that may be occasioned  
Occa'sional, *a.* incidental, casual  
Occa'sionally, *ad.* casually; incidentally  
Occa'sioner, *s.* one that causes or produces  
Occa'sive, *a.* falling; descending; western  
Occa'cation, *s.* act of blinding or making  
blind; state of being blind  
Occ'eident, *s.* the west—*a.* western  
Occident'al, Occid'ions, *a.* western  
Occip'ital, *a.* in the hinder part of the head  
Occiput, *s.* the hinder part of the head  
Occis'ion, *s.* the act of killing  
Occu'de, *v. a.* to shut up  
Occu'se, *a.* shut up, closed  
Occu'sion, *s.* the act of shutting up  
Occult', *a.* unknown, hidden, secret  
Occulta'tion, *s.* the act of hiding; in astro-  
nomy, the time that a star or planet is  
hid from sight in an eclipse  
Occult'ness, *s.* state of being secret  
Occu'pancy, *s.* the act of taking possession  
Occu'pant, *s.* he that takes possession  
Occu'pate, *v. a.* to possess, hold; to take up  
Occu'pation, *s.* a taking possession; trade  
Occu'pler, *s.* a possessor; one who occupies  
Occu'py, *v. a.* to possess; to employ; to use  
Occur', *v. n.* to happen; to appear  
Occur'rence, *s.* incident, casual event  
Occur'sion, *s.* a clash, a mutual blow  
Ocean, *s.* the main; any immense expanse  
Ocean'ic, Ocean', *a.* pertaining to the ocean  
Occultated, *a.* resembling the eyes  
O'celot, *s.* an animal of the tiger kind  
O'climy, *s.* a mixed base metal  
O'clocracy, *s.* government by the people  
O'chre, *s.* a rough, yellow, or blue earth  
O'chreous, O'chrey, *a.* consisting of ochre  
O'cra, *s.* a viscous vegetable substance  
O'ctachord, *s.* an instrument of eight sounds  
O'ctagon, *s.* figure of eight sides and angles  
O'ctagonal, *a.* having eight angles and sides  
O'ctahed'ral, *a.* with eight equal sides  
O'ctahed'rute, *s.* pyramidal ore of titanium  
O'ctahed'ron, *s.* a solid of eight equal equi-  
lateral triangles  
O'ctander, *s.* a plant with eight stamens  
O'ctand'rian, *a.* having eight stamens  
O'ctangular, *a.* having eight angles  
O'ctant, O'ctile, *a.* distant an eighth part of  
a circle or forty-five degrees  
O'ctave, *s.* the eighth day after some festi-  
val; the interval of an eighth in music  
O'ctave, *a.* denoting eight  
O'ctavo, *s.* a sheet folded into eight leaves  
O'ctennial, *a.* happening every eighth year  
O'ctober, *s.* the tenth month of the year  
O'ctode'cimal, *s.* a crystal whose middle has  
eight faces, and whose summits have ten  
O'ctode'cub, *a.* having eight teeth  
O'ctode'cical, *a.* having eight sides  
O'ctoid, *a.* separated into eight segments  
O'ctogena'rian, *s.* one who has attained his  
eightieth year

Oc'togenary, *a.* eighty years of age  
Oc'tonary, *a.* belonging to the number eight  
Oc'tonoc'ular, *a.* having eight eyes  
Oc'topet'alons, *a.* having eight flower-leaves  
Oc'torad'ial, *a.* having eight rays  
Oc'tosperm'ions, *a.* containing eight seeds  
Oc'tostyle, *s.* an edifice with eight columns  
in front  
Oc'tosyllab'ic, *a.* consisting of eight syllables  
Oc'tuple, *a.* eight fold  
Oc'ular, *a.* known by the eye  
Oc'ularly, *ad.* to the observation of the eye  
Oc'ulate, *a.* furnished with eyes  
Oc'uliform, *a.* in the form of an eye  
Oc'ulist, *s.* one who cures distempered eyes  
Odd, *a.* not even; particular, strange  
Od'dity, *s.* singularity, particularity  
Odd'ly, *ad.* not evenly; strangely, unac-  
countably, uncouthly  
Odd'ness, *s.* particularity, strangeness  
Odds, *s.* inequality; more than an even wa-  
ger; advantage; superiority; dispute  
Ode, *s.* a poem to be sung to music  
O'dible, *a.* hateful; detestable  
O'dious, *a.* hateful; heinous; abominable  
O'diously, *ad.* hatefully; abominably  
O'diousness, *s.* hatefulness  
O'dium, *s.* invidiousness; hatred; blame  
Odontal'gia, *s.* the tooth-ache  
Odontal'gic, *a.* pertaining to the tooth-ache  
—*s.* a remedy for the tooth-ache  
Odontology, *s.* the breeding of the teeth  
O'dorament, *s.* a perfume; any strong scent  
O'dorate, *a.* having a strong scent  
O'dorating, *a.* diffusing odour; fragrant  
O'doriferous, *a.* fragrant, perfumed, sweet  
O'doriferousness, *s.* fragrance  
O'dorous, *a.* fragrant, perfumed [scent  
O'doroussness, *s.* fragrance; sweetness of  
O'dour, *s.* scent, good or bad; fragrance  
O'eumen'ical, *a.* general, universal  
O'dema, *s.* a tumour; a swelling  
O'demat'ic, O'denat'ions, *a.* pertaining to an  
oedema or tumour  
Oeil'ad, *s.* a wink, token of the eye  
O'er, *ad.* contracted from *over*  
Oesophagotomy, *s.* the art of opening the  
oesophagus, a surgical operation  
Oesoph'agus, *s.* the gullet; the canal through  
which the food passes  
Of, *prep.* concerning; relating to; out of  
Off, *ad.* at a distance; from, not toward—  
*interj.* a command to depart  
Of'fal, *s.* waste meat, refuse, carrion  
Offen'ce, *s.* a transgression; injury, anger  
Offen'ceful, *a.* giving displeasure; injurious  
Offen'celess, *a.* unoffending, innocent  
Offend', *v.* to make angry, injure, attack  
Offend'er, *s.* one who commits an offence  
Offen'sive, *s.* the part of attacking  
Offen'sive, *a.* displeasing, injurious, hurtful  
Offen'sively, *ad.* displeasingly, injuriously  
Offen'siveness, *s.* injuriousness; mischief  
Offer, *v.* to present; attempt; sacrifice  
Offer, *s.* a proposal; endeavour; price bid  
Offerable, *a.* that may be offered  
Offerer, *s.* one that offers  
Offering, *s.* sacrifice or oblation  
Offer'tory, *s.* a place where offerings are  
kept; part of the Roman-Catholic mass  
Office, *s.* public employment, agency  
Officer, *s.* a commander, one in office  
Officer, *v. a.* to furnish with officers  
Officer'd, *a.* supplied with commanders  
Offic'ial, *a.* pertaining to an office  
Offic'ial, *s.* an archdeacon's deputy

OF ALL POVERTY, THAT OF THE MIND IS THE MOST DEPLORABLE.



Officially, *ad.* by virtue of an office  
 Officialty, *s.* the charge of an official  
 Officiate, *v.* to perform another's duty  
 Officinal, *a.* used in or relating to shops  
 Officious, *a.* impudently forward; kind  
 Officiously, *ad.* with unasked kindness  
 Officiousness, *s.* over-forwardness; service  
 Offing, *s.* the act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water out at sea  
 Offscouring, *s.* the refuse  
 Offset, *s.* a sprout; the shoot of a plant  
 Offset, *v. a.* to set one account against another  
 Offspring, *s.* children; production of any kind  
 Offuscate, *v. a.* to darken, to cloud, to dim  
 Offuscation, *s.* the act of darkening  
 Offward, *ad.* leaning off (as a ship)  
 Oft, Often, Oftentimes, Oft'times, *ad.* frequently, many times, not rarely  
 Ogee, *s.* a sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow  
 Og'ham, *s.* the stenography of the Irish  
 O'give, *s.* a sort of Gothic arch  
 O'gle, *v. a.* to view with side glances  
 O'gle, *s.* a side glance; a leer  
 O'gler, *s.* one who slyly views  
 O'gling, *s.* a viewing slyly or obliquely  
 O'glio, *s.* a dish of mixed meats, a medley  
 O'gress, *s.* imaginary monsters of the east, male and female  
 Oh! *interj.* denoting sorrow or surprise  
 Oil, *s.* the expressed juice of olives, &c.  
 Oil, *v. a.* to smear or lubricate with oil  
 Oilcloth, *s.* painted cloth to cover floors  
 Oilcolour, *s.* colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil  
 O'let, O'lethole, *s.* the hole in a garment into which a point is to be put  
 Off-gas, *s.* inflammable gas from oil  
 Oiliness, *s.* unctuousness, greasiness  
 Oilman, *s.* one who sells oils, pickles, &c.  
 Oilshop, *s.* a shop where oils, &c. are sold  
 Oil'y, *a.* consisting of oil; fat, greasy  
 Ointment, *s.* an unguent; a salve  
 Oil, Old'en, *a.* not new; ancient; long used  
 Old-fashioned, *a.* obsolete, out of fashion  
 Old-ish, *a.* somewhat old  
 Oldness, *s.* old age; antiquity  
 Oleaginous, Oleose, Oleous, *a.* oily  
 Oleaginousness, *s.* oiliness  
 Oleander, *s.* a kind of shrub  
 Oleaster, *s.* the wild olive plant [gas  
 Olefiant, *a.* applied to carburetted hydrogen  
 Oleic, *a.* applied to the acid obtained from soap  
 Oleosaccharum, *s.* a mixture of oil and sugar  
 Oleaceous, *a.* pertaining to pot-herbs  
 Olfactory, *a.* having the sense of smelling  
 Olbanum, *s.* a sweet-scented gum  
 Ol'garch, *s.* one of a small number who have the supreme power  
 Oligarchal, Oligarchical, *a.* relating to an oligarchy  
 Oligarchy, *s.* a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of few; an aristocracy  
 Oligist, Oligist'le, *a.* applied to the crystallized tritoxyd of iron  
 Ollo, *s.* a mixture; a medley  
 Olitory, *a.* belonging to a kitchen-garden  
 Olivaceous, *a.* of the colour of olive  
 Olivaster, *a.* darkly brown; tawny  
 Olive, *s.* a plant; its fruit; emblem of peace  
 Oliv'd, *a.* decorated with olive-trees  
 Olivine, *s.* an ore of copper  
 Olive-yard, *s.* a garden for olives

Olym'piad, *s.* the space of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time, so named from the games celebrated every fourth year in honour of Jupiter Olympus  
 Olym'pian, *a.* pertaining to Olympus  
 Om'bre, *s.* a game at cards played by three  
 Ombrometer, *s.* a machine for measuring the rain that falls [phabet  
 Om'e'ga, *s.* the last letter of the Greek Alphabet  
 Om'clet, *s.* a pancake made with eggs  
 O'men, *s.* a good or bad sign, a prognostic  
 O'mened, *a.* containing prognostics  
 Omen'tum, *s.* the caul; the double membrane over the entrails  
 O'mer, *s.* a Hebrew measure, containing about three pints and a half English  
 Om'inate, *v.* to foretoken  
 Om'itious, *a.* foreshowing ill, inauspicious  
 Om'iously, *ad.* with good or bad omen  
 Om'itiousness, *s.* the quality of being ominous  
 Omis'sible, *a.* that may be omitted  
 Omis'sion, Omis'tance, *s.* a neglect of duty  
 Omis'sive, *a.* leaving out  
 Om'it, *v. a.* to leave out; to neglect  
 Om'nibus, *s.* the name given to a particular kind of vehicle (of recent introduction), capable of carrying numerous passengers all inside [tinction  
 Om'nicide, *s.* one who slays all without distinction  
 Om'niferous, *a.* of all kinds and sorts  
 Om'niferous, *a.* all-bearing; all-producing  
 Om'nific, *a.* all-creating  
 Om'niform, *a.* having every shape [form  
 Om'niformity, *s.* the quality of having every  
 Om'nigenous, *a.* consisting of all kinds  
 Om'niparity, *s.* general equality  
 Omnipercipience, Omnipercipency, *s.* perception of every thing  
 Omnipercipient, *a.* perceiving every thing  
 Omnipotence, Omnipotency, *s.* almighty power, unlimited power  
 Omnipotent, *s.* one of the appellations of the Godhead—a. almighty, all-powerful  
 Omnipotently, *ad.* powerfully, without limit  
 Omnipresence, *s.* the quality of being every where present; ubiquity  
 Omnipres'ent, *a.* present in every place  
 Omnipresential, *a.* implying universal presence  
 Omnis'cience, *s.* infinite knowledge [sence  
 Omnis'cient, *a.* infinitely wise, all-knowing  
 Om'nium, *s.* the aggregate of stocks in the public funds  
 Omni'vagant, *a.* wandering every where  
 Omni'vorous, *a.* all devouring  
 Omol'ogy, *s.* likeness; agreeableness  
 Om'phacine, *a.* pertaining to unripe fruit  
 Om'phacite, *s.* a mineral of a pale green  
 Omphal'ic, *a.* pertaining to the navel  
 Omphal'oele, *s.* a rupture of the navel  
 Omphalotomy, *s.* the dividing the navel  
 Om'oplate, *s.* the shoulder-blade [strag  
 Ou, *prep.* upon—*ad.* forward, nnt oil—*interj.* a word of incitement to lead on  
 Ou'ager, *s.* the wild ass  
 O'nanism, *s.* the crime of self-pollution  
 Oner, *s.* a quadruped of the genus Felis  
 Once, *ad.* at one time, a single time; formerly  
 One, *a.* one of two, single—*s.* a single person; concord, agreement  
 One'eyed, *a.* having only one eye  
 Oneirocritic, *s.* an interpreter of dreams  
 Oneirocrit'ical, *a.* interpretative of dreams  
 Oneirocrities, *s.* interpretation of dreams  
 Oneiro'mancy, *s.* divination by dreams  
 Oneirosc'opist, *s.* one who inquires into the meaning of dreams



Oneiroscopy, *s.* the art of interpreting dreams  
 One'ness, *s.* unity; the quality of being one  
 On'erary, *a.* fitted for carriage or burdens  
 On'erate, *v. a.* to load; to burden  
 On'eration, *s.* the act of burdening  
 On'crous, *a.* burdensome, oppressive  
 Onkoto'my, *s.* the opening of an abscess  
 On'ion, *s.* a plant with a bulbous root  
 Onol'ogy, *s.* a foolish way of talking  
 O'ny, *ad.* simply, barely—*a.* single; this and no other; alone  
 On'omancy, *s.* divination by names  
 Onoman'tical, *a.* predicting by names  
 Onomatech'ny, *s.* the supposed art of prognostication from the letters of a name  
 Onoin'otop'ions, *a.* having a sound corresponding to the thing expressed  
 On'omatope, On'omatopy, Onomatopœ'ia, *s.* a rhetorical figure in which the sound corresponds with the thing spoken of  
 On'set, *s.* an attack; an assault; the beginning  
 On'slaught, *s.* an attack; storm; the beginning  
 Ontolo'gic, Ontolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to Ontol'ogist, *s.* a metaphysician [ontology  
 Ontol'ogy, *s.* metaphysics; the science of beings or ideas in general  
 On'ward, *ad.* forward; in a state of advance  
 On'yeha, *s.* the shell of the onyx  
 On'yehites, *s.* the alabaster; a kind of marble  
 Onychom'ancy, *s.* divination by the nails  
 O'nyx, *s.* a clear, elegant, and valuable gem  
 O'olite, *s.* a fine kind of limestone, of which the Portland stone is a species  
 Oolitic, *a.* formed of or resembling oolite  
 Oo'miack, *s.* a large Esquimaux boat  
 Ooscopy, *s.* the supposed art of predicting events from the insertion of an egg  
 Ooze, *s.* soft mud; slime; soft flow; spring  
 Ooze, *v. n.* to run gently, flow by stealth  
 Oo'zy, *a.* miry, muddy, slimy  
 Opa'cate, *v. a.* to shade, cloud, darken  
 Opa'city, *s.* darkness, obscurity  
 Opa'cous, Opa'que, *a.* dark, not transparent  
 Opa'cousness, Opa'keness, Opa'queness, *s.* impenetrability to light  
 O'pan, *s.* a large kind of fish  
 O'pal, *s.* a precious stone  
 Opaless'cence, *s.* similarity to an opal  
 Opaless'cent, *a.* resembling opal  
 O'paline, *a.* resembling an opal  
 O'palize, *v. a.* to make to resemble opal  
 Ope, *a.* open—*v. a.* to open  
 O'pen, *v.* to unclose, unlock; divide; begin  
 O'pen, *a.* unclosed, plain, clear, exposed  
 O'pener, *s.* one that opens; an explainer  
 O'pency'ed, *a.* watchful, vigilant, attentive  
 O'penhanded, *a.* generous, liberal, bountiful  
 O'penhearted, *a.* generous, candid  
 O'penheart'edness, *s.* liberality, munificence  
 O'pening, *s.* a breach, an aperture  
 O'penly, *ad.* publicly, evidently, plainly  
 O'penmouthed, *a.* greedy, clamorous  
 O'peness, *s.* freedom from disguise  
 O'pera, *s.* a musical entertainment  
 O'perable, *a.* to be done; practicable  
 O'perant, *a.* able to produce effects  
 O'perate, *v. n.* to act; to produce effects  
 O'perat'ical, *a.* relating to an opera  
 O'perat'ion, *s.* agency, influence, effect  
 O'perative, *s.* a labourer; an artisan  
 O'perative, *a.* having the power of acting; active, vigorous, efficacious  
 O'perator, *s.* one that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect  
 O'perulate, *a.* covered; closely shut up  
 O'perculiform, *a.* having the form of a lid

O'perculum, *s.* a cover; a lid  
 O'perose, *a.* laborious; full of trouble  
 O'peroseness, *s.* the state of being laborious  
 O'perosity, *s.* great labour  
 O'perta'neous, *a.* secret, done in secret  
 Ophid'ian, *a.* pertaining to serpents  
 Ophid'ion, *s.* an eel-like sea fish [ophiology  
 Ophilolo'gic, Ophilolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to  
 Ophilol'ogist, *s.* one versed in ophiology  
 Ophilol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on serpents  
 Ophiom'ancy, *s.* divination by serpents  
 Ophiomorphous, *a.* having the form of a serpent  
 Ophiu'chus, *s.* a northern constellation  
 Ophioph'agous, *a.* feeding on serpents  
 Ophi'tic, *s.* porphyry marble; serpentine  
 Ophthalmia, Ophi'thalmi, *s.* a disease of the  
 Ophthalmic, *a.* relating to the eye [eyes  
 Ophthalmography, *s.* a minute description of the eye  
 Ophthalmoscopy, *s.* the knowledge of a person's temper deduced from the eye  
 O'piate, *s.* a medicine that causes sleep  
 Opi'ferous, *a.* bringing help  
 Opi'fice, *s.* workmanship; handiwork  
 Opi'ficer, *s.* one who performs any work  
 Opi'nable, *a.* which may be thought  
 O'pille, *v. n.* to think; to be of opinion  
 Opi'ner, *s.* one who holds an opinion  
 Opi'niat'e, *v. a.* to maintain obstinately  
 Opi'niative, *a.* wedded to an opinion  
 Opi'niatively, *ad.* stubbornly, obstinately  
 Opi'niativeness, *s.* obstinacy in opinion  
 Opi'niativeness, *s.* inflexibility of opinion  
 Opi'ni'ous, *s.* a sentiment; notion  
 Opi'niat'e, Opi'niated, Opi'niative, *a.* obstinate; inflexible in opinion [nions  
 Opi'niated, *a.* attached to one's own opi-  
 Opi'niately, *ad.* obstinately; conceitedly  
 Opi'niated, *a.* attached to particular opi-  
 ons; conceited  
 Opi'niatist, *s.* one fond of his own notions  
 Opi'parous, *a.* sumptuous  
 Opi'tulation, *s.* an aiding, a helping  
 O'pinum, *s.* the juice of Turkish poppies  
 O'ple-tree, *s.* the witch-hazel  
 O'pobalsam, *s.* the balm of Gilead  
 O'podel'doe, *s.* a popular ointment  
 O'popanax, *s.* a gum resin of a strong disagreeable smell and acrid and bitter taste  
 Opos'sum, *s.* an American animal that has a skin or bag in which it carries its young  
 O'poldan, *s.* a townsman; an inhabitant of a town—*a.* relating to a town  
 Opi'pulate, *v. a.* to pledge, to pawn  
 O'pilate, *v. a.* to heap up obstructions  
 Opi'tiation, *s.* an obstruction or stoppage  
 Opi'plative, *a.* obstructive, apt to obstruct  
 Ople'te, *a.* full; crowded  
 Opi'p'tion, *s.* the state of being full  
 Opi'pency, *s.* the proposition of objections to any tenet in an academical disputation  
 Opi'p'ent, *a.* opposite, adverse  
 Opi'p'ent, *s.* an adversary, an antagonist  
 Opi'p'ent, *a.* seasonable, convenient, fit  
 Opi'p'ent, *a.* seasonably; conveniently  
 Opi'p'entness, *s.* fitness as to time  
 Opi'p'ent, *s.* fitness of place or time; convenience, suitability  
 Opi'p'ent, *v.* to act against, resist, hinder  
 Opi'p'ent, *a.* irresistible, not to be opposed  
 Opi'p'ent, *s.* one that opposes; antagonist  
 Opi'p'ent, *a.* placed in front; adverse  
 Opi'p'ent, *s.* an adversary; an antagonist  
 Opi'p'ent, *ad.* so as to face each other  
 Opi'p'entness, *s.* the state of being opposite

Opposito<sup>n</sup>ions, *a.* opposite to the leaf  
 Opposi<sup>n</sup>tion, *s.* hostile resistance; contra-  
 riety of interest, conduct, or meaning  
 Opposi<sup>n</sup>tionist, *s.* one belonging to the party  
 opposing the administration  
 Opposi<sup>n</sup>tive, *a.* that may be put in opposition  
 Oppress<sup>r</sup>, *v. a.* to crush by hardships, subdue  
 Oppress<sup>n</sup>ion, *s.* cruelty, severity; dulness  
 Oppress<sup>n</sup>ive, *a.* cruel, inhuman; heavy  
 Oppress<sup>n</sup>ively, *ad.* in an oppressive manner  
 Oppress<sup>n</sup>iveness, *s.* the quality of being op-  
 pressive  
 Oppress<sup>r</sup>or, *s.* one who harasses others  
 Opprob<sup>r</sup>ious, *a.* reproachful, disgraceful  
 Opprob<sup>r</sup>iously, *ad.* reproachfully  
 Opprob<sup>r</sup>iousness, *s.* scurrility, abuse  
 Opprob<sup>r</sup>ium, *s.* disgrace, infamy  
 Oppu<sup>n</sup>gn, *v. a.* to oppose, attack, refute  
 Oppu<sup>n</sup>gnancy, *s.* opposition, resistance  
 Oppu<sup>n</sup>gnation, *s.* resistance  
 Oppu<sup>n</sup>gner, *s.* one who opposes or attacks  
 Opsini<sup>n</sup>athy, *s.* late education; late erudition  
 Op<sup>n</sup>table, *a.* desirable; to be wished  
 Op<sup>n</sup>tate, *v. a.* to choose; to wish for  
 Op<sup>n</sup>tation, *s.* the expression of a wish  
 Op<sup>n</sup>tative, *a.* expressive of desire  
 Op<sup>n</sup>tic, *a.* visual, relating to vision  
 Op<sup>n</sup>tic, *s.* an instrument or organ of sight  
 Op<sup>n</sup>tical, *a.* relating to the science of optics  
 Op<sup>n</sup>tician, *s.* one skilled in optics  
 Op<sup>n</sup>tics, *s.* the science of vision  
 Op<sup>n</sup>timacy, *s.* nobility, the body of nobles  
 Op<sup>n</sup>timism, *s.* the doctrine that every thing in  
 nature is ordered for the best  
 Op<sup>n</sup>timist, *s.* one who believes that every  
 thing in nature is ordered for the best  
 Op<sup>n</sup>timity, *s.* the state of being best  
 Op<sup>n</sup>tion, *s.* a choice, power of choosing  
 Op<sup>n</sup>tional, *a.* leaving somewhat to choice  
 Op<sup>n</sup>ulence, Op<sup>n</sup>ulency, *s.* wealth, affluence  
 Op<sup>n</sup>ulent, *a.* rich, wealthy, affluent  
 Op<sup>n</sup>ulently, *ad.* richly; with splendour  
 Opus<sup>c</sup>ule, *s.* a small work  
 Or, *s.* (in heraldry) gold—*canj.* a conjunc-  
 tive particle, marking distribution, and  
 sometimes opposition  
 Or<sup>n</sup>ach, Or<sup>n</sup>ach, *s.* a plant; a kind of spinage  
 Or<sup>n</sup>acle, *s.* something delivered by superna-  
 tural wisdom; one famed for wisdom  
 Or<sup>n</sup>acle, *v. a.* to utter oracles  
 Orac<sup>n</sup>ular, Orac<sup>n</sup>ulous, *a.* uttering oracles  
 Orac<sup>n</sup>ularly, Oraculously, *ad.* authoritatively  
 Orac<sup>n</sup>ulousness, *s.* the state of being oracular  
 Or<sup>n</sup>al, *a.* delivered verbally; not written  
 Or<sup>n</sup>ally, *ad.* by mouth; without writing  
 Or<sup>n</sup>ange, Or<sup>n</sup>agetawny, *a.* of a colour re-  
 sembling an orange; nearly red  
 Or<sup>n</sup>ange-nusk, *a.* a species of pear  
 Orange<sup>n</sup>ade, *s.* sherbet, an agreeable liquor  
 Or<sup>n</sup>ange-peel, *s.* the rind of an orange  
 Or<sup>n</sup>angery, *s.* a plantation of orange trees  
 Orang<sup>n</sup>-outang, *s.* a large species of ape  
 greatly resembling the human form  
 Ora<sup>n</sup>tion, *s.* a public discourse or speech  
 Orator, *s.* an eloquent public speaker [torio  
 Orator<sup>n</sup>ial, Orator<sup>n</sup>ious, *a.* relating to an ora-  
 tor  
 Orator<sup>n</sup>ical, *a.* rhetorical; befitting an orator  
 Orator<sup>n</sup>ically, Orator<sup>n</sup>ially, *ad.* rhetorically  
 Orator<sup>n</sup>io, *s.* a kind of sacred musical drama  
 Orator<sup>n</sup>y, *s.* rhetorical skill; eloquence  
 Oratress, Oratrix, *s.* an eloquent woman  
 Orb, *s.* a sphere; a circle; a wheel; the eye  
 Orbate, *a.* childless; fatherless; poor  
 Orba<sup>n</sup>tion, *s.* the act of deprivation  
 Orb<sup>n</sup>ed, *a.* circular; formed in a circle  
 Orb<sup>n</sup>ie, Orb<sup>n</sup>icular, *a.* spherical; circular

Orb<sup>n</sup>icularly, *ad.* spherically; circularly  
 Orb<sup>n</sup>icularness, *s.* state of being orbicular  
 Orb<sup>n</sup>iculate, *a.* moulded into an orb  
 Orbiculation, *s.* state of being moulded into  
 an orb or circle  
 Orb<sup>n</sup>ls, Orb<sup>n</sup>-fish, *s.* a fish of a circular form  
 Orb<sup>n</sup>it, *s.* the path in which a planet moves  
 Orb<sup>n</sup>ital, Orb<sup>n</sup>ital, *a.* pertaining to the orbit  
 Orb<sup>n</sup>itude, Orb<sup>n</sup>ity, *s.* any privation  
 Orb<sup>n</sup>y, *a.* resembling an orb  
 Ore, *s.* a sea-lish; a species of whale  
 Orca<sup>n</sup>dian, *a.* belonging to the Orkney Isles  
 Or<sup>n</sup>chal, *s.* a stone from which a blue colour  
 Orcha<sup>n</sup>et, *s.* a plant [is made  
 Or<sup>n</sup>chard, *s.* a garden of fruit-trees  
 Orchestra, Orchestre, *s.* a gallery or place  
 for musicians to play in  
 Orchestral, *a.* pertaining to an orchestra  
 Or<sup>n</sup>chis, *s.* a plant, the flowers of which have  
 some resemblance to insects  
 Ord, *s.* an edge or point; a beginning  
 Ordain<sup>r</sup>, *v. a.* to appoint, establish, invest  
 Ordain<sup>n</sup>able, *a.* that may be appointed  
 Ordain<sup>r</sup>er, *s.* he who ordains  
 Ordain<sup>n</sup>ing, *a.* that ordains  
 Ordeal, *s.* a trial by fire or water  
 Or<sup>n</sup>der, *s.* a method, a mandate, a rule  
 Or<sup>n</sup>der, *v. a.* to regulate, command, ordain  
 Or<sup>n</sup>derer, *s.* one who orders, or methodises  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dering, *s.* disposition; distribution  
 Or<sup>n</sup>derless, *a.* disorderly; out of rule  
 Or<sup>n</sup>derliness, *s.* regularity; methodicalness  
 Or<sup>n</sup>derly, *a.* methodical, regular  
 Or<sup>n</sup>ders, *s.* admission to the priesthood  
 Ordain<sup>n</sup>able, *a.* such as may be appointed  
 Ordain<sup>n</sup>ability, *s.* capability of being appointed  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dinal, *s.* a ritual—*a.* noting order  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dinance, *s.* a law; rule; appointment  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dinant, *a.* ordaining; decreeing  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dinarily, *ad.* commonly; usually  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dinary, *s.* a judge; a stated chaplain; a  
 place for eating, where a certain price is  
 paid for each meal; settled establishment  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dinary, *a.* common, usual; mean; ugly  
 Or<sup>n</sup>ordinate, *s.* the diameter of an ellipsis  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dinate, *a.* methodical—*v. a.* to appoint  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dinately, *ad.* in a regular manner  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dination, *s.* the act of ordaining  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dinative, *a.* directing; giving orders  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dinance, *s.* cannon, heavy artillery  
 Or<sup>n</sup>donnance, *s.* the disposition of figures in  
 Or<sup>n</sup>dure, *s.* animal dung, filth [a picture  
 Ore, *s.* metal yet in its mineral state  
 Or<sup>n</sup>ead, *s.* a nymph of the mountains  
 Or<sup>n</sup>gal, *s.* the lees of wine, &c.  
 Or<sup>n</sup>gan, *s.* a natural or musical instrument  
 Or<sup>n</sup>gan-builder, *s.* a constructor of organs  
 Organ<sup>n</sup>ic, Organ<sup>n</sup>ical, *a.* instrumental; pro-  
 duced by or possessing organs  
 Organ<sup>n</sup>ically, *ad.* by means of organs  
 Organ<sup>n</sup>icalness, *s.* state of being organical  
 Organism, *s.* organical structure  
 Organist, *s.* one who plays on the organ  
 Organiza<sup>n</sup>tion, *s.* a due construction of parts  
 Organize, *v. a.* to form organically  
 Organloft, *s.* the loft where the organ stands  
 Organographic, Organographical, *a.* per-  
 taining to organography [gans of plants  
 Organography, *s.* a description of the or-  
 gan-pipe, *s.* the pipe of a musical organ  
 Or<sup>n</sup>gan-stop, *s.* the stop of an organ  
 Or<sup>n</sup>ganzine, *s.* silk twisted into threads  
 Or<sup>n</sup>gasm, *s.* a sudden vehemence  
 Or<sup>n</sup>geat, *s.* [Fr.] a liquor extracted from bar-  
 ley and sweet almonds  
 Or<sup>n</sup>gies, *s.* frantic revels; rites of Bacchus

OUR ACTIONS ARE IN OUR OWN POWER; OUR DESTINY IN THAT OF PROVIDENCE.

OF ALL THE ENEMIES OF IDLENESS, WANT IS THE MOST FORMIDABLE.



ORT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OST

Orgil'ous, *a.* proud, haughty, lofty  
 Orgues, *s.* a military engine of defence  
 Orichaleh, Orichaleum, *s.* metal of the colour of gold  
 O'riency, *s.* brightness of colour  
 O'rient, *a.* rising as the sun; eastern; bright—*s.* the east; the part where the sun rises  
 Oriental, *a.* eastern, placed in the east—*s.* an inhabitant of the east  
 Orientalism, *s.* an eastern mode of speech  
 Orientalist, *s.* an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world  
 Orientality, *s.* the state of being eastern  
 Orifice, *s.* an opening or perforation  
 Oriflamb, *s.* a golden standard  
 Origan, *s.* wild marjoram  
 Origin, *s.* beginning, source, descent  
 Original, *s.* first copy—a. pristine  
 Originality, *s.* quality of being original  
 Originally, *ad.* primarily, at first [ginal  
 Originalness, *s.* the quality of being ori-  
 Original, *a.* productive, primitive  
 Originate, *v. a.* to bring into existence  
 Origination, *s.* the act or mode of bringing into existence  
 Orillon, *s.* a species of fortification  
 Orion, *s.* [Lat.] one of the constellations of the southern hemisphere  
 Orison, Or'ison, *s.* a prayer; verbal supplication; oral worship [shield  
 Orle, *s.* a kind of fillet round an heraldic  
 Orlet, Or'lo, *s.* an architectural fillet under the ovolo of a capital  
 Orlop, *s.* the middle deck of a ship  
 Or-mohr, *s.* [Fr.] a mixed metal resembling gold; water-gold  
 Ornament, *s.* decoration, embellishment  
 Ornament, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish  
 Ornamental, *a.* giving embellishment  
 Ornamentally, *ad.* in an ornamental manner  
 Ornamented, *a.* embellished, decorated  
 Ornate, *a.* decorated, line—*v. a.* to adorn  
 Ornately, *ad.* with decoration  
 Ornateness, *s.* state of being adorned  
 Ornature, *s.* decoration; embellishment  
 Orniscopist, *s.* omens or predictions drawn from the observation of birds  
 Orniscopist, *s.* one who pretends to foretell event by the appearances of birds  
 Ornithothus, *s.* a petrification of a bird or of any of its parts  
 Ornitholog'ical, *a.* relating to the natural history of birds  
 Ornithologist, *s.* one who understands the nature of birds; a describer of birds  
 Ornithology, *s.* a discourse on birds  
 Ornithomancy, *s.* divination by birds  
 Orolog'ical, *a.* descriptive of mountains  
 Orologist, *s.* a describer of mountains  
 Orology, *s.* a treatise on mountains  
 Orphan, *s.* a child bereaved of father or mother, or both—a. bereft of parents  
 Orphanage, Orphanism, *s.* state of an orphan  
 Orphaned, *a.* bereft of parents or friends  
 Orphanorophy, *s.* a hospital for orphans  
 Orphean, Or'phe, *a.* pertaining to Orpheus  
 Orpiment, *s.* a mineral, yellow arsenic  
 Ortery, *s.* an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies  
 Orus, *s.* gold and silver lace; a plant  
 Orulon, *s.* a small and delicate bird  
 Oruthie, *s.* a mineral like gadolinite  
 Orthoceratite, *s.* a kind of fossil shell  
 Orthodox, *a.* sound in opinion and doctrine  
 Orthodoxly, *ad.* with soundness of opinion  
 Orthodoxy, *s.* soundness in doctrine, &c.

Orthodrom'ic, *a.* pertaining to orthodromy  
 Orthodromics, Or'thodromy, *s.* the art of sailing in a straight course  
 Orthosp'ical, *a.* pertaining to orthoepy  
 Ortho'e'pist, *s.* an instructor in pronunciation  
 Ortho'e'py, *s.* the art of pronouncing words  
 Orthogon, *s.* a rectangled figure [properly  
 Orthog'onal, *a.* having right angles  
 Orthog'rapher, *s.* one who spells rightly  
 Orthograph'ic, Orthograph'ical, *a.* rightly spelled  
 Orthograph'ically, *ad.* according to rule  
 Orthog'raphy, *s.* the part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the elevation of a building delineated  
 Orthol'ogy, *s.* right description of things  
 Orthom'etry, *s.* the laws of versification  
 Orthope'dia, *s.* the art of curing natural deformities  
 Or'tive, *a.* relating to the rising of a star  
 Or'tolan, *s.* a delicate small bird  
 Orts, *s.* fragments, mere refuse  
 Oryctog'nos'tic, *a.* pertaining to oryctognosy  
 Oryctog'nosy, *s.* the classification of minerals  
 Oryctog'raphy, *s.* a description of fossils  
 Oryctology, *s.* the natural history of fossils  
 Oschecele, *s.* a rupture in the scrotum  
 Os'cillate, *v. n.* to move backward and forward; to change from side to side  
 Oscillation, *s.* the moving like a pendulum  
 Oscillatory, *a.* moving to and fro  
 Os'citaney, Os'citantion, *s.* the act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; carelessness  
 Os'citant, *a.* yawning, sleepy, sluggish  
 Os'citate, *v. n.* to yawn [curves  
 Osen'ation, *s.* the contact between given  
 Os'culatory, *a.* having similarity of curvature—*s.* an image of devotion in the Catholic church  
 O'sier, *s.* a tree of the willow kind  
 Os'mazome, *s.* an aromatic substance obtained from the flesh of the ox  
 Os'mium, *s.* a kind of dark gray mineral  
 Os'mund, *s.* a genus of plants  
 Os'pray, *s.* a large sea-hawk  
 Os'selet, *s.* the callus inside a horse's knee  
 Os'seous, *a.* bony, like bone; hard  
 Os'sicle, *s.* a small bone  
 Ossif'erosus, *a.* producing bones  
 Ossif'ic, *a.* having the power of changing any substance to bone  
 Ossification, *s.* the change of any cartilaginous into a bony substance  
 Os'sifrage, *s.* a kind of eagle, so called because it breaks the bones of animals to get at the marrow  
 Ossif'ragous, *a.* breaking the bones  
 Os'sify, *v. a.* to change to bone  
 Ossiv'orous, *a.* devouring bones  
 Os'suary, *a.* a charnel-house  
 Ostensibility, *s.* the state of being shown  
 Osten'sible, *a.* that may be shown, apparent  
 Osten'sibly, *ad.* in appearance  
 Osten'sive, *a.* showing, betokening  
 Ostent', *s.* air, manner, show; a portent  
 Ostentate, *v. a.* to display boastfully  
 Ostenta'tion, *s.* an outward or vain show  
 Ostenta'tious, *a.* boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view  
 Ostenta'tiously, *ad.* vainly; boastfully  
 Ostenta'tiousness, *s.* vain display; boastfulness  
 Ostenta'tor, *s.* one who vainly shows; a boaster  
 Osteocor'ia, *s.* a kind of spar, used for bringing on a callus in fractured bones

ONLY WISE AND GOOD MEN CAN BE FRIENDS; OTHERS ARE BUT COMPANIONS.

OPINIONATIVE MEN BELIEVE NOTHING BUT WHAT THEY CAN COMPREHEND.

OPPOSE VILLANY WITH YOUR UTMOST VIGOUR.



[OUT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OUT]

Os'teocope, *s.* pain in the bones  
 Osteol'ogier, Osteol'ogist, *s.* one who describes the bones  
 Osteolo'gic, Osteolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to a description of bones  
 Osteolo'gically, *ad.* according to osteology  
 Osteol'ogist, *s.* one skilled in anatomy  
 Osteol'ogy, *s.* a description of the bones  
 Os'tiary, *s.* the mouth of a river  
 Ost'ler, *s.* one who takes care of horses  
 Ost'ler's, *s.* the place or apartment belonging to the ostler  
 Os'tracism, *s.* a passing sentence by ballot; banishment; public censure by shells  
 Os'tracites, *s.* the oyster in its fossil state  
 Os'tracize, *v. a.* to banish by the popular voice  
 Os'trich, *s.* a very large African fowl  
 Os'trogoths, *s.* the Eastern Goths  
 Otacoin'stic, *a.* belonging to the sense of hearing—*s.* an instrument to facilitate or improve the sense of hearing  
 Otal'gia, *s.* the ear-ache  
 Oth'er, *pron.* not the same; different  
 Oth'erwhere, *ad.* in some other place  
 Oth'erwhile, Oth'erwhiles, *ad.* at other times  
 Oth'erwise, *ad.* in a different manner  
 Otio'se, *a.* free from business or toil  
 Ot'ar (of roses), *s.* the fine essential oil; the flower; a perfume  
 Ot'ter, *s.* an amphibious animal; a colouring substance  
 Ot'toman, *a.* belonging to the Turks—*s.* a native of Turkey; the Grand Scignor; an elegant kind of hassock  
 Ouch, Ouche, *s.* a collar of gold  
 Ought, *v. imp.* to be fit; to be necessary  
 OUNCE, *s.* a weight; a small animal of the leopard or panther kind  
 Ouphe, *s.* a fairy; a goblin  
 Our, *pron. poss.* pertaining to us  
 Ouranog'raphy, *s.* description of the heavens  
 Ourol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on wine  
 Ourselfes, *pron. recip.* we, us, not other  
 Ouse, *s.* tanner's bark  
 Ousel, *s.* the blackbird  
 Oust, *v. a.* to vacate; take away; cast out  
 Oust'er, *s.* dispossession  
 Out, *ad.* not within, not at home; not in office; to the end; loudly  
 Out, *interj.* a word of abhorrence or expulsion  
 Outact', *v. a.* to do beyond, to exceed  
 Outbal'ance, *v. a.* to overweigh, preponderate  
 Outbid', *v. a.* to bid more than another  
 Outbid'der, *s.* one that outbids  
 Outblush', *v. a.* to exceed in rosy colour  
 Out'born, *a.* foreign; not native  
 Out'bound, *a.* destined to a distant voyage  
 Outbra've, *v. a.* to silence or outdo by a more splendid or insolent appearance  
 Outbra'zen, *v. a.* to hear down by the force of superior impudence  
 Out'break, Out'breaking, *s.* a breaking out  
 Outbud', *v. n.* to sprout forth  
 Outbuild', *v. a.* to exceed in building  
 Out'cast, *s.* an exile—a rejected  
 Outcom'pass, *v. a.* to exceed due bounds  
 Outcraft', *v. a.* to exceed in cunning  
 Out'cry, *s.* a cry of distress, noise, clamour  
 Outda're, *v. a.* to venture or dare beyond  
 Outdo', *v. a.* to excel, surpass, go beyond  
 Outdo'ing, *s.* excess in performance  
 Outdrink', *v. a.* to exceed in drinklug  
 Out'er, *a.* that is without, outward  
 Out'erly, *ad.* towards the outside  
 Out'ermost, *a.* remotest from the midst  
 Out'face, *v. a.* to brave or stare down

Out'fall, *s.* a fall of water; a canal  
 Out'fit, *s.* a naval term, signifying the equipment of a ship for her voyage [army  
 Outflank', *v. a.* to outreach the wing of an  
 Outfly', *v. a.* to leave behind; fly beyond  
 Outfool', *v. a.* to exceed in folly  
 Out'gate, *s.* an outlet, a passage outward  
 Outgeneral', *v. a.* to exceed in manœuvring  
 Outgive', *v. a.* to surpass in giving  
 Outgo', *v. a.* to surpass, excel, circumvent  
 Outgoing, *s.* the state of going out; utmost  
 Outgo'ings, *s. pl.* outlay; expenditure [limit  
 Outgrow', *v. a.* to surpass in growth  
 Out'guard, *s.* the advanced guard  
 Outlier'od, *v. a.* to surpass in enormity or cruelty  
 Out'house, *s.* a barn, stable, or other building attached to a dwelling-house  
 Out'jest, *v. a.* to overpower by jesting  
 Outjuggle', *v. a.* to exceed in juggling  
 Outkna've, *v. a.* to surpass in knavery  
 Out'lander, *s.* a foreigner; not a native  
 Outland'ish, *a.* foreign, not native  
 Outlast', *v. a.* to surpass in duration  
 Out'law, *s.* one excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer—*v. a.* to proscribe  
 Out'lawry, *s.* a decree by which a man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law  
 Out'lay, *s.* a laying out; expenditure  
 Outleap', *v. a.* to surpass in leaping  
 Out'let, *s.* a passage or discharge outward  
 Outlie', *v. a.* to surpass in lying  
 Out'line, *s.* the line by which any figure is defined; contour; extremity  
 Out'line, *v. a.* to delineate, to sketch  
 Outlive', *v. a.* to survive, to live beyond  
 Outliv'er, *s.* a survivor  
 Outlook', *v. a.* to face down, to browbeat  
 Out'lying, *part. a.* not in the course of order  
 Outmarch', *v. a.* to march quicker than  
 Outmeasure', *v. a.* to exceed in measure  
 Out'most, *a.* the most outward  
 Outnum'ber, *v. a.* to exceed in number  
 Out'pace, *v. a.* to outgo, to leave behind  
 Out'parish, *s.* a parish without the walls  
 Out'part, *s.* a part remote  
 Out'porch, *s.* an entrance  
 Out'port, *s.* a port at some distance from the capital or chief port  
 Out'post, *s.* a military station beyond the limits of the camp, or men so placed  
 Outpour', *v. a.* to send forth in a stream  
 Out'pouring, *s.* a pouring out; effusion  
 Outpray', *v. a.* to exceed in prayer  
 Outpreach', *v. a.* to exceed in preaching  
 Outprize', *v. a.* to prize or value too highly  
 Outrage', *s.* violence; tumultuous mischief  
 Outrage', *v.* to commit exorbitancies; to insult roughly and continually  
 Outra'geous, *a.* violent, furious, excessive  
 Outra'geously, *ad.* violently; furiously  
 Outra'geousness, *s.* fury; violence  
 Out're, *a.* [Fr.] extravagant; over-trained  
 Outreach', *v. a.* to go beyond, exceed; cheat  
 Out'reason, *v. a.* to excel in reasoning  
 Outreck'on, *v. a.* to exceed in computation  
 Outride', *v. a.* to pass by riding  
 Outri'der, *s.* an attendant on horseback  
 Outright', *ad.* immediately, completely  
 Out'riveal, *v. a.* to surpass in excellence  
 Out'road, *s.* an excursion  
 Outroar', *v. a.* to exceed in roaring  
 Outroot', *v. a.* to root up, to eradicate  
 Outrun', *v. a.* to leave behind in running  
 Out'sail', *v. a.* to leave behind in sailing

OUR VIRTUES WOULD BE PROUD, IF OUR VICES WHIPPED THEM NOT.

OF ALL PARTS OF WISDOM, THE PRACTICE OF IT IS THE BEST.

Outscorn', *v. a.* to bear down by contempt  
 Outscourings, *s.* substances scoured out  
 Outsell', *v. a.* to sell for a higher price  
 Outset, *s.* beginning; entrance  
 Outshin', *v. a.* to emit lustre, excel in lustre  
 Outshoot', *v. a.* to exceed in shooting  
 Out'side, *s.* external part, outer part  
 Outsit', *v. a.* to sit beyond the due time  
 Outskip', *v. a.* to avoid by flight  
 Out'skirt, *s.* a suburb; outpart  
 Outsleep', *v.* to sleep beyond proper time  
 Outsoar', *v. a.* to soar beyond  
 Out'speak, *v. a.* to speak beyond; exceed  
 Outspread', *v. a.* to extend, to diffuse  
 Outstanding, *v. a.* unpaid; projecting forward  
 Outstar', *v. a.* to browbeat, to face down  
 Out'step, *v. a.* to go beyond; to exceed  
 Out'storm, *v. a.* to overbear by storming  
 Outstretch', *v. a.* to extend, to spread out  
 Out'stride, *v. a.* to surpass in striding  
 Outstrip', *v. a.* to outgo, to leave behind  
 Outwear', *v. a.* to overpower by swearing  
 Outwalk', *v. a.* to overpower by talk  
 Outtingue, *v. a.* to bear down by noise  
 Outvalue', *v. a.* to transcend in price  
 Outvie', *v. a.* to exceed, to surpass, to excel  
 Outvoice', *v. a.* to exceed in clamour  
 Outvote', *v. a.* to conquer by plurality of votes; to obtain the majority  
 Outwalk', *v. a.* to leave one in walking  
 Outwall', *s.* outward part of a building  
 Outward, *a.* external, foreign, apparent  
 Outward, *ad.* to foreign or outer parts  
 Outward-bound', *a.* proceeding from a port  
 Outwardly, *ad.* in appearance, not sincerely; externally, opposed to inwardly  
 Outwards, *ad.* towards the out parts  
 Outwatch', *v. a.* to surpass in watching  
 Outwear', *v. a.* to pass tediously  
 Outweep', *v. a.* to exceed in weeping  
 Outweigh', *v. a.* to exceed in weight, &c.  
 Outwit', *v. a.* to overcome by stratagem  
 Outworks, *s.* externals of a fortification  
 Oval, *s.* a figure shaped like an egg  
 Oval, *a.* oblong, shaped like an egg  
 Oval, *s.* a consisting of, or like eggs  
 Ovary, *s.* the seat of eggs or impregnation  
 Ovale, *s.* of an oval figure  
 Ovation, *s.* a minor kind of Roman triumph  
 Oval-oblong, *a.* oblong with the end lengthened  
 Oven, *s.* an arched place for baking in  
 Over, *prep.* and *ad.* above; across  
 Overabound', *v. n.* to abound too much  
 Overact', *v. a.* to act more than enough  
 Overagitate, *v. a.* to agitate beyond expediency  
 Overalls, *s.* a kind of loose trousers  
 Overanxious, *a.* too careful  
 Overarch', *v. a.* to cover as with an arch  
 Overawe', *v. a.* to keep in awe, to terrify  
 Overbalance, *v. a.* to preponderate  
 Overbear', *v. a.* to subdue, to bear down  
 Overbearing, *a.* carrying things with a high hand; despotic  
 Overbid', *v. a.* to offer more than the value  
 Overboard, *ad.* off or out of the ship  
 Overbore', *v. a.* to bore too much  
 Overburden, *v. a.* to load too much  
 Overburn', *v. a.* to burn too much  
 Overbusy, *a.* too busy; officious  
 Overbuy', *v. a.* to buy too dear  
 Overcare, *s.* excessive care or anxiety  
 Overcareful, *a.* careful to excess  
 Overcarry, *v. a.* to hurry too far  
 Overcast, *a.* clouded—*v. a.* to darken

Overcautious, *a.* prudent to excess  
 Overcharge, *s.* an excessive charge  
 Overcharge, *v. a.* to charge too high; to cloy; to crowd too much; to burden  
 Overcloud', *v. a.* to cover with clouds  
 Overcloy', *v. a.* to fill beyond satiety  
 Overcome, *v. a.* to subdue, to vanquish  
 Overcount', *v. a.* to rate above the true value  
 Overdo', *v. a.* to do more than enough  
 Overdose, *s.* too great a dose  
 Overdraw, *v. a.* to draw more than is due  
 Overdress, *v. a.* to adorn lavishly  
 Overdrink, *v. a.* to drink to excess  
 Overdrive, *v. a.* to drive too hard or fast  
 Overeager, *a.* too vehement in desire  
 Overearnestness, *s.* excess of earnestness  
 Overeat, *v. a.* to eat to excess  
 Overeye, *v. a.* to superintend; to remark  
 Overfatigue, *s.* excessive fatigue—*v. a.* to fatigue to excess  
 Overfeed', *v. a.* to feed too much, to cram  
 Overfill', *v. a.* to fill to excess; to surcharge  
 Overflow, *v. i.* to be full; to deluge—*s.* inundation; such a quantity as runs over  
 Overflowing, *s.* exuberance, copiousness  
 Overflowing, *a.* abundant; copious  
 Overfreight, *v. a.* to load too heavily  
 Overfruitful, *a.* too rich; too exuberant  
 Overgo', *v. a.* to exceed; to surpass  
 Overgrow, *v.* to cover with growth; to grow beyond the natural size  
 Overgrown, *part. a.* grown too big  
 Overgrowth', *s.* exuberant growth  
 Overhaul, *v. a.* to spread over; to re-examine  
 Overhaul, *v. a.* to mention too often  
 Overhaul, *v. a.* to jut over; to impend  
 Overhastily, *ad.* in too great a hurry  
 Overhastiness, *s.* precipitation  
 Overhasty, *a.* too quick; in too great haste  
 Overhaul, *v. a.* to examine over again  
 Overhead, *ad.* aloft, above in the zenith  
 Overhear, *v. a.* to hear privately that which it is not intended one should hear  
 Overheat, *v. a.* to heat too much  
 Overhend, *v. a.* to overtake; to reach  
 Overjoy, *v. a.* to transport—*s.* ecstasy  
 Overlabour, *v. a.* to take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil  
 Overlade, *v. a.* to overburden, to overload  
 Overlap, *v. n.* to fold or wrap over  
 Overlarge, *a.* larger than enough  
 Overlay, *v. a.* to smother, to cover over  
 Overlaying, *s.* a superficial covering  
 Overleap, *v. a.* to leap or jump over  
 Overliberal, *a.* abundant to excess; too free  
 Overload, *v. a.* to burden with too much  
 Overlong, *a.* too long, longer than is meet  
 Overlook, *v. a.* to superintend; to view from a higher place; to pass by indulgently; to pass by negligently; to peruse  
 Overlooker, *s.* one who superintends  
 Overlove, *v. a.* to value too much  
 Overmaster, *a.* having too much mast  
 Overmatch, *v. a.* to be too powerful for  
 Overmeasure, *s.* excess of measure—*v. a.* to estimate too largely  
 Overmodest, *a.* bashful; affectedly modest  
 Overmost, *a.* over the rest in authority  
 Overmuch, *a.* too much, more than enough  
 —*ad.* in too great a degree  
 Overnight, *s.* the night before  
 Overofficious, *a.* too busy or importunate  
 Overpaint, *v. a.* to colour too strongly  
 Overpass, *v. a.* to omit, overlook, cross  
 Overpay, *v. a.* to pay more than the price  
 Overpeer, *v. a.* to overlook; hover above



Overpeople, *v. a.* to overstock with inhabitants  
 Overpersuade, *v. a.* to persuade or influence beyond one's inclination  
 Overplus, *s.* what is more than sufficient  
 Overply, *v. a.* to exert with too much rigour  
 Overpoise, *v.* to outweigh, preponderate  
 Overpolish, *v. a.* to finish too nicely  
 Overponderous, *a.* too weighty  
 Overpower, *v. a.* to oppress by power  
 Overpress, *v. a.* to crush, to overwhelm  
 Overprize, *v. a.* to value at too high a price  
 Overprompt, *a.* too ready or eager  
 Overproportion, *v. a.* to make too large  
 Overrank, *a.* too rank or luxuriant  
 Overrate, *v. a.* to rate too much  
 Overreach, *v. a.* to deceive; to go beyond  
 Overreach'er, *s.* a cheat; a deceiver [far  
 Overreaching, *s.* deception; a reaching too  
 Override, *v. a.* to ride to exhaustion  
 Overripe, *a.* too ripe; past maturity  
 Overripen, *v. a.* to make too ripe  
 Overroast, *v. a.* to roast too much  
 Overrule, *v. a.* to superintend, supersede  
 Overruler, *s.* a director; governor  
 Overrun, *v. a.* to ravage; outrun; overspread  
 Overrunner, *s.* one that overruns  
 Overscrupulous, *a.* scrupulous to excess  
 Oversea, *a.* foreign—*ad.* from beyond seas  
 Oversee, *v. a.* to superintend, to overlook  
 Overseer, *s.* one who overlooks; a parish-officer who has the care of the poor  
 Overset, *v.* to turn the bottom upwards, throw off the basis, overturn, subvert  
 Overshade, *v. a.* to cover with darkness  
 Overshadow, *v. a.* to shelter, cover, protect  
 Overshoot, *v.* to fly beyond the mark  
 Oversight, *s.* mistake; superintendence  
 Oversize, *v. a.* to surpass in bulk; to plaster  
 Overskip, *v. a.* to pass by leaping; neglect  
 Oversleep, *v. a.* to sleep too long  
 Overslip, *v. a.* to pass undone, to neglect  
 Overspeak, *v. a.* to use too many words  
 Overspread, *v. a.* to cover over, scatter over  
 Overstand, *v. a.* to stand too much upon terms; to stand too long  
 Overstep, *v. a.* to step beyond; to exceed  
 Overstock, *v. a.* to fill too full; to crowd  
 Overstock, *s.* a superabundance  
 Overstrain, *v.* to stretch too far  
 Owersway, *v. a.* to overrule; to bear down  
 Owerswell, *v. a.* to rise above  
 Overt, *a.* open, manifest, public, apparent  
 Overtake, *v. a.* to come up with in a pursuit  
 Overtask, *v. a.* to burden too heavily  
 Overtax, *v. a.* to tax too heavily  
 Overthrow, *v. a.* to ruin, defeat, overturn  
 Overthrow, *s.* discomfiture, destruction  
 Overthrower, *s.* he who overthrows  
 Overthwart, *a.* opposite, perverse, adverse  
 Overthwartness, *s.* perverseness, perverseness  
 Overture, *v. a.* to subdue with fatigue  
 Overtly, *ad.* openly, publicly, manifestly  
 Overtop, *v. a.* to rise above; excel, surpass  
 Overtower, *v. n.* to soar too high  
 Overtrip, *v. a.* to walk lightly over  
 Overture, *s.* an opening, disclosure, discovery, proposal; a flourish of music before the scenes are opened in a play  
 Overturn, *v. a.* to throw down; overpower  
 Overturnable, *a.* that may be overturned  
 Overvalue, *v. a.* to rate at too high a price  
 Overveil, *v. a.* to veil or cover over  
 Overweak, *a.* too weak, too feeble  
 Overween, *v. n.* to think too highly  
 Overweening, *a.* presumptuous; inflated

Overweeningly, *ad.* with too high an opinion  
 Overweight, *v. a.* to exceed in weight  
 Overweight, *s.* more than weight  
 Overwhelm, *v.* to crush; to fill too much  
 Overwise, *a.* wise to affectation  
 Overwrought, *part.* laboured too much  
 Overzealous, *a.* zealous or eager to excess  
 Oviform, *a.* having the shape of an egg  
 Ovine, *a.* pertaining to sheep  
 Oviparous, *a.* bringing forth eggs  
 Ovolos, *s.* a kind of moulding, so called from its resemblance to a string of eggs  
 Owe, *v. a.* to be indebted; to be obliged  
 Owl, *s.* a bird that flies by night  
 Owl'er, *s.* one who sells goods contrary to law; a dealer in contraband goods  
 Owling, *s.* an offence against public trade; the exporting of wool or sheep  
 Owl'ish, *a.* resembling an owl  
 Owl'light, *s.* glimmering or imperfect light  
 Owl'-like, *a.* like an owl in look or habits  
 Own, *a.* belonging to; mine, his, &c.  
 Own, *v. a.* to acknowledge, to avow  
 Owne'r, *s.* one to whom a thing belongs  
 Own'ership, *s.* property, rightful possession  
 Owse, *s.* bark of young oak beaten small  
 Owser, *s.* bark and water mixed in a taupit  
 Ox, *s. pl.* Ox'en, a castrated bull or bulls  
 Oxalate, *s.* oxalic acid with a base  
 Oxalic, *a.* of the nature of or pertaining to the wood-sorrel  
 Oxalic-acid, *s.* an acid extracted from wood-sorrel, or from sugar combined with potash, and which is in a high degree poisonous  
 Oxalis, *s.* a plant, the sorrel  
 Ox-eyed, *a.* having large full eyes  
 Ox'gang of land, *s.* fifteen acres  
 Ox'lip, *s.* the cowslip, a vernal flower  
 Ox'stall, *s.* the place where oxen are kept  
 Ox'yerate, *s.* mixture of vinegar and water  
 Oxydability, *s.* the capacity of being converted into an oxyde  
 Oxydable, *a.* capable of conversion into oxyde  
 Oxy'date, Oxy'dise, *v.* to impart oxygen; to rust; to absorb oxygen  
 Oxy'dation, *s.* absorption of oxygen  
 Oxyde, *s.* a compound of oxygen and some other body, in such proportions as not to produce an acid  
 Oxy'gen, *s.* the most important principle in nature, existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part  
 Oxy'genate, Oxy'genize, *v. n.* to combine with oxygen  
 Oxy'genation, *s.* a combining with oxygen  
 Oxy'genizable, *a.* capable of oxygenization  
 Oxy'genous, *a.* of the nature of oxygen  
 Oxy'gon, *s.* a triangle, having three angles  
 Oxygonial, *a.* having three acute angles  
 Oxy'mel, *s.* mixture of vinegar and honey  
 Oxy'moron, *s.* a rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of quite a contrary signification is added to any word  
 Oxy'r'rhodine, Oxy'r'odon, *s.* a mixture of oil of roses with vinegar of roses  
 Oxy'tone, *a.* having an acute sound  
 Oxy'er and terminer [See Dict. of Law-Terms]  
 Oyez' [See Dict. of Law-Terms]  
 Oyster, *s.* a bivalve shell-fish  
 Oyster-shell, *s.* the covering of the oyster  
 Oysterwench, Oysterwench, *s.* a woman whose business is to sell oysters  
 Oza'na, *s.* an ulcer in the nostrils



## P.

**P** a labial consonant, is formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull*, *pett*. It has an uniform sound; though the Germans and Welsh confound it with *b*. In some words it is mute before *t*; as, *receipt*.

**Pab'ular**, **Pab'ulous**, *a.* affording provender or aliment; alimental

**Pub'ulation**, *s.* the act of feeding or procuring provender

**Pab'ulum**, *s.* aliment; food; support

**Pa'ca**, *s.* a small animal; the spotted cavy

**Pa'cated**, *a.* appeased; made placable

**Pa'c'ation**, *s.* the act of appeasing

**Pa'can**, *s.* a tree and its nut

**Pace**, *s.* step, gait; measure of live feet

**Pace**, *v.* to move slowly; measure by steps

**Pa'ced**, *a.* having a particular gait

**Pa'cer**, *s.* one who paces, a pacing horse

**Pa'cha**, **Pashaw'**, *s.* the governor of a Turkish province, district, or city {a pacha

**Pa'chalie**, **Pashaw'lic**, *s.* the jurisdiction of

**Pachydermatous**, *a.* having a thick skin

**Pacific**, **Pacifical**, *a.* mild; peace-making

**Pacific'ation**, *s.* the act of making peace

**Pacific'a'tor**, *s.* a mediator or peacemaker

**Pacific'atory**, *a.* tending to make peace

**Pa'cifier**, *s.* one who pacifies or appeases

**Pa'cify**, *v. a.* to appease, to compose

**Pack**, *s.* a bundle tied up for carriage; a set of cards; a number of hounds, &c.

**Pack**, *v.* to bind or tie up goods; to sort cards; to concert bad measures

**Pack'age**, *s.* a charge or wrapper for packing

**Pack'cloth**, *s.* cloth in which goods are tied

**Pack'er**, *s.* one who binds up bales, &c.

**Pack'et**, *s.* a small pack; a mail of letters

**Pack'et-boat**, *s.* a vessel appointed to carry letters, &c. from one place to another

**Pack'et-ship**, *s.* a ship for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.

**Pack'horse**, *s.* a horse of burden

**Pack'saddle**, *s.* a saddle to carry burdens

**Pack'staff**, *s.* a staff by which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack

**Pack'thread**, *s.* a thread used in packing

**Pack'wax**, *s.* a white, tough substance, attached to the muscles of the neck in brutes

**Pa'co**, **Pa'cos**, **Alpa'ca**, *s.* a South-American animal, resembling a small camel

**Pact**, **Pac'tion**, *s.* a bargain, a covenant

**Pac'tional**, *a.* pertaining to bargain

**Pac'titious**, *a.* settled by covenant

**Pad**, *s.* an easy-paced horse; a foot runner

**Pad**, *v. n.* to travel gently; to rob on foot

**Pa'dar**, *s.* grouts; coarse flour

**Pa'ddle**, *v. n.* to play in the water; to row

**Pa'ddle**, *s.* an oar used by a single rower

**Pa'ddler**, *s.* one who paddles

**Pa'd'lock**, *s.* a small enclosure for deer, &c., adjoining a house; a toad or frog {stool

**Pa'd'lock-stool**, *s.* the fungus called toad-

**Pa'd'y**, *s.* rice in the hulk; a word of ridicule to denote an Irishman

**Padel'ion**, *s.* an herb

**Pade'soy**, **Padu'soy'**, *s.* a kind of silk

**Pa'd'lock**, *s.* a pendent or hanging lock

**Pa'd'lock**, *v. a.* to fasten with a padlock

**Pa'd'lockpipe**, **Pa'd'owpipe**, *s.* an herb

**Pa'dree**, *s.* a fine-flavoured black tea

**Pa'e an**, *s.* a song of triumph or praise

**Paedobaptism**, *s.* infant baptism

**Pe'ony**. [See *Peony*.]

**Pa'gan**, *s.* a heathen—*a.* heathenish

**Pa'gan'ian**, *a.* belonging to country wakes

**Pa'ganish**, *a.* heathenish

**Pa'ganism**, *s.* heathenism

**Pa'ganize**, *v. a.* to render heathenish

**Page**, *s.* one side of the leaf of a book; a boy attending on a great person

**Page**, *v. a.* to mark the pages of a book

**Pa'geant**, *s.* any show; a spectacle of entertainment; a statue in a show

**Pa'geant**, *a.* showy, pompous, ostentatious

**Pa'geantry**, *s.* pomp, ostentation, show

**Pa'ginal**, *a.* consisting of pages

**Pa'god**, *s.* an Indian idol, or its temple

**Pa'god'a**, *s.* an Indian idol or temple; an Indian coin, both of gold and silver

**Paid**, *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *pay* [children

**Paidophil'ean**, *a.* philanthropic towards

**Pail**, *s.* a wooden vessel for water, &c.

**Pail'ful**, *s.* the quantity that a pail will hold

**Pain**, *s.* a sensation of uneasiness, punishment

**Pain**, *v. a.* to afflict, torment, make uneasy

**Pain'ful**, *a.* full of pain, afflictive, difficult

**Pain'fully**, *ad.* with great pain, laboriously

**Pain'fulness**, *s.* affliction, laboriousness

**Pai'nin**, **Pai'nim**, *s.* a pagan, an infidel

**Pain'less**, *a.* free from pain or trouble

**Pains**, *s. pl.* labour, trouble

**Pains'taker**, *s.* a laborious person [try

**Pains'taking**, *a.* industrious—*s.* great industry

**Paint**, *s.* colours for painting

**Paint**, *v. a.* to represent, colour, describe

**Painter**, *s.* one who professes painting

**Paint'ing**, *s.* the art of representing objects by delineation and colours; a picture

**Paint'ure**, *s.* the art of painting

**Pair**, *s.* two things suiting one another

**Pair**, *v. a.* to join in couples, suit, unite

**Pa'lace**, *s.* a royal or splendid house

**Pa'lace-court**, *s.* a court of legal jurisdiction, now held once a week in the borough of Southwark

**Pa'la'cious**, *a.* royal, noble, grand

**Pa'ladin**, *s.* a knight-errant

**Pa'la'stra**, *s.* a place for wrestling and other athletic exercises

**Pa'lankeen'**, **Pa'lan'quin**, *s.* an Indian sedan or chair borne on men's shoulders

**Pa'latable**, *a.* pleasing to the taste

**Pa'atal**, *a.* pertaining to the palate—*s.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate

**Pa'late**, *s.* instrument of taste, mental relish

**Pa'latial**, *a.* befitting a palace; magnificent

**Pa'latie**, *a.* belonging to the palate

**Pa'latinate**, *s.* the county wherein is the seat of a count palatine

**Pa'latine**, *a.* possessing royal privileges—*s.* one invested with regal privileges

**Pa'lative**, *a.* pleasing to the taste

**Pa'la'ver**, *s.* superluous talk—*v. a.* to flatter

**Pale**, *a.* wan, whitish—*s.* a jurisdiction; an enclosure; a flat stake stuck in the ground; the middle part of a sentience

**Pale**, *v. a.* to enclose with pales, encompass, to make pale

**Palea'ceous**, *a.* chaffy; having chaff

**Pale'cey**, *a.* having the eyes dimmed

**Pale'faced**, *a.* having the face wan, pale

**Pale'y**, *ad.* wanly; not fleshly; not ruddily

**Pale'ndar**, *s.* a kind of coasting vessel

**Pale'ness**, *s.* want of colour

**Paleo'logist**, *s.* one who writes on antiquity

**Paleo'graphy**, *s.* the art of explaining ancient writings

Paleology, *s.* a treatise on antiquity  
 Paleous, *a.* husky, chafy  
 Pales'trian, Pales'tric, Pales'trical, *a.* belong-  
 ing to the exercise of wrestling  
 Pal'ette, *s.* a light board for holding painters'  
 colours when mixed  
 Pal'frey, *s.* a small horse trained for ladies  
 Pal'freyed, *a.* riding on a pal'frey  
 Pal'gle, *s.* a kind of cowslip  
 Palid'ity, Pal'lidness, *s.* paleness  
 Palification, *s.* the practice of driving posts  
 into the ground to make it firm  
 Pal'indrome, *s.* a word or sentence which is  
 the same read backwards or forwards  
 Pal'ing, *s.* a fence made of boards  
 Pal'inode, Pal'inody, *s.* a recantation  
 Palisa'de, Palisa'do, *s.* paleset for enclosure  
 Palisa'de, *v. a.* to enclose with palisades  
 Pal'ish, *a.* somewhat pale, sickly  
 Pall, *s.* a cloak or mantle of state; a covering  
 thrown over the dead [cloak  
 Pall, *v.* to become insipid; to weaken; to  
 Palladium, *s.* a security or protection  
 Pal'let, *s.* a small or mean bed  
 Pal'liament, *s.* a robe, a dress, a garment  
 Pal'liard, *s.* a libidinous fellow; a lecher  
 Pal'liate, *v. a.* to excuse, extenuate, ease  
 Palliation, *s.* a mitigation, imperfect cure  
 Pal'liative, *a.* extenuating, mitigating—*s.*  
 anything that will mitigate  
 Pal'lid, *a.* pale, not high-coloured  
 Pallmall', *s.* a game with a ball and mallet  
 Palm, *s.* a tree; triumph; part of the hand  
 Palm, *v. a.* to hide in the hand; to cheat  
 Pal'mar, *a.* of the breadth of the hand  
 Pal'mary, *a.* principal; capital  
 Pal'mated, *a.* resembling the hand  
 Pal'mer, *s.* a pilgrim who had no settled ha-  
 bitation; part of the head of a deer  
 Pal'merworm, *s.* a hairy caterpillar  
 Palm'et, *v. a.* a species of the palm-tree  
 Palm'iferous, *a.* bearing palms  
 Palm'iped, *s.* any web-footed fowl  
 Palm'ipede, Palm'ipedous, *a.* webfooted  
 Palm'ister, *s.* one who deals in palmistry  
 Palm'istry, *s.* the cheat of fortune-telling  
 by lines in the palm of the hand  
 Palm-Sunday, *s.* the Sunday next before Easter  
 Palm'y, *a.* bearing or having palms  
 Palpability, *s.* the quality of being palpable  
 Pal'pable, *a.* that may be felt; plain; gross  
 Pal'pableness, *s.* plainness of perception  
 Pal'pably, *ad.* plainly, evidently  
 Pal'pation, *s.* the act of feeling  
 Pal'pitate, *v. a.* to beat as the heart, flutter  
 Pal'pitation, *s.* a throbbing of the heart  
 Pal'sgrave, *s.* a German title of honour  
 Pal'sical, Pal'sied, *a.* afflicted with the palsy  
 Pal'sy, *s.* a privation of the sense of feeling  
 Pal'sy, *v. a.* to paralyze, to destroy action  
 Pal'ter, *v.* to shift; to dodge; to squander  
 Pal'ter, *s.* an insincere dealer  
 Pal'triness, *s.* meanness; worthlessness  
 Paludamentum, *s.* a military cloak  
 Pal'y, *a.* pale (used only in poetry)  
 Pam, *s.* the knave of clubs  
 Pam'per, *v. a.* to feed luxuriously, to glut  
 Pam'phlet, *s.* a small stitched book  
 Pamphleteer', *s.* a writer of pamphlets  
 Pamph'iform, *a.* shaped like a vine-leaf  
 Pan, *s.* a vessel of various metals, &c.  
 Panacea, *s.* a universal medicine; an herb  
 Pana'da, Pana'do, *s.* bread boiled in water  
 Panarmo'nium, *s.* an ancient musical in-  
 strument  
 Pan'cake, *s.* thin batter fried in a pan

Pancreat'ic, Pancreat'ical, *a.* excelling in all  
 the gymnastic exercises [ercises  
 Pancreat'ist, *s.* one skilled in gymnastic ex-  
 Pan'creas, *s.* the sweetbread of an animal  
 Pancreat'ic, *a.* contained in or relating to  
 the pancreas or sweetbread  
 Pan'darism, *s.* the employment of a pander  
 Pan'darize, *v. n.* to act as a pimp or pander  
 Pan'dect, *s.* a complete treatise on any  
 science; a digest of the civil law  
 Pandem'ic, *a.* incident to a whole people  
 Pandemo'nium, *s.* the great hall or coun-  
 cil-chamber of the fallen angels; hell  
 Pan'der, *s.* a pimp, a malebawd, a procurer  
 —*v.* to be subservient to lust or passion  
 Pan'derism, *s.* the employment of a pimp  
 Pandic'ulated, *a.* stretched out; extended  
 Pandicula'tion, *s.* a yawning and stretching  
 Pan'durated, *a.* having furrowed stalks  
 Pane, *s.* a square of glass, wainscot, &c.  
 Pa'ned, *a.* composed of small squares  
 Panegy'ric, *a.* an eulogy, encomium, praise  
 Panegy'rical, *a.* bestowing praise  
 Panegy'rist, *s.* a writer of panegyrics  
 Pan'egyrist, *v. a.* to commend highly  
 Pan'el, *s.* a square of wainscot, &c.; a roll  
 of jurors' names provided by the sheriff  
 Pan'el, *v. a.* to form into panels  
 Pang, *s.* violent and sudden pain  
 Pan'ic, *a.* violent without cause  
 Pan'ic, *s.* sudden causeless consternation  
 Pan'icle, *s.* the soft woolly beard of plants  
 Pan'icled, *a.* furnished with panicles  
 Panic'ulate, *a.* having flowers on long foot-  
 stalks issuing on all sides from the middle  
 stalk  
 Panifica'tion, *s.* the act of making bread  
 Paniv'orous, *a.* subsisting on bread  
 Panna'de, *s.* the curvet of a horse  
 Pan'urge, *s.* mast of beech, acorns, &c.  
 Pan'nel, *s.* a kind of rustic saddle  
 Pan'nier, *s.* a basket carried on horses  
 Pan'oply, *s.* a complete armour or harness  
 Panora'ma, *s.* a large circular painting,  
 from the centre of which the beholder  
 views distinctly the several objects of the  
 representation [dom  
 Pansoph'ical, *a.* pretending to universal wis-  
 Pan'sophy, *s.* universal wisdom  
 Pan'sy, *s.* the garden violet  
 Pant, *v. n.* to beat as the heart; to wish  
 earnestly; to palpitate; to long for  
 Pantaloon', *s.* a man's garment; a buffoon  
 Pantamor'phic, *a.* assuming all shapes  
 Pant'er, *s.* one who pants; a net  
 Pan'theism, *s.* the doctrine which teaches  
 that the universe is the supreme God  
 Panthe'ist, *s.* one who confounds God with  
 the universe  
 Pantheis'tic, *a.* confounding God with his works  
 Panthe'on, *s.* a temple of all the gods  
 Pan'tier, *s.* a spotted wild beast, a pard  
 Pan'tile, Pen'tile, *s.* a gutter tile  
 Pant'ing, *s.* a short and quick breathing  
 Pant'ingly, *ad.* with palpitation or rapid  
 breathing  
 Pant'ier, *s.* one who, in a great family,  
 keeps the bread [ings  
 Pant'olfe, *s.* a slipper, a shoe  
 Pan'tograph, *s.* an instrument to copy draw-  
 Pantograph'ic, *a.* performed by a pantograph  
 Pantog'raphy, *s.* view of an entire thing  
 Pantolo'gia, *s.* a work of universal science  
 Pantom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring  
 angles, elevations, and distances  
 Pantom'e'try, *s.* universal measurement

[PAR]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAR]

Pan'tomime, *s.* a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show; a scene  
 Pantomim'ic, Pantomim'ical, *a.* representing only by gesture or dumb-show  
 Pau'ton, *s.* a horse-shoe used by farriers to improve a hoof-bound heel  
 Pantonomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to a pantometer  
 Pan'try, *s.* a room, &c. for provisions  
 Pan'urgy, *s.* skill in all kinds of business  
 Pap, *s.* the nipple; food for infants; pulp  
 Papa', *s.* a fond name for father; the pope  
 Pa'pacy, *s.* the popedom, popish dignity  
 Pa'pal, *a.* belonging to the pope, popish  
 Papav'eros, *a.* resembling poppies  
 Papaw', *s.* an American tree and its fruit, the latter an excellent vegetable  
 Pa'per, *s.* a substance made from rags  
 Pa'per, *v.a.* to hang a place with paper  
 Papercred'it, *s.* credit obtained by means of any written paper obligation  
 Pa'permaker, *s.* one who makes paper  
 Pa'permill, *s.* a mill to make paper in  
 Pa'permoney, *s.* bills of exchange; bank and promissory notes  
 Pa'rainer, *s.* one who colours paper  
 Papes'cent, *a.* containing or like pap  
 Pa'phan, *a.* pertaining to the rites of Venus  
 Papier-mache [Fr. *pron.* pap'-pe-ay mash'-ay], *s.* a substance made of paper reduced to a paste, and then boiled with size, from which various domestic utensils are made  
 Papi'l'io, *s.* a moth of various colours  
 Papilion'aceous, *a.* resembling a butterfly, with its wings displayed  
 Papi'l'ie, *s. pl.* the nipples of the breast  
 Pap'illary, Pap'illous, *a.* resembling paps  
 Pap'illate, *v. n.* to grow into a nipple  
 Pap'illous, *a.* covered with tubercles; warty  
 Pa'pist, *s.* one who adheres to popery  
 Papist'ical, *a.* popish, adhering to popery  
 Pa'pistry, *s.* doctrine of the Romish church  
 Papp'ous, *a.* having soft light down  
 Pappus, *s.* the down of plants  
 Pap'py, *a.* soft, succulent, easily divided  
 Pap'ule, *s.* eruptions upon the skin  
 Pap'ulous, *a.* full of pustules or pimples  
 Papy'rus, *s.* a rush, the leaves of which formerly served for paper  
 Par, *s.* a state of equality, equivalence  
 Par'able, *s.* a similitude; figurative speech  
 Parab'ola, *s.* one of the conic sections  
 Parab'ole, *s.* (in rhetoric) a comparison  
 Parabol'ical, *a.* expressed by a parable, &c.  
 Parabol'ically, *ad.* allusively  
 Parabol'iform, *a.* formed like a parabola  
 Parabolism, *s.* in algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity involved or multiplied in the first term  
 Parab'oloid, *s.* a geometrical curve  
 Paracent'esis, *s.* in surgery, a perforation of the chest or abdomen  
 Paracent'rical, *a.* deviating from circularity  
 Parach'ronism, *s.* an error in chronology  
 Parach'ute, *s.* a kind of large umbrella, contrived to break a person's fall from an air balloon, in case of accident  
 Par'aclete, *s.* a comforter, an intercessor  
 Para'de, *s.* military order, guard, show  
 Para'de, *v. a.* to exhibit ostentatiously  
 Par'adigm, *s.* an example, a model  
 Paradigmat'ical, *a.* exemplary  
 Para'dise, *s.* the blissful regions; heaven  
 Paradise'au, Paradis'ian, *a.* paradisaical  
 Paradis'iaal, *a.* relating to paradise

Par'adox, *s.* a proposition seemingly wrong or absurd, but not really so; an assertion contrary to appearance  
 Paradox'ical, *a.* seemingly contradictory  
 Paradox'ically, *ad.* in a paradoxical manner  
 Paradoxol'ogy, *s.* the use of paradoxes  
 Par'adrome, *s.* an open gallery or passage  
 Par'agon, *s.* something supremely excellent; a model, pattern; companion, fellow  
 Par'agram, *s.* a play upon words  
 Paragram'matist, *s.* a punster  
 Par'agraph, *s.* a distinct part of a discourse  
 Paragraph'ic, Paragraph'ical, *a.* divided into paragraphs or distinct sections  
 Paragraph'ically, *ad.* by paragraphs  
 Parilep'sis, Paraleps'y, *s.* (in rhetoric) an apparent or pretended omission  
 Parallax'ic, *a.* pertaining to a parallax  
 Par'allax, *s.* the distance between the true and the apparent place of any star, &c.  
 Par'allel, *s.* lines continuing their course and still preserving the same distance from each other; resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars  
 Par'allel, *a.* in the same direction, equal  
 Par'allel, *v. a.* to correspond to; to compare  
 Par'allelable, *a.* that may be equalled  
 Par'allelism, *s.* state of being parallel  
 Parallelogram, *s.* a right lined quadrilateral figure, of which the opposite sides are parallel and equal [of a parallelogram  
 Parallelogram'm'ical, *a.* having the properties  
 Parallelopiped', *s.* a prism, of which the base is a parallelogram (ment  
 Paralipom'ena, *s.* things omitted; a supple-  
 Paral'ogism, Paral'ogy, *s.* false argument  
 Paral'ogize, *v. n.* to reason sophistically  
 Par'alyse, *v. a.* to strike as it were with the palsy; to deprive of motion  
 Par'alysis, *s.* a palsy  
 Paralyt'ic, Paralyt'ical, *a.* struck by palsy; palsied; inclined to palsy  
 Par'amount, *s.* the chief—*a.* superior  
 Par'amour, *s.* a lover or mistress  
 Paranoma'sia, *s.* a play upon words  
 Paranoma'stic, *a.* consisting of puns  
 Par'anymph, *s.* a bride-maid; a supporter  
 Par'apegn, *s.* a table of astronomical observations; a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws were anciently engraven  
 Par'apet, *s.* a wall breast high  
 Par'aph, *s.* a particular flourish or mark at the end of a person's signature  
 Parapher'nal, *a.* pertaining to paraphernalia  
 Parapherna'lia, *s.* goods in a wife's disposal; ornamental decorations  
 Par'aphrase, *s.* an explanation in many words—*v. a.* to translate loosely  
 Par'aphrast, *s.* lax or loose interpreter  
 Paraphras'tic, Paraphras'tical, *a.* not literal, not verbal (manner  
 Paraphras'tically, *ad.* in a paraphrastical  
 Paraphren'itis, *s.* an inflammation of the dia-phrazm  
 Par'aplegy, *s.* palsy of the lower parts  
 Par'asang, *s.* a Persian measure of length  
 Parasc'e'nium, *s.* the hack part of a stage  
 Parasc'e've, *s.* the Jewish sabbath-even  
 Parasc'e'que, *s.* a mock moon  
 Par'asite, *s.* a flatterer of rich men  
 Parasit'ic, *a.* (in botany), growing to and supported by other plants  
 Parasit'ical, *a.* flattering, wheedling  
 Parasit'ically, *ad.* in a flattering manner  
 Parasol', *s.* a small canopy carried over the head to guard against the sun

PRaise NOT THE UNWORTHY, THOUGH THEY ROLL IN RICHES.



[PAR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAR]

Parasynex'is, *s.* an unlawful meeting  
 Par'at, *s.* a fish of the mullet kind  
 Par'boil, *v. a.* to half boil  
 Par'cel, *s.* a small bundle, lot, quantity  
 Par'cel, *v. a.* to divide into portions  
 Par'cener, *s.* one who has an equal share in the inheritance of an ancestor  
 Par'cenery, *s.* a joint tenure or inheritance  
 Parch, *v.* to burn slightly, scorch, dry up  
 Parch'edness, *s.* state of being dried up  
 Par'chment, *s.* skins dressed for writing on  
 Par'city, *s.* sparingness  
 Pard, Par'dale, *s.* a leopard, a spotted beast  
 Par'don, *s.* forgiveness, remission  
 Par'don, *v. a.* to excuse, forgive, remit  
 Par'donable, *a.* that may be pardoned  
 Par'donableness, *s.* susceptibility of pardon  
 Par'donably, *ad.* excusably, venially  
 Par'doner, *s.* one who forgives another  
 Parc, *v. a.* to cut off the surface; to cut off by little and little; to diminish  
 Paregoric, *a.* having the power to mollify, assuage, &c.—*s.* an anodyne medicine  
 Paren'chyma, *s.* spongy or porous flesh  
 Parenchym'atous, *a.* spongy, soft  
 Paren'esis, *s.* persuasion; exhortation  
 Paren'etic, Paren'etical, *a.* encouraging  
 Par'ent, *s.* a father or mother  
 Par'entage, *s.* birth, extraction, descent  
 Par'ental, *a.* pertaining to parents  
 Par'entation, *s.* something done or said in honour of the dead  
 Paren'thesis, *s.* the marks thus ( ), that include a clause that is put into a sentence, which may be left out in reading, and the sense remain entire  
 Parenthetical, *a.* using parentheses  
 Parenthet'ically, *ad.* in a parenthesis  
 Paren'ticide, *s.* a killing a father or mother  
 Par'entless, *a.* deprived of parents  
 Par'cer, *s.* a tool to cut away the surface  
 Par'ergy, *s.* something unimportant  
 Par'gasite, *s.* a mineral of a bluish-green colour  
 Par'get, *s.* a plaster—*v. a.* to plaster  
 Parhe'lion, *s.* a mock sun [of cards]  
 Par'ial, *s.* three of a sort at certain games  
 Par'ian-marble, *s.* an excellent white marble  
 Par'ietal, *a.* constituting sides or walls  
 Par'ity, *s.* resemblance, proportion  
 Par'ing, *s.* that which is pared off; the rind  
 Par'ish, *s.* a district or division of land under a priest having the cure of souls  
 Parish'ioner, *s.* one that belongs to the parish  
 Par'isian, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Paris  
 Par'isyllabic, *a.* having equal syllables  
 Par'itor, *s.* a beadle; a summoner  
 Par'ity, *s.* equality, resemblance, likeness  
 Park, *s.* an enclosure for beasts of chase  
 Par'lance, *s.* conversation; talk  
 Par'ley, *s.* conversation, oral treaty  
 Par'ley, *v. n.* to treat by word of mouth  
 Par'liament, *s.* the assembly of the three estates, the King, Lords, and Commons  
 Par'liamentarian, *s.* one of those who in the time of Charles I. adhered to the parliament—*a.* attached to the parliament  
 Par'liamentary, *a.* enacted by parliament, relating or pertaining to parliament  
 Par'lour, *s.* a lower sitting-room  
 Par'lous, *a.* shrewd, subtle, waggish  
 Par'o'chial, *a.* pertaining to a parish  
 Par'o'chiality, *s.* state of being par'o'chial  
 Par'o'chially, *ad.* in a parish; by parishes  
 Par'o'chian, *s.* a parishioner  
 Parod'ical, *a.* after the manner of parody

Par'ody, *s.* change of another's words  
 Par'ody, *v. a.* to copy by way of parody  
 Par'o'l, Par'o'le, *s.* oral declaration—*a.* given by word of mouth  
 Par'o'nymous, *a.* resembling another word  
 Paroquet, *s.* a small species of parrot  
 Par'o'id, *a.* salivary; near the ears  
 Par'o'xysm, *s.* periodical return of a fit, &c.  
 Par'o'xysmal, *a.* subject to paroxysms  
 Par'rel, *s.* a machine to fasten the yards to the mast, so as to raise or lower them  
 Parricid'al, *a.* relating to parricide  
 Par'ricide, *s.* one who murders his father  
 Par'rot, *s.* a well-known bird  
 Par'ry, *v.* to put by thrusts; to ward off  
 Parse, *v. a.* to resolve by grammar rules  
 Parsim'o'nious, *a.* covetous, saving, frugal  
 Parsim'o'niously, *ad.* frugally, covetously  
 Parsim'o'niousness, *s.* a disposition to save  
 Par'simony, *s.* niggardliness, covetousness  
 Pars'ley, *s.* a well-known herb  
 Pars'nep, Pars'nip, *s.* an edible root  
 Par'son, *s.* a clergyman, priest, minister  
 Par'sonage, *s.* a parson's benefice or house  
 Part, *s.* a portion, something less than the whole; share, concern, party, member  
 Part, *v.* to separate, keep asunder; go away  
 Part'age, *s.* division, act of sharing  
 Part'a'ke, *v.* to participate, have part in  
 Part'a'ker, *s.* an associate, a sharer  
 Part'er'ie, *s.* a level ground; a flower-garden  
 Part'ial, *a.* inclined to favour one party more than the other; affecting only one part; not universal  
 Part'ialist, *s.* one who is partial  
 Part'iality, *s.* an unequal judgment  
 Part'ialize, *v. a.* to make partial  
 Part'ially, *ad.* with unjust favour  
 Part'ibility, *s.* divisibility; separability  
 Part'ible, *a.* divisible, separable  
 Part'i'ciple, *a.* that may be shared  
 Part'i'cipient, *a.* having share or part  
 Part'i'ciple, *v.* to partake, to share  
 Part'icipation, *s.* a sharing of something  
 Part'i'cipative, *a.* capable of partaking  
 Part'icipial, *a.* of the nature of a participle  
 Part'icipially, *ad.* in manner of a participle  
 Part'iciple, *s.* a word partaking both of the qualities of a verb and an adjective  
 Part'icle, *s.* a small portion of a great substance; a small indeclinable word  
 Part'icular, *a.* individual, singular, odd  
 Part'icular, *s.* a single instance or point  
 Part'icularity, *s.* something particular  
 Part'icularize, *v. a.* to mention distinctly  
 Part'icularly, *ad.* distinctly, peculiarly  
 Part'ing, *s.* a division; an opening; the ceremony of taking leave  
 Partisan, *s.* an adherent to a party; a pike  
 Part'ition, *s.* the act of dividing, division  
 Part'ition, *v. a.* to divide into distinct parts  
 Part'itive, *a.* distributive (a term in grammar)  
 Part'itively, *ad.* distributively  
 Part'let, *s.* a hen; a ruff or band  
 Part'ly, *ad.* in part; in some measure  
 Part'ner, *s.* a sharer; a dancing-mate, &c.  
 Part'nership, *s.* joint interest or property  
 Part'ridge, *s.* a bird of game  
 Parts, *s.* qualities, faculties, districts  
 Partur'ient, *a.* about to bring forth  
 Partur'ition, *s.* a parturient state  
 Part'y, *s.* an assembly; cause; detachment  
 Part'ycoloured, *a.* having different colours  
 Part'y-jury, *s.* a jury in some trials, half foreigners and half natives  
 Part'y-man, *s.* an abettor of a party

POPULAR PLEASURE IS LIKE A BUBBLE: IT IS BLOWN UP, AND SOON BURSTS.

PRESUMPTION AND SELF-CONCEIT WILL OVERSHADOW THE BRIGHTEST ATTAINMENTS.

[PAT]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAU

Par'ty-wall, *s.* a wall that separates houses  
 Par'titude, Par'tivity, *s.* minuteness  
 Par'n'lis, *s.* a swelling of the gums  
 Pas, *s.* the right of precedence or priority  
 Pasch, *s.* the passover; the feast of Easter  
 Pas'chial, *a.* relating to the passover  
 Pasque-flower, *s.* a species of anemone  
 Pas'quin, Pasquina'de, *s.* a lampoon  
 Pass, *v.* to go beyond; to vanish; to enact  
     a law; to omit; to thrust; to be current  
 Pass, *s.* a narrow entrance; license to go  
 Pass'able, *a.* possible to be passed; tolerable  
 Pass'ably, *ad.* tolerably; moderately  
 Passa'de, Passa'do, *s.* a push; a thrust  
 Pass'age, *s.* act of passing; journey; in-  
     cident; road; narrow street; part of a  
     book; single place in a writing  
 Pas'sant, *a.* [Fr.] cursory; careless—*En Pas-*  
*sant*, by the way; in haste  
 Pass'enger, *s.* a traveller, a wayfarer, one  
     who hires a place in a carriage  
 Pass'er, *s.* one who passes  
 Pass'erine, *a.* having a conic and strong beak  
 Passibility, *s.* the quality of receiving im-  
     pressions from external agents  
 Pass'ible, *a.* that may be impressed  
 Passing, *part.* *a.* supreme, eminent  
 Passing-bell, *s.* the death-bell for a person  
 Pass'ion, *s.* anger, love, ardour, suflering  
 Pas'sionate, *a.* easily moved to anger  
 Pass'ionately, *ad.* with desire; angrily  
 Pass'ionateness, *s.* state of being subject to  
     passion; vehemence of mind  
 Pass'ioned, *a.* disordered; violently affected  
 Pass'ionless, *a.* not easily moved; cool  
 Pass'ion-flower, *s.* a flower of the genus  
     *Pasildora*  
 Pass'ion-week, *s.* the week before Easter  
 Pass'ive, *a.* unresisting; suffering  
 Pass'ively, *ad.* in a passive manner  
 Pass'iveness, Pass'ivity, *s.* passibility  
 Passless, *a.* having no passage  
 Pass'over, *s.* a solemn festival of the Jews  
 Pass'port, *s.* permission in writing to pass  
 Pass, *part.* *a.* not present, undergone  
 Past, *s.* used elliptically for past time  
 Paste, *s.* any viscous tenacious mixture  
 Pasteboard, *s.* a thick kind of paper  
 Pastel, *s.* wood, a colouring substance  
 Pastern, *s.* the space between the joint next  
     to the foot and the hoof  
 Past'e'cio, *s.* [Ital.] an olo; a medley  
 Past'il, *s.* a roll of paste, a crayon  
 Pastime, *s.* sport, recreation, diversion  
 Past'inate, *v. n.* to dig in a garden  
 Past'or, *s.* a shepherd, a clergyman who  
     has the care of a flock  
 Past'oral, *a.* rural, rustic, like shepherds  
 Past'oral, *s.* a rural poem, a bucolic  
 Past'orate, *s.* the office of a spiritual pastor  
 Past'orly, *a.* becoming a pastor  
 Past'orship, *s.* the office of a pastor  
 Pa'stry, *s.* pies or baked paste  
 Pa'strycook, *s.* one who makes pastry  
 Pasturable, *a.* fit for pasture  
 Pasturage, *s.* grounds grazed by cattle  
 Past'ure, *s.* land on which cattle feed; food  
 Past'ure, *v.* to place in a pasture; to graze  
 Pa'sty, *s.* a pie of crust raised without a dish  
 Pa'sty, *a.* made of or covered with paste  
 Pat, *a.* fit, convenient, exactly suitable  
 Pat, *v. a.* to strike lightly—*s.* a light blow  
 Pat'con, *s.* a Spanish coin, value 4s. 8d.  
 Patavinity, *s.* the use of local words  
 Patch, *v.* to mend, piece, put on patches  
 Patch, *s.* a piece sewed on a garment

Patch'er, *s.* one who patches; a botcher  
 Patch'ery, *s.* bungling work  
 Patch'work, *s.* small pieces of different co-  
     lours sewed interchangeably together  
 Pate, *s.* the head (used in drilery)  
 Patefac'tion, *s.* the act or state of opening  
 Patel'la, *s.* the cap of the knee  
 Pat'ellite, *s.* fossil remains of the patella  
 Pat'en, Pat'in, *s.* the cover of a chalice  
 Pat'ent, *a.* open to the perusal of all  
 Pat'ent, *s.* an exclusive right or privilege  
 Patent'ee, *s.* one who has a patent  
 Pat'era, *s.* a goblet; a broad bowl  
 Pater'nal, *a.* fatherly; hereditary  
 Pater'nity, *s.* the relation of a father  
 Pater-no'ster, *s.* the Lord's prayer  
 Path, Path'way, *s.* way, road, tract  
 Pathet'ic, Pathet'ical, *a.* moving the pas-  
     sions or affections, passionate  
 Pathet'ically, *ad.* in a moving manner  
 Pathet'icalness, *s.* quality of being pathetic  
 Path'less, *a.* untrodden, not known  
 Pathognomon'ic, *a.* indicating an insepara-  
     ble and certain sign, not symptomatic  
 Pathog'ny, *s.* expression of the passions  
 Patholog'ical, *a.* relating to the tokens or  
     discoverable effects of a distemper  
 Pathol'ogist, *s.* one who treats of pathology  
 Pathol'ogy, *s.* that part of physic which con-  
     siders diseases, their nature, causes, &c.  
 Pat'hos, *s.* warmth, passion, feeling  
 Pat'ible, *a.* sufferable, tolerable  
 Patib'ulary, *a.* belonging to the gallows  
 Patib'ulated, *a.* hung on a gibbet  
 Pat'ience, *s.* calmness of mind, endurance  
 Patient, *a.* not easily moved or provoked  
 Patient, *s.* a diseased person under the  
     care of another  
 Patiently, *ad.* with patience, quietly  
 Pat'ly, *ad.* fitly, opportunely, suitably  
 Pat'ness, *s.* fitness; suitability  
 Patriarch, *s.* a head of a family or church  
 Patriar'chal, *a.* pertaining to patriarchs  
 Patriar'chate, *s.* jurisdiction of a patriarch  
 Patriarchy, *s.* jurisdiction of a patriarch  
 Patri'clan, *a.* senatorial—*s.* a nobleman  
 Patrimo'nial, *a.* possessed by inheritance  
 Patrimo'nially, *ad.* by inheritance  
 Pat'rimony, *s.* an estate, &c. possessed by  
     inheritance from a father or mother  
 Pat'riot, *s.* a real lover of his country  
 Patriot'ic, *a.* having patriotism  
 Patriotism, *s.* love or zeal for one's country  
 Patro'cinat, *v. a.* to patronise, to protect  
 Patrocina'tion, *s.* countenance; support  
 Patro'l, *s.* a guard who has a particular dis-  
     trict to watch—*v. n.* to walk as a guard  
 Pat'ron, *s.* an advocate, a supporter  
 Pat'ronage, *s.* protection, support, defence  
 Pat'ronal, *a.* protecting, supporting  
 Pat'roness, *s.* a female patron  
 Pat'ronise, *v. a.* to support, to defend  
 Pat'roniser, *s.* one who countenances  
 Pat'ronless, *a.* not having a patron  
 Patronym'ic, Patronym'ical, *a.* expressing  
     the name of the father or ancestor (form  
 Patronym'ic, *s.* a name derived from ances-  
 Patel'iform, *a.* of the form of a dish  
 Pat'ten, *s.* a clog shod with an iron ring  
 Pat'ter, *v. n.* to make a noise like hail  
 Pat'tern, *s.* a specimen, archetype, model  
 Pat'ty, Pate, *s.* a little pie  
 Pat'typan, *s.* a pan to bake small pies in  
 Pat'ulous, *a.* having an expanded flower  
 Pauciflo'quent, *a.* using few words  
 Paucilo'quy, *s.* infrequent speech

PASSION MAKES FOOLS OF THE WISE, AND SHOWS THE FOLLY OF THE FOOLISH.



[PEA]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PED]

PERSECUTION MAY MAKE MARTYRS OR HYPOCRITES, BUT CAN NEVER PRODUCE CONVICTION.

Paucity, *s.* smallness of number, &c.  
 Paunch, *s.* the belly, abdominal regions  
 Paunch, *v. a.* to rip the belly; to eviscerate  
 Pau'per, *s.* a poor person who receives alms  
 Pau'perism, *s.* the state of poverty  
 Pause, *s.* a stop, a break—*v. n.* to consider  
 Pau'ser, *s.* one who pauses or deliberates  
 Paus'ingly, *ad.* after a pause; by breaks  
 Pav'an, Pav'in, *s.* a kind of light dance  
 Pave, *v. a.* to floor with stones, &c.  
 Pav'ement, *s.* a stone or brick floor, &c.  
 Pa'ver, Pa'vier, *s.* one who lays stones  
 Pav'e'se, *s.* a large kind of shield  
 Pav'id, *a.* timorous, fearful  
 Pav'id'ity, *s.* timorousness  
 Pav'ilion, *s.* a tent, a temporary house  
 Pav'ing, *s.* pavement of stone, brick, &c.  
 Pavisado, *s.* a kind of defence to cover the towers of a galley  
 Pav'onine, *a.* resembling a peacock's tail  
 Paw, *s.* the foot of a beast; hand  
 Paw, *v. a.* to handle roughly, fawn, flatter  
 Paw'ing, *s.* the act of striking with the fore-  
 Paw'ky, *a.* arch; cunning; artful [foot  
 Paw'le, *s.* a piece of iron to prevent the re-  
 coil of a windlass or capstan  
 Pawn, *s.* something given to pledge  
 Pawn, *v. a.* to pledge, to give in pledge  
 Pawn'broker, *s.* one who lends money on  
 goods which he receives upon pledge  
 Pawn'ee, *s.* one to whom something is en-  
 trusted as a security for money borrowed  
 Pay, *s.* wages, hire, money for services  
 Pay, *v. a.* to discharge a debt, to reward  
 Pay'able, *a.* due, that ought to be paid  
 Pay'day, *s.* day on which debts are to be paid  
 Pay'ee, *s.* one to whom a bill of exchange is  
 made payable  
 Pay'er, *s.* one who makes payment  
 Pay'master, *s.* one from whom wages are re-  
 ceived; an officer that pays troops  
 Pay'ment, *s.* the act of payment; a reward  
 Pea, *s.* a well-known kind of pulse  
 Peace, *s.* respite from war; rest; silence  
 Peace, *interj.* silence! stop!  
 Pea'ceable, *a.* not turbulent, free from war  
 Pea'ceableness, *s.* a quiet disposition  
 Pea'ceably, *ad.* without tumult or war  
 Pea'ceful, *a.* pacific, mild, undisturbed  
 Pea'cefully, *ad.* quietly, mildly, gently  
 Pea'cefulness, *s.* quiet; freedom from war  
 Pea'celess, *a.* wanting peace; disturbed  
 Pea'cemaker, *s.* one who reconciles differences  
 Pea'ce-offering, *s.* a sacrifice offered to God  
 as an atonement for a crime or offence  
 Peach, *s.* a delicious fruit—*v. a.* to accuse  
 Peach'coloured, *a.* of the colour of a peach  
 Pea'chick, *s.* the chicken of a peacock  
 Pea'cock, *s.* a fowl of beautiful plumage  
 Pea'hen, *s.* the female of the peacock  
 Peak, *s.* the top of a hill; any thing point-  
 ed; the fore part of a head-dress  
 Peak, *v. n.* to look sickly or weakly; to sneak  
 Peak'ing, *a.* sickly, poorly; sneaking  
 Peal, *s.* a loud noise, as of bells, &c.  
 Peal, *v. n.* to play solemnly and loudly  
 Pear, *s.* a well-known and pleasant fruit  
 Pearl, *s.* a precious gem; a film on the eye  
 Pearl'ash, *s.* an alkali from wood ashes  
 Pearl'ed, *a.* adorned or set with pearls  
 Pearl'eyed, *a.* having a speck in the eye  
 Pearl'oyster, *s.* the testaceous fish remark-  
 able for producing pearls  
 Pearl'stone, *s.* a volcanic mineral  
 Pearl'wort, Pearl'grass, *s.* a plant  
 Pear'ly, *a.* abounding with or like pearls

Pear'main, *s.* a kind of apple  
 Pear'tree, *s.* the tree that bears pears  
 Peas'ant, *s.* one who lives by rural labour  
 Peas'antlike, Peas'antly, *a.* rustic; illiterate  
 Peas'antry, *s.* peasants, country people  
 Peas'cod, Pea'shell, *s.* the husk of peas  
 Pease, *s.* peas collectively, or as food  
 Peat, *s.* a species of turf for firing  
 Peat'y, *a.* of the quality of peat  
 Peb'ble, Peb'blestone, *s.* a smooth stone  
 Peb'bled, Peb'bly, *a.* full of pebbles  
 Peccability, *s.* a being subject to sin  
 Pec'cable, *a.* incident or liable to sin  
 Peccadil'lo, *s.* a slight offence or fault  
 Pec'cancy, *s.* bad quality  
 Pec'cant, *a.* criminal, ill-disposed, bad  
 Peck, *s.* the fourth part of a bushel  
 Peck, *v. a.* to pick up food with the beak  
 Peck'er, *s.* one that pecks; a bird  
 Pec'tinal, *a.* resembling a comb  
 Pec'tinated, *a.* formed like a comb  
 Pec'tination, *s.* resemblance to a comb  
 Pec'tinite, *s.* a petrified scallop-shell  
 Pec'toral, *a.* pertaining to the breast—*s.* a me-  
 dicine proper to strengthen the stomach  
 Pectoril'oquism, *s.* the act of emitting sounds  
 from the breast  
 Pec'ulate, *v. n.* to defraud the public  
 Pec'ulation, *s.* theft of public money  
 Pec'ulator, *s.* a robber of the public  
 Pec'uliar, *s.* the exclusive property  
 Pec'uliar, *a.* particular, proper, appropriate  
 Pec'uliarity, *s.* particularity, oddness  
 Pec'uliarize, *v. a.* to make peculiar  
 Pec'uliarly, *ad.* particularly, singly  
 Pec'uniary, *a.* pertaining to money  
 Pec'uniions, *a.* abounding with money  
 Ped, *s.* a small pack-saddle, hamper, basket  
 Pedago'gical, *a.* pertaining to a schoolmaster  
 Ped'agogism, *s.* character of a pedagogue  
 Ped'agogue, *s.* a schoolmaster, a pedant  
 Ped'al, *a.* pertaining to a foot  
 Ped'al, *s.* a board connected with certain  
 musical instruments on which the per-  
 former occasionally places his foot  
 Ped'alian, *a.* pertaining to the feet  
 Ped'al'ity, *s.* act of measuring by paces  
 Ped'aneous, *a.* being on foot  
 Ped'ant, *s.* one vainly ostentatious of his  
 learning; a conceited fellow who affects  
 to be critical  
 Pedan'tic, *a.* like a pedant, conceited  
 Pedan'tically, *ad.* with show of literature  
 Ped'antize, *v. n.* to play the pedant  
 Ped'antry, *s.* ostentation of showing need-  
 ed-ate, *a.* divided like toes [less literature  
 Ped'dle, *v. n.* to be busy about trifles  
 Ped'dling, *a.* petty; trifling; unimportant  
 Pedere'ro, Patere'ro, *s.* a small ship gun  
 Ped'estal, *s.* the basis or foot of a statue  
 Pedes'trial, Pedes'trians, *a.* going on foot  
 Pedes'trian, *s.* one who makes a journey on  
 foot; a good walker—*a.* on foot  
 Ped'icle, *s.* the footstalk of fruit, &c.  
 Ped'dle'lar, Ped'dle'lous, *a.* lousy  
 Ped'igree, *s.* genealogy, lineage, descent  
 Ped'im'ent, *s.* an ornamental projection to a  
 building, a door, or window  
 Ped'ler, *s.* one who travels about the country  
 to sell petty commodities  
 Ped'le'ry, *s.* wares sold by pedlers  
 Ped'ling, *s.* trifling, petty or paltry dealing  
 Pedobap'tism, *s.* infant baptism [tism  
 Pedobap'tist, *s.* one who practises infant bap-  
 tism  
 Ped'omaney, *s.* divination by the lines on the  
 soles of the feet

FOLITENESS IS THE JUST MEDIUM BETWEEN CEREMONY AND RUDENESS.



[PEN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PEN]

Pedometer, *s.* an instrument to measure roads  
 Pedometrical, *a.* measured by a pedometer  
 Peduncle, *s.* a pedicle; the small stem supporting the fruit

Peduncular, *a.* pertaining to a peduncle  
 Pedunculate, *a.* growing on a peduncle  
 Peel, *v. a.* to pare, take the rind off; to rob  
 Peel, *s.* the rind; a board used by bakers  
 Peeler, *s.* one who strips; a robber  
 Peep, *s.* a sly look; first faint appearance  
 Peep, *v. n.* to look slyly, closely, or curiously  
 Peep'er, *s.* one who looks cautiously or slyly  
 Peep'hole, *s.* a hole through which one may look without being discovered

Peer, *s.* an equal, fellow; nobleman  
 Peer, *v. a.* to come just in sight, to peep  
 Peer'age, Peer'dom, *s.* dignity of a peer  
 Peer'ess, *s.* wife of a peer; a lady ennobled  
 Peer'less, *a.* unequalled, having no peer  
 Peer'lessly, *ad.* without an equal; matchlessly  
 Peer'lessness, *s.* universal superiority  
 Peevish, *a.* irritable, easily offended  
 Peevishly, *ad.* peevishly, morosely  
 Peevishness, *s.* irascibility, fretfulness

Peg, *s.* a wooden pin or fastener  
 Peg, *v. a.* to fasten with a peg  
 Peirastle, *a.* attempting; making trial  
 Pe'koe, *s.* a species of fine black tea  
 Pela'gian, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of original sin, and trusts to good works

Pelf, *s.* money, riches, paltry stuff  
 Pelican, *s.* a large bird, of which it is absurdly said that its young are supported by sucking blood from the parent's breast

Pelisse, *s.* a kind of coat or robe  
 Pellet, *s.* a little ball, a bullet  
 Pelleted, *a.* consisting of balls or bullets  
 Pellicle, *s.* a thin skin, a film  
 Pel'litary, *s.* an herb

Pellmell, *ad.* confusedly, tumultuously  
 Pells, *s.* an office in the Exchequer  
 Pellucid, *a.* transparent, clear, bright  
 Pellucid'ity, Pellucidness, *s.* transparency

Pelt, *s.* a skin, a hide—*v. a.* to throw at  
 Pel'te, *s.* a small kind of ancient buckler  
 Pel'tate, *a.* having the shape of a target  
 Pel'ter, *s.* one who pelts or throws at

Pelting, *part. a.* throwing stones, &c.  
 Pelt'monger, *s.* a dealer in new hides  
 Pelt'ry, *s.* furs or skins in general  
 Pelt'wool, *s.* wool pulled off the skin

Pel'vis, *s.* [Lat.] the lower part of the belly  
 Pen, *s.* an instrument for writing; a fold  
 Pen, *v. a.* to coop, to shut up; to write  
 Pen'al, *a.* enacting punishment, vindictive

Pen'al'ty, *s.* a punishment, forfeiture  
 Pen'ance, *s.* an atonement, a mortification  
 Pence, *s.* the plural of penny  
 Pen'cil, *s.* a tool for drawing and painting

Pen'cil, *v. a.* to paint; to form with a pencil  
 Pen'dant, *s.* an earring; an ornament; a flag  
 Pen'dence, *s.* Inclination  
 Pen'dency, *s.* suspense; delay of decision

Pen'dent, *a.* hanging, jutting over  
 Pen'ding, *a.* depending, undecided  
 Pen'dulosity, Pen'dulousness, *s.* suspension  
 Pen'dulous, *a.* hanging, not supported below  
 Pen'dulum, *s.* any weight hung to swing backwards and forwards, &c.

Pen'e'trable, *a.* that may be penetrated  
 Pen'e'trability, *s.* susceptibility of impression from another body  
 Pen'e'trancy, *s.* the power of penetrating  
 Pen'e'trant, *a.* having power to pierce  
 Pen'e'trate, *v.* to pierce, affect, understand  
 Pen'e'tration, *s.* sagacity; a piercing through

Pen'e'trative, *a.* piercing; acute; discerning  
 Pen'e'trativeness, *s.* the quality of being able to penetrate

Pen'gulin, *s.* an aquatic fowl with short legs and small wings; a fruit

Penin'sula, *s.* land almost surrounded by water, but joined by a neck of land to the continent

Penin'sular, *a.* pertaining to a peninsula

Penin'sulate, *v. a.* to form a peninsula

Penin'sulated, *a.* almost surrounded by water

Pen'itence, *s.* repentance, sorrow for sin

Pen'itent, *a.* repentant, contrite for sin

Pen'itent, *s.* one sorrowful for sin

Peniten'tial, *a.* expressing penitence

Peniten'tial, *s.* a book directing penance

Peniten'tiary, *s.* one who does penance; a place of penance—a. relating to penance

Pen'itently, *ad.* with sorrow for sin

Pen'knife, *s.* a knife used to cut pens

Pen'man, *s.* an author, a writer

Pen'manship, *s.* the act or art of writing

Pen'uated, *a.* having wings

Pen'nant, *s.* a rope to which a tackle is attached to hoist up boats, &c.; a flag

Pen'ned, *a.* winged; plumed

Pen'niform, *a.* of the form of a feather

Pen'nyless, *a.* moneyless, poor, distressed

Pen'non, *s.* a small flag or banner

Pen'ny, *s.* the 12th part of a shilling

Pennyroyal, *s.* a plant

Pen'nyweight, *s.* 24 grains troy weight

Pen'nywise, *a.* niggardly; parsimonious

Pen'nyworth, *s.* a good purchase, &c.

Pen'sile, *a.* hanging, supported above ground

Pen'sileness, *s.* the state of hanging

Pen'sion, *s.* a settled annual allowance

Pen'sion, *v. a.* to support by an allowance

Pen'sionary, *s.* a magistrate in Dutch cities

Pen'sionary, *a.* maintained by a pension

Pen'sioner, *s.* one who receives a pension

Pen'sive, *a.* sorrowful, thoughtful, serious

Pen'sively, *ad.* with gloomy seriousness

Pen'siveness, *s.* gloomy thoughtfulness

Pentacaps'ular, *a.* having five cavities

Pent'achord, *s.* a five-stringed instrument

Pent'agon, *s.* a figure with five angles

Pentagonal, *a.* having five angles

Pent'agraph, *s.* an instrument for copying designs, which can be used by persons unskilled in the art of drawing

Pentagraph'ic, *a.* performed by a pentagraph

Pentach'e'dron, *s.* a pillar with five sides

Pentach'e'drous, *a.* having five sides

Pentam'eter, *s.* a verse of five feet

Pentan'dria, *s.* a class of plants comprehending all that have hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens

Pentan'drian, *a.* having five stamens

Pentan'gular, *a.* five-cornered

Pentapetalous, *a.* having five petals or leaves

Pentaph'yllous, *a.* having five leaves

Pent'archy, *s.* government exercised by five

Pent'aspast, *s.* an engine with five pulleys

Pentasper'mious, *a.* containing five seeds

Pentast'ic, *s.* a composition of five verses

Pentastyle, *s.* in architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns

Pentateuch, *s.* the five books of Moses

Pen'tecost, *s.* a feast of the Jews, so called from its being 50 days after Easter, transferred among Christians to the festival of Whitsuntide

Pentecost'al, *a.* belonging to Whitsuntide

Pen'thouse, *s.* a sloping shed or roof

Pen'tremble, *s.* a genus of fossil shells

POVERTY AND SHAME ATTEND THOSE WHO REFUSE INSTRUCTION.

PAST TIME IS IRRECOVERABLE, AND THE LOSS OF IT IRREPARABLE.

PER]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PER

POSITIVENESS IS ONE OF THE MOST CERTAIN MARKS OF A WEAK JUDGMENT.

Penult'ma, the last syllable but one  
 Penult'mate, *a.* placed last but one  
 Penum'bra, *s.* an imperfect shadow  
 Penn'rious, *a.* sordidly mean; scanty  
 Penn'riously, *ad.* sparingly; not plentifully  
 Penn'riousness, *s.* niggardliness, parsimony  
 Pen'ury, *s.* poverty, indigence  
 Pe'on, *s.* a foot soldier in India  
 Pe'ony, Pi'ony, *s.* a flower  
 Peo'ple, *s.* a nation; persons in general  
 Peo'ple, *v. a.* to stock with inhabitants  
 Pepas'tic, *s.* a medicine to help digestion  
 Pep'per, *s.* an aromatic warm spice  
 Pep'per, *v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper; to  
 beat; to mangle with shot or blows  
 Pep'perbox, *s.* a box for holding pepper  
 Pep'percorn, *s.* any thing of trifling value  
 Pepp'ermint, *s.* mint eminently hot  
 Pep'tic, *a.* promoting digestion; dietetic  
 Peracu'te, *a.* very sharp, very violent  
 Peradven'ture, *ad.* perhaps, may be  
 Pe'ragrate, *v. a.* to wander over  
 Pe'ragration, *s.* act of passing through  
 Pe'ram'bulate, *v. a.* to walk through  
 Pe'ram'bulation, *s.* a wandering survey  
 Pe'ram'bulator, *s.* a whcel for measuring  
 roads; one who pe'rambulates  
 Pe'ccant, *a.* piercing; penetrating  
 Pe'ceivable, *a.* that may be perceived  
 Pe'ceivably, *ad.* so as to be perceived  
 Pe'ceive, *v. a.* to discover, know, observe  
 Pe'ceiver, *s.* one who perceives or observes  
 Pe'ceptibility, *s.* the power of perceiving  
 Pe'ceptible, *a.* that may be observed  
 Pe'ceptibly, *ad.* so as to be perceived  
 Pe'ception, *s.* the power of perceiving, idea  
 Pe'ceptive, *a.* able or tending to perceive  
 Pe'ceptivity, *s.* the power of perceiving  
 Perch, *s.* a fish; a measure of five yards  
 and a half; a bird's roost  
 Perch, *v.* to sit or roost, as a bird  
 Perchan'ce, *ad.* perhaps, peradventure  
 Percip'ient, *a.* perceiving; having the fa-  
 culty or power of perception  
 Per'colate, *v. a.* to strain through a sieve  
 Per'colation, *s.* the act of straining  
 Percuss', *v. a.* to strike  
 Percuss'ion, *s.* the act of striking; stroke;  
 effect of sound upon the ear  
 Percu'tient, *a.* striking, able to strike  
 Per'difoil, *s.* any plant that sheds its leaves  
 Perdi'tion, *s.* destruction, ruin, death  
 Perdue', *ad.* close; lying in ambush  
 Per'dulous, *a.* lost, thrown away  
 Perdu'rabie, *a.* lasting; long-continued  
 Perdura'tion, *s.* long continuance  
 Peregrinate, *v. n.* to travel to distant lands  
 Peregrina'tion, *s.* a travel to foreign lands  
 Peregrinator, *s.* a traveller  
 Peregrine, *a.* foreign, not domestic  
 Perempt', *v. a.* to kill, to crush  
 Peremp'tion, *s.* a crush, extinction  
 Peremp'torily, *ad.* absolutely, positively  
 Peremp'toriness, *s.* absolute decision  
 Peremp'tory, *a.* dogmatical, absolute [years  
 Peren'nial, *s.* any plant that lives above two  
 Peren'nial, *a.* lasting a year; perpetual  
 Peren'nially, *a.* continually; without ceasing  
 Peren'alty, *s.* perpetuity, lastligness  
 Pererra'tion, *s.* travel; act of rambling  
 through various places  
 Per'fect, *a.* complete, pure, immaculate  
 Per'fect, *v. a.* to finish, complete, instruct  
 Per'fector, *s.* one that makes perfect  
 Per'fectibility, *s.* ideal perfection  
 Per'fection, *s.* the state of being perfect

Per'fectional, *a.* making perfect  
 Per'fectionate, *v. a.* to make perfect  
 Per'fectionist, *s.* one pretending to perfection  
 Per'fective, *a.* conducing to perfection  
 Per'fectly, *ad.* totally, exactly, accurately  
 Per'fectness, *s.* completeness, goodness  
 Per'ficient, *s.* one who endows a charity  
 Perfid'ious, *a.* treacherous; false to trust  
 Perfid'iously, *ad.* by breach of faith [of faith  
 Perfid'iousness, Perfid'y, *s.* treachery; want  
 Per'fiable, *a.* having the wind driven through  
 Per'fiate, *v. a.* to blow through  
 Per'fiation, *s.* the act of blowing through  
 Per'forate, *v. a.* to pierce through, to bore  
 Per'forater, Per'forator, *s.* one who bores or  
 pierces through; a boring instrument  
 Per'foration, *s.* the act of piercing; a hole  
 Per'forative, *a.* having power to pierce  
 Per'force, *ad.* by force, violently  
 Perform', *v.* to execute, to do, to achieve an  
 undertaking, to succeed in an attempt  
 Perform'able, *a.* that may be done  
 Perform'ance, *s.* completion of something  
 designed; composition, action  
 Perform'er, *s.* one who performs or plays  
 Per'ficate, *v. a.* to rub over  
 Per'ficiation, Per'ficiion, *s.* the act of rub-  
 bing thoroughly all over  
 Perfumatory, *a.* sending forth a perfume  
 Perf'ume, *s.* sweet odour, fragrance  
 Perf'ume, *v. a.* to impregnate with scent  
 Perfumer, *s.* one who sells perfumes  
 Perfum'ery, *s.* perfumes in general  
 Perfunc'torily, *ad.* carelessly; negligently  
 Perfunc'toriness, *s.* negligence, carelessness  
 Perfunc'tory, *a.* slight, careless, negligent  
 Perf'use, *v. a.* to tincture, to overspread  
 Perf'usion, *s.* the act of pouring out upon  
 Perhaps', *ad.* peradventure, it may be  
 Pe'ri, *s.* an Eastern fairy or nymph  
 Per'ianth, *s.* the calyx of a flower  
 Perib'olus, *s.* an area; an outer court  
 Pericard'ium, *s.* a thin membrane resem-  
 bling a purse, which contains the heart  
 Per'icarp, Pericarp'ium, *s.* a pellicle or thin  
 membrane encompassing the fruit-seed  
 Periclit'ation, *s.* the state of being in dan-  
 ger; trial; experiment  
 Pericran'ium, *s.* the membrane that covers  
 the skull; the periosteum  
 Peric'ulous, *a.* dangerous; hazardous  
 Perie'cian, *s.* an inhabitant of the opposite  
 side of the globe, in the same latitude  
 Perige'ce, Perige'um, *s.* that point of the  
 heavens wherein the sun or any planet is  
 nearest the centre of the earth [gause  
 Per'igord-stone, *s.* a dark grey ore of man-  
 Per'igraph, *s.* an inaccurate delineation  
 Per'ignous, *a.* inserted round the pistil  
 Perie'hion, Perie'hium, *s.* that point of a  
 planet's orbit wherein it is nearest the sun  
 Per'il, *s.* danger, hazard, denunciation  
 Per'itions, *a.* hazardous, dangerous  
 Per'itiously, *ad.* dangerously  
 Per'itiously, *s.* dangerousness; hazard  
 Perim'eter, *s.* circumference of a figure  
 Pe'riod, *s.* a circuit; epocha; full stop  
 Period'ical, *a.* regular, at stated times  
 Period'ically, *ad.* at stated periods  
 Periosteum, *s.* a nervous vascular mem-  
 brane round the bones of animals  
 Peripatet'ic, *a.* relating to the Peripatetics  
 Peripatet'ic, *s.* one of the followers of Aris-  
 totle; so called, because they used to  
 teach and dispute in the Lyceum at  
 Athens, walking about

PASSION IS A FEVER, THAT LEAVES US WEAKER THAN IT FINDS US.



[PER]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PER]

Peripateticism, *s.* the notions of the Peripatetics  
 Periphrastical, Periphrastic, Periphrastical, *a.* pertaining to periphrasis  
 Periphrasy, *s.* the circumlocution  
 Periphrase, *v. a.* to express one word by many  
 Periphrasis, *s.* circumlocution; the use of many words to express the sense of one  
 Periphrastic, Periphrastical, *a.* circumlocutory  
 Periphrastically, *ad.* with circumlocution  
 Periphrastical, *s.* a voyage round a sea or coast  
 Peripneumonic, Peripneumonical, *a.* belonging or subject to peripneumony  
 Peripneumony, *s.* inflammation of the lungs  
 Peripolygonal, *a.* having many sides  
 Peripetral, *a.* surrounded with battlements  
 Peripetian, *a.* having shadows all round  
 Periscii, *s. pl.* those who live within the polar circles, where, by the sun appearing to move round them, their shadows, in the space of one of their days, project in all directions  
 Periscope, *s.* a general view  
 Perish, *v.* to die; to be destroyed; to decay  
 Perishable, *a.* subject to decay or perish  
 Perishableness, *s.* liability to decay  
 Perisperm, *s.* the thick fleshy part round the seed of plants  
 Perispheric, *a.* globular; formed like a ball  
 Perissological, *a.* redundant in words  
 Perissology, *s.* use of superfluous words  
 Peristaltic, *a.* worm-like, spiral; belonging to the spiral motion of the intestines  
 Peristrepheic, *s.* an epithet applied to panoramic paintings, exhibited in parts, by being fixed on two cylinders  
 Peristyle, *s.* a circular range of pillars  
 Peristystole, *s.* the pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse  
 Peritoneal, *a.* pertaining to the peritoneum  
 Peritoneum, *s.* a membrane which encloses the lower intestines  
 Peritrichium, *s.* a wheel concentric with a cylinder; the wheel of a pulley  
 Periwig, *s.* a wig, a covering for the head  
 Periwinkle, *s.* a kind of fish-snail  
 Perjure, *v. a.* to swear; to swear falsely  
 Perjurer, *s.* one that swears falsely  
 Perjurious, *a.* guilty of perjury  
 Perjury, *s.* the act of swearing falsely  
 Perk, *v.* to hold up the head affectedly  
 Perlestratation, *s.* a viewing all over  
 Perlmag, *s.* a small Turkish boat  
 Permanence, Permanency, *s.* duration  
 Permanent, *a.* lasting, unchanged  
 Permanently, *ad.* durably, lastingly  
 Permeability, *s.* the quality of being permeable  
 Permeable, *a.* that may be passed through  
 Permeant, *a.* passing through  
 Permeate, *v. a.* to pass through  
 Permeation, *s.* the act of passing through  
 Permissible, *a.* that may be mingled  
 Permissible, *a.* that may be permitted  
 Permisslon, *s.* grant of leave or liberty  
 Permissive, *a.* granting leave  
 Permissively, *ad.* without hindrance  
 Permit, *v. a.* to allow, suffer, give up  
 Permit, *s.* a warrant from officers of excise for the removal of tea, spirits, &c.; leave  
 Permitance, *s.* allowance; permission  
 Permixtion, *s.* the act of mingling  
 Permutation, *s.* an exchange, a barter  
 Permutate, *v. a.* to exchange  
 Permuter, *s.* an exchanger  
 Pernicious, *a.* destructive, very hurtful  
 Perniciously, *ad.* hurtfully, destructively

Perniciousness, *s.* the being pernicious  
 Pernicity, *s.* swiftness, celerity  
 Pernoculation, *s.* act of watching all night  
 Peroration, *s.* the close of an oration, &c.  
 Peroxydize, *v. a.* to oxydize to the utmost  
 Perpend, *v. a.* to consider attentively  
 Perpendicle, *s.* any thing hanging down by a straight line [directly downwards]  
 Perpendicular, *a.* that falls, hangs, or is perpendicular  
 Perpendicular, *s.* a level or plumb-line  
 Perpendicularity, *s.* the state of being perpendicular  
 Perpendicularly, *ad.* in a straight line up and down  
 Perpersion, *s.* consideration  
 Perpetrate, *v. a.* to commit a crime  
 Perpetration, *s.* the commission of a crime  
 Perpetrator, *s.* one that commits a crime  
 Perpetual, *a.* never ceasing, continual  
 Perpetually, *ad.* continually, incessantly  
 Perpetuate, *v. a.* to make perpetual  
 Perpetuation, *s.* incessant continuance  
 Perpetuity, *s.* duration to all futurity  
 Perplex, *v. a.* to disturb with doubts; to vex  
 Perplexed, *part. a.* confused; difficult  
 Perplexedly, *ad.* intricately; with involution  
 Perplexedness, *s.* embarrassment  
 Perplexity, *s.* anxiety, intricacy  
 Perpotation, *s.* the act of drinking largely  
 Perquisite, *s.* a gift free of office, &c.  
 Perquisited, *a.* supplied with perquisites  
 Perquisition, *s.* a diligent inquiry  
 Perry, *s.* wine or drink made of pears  
 Perscrutation, *s.* a searching thoroughly  
 Persecute, *v. a.* to oppress, vex, trouble  
 Persecution, *s.* the act of persecuting  
 Persecutor, *s.* an oppressor  
 Perseverance, *s.* firmness; resolution  
 Perseverant, *a.* persisting; constant  
 Persevere, *v. n.* to be steadfast; to persist  
 Perseveringly, *ad.* with perseverance  
 Persian, *a.* of, from, or like Persia  
 Persilage, *s.* jeerlug; ridicule  
 Persimmon, *s.* a tree and its fruit; a plum  
 Persist, *v. n.* to persevere, continue firm  
 Persistence, *s.* obstinacy, continuance  
 Persistent, *a.* continuing without withering  
 Persistent, *a.* steady; persevering  
 Person, *s.* an individual; human being; the shape of the body; exterior appearance  
 Personable, *a.* handsome, graceful  
 Personage, *s.* a considerable person  
 Personal, *a.* pertaining to a person---s. in the pl. goods, in opposition to lands, &c.  
 Personality, *s.* individuality of any one  
 Personally, *ad.* in person, particularly  
 Personalty, *s.* any movable property  
 Personate, *v. a.* to counterfeit, represent  
 Personation, *s.* the counterfeiting another  
 Personator, *s.* one who personates a character  
 Personification, *s.* prosopopoeia, the change of things to persons [a person]  
 Personify, *v. a.* to change from a thing to  
 Perspective, *a.* relating to vision, optical  
 Perspective, *s.* a spying glass, view, vista  
 Perspectively, *ad.* as through a glass  
 Perspicable, *a.* discernible  
 Perspicacious, *a.* quick-sighted, sharp  
 Perspicacity, Perspicaciousness, *s.* discernment; quickness of sight  
 Perspicence, *s.* the act of looking sharply  
 Perspicill, *s.* a glass through which things are viewed; an optic glass  
 Perspicuity, *s.* clearness, transparency  
 Perspicuous, *a.* transparent, not ambiguous  
 Perspicuously, *ad.* clearly; not obscurely  
 Perspicuousness, *s.* freedom from obscurity

PASSION IS LIKE AN UNRULY HORSE, AND PREJUDICE ITS BLIND DRIVER.

PRIDE IS AS LOUD A BEGGAR AS WANT, AND A GREAT DEAL MORE SAUCY.



Perspirable, *a.* capable of being emitted by the pores of the skin  
 Perspirability, *s.* the quality of being perspiration, *s.* excretion by the pores  
 Perspirative, Perspiratory, *a.* performing the act of perspiration

Perspire, *v.* to emit by the pores  
 Persuade, *v. a.* to graze, or touch  
 Persuadable, *a.* that may be persuaded  
 Persuadably, *ad.* so as to be persuaded  
 Persuade, *v. a.* to bring to an opinion  
 Persuader, *s.* an importunate adviser  
 Persuasibility, *s.* capability of persuasion  
 Persuasive, *a.* that may be persuaded  
 Persuasiveness, *s.* the quality of being persuasive  
 Persuasion, *s.* the act of persuading [snatched]  
 Persuasive, Persuatory, *a.* able to persuade  
 Persuasive, *s.* exhortation; importunity  
 Persuasively, *ad.* so as to persuade  
 Persuasiveness, *s.* influence on the passions  
 Persulphate, *s.* sulphuric acid with iron  
 Persultation, *s.* an eruption of the blood through the vessels

Pert, *a.* brisk, lively, saucy, petulant  
 Pertain, *v. n.* to belong, to relate  
 Perturbation, *s.* the act of boring through  
 Pertinacious, *a.* obstinate, stubborn, wilful  
 Pertinaciously, *ad.* obstinately, stubbornly  
 Pertinacity, Pertinaciousness, *s.* obstinacy  
 Pertinence, *s.* fitness; appositeness  
 Pertinent, *a.* apt to the purpose; fit  
 Pertinently, *ad.* aptly, appositely  
 Pertinentness, *s.* appositeness  
 Pertinacious, *a.* relating to; touching  
 Pertly, *ad.* briskly, petulantly, saucily  
 Pertness, *s.* brisk folly, sauciness, petulance  
 Pertinacious, *a.* passing over  
 Perturb, Perturbate, *v. a.* to disturb  
 Perturbation, *s.* a disquiet of mind  
 Perturbator, Perturber, *s.* a disturber  
 Perturbed, *a.* disturbed, disquieted  
 Pertused, *a.* punched, pierced with holes  
 Pertusion, *s.* the act of piercing  
 Peruke, *s.* a cap of false hair, a wig  
 Perukemaker, *s.* a wig-maker  
 Perusal, *s.* the act of reading over  
 Peruse, *v. a.* to read over; to observe  
 Peruser, *s.* a reader; an examiner  
 Peruvian, *a.* pertaining to Peru, In S. America—*s.* an inhabitant of Peru  
 Pervade, *v. a.* to pass through, permeate  
 Pervasion, *s.* the act of passing through  
 Pervasive, *a.* having power to pervade  
 Perverse, *a.* obstinate, stubborn, petulant  
 Perversely, *ad.* vexatiously, crossly  
 Perverseness, Perversity, *s.* petulance  
 Perversion, *s.* the turning to a wrong sense  
 Pervasive, *a.* having power to corrupt  
 Pervert, *v. a.* to distort, corrupt, mislead  
 Perverter, *s.* one who distorts any thing from the right purpose; a corrupter  
 Pervisable, *a.* that may be perverted  
 Pervigilate, *v. a.* to find out by searching  
 Pervigilation, *s.* a diligent inquiry  
 Pervicacious, *a.* spitefully obstinate  
 Pervicaciously, *ad.* with spiteful obstinacy  
 Pervicaciousness, Pervicacity, Pervicacy, *s.* spiteful obstinacy  
 Pervigilation, *s.* a careful watching  
 Pervisions, *a.* admitting passage  
 Perviousness, *s.* quality of admitting a passage  
 Pesade, *s.* motion of a horse in rearing  
 Pésso, *s.* a Spanish coin; a plaster  
 Pesary, *s.* an instrument used in midwifery  
 Peschist, *s.* a universal complainer  
 Pest, *s.* a plague, pestilence, mischief

Pester, *v. a.* to plague, disturb, harass  
 Pesterer, *s.* one that pesters or disturbs  
 Pesterous, *a.* encumbering; cumbersome  
 Pest-house, *s.* a plague-hospital  
 Pestiferous, *a.* deadly, malignant, infectious  
 Pestilence, *s.* plague, contagious distemper  
 Pestilent, *a.* producing plagues, malignant  
 Pestilential, *a.* infectious, contagious  
 Pestilently, *ad.* mischievously; destructively  
 Pestillation, *s.* the act of pounding in a mortar with a pestle  
 Pestle, *s.* a tool to beat in a mortar  
 Pet, *s.* a slight displeasure; a foudling lamb  
 --*v. a.* to treat as a pet; to fondle  
 Petal, *s.* a flower-leaf  
 Petaline, *a.* pertaining to a petal [tion  
 Petalism, *s.* a kind of temporary proscript  
 Petalite, *s.* a foliated mineral of great rarity  
 Petaloid, Petal-shaped, *a.* having the form of petals  
 Petalous, *a.* having petals or flower-leaves  
 Petard, *s.* an engine to blow up places  
 Petasus, *s.* Mercury's winged cap  
 Petechiae, *s.* [Lat.] pestilential spots  
 Petechial, *a.* pestilentially spotted  
 Peterel, *s.* a kind of sea-bird  
 Peter-pence, *s.* a tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope  
 Petiolar, Petiolaria, *a.* pertaining to a petiole  
 Petiolate, Petioled, *a.* growing on a petiole  
 Petiole, *s.* a leaf-stalk or foot-stalk  
 Petit, *a.* [Fr.] small, inconsiderable  
 Petition, *s.* a request, prayer, entreaty  
 Petitioner, *v. a.* to supplicate, to solicit  
 Petitionary, *a.* supplicatory, petitioning  
 Petitionarily, *ad.* by way of begging the question  
 Petitioner, *s.* one who defends against a  
 Petitioner, *s.* one who offers a petition  
 Petitioning, *s.* the act of asking; solicitation  
 Petit-maitre, *s.* [Fr.] a fop; a conceit  
 Petitory, *a.* petitioning, claiming  
 Petoug, *s.* a kind of white copper  
 Petrean, *a.* pertaining to rock or stone  
 Petrescence, *s.* the act of changing into stone  
 Petrescent, *a.* becoming stone, hardening  
 Petrification, *s.* act of turning to stone  
 Petrifactive, *a.* able to turn to stone  
 Petrific, *a.* having power to change to stone  
 Petrification, *s.* the process of petrifying  
 Petrify, *v.* to change to or become stone  
 Petrol, Petroleum, *s.* a liquid bitumen  
 Petronel, *s.* a pistol or small gun  
 Petrosilex, *s.* rock stone; compact felspar  
 Petrosilicious, *a.* consisting of petrosilex  
 Petrous, *a.* like stone; hard; stony  
 Pettah, *s.* a town adjoining a fort  
 Petticoat, *s.* a woman's lower vestment  
 Pettifogger, *s.* a petty small-rate lawyer  
 Pettifoggery, *s.* the practice of a pettifogger  
 Pettifogging, *a.* low, mean  
 Pettiness, *s.* littleness; unimportance  
 Pettish, *a.* apt to be peevish, froward  
 Pettishly, *ad.* in a pet; fretfully  
 Pettishness, *s.* fretfulness, peevishness  
 Pettitoes, *s.* the feet of a sucking pig  
 Petto, *s.* the breast; figuratively, privacy  
 Petty, *a.* small, inconsiderable, little  
 Pettulance, *s.* sauciness, peevishness  
 Pettulant, *a.* saucy, perverse, wanton  
 Pettulantly, *ad.* with petulance [clay  
 Petunse, Petunse, Petunze, *s.* porcelain  
 Petunian, *s.* potted beef  
 Pew, *s.* a seat enclosed in a church  
 Pewet, *s.* a water-fowl, the lap-wing  
 Pewter, *s.* a compound of tin, lead, and brass

POWER SHOULD NOT BE EMPLOYED TO DO WRONG, BUT TO PUNISH THE DOERS OF WRONG.

PUBLIC MEN SHOULD HAVE PUBLIC MINDS, OR PRIVATE ENDS WILL BE SERVED AT THE PUBLIC COST.

Pew'terer, *s.* one who works in pewter  
 Pew'ity, *s.* the nap or shag of cloth  
 Pha'eton, *s.* a high open carriage  
 Phagede'na, *s.* an ulcer, where the sharp-  
 ness of the humours eats away the flesh  
 Phageden'ic, *a.* eating or corroding flesh—  
 a medicine to eat away proud flesh  
 Phalan'gions, *a.* pertaining to the class of  
 spiders Phalangium  
 Phal'angite, *s.* a soldier of a phalanx  
 Phalanx, *s.* a troop of men closely em-  
 bodied; a square battalion  
 Phafarope, *s.* a species of water-fowl  
 Phan'tasm, *s.* vain imagination, a vision  
 Phantasmago'ria, *s.* an optical illusion, by  
 which phantoms are represented  
 Phantasmagor'ic, *a.* pertaining to a phan-  
 tasmagoria  
 Phan'tom, *s.* a spectre; a fancied vision  
 Pharasa'ic, Pharisa'ical, *a.* ostentatious in  
 religion  
 Pharisa'icalness, *s.* devotion to external rites  
 Pharisa'ism, *s.* the doctrines of the Phari-  
 sees as a sect [Phari-sees  
 Pharise'an, *a.* following the practice of the  
 Pharisee, *s.* a sect among the Jews pre-  
 tending to great holiness  
 Pharmaceu'tic, Pharmaceu'tical, *a.* relating  
 to the preparation of medicines  
 Pharmaceu'tically, *ad.* in the manner of  
 pharmacy [medicines  
 Pharmaceu'tics, *s.* the science of preparing  
 Pharmaco'logist, *s.* a writer on drugs  
 Pharmaco'logy, *s.* the knowledge of drugs  
 Pharmacolite, *s.* the white arsenate of lime  
 Pharmacopoe'ia, *s.* a dispensary  
 Pharmacop'oist, *s.* an apothecary  
 Pharm'acy, *s.* the trade of an apothecary  
 Phar'os, *s.* a lighthouse, a watch-tower  
 Pharyngo'my, *s.* the act of making an in-  
 cision into the windpipe, used when any  
 tumour in the throat hinders respiration  
 Phase, Pha'sis, *s.* appearance of the moon, &c.  
 Pha'sels, *s.* French beans  
 Phasin, Phas'ma, *s.* appearance; phantom  
 Phas'sachate, *s.* the lead-coloured agate  
 Pheas'ant, *s.* a kind of wild cock or hen  
 Pheas'antry, *s.* an enclosure for pheasants  
 Pheese, *v. a.* to comb, to leece, to curry  
 Phe'nigite, *s.* a fine species of alabaster  
 Phenicopter, *s.* a fowl, the flamingo  
 Phenogam'ian, *a.* having the organs of fruc-  
 tification visible  
 Phenom'enon, *s.* any extraordinary appear-  
 ance in the works of nature [of a dart  
 Ph'eon, *s.* (in heraldry) the barbed iron head  
 Ph'al, *s.* a small bottle—*v. a.* to put in a phial  
 Philanthropic, Philanthrop'ical, *a.* desirous  
 of doing good; loving mankind  
 Philanthropist, *s.* one who loves, and  
 wishes to serve, mankind  
 Philan'tropy, *s.* love of mankind; kind-  
 ness; universal good will  
 Philharmon'ic, *a.* loving harmony  
 Philhell'enes, *s. n.* name given to the friends  
 and supporters of the modern Greeks  
 Philhellen'ic, *a.* relating to those who es-  
 pouse the Greek cause  
 Philibeg, *s.* a kind of short petticoat worn  
 by Scotch Highlanders  
 Philippi'ic, *s.* any invective declamation  
 Philippi'ze, *v. n.* to declaim against  
 Philly're'a, *s.* an evergreen plant  
 Philologer, Philolog'ist, *s.* a grammarian  
 Philolo'gical, *a.* critical; grammatical  
 Philologise, *v. n.* to offer criticisms

Philol'ogy, *s.* grammatical learning; criti-  
 cism; the study of language  
 Phil'omath, *s.* a lover of learning  
 Philomath'ic, *a.* having a love of letters  
 Philom'athy, *s.* the love of learning  
 Phil'omel, *s.* the nightingale  
 Phil'omot, *a.* of the colour of a dead leaf  
 Philomu'sical, *a.* loving music  
 Philopolem'ic, *a.* ruling over opposite nature  
 Philos'opate, *v. a.* to play the philosophers  
 Philos'opheric, *s.* a principle of reasoning  
 Philos'opher, *s.* a man deep in knowledge  
 Philos'opher's-stone, *s.* a stone dreamed of  
 by alchymists, which, it is pretended, by  
 its touch transmutes metals into gold  
 Philosophic, Philosoph'ical, *a.* belonging  
 to or skilled in philosophy  
 Philosophically, *ad.* rationally; wisely  
 Philosophism, *s.* the practice of sophistry  
 Philos'oplist, *s.* a lover of sophistry  
 Philosophis'tic, Philosophis'tical, *a.* pertain-  
 ing to the love of sophistry  
 Philos'opize, *v. n.* to moralize  
 Philo'sophy, *s.* knowledge natural or moral;  
 the hypothesis upon which natural effects  
 are explained  
 Philos'torgy, *s.* natural affection  
 Philotec'nic, *a.* loving the arts  
 Phil'ter, *s.* something to cause love  
 Phil'ter, *v. a.* to charm to love  
 Phiz, *s.* the face, the countenance  
 Phlebotomisc, *v. a.* to let blood  
 Phlebotomist, *s.* one who lets blood  
 Phicbot'omy, *s.* the act of blood-letting  
 Phlegm, *s.* a watery humour of the body  
 Phlegmatic, *a.* troubled with phlegm; dull  
 Phlegmatically, *ad.* coldly; heavily  
 Phleg'mon, *s.* a tumour, an inflammation  
 Phleg'monous, *a.* inflammatory; burning  
 Phleme, *s.* an instrument to bleed cattle  
 Phlogis'tic, *a.* inflammatory, hot  
 Phlogis'ticate, *v. a.* to combine phlogiston  
 with [with phlogiston  
 Phlogist'ication, *s.* the act of combining  
 Phlogis'ton, *s.* chymical liquor very inflam-  
 mable; the inflammable part of the body  
 Phœ'nix, *s.* the bird which is fabulously re-  
 presented to exist single, and to rise  
 again from its own ashes  
 Pho'ladite, *s.* a petrified shell  
 Phonet'ic, *a.* capable of sound  
 Phon'ic, *a.* pertaining to sound  
 Phon'ics, *s.* the doctrine of sounds  
 Phonocamp'tic, *a.* able to alter sounds  
 Phon'oilite, *s.* sounding stone  
 Phonolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to phonology  
 Phonol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on sounds  
 Phos'gene, *a.* generating light  
 Phos'phate, *s.* a kind of mineral; also a salt  
 Phosphite, *s.* a salt of phosphoric acid  
 Phospholite, *s.* an earth with phosphoric acid  
 Phosphorate, *v. a.* to impregnate with phos-  
 phorus [phorus  
 Phosphorin'd, *a.* impregnated with phos-  
 phosphorece, *v. n.* to emit phosphoric light  
 Phosphores'cence, *s.* light emitted from sub-  
 stances which at the same time emit but  
 little heat  
 Phosphores'cent, *a.* shining with a faint light  
 Phosphor'ic, *a.* pertaining to phosphorus  
 Phosphorite, *s.* a species of calcareous earth  
 Phosphor'ic, *a.* pertaining to phosphoric  
 Phosphorus, *s.* a chymical substance which,  
 exposed to air, takes fire; morning star  
 Phosphuret, *s.* phosphorus not oxygenated  
 with a base

PROCURE NOT FRIENDS IN HASTE, NOR HASTILY PART WITH THEM WHEN PROCURED.



Phos'phureted, *a.* combined with a phosphuret  
 Pho'tizite, *s.* a mineral, oxyde of manganese  
 Photo'logic, Photo'logical, *a.* pertaining to photology  
 Photo'logy, *s.* the doctrine of light  
 Photom'eter, *s.* an instrument which measures light [to a photometer  
 Photometric, Photomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to phrase, *s.* an idiom or mode of speech  
 Phrase, *v. n.* to employ peculiar expressions  
 Phraseolo'gical, *a.* peculiar to a language  
 Phraseol'ogy, *s.* style, diction, phrase-book  
 Phrenet'ic, *a.* inflamed in the brain, frantic  
 Phrenetic, *s.* one who is wild and erratic in his imagination  
 Phren'ic, *a.* belonging to the diaphragm  
 Phreni'tis, *s.* inflammation of the brain  
 Phrenol'ogy, *s.* that science by which the disposition and propensities of a person are said to be determined by the form of the skull; craniology  
 Phrenolo'gical, *a.* relating to phrenology  
 Phrenol'ogist, *s.* one skilled in phrenology  
 Phren'sy, *s.* madness, trantucness  
 Phry'gian, *a.* denoting a sprightly and animating kind of music  
 Phthis'ic, *s.* a consumption of the body  
 Phthis'ical, *a.* wasting by disease  
 Phthis'icky, *a.* subject to a cough  
 Phthis'is, *s.* a consumption  
 Phylacter'ical, *a.* relating to phylacteries  
 Phylac'tery, *s.* a bandage on which is inscribed some memorable sentence  
 Phyl'ite, *s.* a petrified leaf  
 Phylloph'orous, *a.* leaf-bearing  
 Phys'alite, *s.* a mineral, a subspecies of topaz  
 Physian'tropy, *s.* the doctrine of human life  
 Phys'ic, *s.* the art of curing diseases; medicines—*v. a.* to treat with medicine  
 Phys'ical, *a.* relating to natural philosophy; not moral; medicinal  
 Physically, *ad.* by natural operation  
 Physi'cian, *s.* one who professes physic  
 Physico-lo'gic, *s.* logic illustrated by natural philosophy  
 Physicotheol'ogy, *s.* divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy  
 Phys'ics, *s.* natural philosophy  
 Physiognom'ic, Physiognom'ical, Physiognom'ic, *a.* relating to or drawn from the contemplation of the face  
 Physiognomist, *s.* a judge of faces  
 Physiognomy, *s.* the art of discovering the temper, &c. by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look [objects  
 Physiography, *s.* the science of natural  
 Physiol'o'gical, *a.* relating to physiology  
 Physiolo'gically, *ad.* according to the principles of physiology [osophy  
 Physiolo'gist, *s.* one versed in natural philosophy  
 Physiol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of nature  
 Phytiv'orous, *a.* that eats grass or vegetables  
 Photograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to photography  
 Photog'raphy, *s.* a description of plants  
 Phyt'olite, *s.* a petrified plant  
 Phytolithus, *s.* a vegetable fossil  
 Phytol'ogist, *s.* one skilled in phyto-logy  
 Phytol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of plants  
 Pia'ba, *s.* a small fresh-water fish of Brazil  
 Pf'acle, *s.* an enormous crime  
 Pia'clar, *a.* expletory, criminal  
 Pia'ma'ter, *s.* a skin covering the brain  
 Pianet, *s.* a magpie; the little woodpecker  
 Pianist, *s.* a player on the piano-forte

Pia'no-forte, *s.* a musical instrument  
 Plas'ter, *s.* a foreign coin, value about 5s.  
 Pia'zza, *s.* a walk under a roof supported by pillars; a portico [tial music  
 Pi'brach, Pi'broch, *s.* a kind of Scotch mar-Pica, *s.* a kind of printing-letter  
 Pic'cadil, Piccadil'ly, *s.* a high collar or ruff  
 Pic'age, *s.* money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths  
 Picaroon', *s.* a robber, a plunderer  
 Pick, *v.* to choose, select, take up, clean, peck, rob, open a lock, eat slowly  
 Pick, *s.* a sharp-pointed mining-tool; choice; foolliness in printing-types  
 Pick'apack, *ad.* in manner of a pack  
 Pick'axe, *s.* an axe with a sharp point  
 Pick'back, *a.* being on the back  
 Pick'ed, Pi'ked, *a.* sharp, smart, pointed  
 Pick'edness, *s.* state of being pointed  
 Pick'eer', *v. n.* to skirmish; to rob  
 Pick'er, *s.* one who picks; a pickaxe  
 Pick'erel, *s.* a small pike  
 Pick'erel-weed, *s.* an aquatic plant  
 Pick'et, *s.* a sharp stake; a guard  
 Pick'et, *v. a.* to fasten to a picket  
 Pick'ing, *s.* the act of plucking  
 Pick'le, *s.* a salt liquor; a thing pickled  
 Pic'kle, *v. a.* to preserve in pickle  
 Pic'kle-herring, *s.* a jack-pudding; a zany  
 Pick'lock, *s.* a tool to pick locks with  
 Pick'pocket, *s.* one that steals from pockets  
 Pick'purse, *s.* one that steals from the purse  
 Pick'thank, *s.* a tale-bearer; a flatterer  
 Pic'nic, *s.* an assembly where each person contributes to the general entertainment  
 Pic'rolite, Pi'rolite, *s.* a green-coloured mineral  
 Pic'ronel, *s.* the characteristic principle of bile  
 Picrotox'in, *s.* the bitter and poison of the corollus indicus  
 Pictorial, *a.* produced by a painter; relating to the art of painting  
 Piets, *s.* a colony of Scythians or Germans who formerly settled in Scotland  
 Pict'ural, *a.* resembling a picture  
 Pic'ture, *s.* resemblance of things in colours  
 Pic'ture, *v. a.* to represent by painting  
 Pic'turelike, *a.* after the manner of a picture  
 Pictures'que, *a.* like a picture  
 Pictures'quely, *ad.* in a picturesque manner  
 Pictures'queness, *s.* state of being picturesque  
 Pid'dle, *v. n.* to feed squeamishly; to trifle  
 Pid'dler, *s.* one who is busy about trifles  
 Pie, *s.* a crust baked with something in it; printers' types unsorted or mixed  
 Pie'bald, *a.* of various colours; diversified  
 Piece, *s.* a patch, a fragment; gun, coin, &c.  
 Pie'ce, *v.* to enlarge, to join, to unite  
 Pie'celess, *a.* whole; compact  
 Pie'cemeal, *a.* separate—*ad.* in pieces  
 Pie'cer, *s.* one that pieces; a patcher  
 Pi'ed, *a.* partly-coloured; variegated  
 Pi'edness, *s.* diversity of colour  
 Piep, *v. n.* to cry like a young bird  
 Piepou'dre-court, *s.* a court held in fairs for the redress of all disorders committed therein  
 Pier, *s.* the column or support of an arch  
 Pier'age, *s.* a toll for using a pier  
 Pierce, *v.* to penetrate, to affect; to bore  
 Pierce'able, *a.* that may be penetrated  
 Pier'cer, *s.* that which perforates  
 Pier'cingly, *ad.* sharply  
 Pier'cingness, *s.* penetration, sharpness  
 Pier'-glass, *s.* a large looking-glass fixed against the wall of a room between windows



Pier-table, *s.* a table between windows  
 Pietism, *s.* an affectation of piety  
 Pietist, *s.* one of a sect professing great purity of life and despising learning  
 Pietistic, *a.* pertaining to the pietists  
 Piety, *s.* discharge of duty to God  
 Piezometer, *s.* an instrument for finding the compressibility of water  
 Pig, *s.* a young sow or boar; mass of lead or unforged iron  
 Pig, *v. n.* to farrow; to bring pigs  
 Piggeon, *s.* a well-known bird  
 Piggeon-foot, *s.* a plant  
 Piggeon-hearted, *a.* timid; frightened  
 Piggeonholes, *s.* small cavities or divisions made in shelves, &c.  
 Piggeon-livered, *a.* mild, gentle, soft  
 Piggeon-pea, *s.* a plant of the genus *cyticus*  
 Piggin, *s.* a small wooden vessel  
 Pig-headed, *a.* headstrong; stupid  
 Pigmean, *a.* very small; like a pigmy  
 Pigment, *s.* paint; colours for painting  
 Pigmy, Pygmy, *s.* a dwarf  
 Pigmy, *a.* dwarfish; very inconsiderable  
 Pignoration, *s.* the act of pledging  
 Pignorative, *a.* pledging; pawning  
 Pignut, *s.* an earth nut  
 Pigritude, *s.* laziness, slothfulness  
 Pigsty, *s.* a hovel for pigs  
 Pigtail, *s.* a cue; twisted tobacco  
 Pigwidgeon, *s.* any thing petty or small  
 Pike, *s.* a fish; a lance used by soldiers  
 Pikeed, *a.* sharp; ending in a point  
 Pikelet, *s.* a light cake or muffin  
 Pikeman, *s.* a soldier armed with a pike  
 Pikestaff, *s.* the wooden handle of a pike  
 Pilaster, *s.* a small square column  
 Pilch, *s.* a cloak or coat of skins; a part of an infant's under clothing  
 Pilchard, *s.* a fish, the same as Pilcher  
 Pilcher, *s.* a cloak lined with fur; a fish  
 Pile, *s.* a heap; an edifice; a piece of wood driven into the ground to secure the foundation; the nap of cloth  
 Pile, *v. a.* to heap or lay upon  
 Pile, *s.* head of an arrow  
 Pileate, Pileated, *a.* having the form of a cap  
 Piler, *s.* he who accumulates  
 Piles, *s. pl.* a disease, the hemorrhoids  
 Pileworm, *s.* a worm found in the piles  
 Pilewort, *s.* a plant  
 Pilfer, *v. a.* to steal, practise petty theft  
 Pilferer, *s.* one who steals petty things  
 Pilfering, Pilfery, *s.* a petty theft  
 Pilferingly, *ad.* with petty larceny  
 Pilgrimage, *s.* a poor forsaken wretch  
 Pilgrim, *s.* a traveller, wanderer, one who travels to sacred places for devotion  
 Pilgrimage, *s.* a journey for devotion  
 Pilgrimage, *v. n.* to roam about like a pilgrim  
 Pill, *s.* a small round ball of physic  
 Pill, *v. c.* to pillage; to plunder  
 Pill, *v. n.* to come off in flakes or scorb  
 Pillage, *s.* plunder—*v. a.* to plunder, spoil  
 Pillager, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler  
 Pillar, *s.* a column, supporter, maintainer  
 Pillared, *a.* supported by or like pillars  
 Pillaw, Pillaw, *s.* a dish common in Turkey, made of boiled rice and mutton fat  
 Pillbox, *s.* a woman's saddle, a pad  
 Pillory, *s.* an instrument of punishment  
 Pillory, *v. a.* to punish with the pillory  
 Pillow, *s.* a cushion of feathers to rest the head on—*v. a.* to rest any thing, as on a pillow  
 Pillowcase, *s.* the cover of a pillow

Pilo'se, Pilous, *a.* hairy; full of hairs  
 Pilosity, *s.* hairiness; roughness  
 Pilot, *s.* one who directs a ship's course  
 Pilot, *v. a.* to steer; to direct in  
 Pilotage, *s.* the pay or office of a pilot  
 Pilot-fish, *s.* an oblong-shaped fish that follows ships  
 Piloting, *s.* the act of steering a ship  
 Pilotry, *s.* skill of a pilot  
 Pilser, *s.* the moth that flies into a flame  
 Pilum, *s.* a shaft or dart; a javelin  
 Pinchite, *s.* a greenish-coloured earth  
 Pinment, *s.* wine mixed with spice or honey  
 Piment, *s.* all-spice; Jamaica pepper  
 Pimp, *s.* a procurer, a he-bawd  
 Pimp, *v. n.* to pander; to procure  
 Pimping, *a.* little, small, petty  
 Pinpernel, *s.* the name of several plants  
 Pimpinella, *s.* a genus of plants  
 Pimple, *s.* a small red pustule on the skin  
 Pimpled, *a.* having pustules; full of pimples  
 Pimp-like, *a.* like a pimp; vile; mean  
 Pin, *s.* a short pointed wire, a peg, a bolt  
 Pin, *v. a.* to fasten with pins; to fix  
 Pinaster, *s.* the wild pine  
 Pinch, *s.* a case to keep pins in [nails, &c.  
 Pinchers, Pinchers, *s.* an instrument to draw  
 Pinch, *v.* to squeeze, gripe, be frugal  
 Pinch, *s.* a painful squeeze with the fingers  
 Pinchbeck, *s.* a kind of yellow metal  
 Pincher, *s.* he that pinches  
 Pinchfast, Pinchpenny, *s.* a miser  
 Pinchusion, *s.* a stuffed bag to stick pins in  
 Pinchard, *a.* like Pindar, lofty, sublime—  
*s.* an irregular kind of ode [pins  
 Pin'dust, *s.* the dust of the metal in making  
 Pine, *v.* to languish, grieve for—*s.* a tree  
 Pineal (gland), *a.* a part of the brain  
 Pineapple, *s.* a fruit, the ananas  
 Pineful, *a.* full of woe and lamentation  
 Pinery, *s.* a place where pine-apples are raised by artificial heat [shoot  
 Pinfeather, *s.* a feather just as it begins to  
 Pinfeathered, *a.* not fully fledged  
 Pinfold, *s.* a place to pen cattle in  
 Pinple, *s.* a small close; an enclosure  
 Pinguedo, *s.* the fat lying next to the skin  
 Pinguid, *a.* fat, mectious, greasy, plump  
 Pinguidity, *s.* fatness  
 Pingultude, *s.* the quality of growing fat  
 Pinhole, *s.* a small hole or puncture  
 Pinion, *s.* the wing of a fowl; fetters  
 Pinion, *v. a.* to bind the wings, to slacken  
 Pinioned, *a.* furnished with wings  
 Pinrolo, *s.* a bird found in Italy  
 Pinrite, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Pink, *s.* a flower; any thing supremely eminent; a fish, the minnow; a colour  
 Pink, *v.* to pierce in small holes; to stab; to wink with the eyes  
 Pink-eyed, *a.* having little eyes  
 Pinmaker, *s.* one who makes pins  
 Pinmoney, *s.* a wife's pocket money  
 Pinnae, *s.* a man of war's boat  
 Pinnaele, *s.* a turret, a high spirling point  
 Pinnaeled, *a.* furnished with pinnales  
 Pinuate, Pinuated, *a.* formed like a wing  
 Pinner, *s.* part of a head-dress; a pinmaker  
 Pinnte, *s.* fossil remains of the Pinna, a genus of shells  
 Pint, *s.* half a quart, twelve ounces  
 Pintado, *s.* a kind of wild fowl  
 Pintle, *s.* a little pin  
 Piny, *a.* abounding with pine-trees  
 Pioneer, *s.* a soldier employed to hew down woods, clear roads, &c.

[PIT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PLA]

Pious, *a.* devout, godly, religious  
 Piously, *ad.* in a pious manner  
 Pip, *s.* a spot on cards; a disease of fowls  
 Pip, *v. n.* to chirp or cry as a bird  
 Pipe, *s.* a musical instrument; a tube; a liquid measure containing two hog-heads; the key of the voice, &c.  
 Pipe, *v. n.* to play on a pipe; to whine  
 Piper, *s.* one who plays on a pipe  
 Piped, *a.* formed like a pipe  
 Pipe-fish, *s.* a fish of the genus *Syngnathus*  
 Pipe-ridge, *s.* a shrub, the barberry  
 Pip'erin, *s.* a concretion of volcanic ashes  
 Piping, *a.* weak, sickly, feeble; hot  
 Pipsis'trel, *s.* the smallest species of bat  
 Pip'kin, *s.* a small earthen boiler  
 Pip'plin, *s.* a small apple  
 Piq'uancy, *s.* sharpness; tartness; severity  
 Piq'uant, *a.* stimulating, sharp, pungent  
 Piq'uantly, *ad.* sharply; tartly  
 Pique, *s.* ill-will, petty malice, grudge  
 Pique, *v. a.* to offend, to irritate  
 Piquet, *s.* a game at cards  
 Pir'acy, *s.* the act of robbing on the sea  
 Pir'ate, *s.* a sea robber; a plagiary  
 Pir'ate, *v. a.* to take by robbery  
 Pirat'ical, *a.* predatory; robbing  
 Pirat'ically, *ad.* by piracy; by robbery  
 Piro'gue, Pira'gua, *s.* a canoe made out of a tree, or two united  
 Pi'ronet'te, *s.* a twirling round on the toe in dancing; the circumvolution which a horse makes on the same ground  
 Pi'ronet'te, *v. n.* to turn round on one foot  
 Pis'cary, *s.* a privilege of fishing  
 Pisci'ation, *s.* the act or practice of fishing  
 Pis'catory, *a.* relating to fish or fishing  
 Pis'ces, *s. pl.* the fishes, the 12th sign of the zodiac  
 Pisci'nal, *a.* belonging to a fishpond [zodiac  
 Pis'cine, *a.* pertaining to fishes  
 Pisciv'orous, *a.* fish-eating, living on fish  
 Pish! *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation  
 Pis'tiform, *a.* of the form of a pea  
 Pis'nire, *s.* an ant or emmet  
 Pis'olite, *s.* the mineral peastone  
 Pis'ophalt, *s.* pea-mineral, a bitumen  
 Piss, *s.* urine—*v. a.* to pass urine  
 Pis'sasphalt, *s.* pitch mixed with bitumen  
 Pista'chio, *s.* a fragrant Syrian nut  
 Pistareen', *s.* a silver coin, value 9d.  
 Pist'il, *s.* that part of a plant by which the gender is marked  
 Pist'lla'ceous, *a.* growing on the germ of a flower  
 Pist'llate, *a.* consisting in a pistil  
 Pistilla'tion, *s.* the act of pounding in a mortar [stamens  
 Pistillif'erous, *a.* having a pistil without  
 Pist'ol, *s.* the smallest of fire-arms  
 Pist'ol, *v. a.* to shoot with a pistol  
 Pisto'le, *s.* a foreign coin, value 17s.  
 Pistolet', *s.* [Fr.] a little pistol  
 Piston, *s.* part of a pump or a syringe  
 Pit, *s.* a hole; abyss; the grave; hollow part  
 Pit, *v. a.* to press into hollows; to set in competition  
 Pit'apat, *s.* a flutter, a palpitation  
 Pitch, *s.* the resin of the pine  
 Pitch, *s.* highest rise; descent, slope; degree of elevation—*v. a.* to throw; set in array; fall headlong; plunge; fix  
 Pitch'er, *s.* an earthen pot; an iron bar  
 Pitch'fork, *s.* a fork to load dung, &c.  
 Pitch'ing, *s.* the motion of a ship when her head and stern alternately plunge into a rough sea; a road laid with stones edwise

Pitch'pipe, *s.* an instrument to regulate the voice, or set the key note  
 Pitch-stone, *s.* a mineral; a kind of quartz  
 Pitch'y, *a.* black, dark, dismal; smeared  
 Pit'coal, *s.* fossil coal dug out of a pit  
 Pit'eous, *a.* sorrowful; tender; mean  
 Pit'iously, *ad.* after a piteous manner  
 Pit'eousness, *s.* sorrowfulness; tenderness  
 Pit'fall, *s.* a pit dug and covered over  
 Pith, *s.* the marrow of a plant; energy  
 Pith'ily, *ad.* with strength; with cogency  
 Pith'iness, *s.* energy, strength, force  
 Pith'less, *a.* wanting pith, wanting energy  
 Pith'y, *a.* consisting of pith; forcible  
 Pit'iable, *a.* deserving pity  
 Pit'ableness, *s.* state of deserving pity  
 Pit'iful, *a.* tender, melancholy; mean, paltry  
 Pit'ifully, *ad.* mournfully; despicably  
 Pit'ifulness, *s.* compassion; despicableness  
 Pit'iless, *a.* wanting compassion, merciless  
 Pit'ilessly, *ad.* without mercy  
 Pit'ilessness, *s.* unmercifulness  
 Pit'man, *s.* one who works in a pit  
 Pit'saw, *s.* a large saw for two men  
 Pit'tauce, *s.* an allowance, a small portion  
 Pit'uite, *s.* mucus or phlegm  
 Pituitary, *a.* conducting phlegm or mucus  
 Pituitous, *a.* consisting of phlegm or mucus  
 Pit'y, *s.* sympathy with misery or pain  
 Pit'y, *v. a.* to compassionate misery  
 Piv'ot, *s.* a pin on which any thing turns  
 Pix, *s.* the box for the consecrated host  
 Placability, Plac'ableness, *s.* willingness or possibility to be appeased  
 Plac'able, *a.* that may be appeased  
 Placard', *s.* an edict; a manifesto; a notice  
 Placard', *v. a.* to notify publicly; to post  
 Placate, *v. a.* to appease, to reconcile  
 Place, *s.* locality, space in general; a mansion, existence, rank, priority, office  
 Place, *v. a.* to put in a place, fix, settle  
 Plac'man, *s.* one who exercises a public employment, or fills a public station  
 Pla'cid, *a.* gentle, quiet, kind, mild, soft  
 Placid'ity, *s.* mildness; gentleness  
 Plac'idly, *ad.* mildly; gently; with quietness  
 Plac'idness, *s.* quietness, peaceableness  
 Plac'it, *s.* a decree; determination  
 Plack'et, Plaque't, *s.* a petticoat  
 Plagiarism, *s.* literary theft, adoption of the thoughts or works of another  
 Plagiarist, *s.* one that purloins the writings of another  
 Plag'iary, *a.* practising literary theft  
 Plag'iary, *s.* a thief in literature  
 Plague, *s.* a pestilence, trouble, vexation  
 Plague, *v. a.* to infect with pestilence; tease  
 Plagueful, *a.* infected with plagues  
 Plag'uily, *ad.* vexatiously; horribly  
 Plag'uy, *a.* vexations, troublesome, harassing  
 Plance, *s.* a common kind of flat fish  
 Plaid, *s.* a variegated stuff, a Scotch dress  
 Plain, *a.* smooth; artless; clear; simple  
 Plain, *s.* level ground; a flat expanse  
 Plain, *v. n.* to lament; to wail  
 Plain, *ad.* not obscurely; artlessly; bluntly  
 Plain'dealing, *s.* an acting without art  
 Plain-dealing, *a.* dealing with frankness and sincerity; honest; open  
 Plainhearted, *a.* having a sincere heart  
 Plainheart'edness, *s.* sincerity  
 Plain'ly, *ad.* not subtly; evidently  
 Plain'ness, *s.* levelness; want of show  
 Plainspo'ken, *a.* speaking with rough sincerity  
 Plaint, *s.* a lamentation, a complaint  
 Plaut'ful, *a.* complaining; andibly grieving

PAST PLEASURES PAVE THE WAY TO FUTURE REPENTANCE.

PRIDE MAKES YOUTH INGLOURIOUS, AND AGE SHAMEFUL.

Plain'tiff, *s.* he that commences a suit  
 Plain'tive, *a.* expressive of sorrow, lamenting  
 Plain'tively, *ad.* in a manner expressive of grief or sorrow  
 Plain'tiveness, *s.* state of being plaintive  
 Plain'tless, *a.* uncomplaining; unrepining  
 Plain't-work, *s.* common needle-work  
 Plait, *s.* a fold, a double—*v. a.* to fold  
 Plan, *s.* a scheme, form, draught, model  
 Plan, *v. a.* to scheme, to form in design  
 Plan'ary, *a.* pertaining to a plain  
 Plan'et, *v. a.* to cover with boards  
 Plan'et'ed, *a.* made of boards  
 Plan'et'st, *a.* piece of metal ready for the die  
 Plan'et'ing, *s.* the laying of the floors  
 Plane, *s.* a level, a tool—*v.* to level  
 Plan'et, *s.* an erratic or wandering star  
 Planeta'rium, *s.* an orrery, an instrument by which the appearances and motions of the heavenly bodies are shown  
 Plan'etary, *a.* pertaining to the planets  
 Plan'e-tree, *s.* a very high tree, with a straight smooth stem and large leaves  
 Plan'et-struck, *a.* affected by the influence of the planets; lunatic  
 Planifol'ious, *a.* made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre  
 Planim'etrical, *a.* pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces  
 Planim'etry, *s.* mensuration of plain surfaces  
 Planip'et'alous, *a.* flat-leaved  
 Plan'ish, *v. a.* to polish, to smoothe  
 Planisphere, *s.* a sphere projected on a plane  
 Plank, *s.* a board—*v. a.* to lay with planks  
 Plan'ner, *s.* one who forms any design  
 Plano-con'cave, *a.* flat on one side and concave on the other  
 Plano-con'cave, *a.* flat on one side and concave on the other [vex on the other]  
 Plano-con'vex, *a.* flat on one side and convex  
 Plant, *s.* any vegetable production  
 Plant, *v. a.* to set, cultivate, fix, settle  
 Plan'tain, *s.* an herb; a tree and its fruit  
 Plan'tal, *a.* pertaining to plants  
 Plan'tation, *s.* colony, a place planted  
 Plan'ter, *s.* one who sows, sets, or cultivates  
 Plan'ticle, *s.* a plant in embryo  
 Plan'ting, *s.* the operation of putting seeds, roots, &c. into the earth  
 Plant'house, *s.* an insect infecting plants  
 Plan'tule, *s.* the embryo of a plant as it lies  
 Plan'ty, *s.* an Irish dance [in the seed]  
 Plash, *s.* a small puddle of water  
 Plash, *v. a.* to dash with water; to interweave branches  
 Plash'ing, *s.* the act of interweaving plants  
 Plash'y, *a.* watery, filled with puddles  
 Plasm, *s.* a mould, a matrix for metals  
 Plasma, *s.* a greenish siliceous mineral  
 Plasmatic, Plasmatic'al, *a.* giving shape  
 Plaster, *s.* lime to cover walls; a salve  
 Plaster, *v. a.* to cover with plaster, &c.  
 Plasterer, *s.* one who plasters walls, &c.  
 Plaster'ing, *s.* work done in plaster  
 Plastic, *a.* having power to give form  
 Plastic'ity, *s.* the power of giving form to matter  
 Plastog'raphy, *s.* the art of forming figures in plaster; counterfeit writing  
 Plastron, *s.* a piece of stuffed leather  
 Plat, *s.* a small piece of ground—*v.* to interweave; to make by texture  
 Plat, Plat'ing, *s.* work performed by platting  
 Plat'ane, *s.* the plane-tree  
 Plate, *s.* wrought metal; a dish to eat on  
 Plate, *v. a.* to cover with plates

Plateau', *s.* [Fr.] a large ornamented tray for the centre of a dinner-table  
 Plat'en, *s.* the flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made  
 Plat'form, *s.* a horizontal plane, a level  
 Plat'ina, *s.* the name of a metal [with metal]  
 Plat'ing, *s.* the art of covering any thing  
 Platon'ic, *a.* relating to the opinions of Plato; pure; not sensual  
 Platon'ically, *ad.* after the manner of Plato  
 Platon'ism, *s.* the philosophy of Plato  
 Platon'ist, *s.* one who follows the opinions and manner of Plato  
 Platon'ize, *v. n.* to reason like Plato  
 Platoon', *s.* a square body of musketeers  
 Plat'ter, *s.* a large earthen or wooden dish  
 Plat'ter-faced, *a.* having a broad face  
 Plat'ypos, *s.* a quadruped of New Holland  
 Plau'dit, *s.* applause, approbation  
 Plau'ditory, *a.* praising, commending  
 Plausib'ility, *s.* appearance of right  
 Plau'sible, *a.* superficially pleasing; specious  
 Plaus'ibleness, *s.* speciousness; show of right  
 Plau'sibly, *ad.* speciously  
 Plau'sive, *a.* applauding, plausible  
 Play, *s.* amusement, sport, game; a drama  
 Play, *v.* to sport, game, trifle, perform  
 Play-bill, *s.* a printed advertisement of a play and the actors  
 Play'book, *s.* book of dramatic compositions  
 Play'day, *s.* day exempt from tasks or work  
 Play'debt, *s.* debt contracted by gaming  
 Play'er, *s.* one who plays or performs  
 Play'fellow, *s.* a companion in youth  
 Play'ful, *a.* sportive, full of levity  
 Play'fully, *ad.* in a sporting manner  
 Play'fulness, *s.* sportiveness  
 Play'game, *s.* play of children  
 Play'house, *s.* a house for acting plays in  
 Play'mate, *s.* a playfellow  
 Play'some, *a.* playful; wanton  
 Play'someness, *s.* playfulness; wantonness  
 Play'thing, *s.* a toy, a thing to play with  
 Play'wright, *s.* a maker or writer of plays  
 Plea, *s.* a form of pleading; an apology  
 Pleach, *v. a.* to bend; to interweave  
 Plead, *v. a.* to defend, to discuss, to argue  
 Plead'able, *a.* that may be pleaded  
 Plead'er, *s.* one who speaks for or against  
 Plead'ing, *s.* the act or form of pleading  
 Pleas'ant, *a.* delightful, cheerful, merry  
 Pleas'antly, *ad.* merrily, in good humour  
 Pleas'antness, *s.* delightfulness, gayety  
 Pleas'antry, *s.* gayety, merriment, lively talk  
 Please, *v.* to delight, content, like, choose  
 Pleas'ing, *p. a.* adapted to please  
 Pleas'ingly, *ad.* so as to give delight  
 Pleas'ingness, *s.* quality of giving delight  
 Pleas'urable, *a.* delightful, pleasant  
 Pleas'urableness, *s.* quality of affording pleasure; a state of delight  
 Pleas'urably, *ad.* with pleasure; with delight  
 Pleas'ure, *s.* delight, gratification, choice  
 Pleas'ure, *v. a.* to please; to gratify  
 Pleas'ure-boat, *s.* a boat for amusement  
 Pleas'ure-ground, *s.* ground laid out in an ornamental manner, near a mansion  
 Pleas'urist, *s.* a person devoted to pleasure  
 Plebe'ian, *a.* popular, vulgar, low, common  
 Plebe'ian, *s.* one of the lower people  
 Plebe'ianism, *s.* vulgarity; low-breeding  
 Plebe'ity, *s.* the commonality; the vulgar  
 Pledge, *s.* a pawn—*v. a.* to invite to drink  
 Pledge', *s.* the person to whom any thing is pledged  
 Pled'ger, *s.* one who offers a pledge



Plu'd'get, *s.* a small mass of lint  
 Pleiades, *s.* a northern constellation  
 Ple'narily, *ad.* fully, entirely, perfectly  
 Ple'nariness, *s.* fulness; completeness  
 Ple'narity, *s.* state of an occupied benefice  
 Ple'nary, *a.* full, entire, perfect  
 Plenilu'nary, *a.* relating to the full moon  
 Plenip'otency, *s.* fulness of power  
 Plenip'otent, *a.* invested with full power  
 Plenipoten'tiary, *s.* a negotiator for a prince or state—a containing full power  
 Ple'nist, *s.* a philosopher who holds that all space is full of matter  
 Plen'itude, *s.* fulness, repletion, abundance  
 Plenoph'ory, *s.* full persuasion or confidence  
 Plen'teous, *a.* copious, abundant, fruitful  
 Plen'teously, *ad.* copiously, abundantly  
 Plen'teousness, *s.* abundance; plenty  
 Plen'tiful, *a.* copious, exuberant, fruitful  
 Plen'tifully, *ad.* copiously; abundantly  
 Plen'tifulness, *s.* state of being plentiful  
 Plenty, *a.* plentiful; being in abundance  
 Plen'ty, *s.* abundance; fruitfulness  
 Ple'nium, *s.* fulness of matter in space  
 Ple'onasm, *s.* a redundancy of words  
 Ple'onaste, *s.* a mineral, a kind of ruby  
 Pleonas'tic, Pleonas'tical, *a.* redundant  
 Pleonast'ically, *ad.* redundantly  
 Plesh, *s.* a puddle; a boggy marsh  
 Pleth'ora, Pleth'ory, *s.* a fulness of habit  
 Pleth'oric, *a.* having a full habit  
 Pleu'ra, *s.* a skin that covers the chest  
 Pleu'risy, *s.* an inflammation of the pleura  
 Pleur'itic, *a.* diseased with a pleurisy  
 Pleu'in, *s.* (in law) a warrant or assurance  
 Plex'i'form, *a.* in the form of network  
 Plex'us, *s.* any union of nerves or fibres in the form of network  
 Plia'bility, *s.* flexibility; plianbleness  
 Plia'ble, *a.* flexible, apt to bend  
 Plia'bleness, *s.* easiness to be bent  
 Plia'ncy, *s.* easiness to be bent  
 Plia'nt, *a.* flexible; easily persuaded  
 Plia'ntness, *s.* flexibility, toughness  
 Plie'a, *s.* (Lat.) a disease of the hair  
 Plie'ate, Plie'ated, *a.* folded; plaited  
 Plie'ation, Plie'a'ture, *s.* a fold; a doubling  
 Plie'rs, *s.* a kind of small pincers  
 Plie'form, *a.* in the form of a fold or doubling  
 Plight, *s.* condition, state, good case  
 Plight, *v.* *a.* to pledge, give as surety, weave  
 Plight'er, *s.* one that pledges  
 Plim, *v.* *n.* to swell; to increase in bulk  
 Plin'th, *s.* the lowermost part of a pillar  
 Plod, *v.* *n.* to toil; to drudge; to study dully  
 Plod'der, *s.* a dull, heavy, laborious man  
 Plod'ding, *s.* close drudgery or study  
 Plot, *s.* a small extent of ground; a scheme, conspiracy, stratagem, contrivance  
 Plot, *v.* to scheme mischief, plan, contrive  
 Plot'ter, *s.* a conspirator; a contriver  
 Plough, *s.* an instrument of husbandry  
 Plough, *v.* *a.* to turn up with a plough  
 Ploughboy, *s.* a boy that follows the plough  
 Plough'er, *s.* one who ploughs the ground  
 Plough'ing, *s.* operation by the plough  
 Plough'land, *s.* a farm for earn  
 Plough'man, *s.* one that attends the plough  
 Plough-mann'day, *s.* the Monday after Twelfth Day  
 Plough'share, *s.* the iron of a plough  
 Plu'ger, *s.* the name of a bird, the lapwing  
 Pluck, *s.* a pull; the liver and lights, &c.  
 Pluck, *v.* *a.* to snatch, draw, strip feathers  
 Plug, *s.* a stopple—*v.* *a.* to stop with a plug  
 Plum, *s.* a fruit; dried grapes; 100,000.

Plu'mage, *s.* feathers, a suit of feathers  
 Plumb, *s.* a leaden weight on a line  
 Plumb, *v.* *a.* to sound, to regulate  
 Plumb, *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon  
 Plumba'ginous, *a.* resembling plumbago  
 Plumba'go, *s.* black-lead  
 Plumb'ean, Plumb'eous, *a.* dull; heavy  
 Plumb'eous, *a.* consisting of lead  
 Plumb'er, *s.* one who works upon lead  
 Plumb'ery, *s.* the manufactures of a plumber  
 Plumbif'erous, *a.* producing lead  
 Plumb'line, *s.* a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon  
 Plum'cake, *s.* a cake made with eurrants, &c.  
 Plume, *s.* a feather; pride; towering mien  
 Plume, *v.* *a.* to pick and adjust feathers, to adorn, to make proud; to strip  
 Plume, Plu'mule, *s.* the ascending scaly part of the coraculum or seed  
 Plume-al'um, *s.* a kind of asbestos  
 Plum'less, *a.* void of feathers  
 Plum'gerous, *a.* having feathers  
 Plum'pied, *a.* having feathers on the feet  
 Plum'piede, *s.* a fowl that has feathered feet  
 Plum'met, *s.* a leaden weight or pencil  
 Plum'ming, *s.* (in mining), the finding where to sink an air-shaft  
 Plumo'sity, *s.* the state of having feathers  
 Plu'mous, *a.* feathery, like feathers  
 Plump, *ad.* suddenly; heavily; at once  
 Plump, *a.* somewhat fat—*ad.* suddenly  
 Plump, *v.* to fall like a stone in water; to fatten, to swell, to make large  
 Plump'er, *s.* sudden stroke; what plumps out  
 Plump'pie, *s.* a pie with plums in it  
 Plump'y, *ad.* roundly; fully  
 Plump'ness, *s.* fulness; comeliness  
 Plum-por'ridge, *s.* porridge with plums  
 Plum-pud'ding, *s.* pudding made with plums  
 Plum'tree, *s.* a tree producing plums  
 Plum'y, *a.* covered with or like feathers  
 Plun'd'er, *s.* pillage, spoils gotten in war  
 Plun'd'er, *v.* *a.* to pillage, to rob by force  
 Plun'derer, *s.* a hostile pillager, a thief  
 Plunge, *v.* to put or sink suddenly under water; to fall into any hazard or distress  
 Plunge, *s.* the act of putting under water  
 Plun'geon, *s.* a sea-bird  
 Plun'ger, *s.* one that plunges; a diver  
 Plun'ket, *s.* a kind of blue colour  
 Plu'ral, *a.* implying more than one  
 Plu'ralist, *s.* a clergyman who holds more benefices than one, with cure of souls  
 Plural'ity, *s.* a number more than one  
 Plu'rally, *ad.* implying more than one  
 Plu'rill'eral, *a.* containing more than three letters—*s.* a word of more than three letters  
 Plus, *s.* (in algebra) the mark +, signifying  
 Plus, *s.* a kind of shaggy cloth [addition  
 Pluto'nian, Pluto'nist, *a.* pertaining to the theory of the Plutonists  
 Plu'tonist, *s.* one who believes the world to be formed from igneous fusion  
 Plu'vial, Plu'vions, *a.* rainy, wet  
 Plu'vial, *s.* a priest's vestment or cope  
 Pluvian'ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls  
 Pluviamet'rical, *a.* pertaining to a pluviometer  
 Ply, *v.* to work closely; to solicit; to bend  
 Ply, *s.* bent, turn, form, bias, fold  
 Ply'ing, *s.* importunate solicitation; an endeavour to sail against the wind  
 Pneumatic, *a.* relating to wind  
 Pneumatics, *s.* the doctrine of the air  
 Pneumatolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to pneumatology

[POL]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[POL]

Pneumatologist, *s.* one versed in pneumatology  
 Pneumatology, *s.* the doctrine of spiritual existence  
 Pneumonic, *a.* pertaining to the lungs  
 Pneumonics, *s.* medicines for diseases of the lungs  
 Poach, *v.* to boil slightly; to steal game  
 Poacher, *s.* one who steals game  
 Poach'y, *a.* damp, marshy, moist  
 Pock, *s.* a pustule of the smallpox  
 Pock'et, *s.* a small bag inserted into clothes  
 —*v. a.* to put in the pocket  
 Pock'etbook, *s.* a paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes  
 Pock'etglass, *s.* a glass for the pocket  
 Pock'fretten, *a.* pitted with the smallpox  
 Pock'hole, *s.* a scar made by the smallpox  
 Pock'wood, *s.* lignum vitæ; a very hard wood  
 Pock'y, *a.* infected with the smallpox  
 Pod'ulent, *a.* fit for drink, drinkable  
 Pod, *s.* the husk or shell of pulse, seeds, &c.  
 Pod, *v. n.* to swell; to fill; to produce pods  
 Pod'agrical, *a.* afflicted with the gout  
 Pod'ded, *a.* having its pods formed  
 Pod'der, *s.* a gatherer of peasecocks  
 Podge, *s.* a puddle, a splash, a watery place  
 Po'em, *s.* a composition in verse  
 Po'esy, *s.* the art of writing poems  
 Po'et, *s.* a writer of poems, an inventor  
 Poetaster, *s.* a vile petty poet  
 Po'etess, *s.* a female poet  
 Po'etic, Poet'ical, *a.* pertaining to poetry  
 Poet'ically, *ad.* by the fiction of poetry  
 Poet'ics, *s.* the theory of poetry  
 Poetize, *v. n.* to write like a poet  
 Poet-laureat, *s.* a poet employed to compose poems for great national occasions  
 Po'etry, *s.* metrical composition, poems  
 Poi, *interj.* an exclamation of contempt  
 Poign'ancy, *s.* sharpness, asperity  
 Poign'ant, *a.* sharp, irritating, satirical  
 Poign'antly, *ad.* in a stimulating manner  
 Point, *s.* a sharp end; indivisible part of time or space; punctilio; degree; aim; a particular instance; a stop  
 Point, *v.* to sharpen, direct, note, level  
 Point'al, *s.* the pith of a plant  
 Pointblank, *a.* horizontal—*ad.* horizontally; at the very point  
 Point'ed, *part. a.* sharp, epigrammatical  
 Point'edly, *ad.* in a pointed manner  
 Point'edness, *s.* sharpness; smartness  
 Point'el, *s.* any thing on a point  
 Point'er, *s.* any thing that points; a dog  
 Point'ing, *s.* a sharpening; punctuation  
 Point'ing-stock, *s.* an object of ridicule  
 Point'less, *a.* blunt, not sharp, obtuse  
 Poise, *s.* a weight, balance, equipoise  
 Poise, *v. a.* to balance, to weigh mentally  
 Poi'son, *s.* what destroys life, venom  
 Poi'son, *v. a.* to infect with poison, corrupt  
 Poi'soner, *s.* one who poisons; a corrupter  
 Poi'soning, *s.* the act of killing by poison  
 Poi'sonous, *a.* venomous, destructive  
 Poi'sonously, *ad.* with injurious effects  
 Poi'trel, *s.* a graving-tool; a breastplate  
 Poke, *s.* a small bag or pocket  
 Poke, *v. a.* to feel in the dark, search out  
 Po'ker, *s.* an iron bar used to stir the fire  
 Pola'ce, Pola'ce, *s.* a Levantine vessel  
 Pola'ar, *a.* pertaining to the poles  
 Pola'rarchy, *s.* a government by many  
 Pola'rity, *s.* tendency to the pole  
 Polarization, *s.* the act of giving polarity to a body  
 Pola'rizé, *v. a.* to communicate polarity

Pole, *s.* a native of Poland; either extremity of the axis of the earth; a staff; a measure of five yards and a half; a piece of timber erected  
 Pole, *v. a.* to furnish with poles  
 Po'leaxe, *s.* an axe fixed to a long pole  
 Po'lecat, *s.* a stinking animal, the fitchew  
 Pole-da'vy, *s.* a sort of coarse canvass  
 Po'lenarch, *s.* the general of an army  
 Polen'ic, Polen'ical, *a.* controversial  
 Polen'ic, *s.* a disputant, a controvertist  
 Polen'oscope, *s.* a glass for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye  
 Po'le-star, *s.* a fixed star near the pole, by which sailors compute the latitude  
 Poli'ce, *s.* the body of men appointed to preserve order, &c. in large towns  
 Poli'ceman, *s.* one of the police  
 Poli'cy, *s.* art of government; prudence  
 Pol'ish, *a.* pertaining to Poland  
 Pol'ish, *s.* artificial gloss; elegance  
 Pol'ish, *v.* to smoothe, brighten; to civilize  
 Pol'ishable, *a.* capable of being polished  
 Pol'isher, *s.* what refines or polishes  
 Pol'ishing, *s.* brightness given by attrition; refinement  
 Poli'te, *a.* elegant of manners; refined  
 Poli'tely, *ad.* with refinement; genteelly  
 Poli'teness, *s.* gentility, good breeding  
 Poli'tic, Poli'tical, *a.* relating to politics, prudent, cunning, artful, skilful  
 Poli'tically, *ad.* with policy; artfully  
 Politicaster, *s.* a petty pretender to politics  
 Poli'tician, *s.* one skilled in politics  
 Poli'ties, *s.* the science of government  
 Poli'ture, *s.* the gloss given by polishing  
 Pol'ity, *s.* form of government of any city or commonwealth; civil constitution  
 Poll, *s.* the head; list of those that vote  
 Poll, *v. a.* to lop the tops of trees; mow; take a list of voters; shear, clip short  
 Pol'lard, *s.* a tree lopped; a fine sort of bran  
 Pol'len, *s.* a fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina  
 Pollen'arous, *a.* consisting of meal  
 Pol'lenger, *s.* brushwood; a pollard  
 Pol'ler, *s.* one that lops trees; a voter  
 Pollicita'tion, *s.* a voluntary engagement  
 Pollin'cor, *s.* one who prepares materials for enlivening the dead  
 Pollinif'erous, *a.* producing pollen  
 Poll'tax, *s.* a tax levied on heads  
 Pollin'te, *v. a.* to defile, to taint, to corrupt  
 Pollu'te, *a.* polluted, defiled  
 Pollu'tedness, *s.* the state of being polluted  
 Pollu'ter, *s.* a defiler; corrupter  
 Pollu'tion, *s.* act of defiling, defilement  
 Pol'lux, *s.* a fixed star in the constellation Gemini  
 Polonaf'ae, *s.* a long robe edged with fur  
 Polone'se, *s.* the Polish language  
 Polono'ise, *s.* a kind of movement in music  
 Poltroon', *s.* a coward, dastard, scoundrel  
 —*a.* base; vile; contemptible  
 Poltroon'ery, *s.* cowardice; baseness  
 Pol'verin, *s.* the calcined ashes of a plant used in making glass  
 Polyacon'stic, *a.* multiplying sounds  
 Polyacon'stes, *s.* the art of, or instruments for multiplying sounds  
 Polyadelp'hi, *s.* agens of plants distinguished by having the stamens connected in several divisions at the base  
 Polyadelph'an, *a.* having its stamens united in three or more bundles  
 Polyandrian, *a.* having many stamens

PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW.



Polyan'dry, *s.* plurality of husbands  
 Polyan'thus, *s.* the name of a flower  
 Polyantog'raphy, *s.* the multiplying of the copies of manuscripts  
 Polycar'pous, *a.* bearing much fruit [from  
 Polychro'ite, *s.* the colouring matter of saf-  
 Polycotyled'onous, *a.* having many seed-lobes  
 Polyc'rasy, *s.* a government by many  
 Poly'e'dron, *s.* [See Polyhedron.]  
 Poly'e'drous, *a.* [See Polyhedrous.]  
 Poly'amist, *s.* one that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time  
 Poly'amy, *s.* the having more than one wife or husband at one time  
 Poly'gar, *s.* a small tributary landholder in the south of India  
 Poly'garchy, *s.* that kind of government which is in the hands of many  
 Poly'genous, *a.* consisting of many kinds  
 Polygin'ian, *a.* having many pistils  
 Poly'glot, *s.* a book written in many languages—*a.* containing many languages  
 Poly'gon, *s.* a figure of many angles  
 Poly'gonal, *a.* having many angles  
 Poly'gram, *s.* a figure of many lines  
 Poly'graph, *s.* a machine for making several transcripts of letters, &c. at one time  
 Polygraphic, Polygraph'ical, *a.* pertaining to polygraphy  
 Poly'graphy, *s.* art of writing in ciphers  
 Polyha'lite, *s.* a reddish kind of mineral or salt  
 Polyhe'dral, Polyhe'drous, *a.* having many  
 Polyhe'dron, *s.* a solid of many sides [sides  
 Poly'foggy, *s.* talkativeness  
 Poly'frequent, *a.* very talkative  
 Polymath'ic, *a.* pertaining to polymathy  
 Polym'athy, *s.* the knowledge of many arts, sciences, or subjects  
 Polymor'phous, *a.* having many forms  
 Polyno'mial, *a.* containing many names  
 Polyon'omous, *a.* having many names  
 Polyon'omy, *s.* variety of different names  
 Polyop'trum, *s.* a glass which multiplies objects  
 Poly'ype, *s.* a water worm; the polypus  
 Polype'tious, *a.* having many petals  
 Polyphonic, *a.* having many sounds  
 Polyph'yllous, *a.* many-leaved  
 Polyph'ousism, *s.* multiplicity of sound  
 Poly'pyle, *s.* fossil polypus  
 Poly'pode, *s.* an animal with many feet  
 Poly'pous, *a.* having many feet or roots  
 Poly'pus, *s.* a marine insect with many feet; a disease or swelling in the nostrils  
 Poly'scope, *s.* a multiplying-glass  
 Poly'sperm, *s.* a tree of which the fruit has many seeds  
 Polysper'mous, *a.* having many seeds  
 Polysyll'abic, Polysyll'abical, *a.* having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable  
 Polysyl'lable, *s.* a word of many syllables  
 Polysyn'deton, *s.* a mode of expression in which the copulative conjunction is very often repeated  
 Polytet'ra, *a.* universal as respects the arts  
 Polytet'hic-school, *s.* a school in which all the liberal arts are taught, but generally applied to a school for forming engineers, surveyors, &c.  
 Polythe'ism, *s.* the doctrine or belief of a plurality of gods  
 Polythe'ist, *s.* one that holds plurality of gods  
 Polythet'ic, Polythet'ical, *a.* holding plurality of gods  
 Pon'face, *s.* the ground pulp of fruit  
 Poma'ceous, *a.* consisting of apples

Poma'de, *s.* a fragrant ointment  
 Po'mander, *s.* a perfumed ball or powder  
 Poma'tum, *s.* an ointment made of hog's lard, sheep's suet, &c. scented  
 Poma'tum, *v. a.* to apply pomatum to the hair  
 Pome, *s.* the pulpy pericarp without valves  
 Pomegran'ate, *s.* a tree and its fruit  
 Pom'ero'y, *s.* a large kind of apple  
 Po'me-water, *s.* a sort of apple  
 Pomiferous, *a.* bearing fruit like apples  
 Pom'mel, *s.* a knob on a sword or saddle  
 Pom'mel, *v. a.* to beat, to bruise, to punch  
 Pomol'ogy, *s.* the art of cultivating fruit-trees  
 Pomp, *s.* splendour, pride, ostentation  
 Pompholyx, *s.* the oxyde flowers of zinc  
 Pom'pion, Pump'kin, *s.* a kind of melon  
 Pompos'ity, *s.* ostentatiousness  
 Pom'pous, *a.* stately, magnificent, grand  
 Pom'pously, *ad.* magnificently; splendidly  
 Pom'pousness, *s.* magnificence; splendour  
 Pond, *s.* a small pool or lake of water  
 Pon'der, *v.* to weigh mentally; to muse  
 Pon'derable, *a.* capable of being weighed  
 Pon'deral, *a.* estimated by weight  
 Pon'derer, *s.* one who ponders  
 Pon'der'ingly, *ad.* with due estimation  
 Ponderos'ity, *s.* weight, gravity, heaviness  
 Pon'derous, *a.* heavy, momentous, forcible  
 Pon'derously, *ad.* with great weight  
 Pon'derousness, *s.* heaviness; weight  
 Po'ner'n, *a.* western  
 Pon'go, *s.* the ouran-outang  
 Pon'iard, *s.* a small pointed dagger  
 Pon'iard, *v. a.* to stab with a poniard  
 Pontac', *s.* the best sort of claret  
 Pontage, *s.* bridge-duties for repairs  
 Pontee, *s.* an instrument in glass-making  
 Pon'tiff, *s.* a high priest, the Pope  
 Pontific, *a.* relative to priests; Popish  
 Pontifical, *a.* belonging to a high priest  
 Pontifical, *s.* a book of ecclesiastical rites  
 Pontifical'ity, *s.* the state and government of the pope of Rome; the papacy  
 Pontifical'ly, *ad.* in a pontifical manner  
 Pontificals, *s. pl.* the dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop  
 Pontificate, *s.* papacy, the popedom  
 Pontifi'cial, Pontifi'cian, *a.* papistical  
 Pontif'ice, *s.* bridge-work, edifice of a bridge  
 Pontonier, *s.* a constructor of pontoons  
 Pontoon', *s.* a floating bridge of boats  
 Po'ny, *s.* a small horse  
 Pool, *s.* a standing water; a term at cards  
 Poop, *s.* the hindmost part of a ship  
 Poor, *a.* not rich; trifling; mean; dejected  
 Poor'ly, *ad.* without spirit  
 Poor'ness, *s.* poverty; want; sterility  
 Pop, *s.* a smart, quick sound—*ad.* suddenly  
 Pop, *v.* to move or enter quickly or slyly  
 Pope, *s.* the bishop of Rome; a fish  
 Po'pedom, *s.* jurisdiction of the Pope  
 Po'pe-joan, *s.* a game of cards  
 Po'pery, Pa'pisy, *s.* the popish religion  
 Po'peseye, *s.* a part of the thigh  
 Pop'gun, Po'gun, *s.* a child's gun  
 Popina'tion, *s.* a frequenting of taverns  
 Pop'inlay, *s.* a parrot, woodpecker; a fop  
 Po'pish, *a.* taught by the Pope, Romish  
 Po'pishly, *ad.* with tendency to popery  
 Pop'lar, *s.* a tree—a made of poplar  
 Pop'lin, *s.* a kind of stuff made of silk and worsted, and used for ladies' dresses  
 Poplit'ic, Poplit'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Pop'py, *s.* the name of a plant [knee-joint  
 Pop'ulace, *s.* the multitude, the vulgar  
 Pop'ular, *a.* pleasing to the people, vulgar



[POR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[POS]

Popularity, *s.* the favour of the people  
 Popularize, *v. a.* to make popular or common  
 Popularly, *ad.* in a popular manner  
 Populate, *v. n.* to breed people  
 Population, *s.* the number of people  
 Populous, *a.* full of people, well inhabited  
 Populously, *ad.* with much people [ple  
 Populousness, *s.* state of abounding with people  
 Porcated, *a.* ridged; formed in ridges  
 Porcelain, *s.* China ware; an herb  
 Porcellaneous, *a.* pertaining to or like por  
 Porcellanite, *s.* a silicious mineral [celain  
 Porch, *s.* a portico, an entrance with a roof  
 Porcine, *a.* pertaining to swine  
 Porcupine, *s.* a sort of large hedgehog  
 Porcupine-fish, *s.* a fish covered with prickles  
 Pore, *v. n.* to look close to, or intensely  
 Pore, *s.* a spiracle of the skin. The pores  
 are imperceptible holes in the body, where  
 the hairs grow, and through which sweat  
 and humours evaporate  
 Porcer, *s.* one who studies diligently  
 Pork, *s.* swine's flesh unsalted  
 Porker, Porkling, *s.* a young pig  
 Porosity, *s.* quality of having pores  
 Porous, Porry, *a.* full of pores  
 Porosity, *s.* the quality of having pores  
 Porphyritic, *a.* composed of porphyry  
 Porphyry, *v. a.* to make like porphyry  
 Porphyry, *s.* marble of a particular kind  
 Porpoise, Porpus, *s.* the sea-hog  
 Porraceous, *a.* greenish, like a leek  
 Porret, *s.* a scallion, a leek  
 Porridge, Potage, *s.* a kind of broth  
 Porridgepot, *s.* a pot in which meat is boiled  
 Porringer, *s.* a vessel for spoon meat  
 Port, *s.* a harbour, aperture; air, mien; the  
 name of Portugal wine  
 Portable, *a.* that may be carried  
 Portableness, *s.* quality of being portable  
 Portability, *s.* fitness for being carried  
 Portage, *s.* price of carriage; a porthole  
 Portal, *s.* a gate; the arch of a gate  
 Portance, *s.* air, mien, port, demeanour  
 Port-crayon, *s.* a pencil-case  
 Portcullis, *s.* a sort of drawbridge  
 Portcullised, *a.* having a portcullis  
 Porte, *s.* the court of the Turkish emperor  
 Ported, *a.* borne in a regular order  
 Portend, *v. a.* to forebode, to foreshow  
 Portension, *s.* the act of foretoking  
 Portent, *s.* an omen, or foretoking of ill  
 Portentous, *a.* monstrous; ominous  
 Porter, *s.* one who has charge of a gate; a  
 carrier; a kind of strong beer  
 Portage, *s.* the hire of a porter  
 Portfire, *s.* a composition for setting fire to  
 powder [prints in  
 Portfolio, *s.* a case to keep loose papers or  
 Port-glove, Port-glove, *s.* a swordbearer  
 Port-hole, *s.* a hole to point cannon through  
 Portico, *s.* a covered walk, a piazza  
 Portion, *v. a.* to divide; to parcel; to endow  
 with a fortune—*s.* an allotment  
 Portioner, *s.* one that divides  
 Portionist, *s.* one who has a certain acad-  
 emical allowance or portion  
 Portliness, *s.* grandeur of demeanour  
 Portly, *a.* majestic, grand of mien  
 Portman-lean, *s.* a bag to carry clothes in  
 Portmote, *s.* a court held in port towns  
 Portrait, *s.* a picture drawn from the life  
 Portrait, *v. a.* to draw; to portray  
 Portraiture, *s.* painted resemblance  
 Portray, *v. a.* to paint, to adorn  
 Portrayer, *s.* one who draws to life

Portress, *s.* the female guardian of a gate  
 Portreve, *s.* the bailiff of a port town  
 Pose, *v. a.* to puzzle, appose, interrogate  
 Poser, *s.* one who interrogates closely;  
 something difficult to be solved  
 Posited, *a.* placed, ranged, put  
 Position, *s.* situation, an assertion  
 Positional, *a.* respecting position  
 Positive, *a.* absolute, assured, certain  
 Positive, *s.* reality; that which is capable  
 of being affirmed  
 Positively, *ad.* certainly, peremptorily  
 Positiveness, *s.* peremptoriness; confidence  
 Positure, *s.* the manner in which any thing  
 is placed  
 Posnet, *s.* a little basin; a porringer  
 Posological, *a.* pertaining to posology  
 Posology, *s.* the science of preparing doses  
 for medicine  
 Posse, *s.* an armed power, a large body of  
 people collected together  
 Possess, *v. a.* to have as an owner, to obtain  
 Possession, *s.* a having in one's own power  
 Possessions, *s. pl.* this world's goods  
 Possessive, Possessory, *a.* having possession  
 Possessor, *s.* an owner, master, proprietor  
 Posset, *s.* milk curdled with wine, &c.  
 Posset, *v. a.* to curdle; to turn  
 Possibility, *s.* the power of being or doing  
 Possible, *a.* having the power to be or do  
 Possibly, *ad.* by any power; perhaps  
 Post, *s.* a messenger, piece of timber, office  
 Post, *v.* to travel with speed, to place, to fix  
 Postage, *s.* money paid for letters  
 Post-boy, *s.* a courier; a boy that rides post  
 Postchaise, *s.* a light hody-carriage  
 Postdate, *v. a.* to date later than the time  
 Postdiluvian, *a.* living since the flood  
 Poster, *s.* a courier; one that travels hastily  
 Posterior, *a.* happening after; backward  
 Posteriority, *s.* the state of being after  
 Posteriors, *s.* the hinder parts, the breech  
 Posterity, *s.* succeeding generations  
 Postern, *s.* a small gate, a little door  
 Postern, *a.* back; behind  
 Postexistence, *s.* a future existence  
 Post-haste, *s.* haste or speed in travelling  
 Posthaste, *ad.* very fast or quick  
 Post-horse, *s.* a horse stationed for the use of  
 couriers, or used in travelling post  
 Post-house, *s.* a house to take in letters  
 Posthumous, *a.* done, had, or published  
 after one's decease  
 Posthumously, *ad.* after one's death  
 Postil, *s.* a marginal note—*v. a.* to write  
 marginal notes; to gloss  
 Postilion, *s.* one who guides a chaise, or  
 who guides the first pair of a set of six  
 horses in a coach  
 Postliminar, Postliminious, *a.* contrived  
 or done subsequently  
 Postliminum, Postliminy, *s.* the return of  
 an expatriated person; restoration  
 Postman, *s.* a courier; a letter carrier  
 Post-mark, *s.* the stamp of a post-office on  
 a letter  
 Postmaster, *s.* one who has charge of public  
 conveyance of letters  
 Postmaster-general, *s.* he who presides over  
 the posts or letter-carriers  
 Postmeridian, *a.* being in the afternoon  
 Post-note, *s.* a kind of bank note  
 Post-nuptial, *a.* happening after marriage  
 Post-obit, *s.* a bond payable after the death  
 of the person therein named  
 Post-office, *s.* a posthouse, place for letters

PUNISHMENT AND REWARD ACT LIKE THE BRIDLE AND SPUR.

Post-paid, *a.* having the postage paid  
 Postpone, *v. a.* to put off, delay, undervalue  
 Postponement, *s.* delay; a putting-off  
 Postposition, *s.* state of being put back  
 Postscript, *s.* a writing added to a letter  
 Post-town, *s.* a town where posthorses are kept, or in which there is a post-office  
 Postulant, *s.* one who makes demand  
 Postulate, *s.* a position assumed or supposed without proof—*v. a.* to assume  
 Postulation, *s.* a supposing without proof  
 Postulatory, *a.* assumed without proof  
 Postulatium, *s.* an assumed position  
 Posture, *s.* position, place, disposition  
 Posture, *v. a.* to place in a particular manner  
 Posturemaster, *s.* one who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body  
 Pot'sy, *s.* a motto on a ring; a nosegay  
 Pot, *s.* a vessel to hold liquids or meat  
 Pot, *v.* to preserve seasoned meats in pots  
 Potable, Potulent, *a.* fit to be drunk  
 Potableness, *s.* capability of being drank  
 Potage, *s.* a kind of food of boiled meat, &c.  
 Potar go, *s.* a West-Indian pickle  
 Potash, *s.* ashes from burnt vegetables  
 Potassa, *s.* vegetable alkali; potash [alkali  
 Potassium, *s.* the metallic basis of vegetable  
 Potation, *s.* a drinking-bout; a draught  
 Potato, *s.* an esculent root  
 Potbellied, *a.* having a swollen paunch  
 Potbelly, *s.* a swelling paunch  
 Potboy, *s.* a servant in a public-house  
 Potch, *v. a.* to thrust, to push, to poach  
 Pot-companion, *s.* a fellow-drinker  
 Potelot, *s.* the sulphuret of molybden  
 Potency, *s.* power, influence, efficacy  
 Potent, *a.* powerful, efficacious, mighty  
 Potentacy, *s.* sovereignty  
 Potentate, *s.* a monarch, sovereign, prince  
 Potential, *a.* existing in possibility, not in act; powerful, efficacious  
 Potentiality, *s.* possibility; not actuality  
 Potentially, *ad.* in power; in efficacy  
 Potently, *ad.* powerfully, forcibly  
 Potentness, *s.* powerfulness; might  
 Potestative, *a.* authoritative  
 Pot-hanger, *s.* hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire  
 Poth'er, *s.* a bustle, stir, tumult  
 Poth'er, *v. n.* to make a blistering effort  
 Pot-herb, *s.* an herb fit for the pot  
 Pot-hook, *s.* a hook to hang pots on  
 Pot-house, *s.* a low alehouse  
 Pot-ion, *s.* a draught, commonly in physis  
 Pot-lid, *s.* the cover of a pot  
 Pot-shoulder, *s.* a fragment of a broken pot  
 Pot-ter, *s.* a maker of earthen vessels  
 Pottery, *s.* the work of a potter  
 Pot-tle, *s.* a measure of four pints  
 Potvaliant, *a.* heated to courage by liquor  
 Pouch, *s.* a small bag, pocket, purse  
 Pouch, *v. a.* to pocket; to save; to swallow  
 Pouch-mouthed, *a.* blabber-tongued  
 Poule, Pool, *s.* the stakes played for at some  
 Poult, *s.* a young chicken [games of cards  
 Poult'er, *s.* one who sells fowls  
 Poult'ice, *s.* a mollifying application  
 Poult'ice, *v. a.* to apply a poultice to  
 Poult'ry, *s.* all kinds of domestic fowls  
 Poult'ry-yard, *s.* a place to keep fowls in  
 Pounce, *s.* the talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum-sandarach for paper  
 Pounce, *v. a.* to pierce; to seize on  
 Pounce-box, *s.* a small box perforated  
 Pound, *s.* a weight; 20 shillings; a pinfold  
 Pound, *v.* to beat with a pestle; to shut up

Pound'age, *s.* an allowance of so much in the pound; payment rated by weight  
 Pound'er, *s.* a cannon of a certain bore  
 Pou'pies, *s.* a dish of fried veal and bacon  
 Pour, *v.* to empty liquids out of any vessel; to flow; to rush tumultuously  
 Pout, *s.* a kind of fish; a kind of bird  
 Pout, *v. n.* to look sullen, to frown  
 Pouting, *s.* a fit of childish sullenness  
 Pov'erty, *s.* indigence, meanness, defect  
 Pow'der, *s.* dust; dust of starch; gunpowder  
 Pow'der, *v. a.* to pound or grind small  
 Pow'der-box, *s.* a box for hair-powder  
 Pow'der-chest, *s.* a shell filled with combustibles for defending ships  
 Pow'der-flask, *s.* a flask for gunpowder  
 Pow'der-horn, *s.* a horn for gunpowder  
 Pow'dering-tub, *s.* a vessel for salting meat  
 Pow'der-mill, *s.* a mill in which gunpowder is manufactured  
 Pow'der-mine, *s.* a cavern in which powder is placed, so as to be fired at a proper time  
 Pow'der-room, *s.* the part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept  
 Pow'dery, *a.* dusty, friable, soft  
 Pow'er, *s.* command, authority, ability, strength, force, influence, military force  
 Pow'erful, *a.* potent, mighty, efficacious  
 Pow'erfully, *ad.* potently, efficaciously  
 Pow'erfulness, *s.* efficacy; might; force  
 Pow'erless, *a.* weak, impotent, helpless  
 Pow'er-loom, *s.* a loom worked by steam  
 Pow'l'dron, *s.* (in heraldry) the armour of the shoulders  
 Pow'ter, Pou'ter, *s.* a variety of pigeon  
 Pow'wow, Paw'waw, *s.* an Indian dance; a Pox, *s.* pustules of any kind [priest  
 Poy, *s.* a rope-dancer's or waterman's pole  
 Prac'ticable, *a.* performable; assailable  
 Prac'ticableness, Prac'ticability, *s.* possibility to be performed  
 Prac'ticably, *ad.* so as to be put in practice  
 Prac'tical, *a.* relating to action  
 Prac'tically, *ad.* by practice; in real fact  
 Prac'ticalness, *s.* quality of being practical  
 Prac'tice, *s.* habit, use, dexterity, method  
 Prac'tise, *v. a.* to do, to exercise, to transact  
 Prac'tiser, *s.* one that practises any thing  
 Prac'titioner, *s.* one engaged in any art  
 Prac'cipe, *s.* a writ; a command  
 Prac'cog'nita, *s.* things previously known  
 Pragmat'ical, *a.* meddling, impertinent  
 Pragmatically, *ad.* impertinently  
 Pragmaticalness, *s.* the quality of inter-meddling without right or call  
 Prag'matist, *s.* one who is impertinently busy  
 Prai'ree, *s.* a large extent of meadow ground  
 Praise, *s.* renown, laud, commendation  
 Praise, *v. a.* to commend, to applaud  
 Prai'seful, *a.* laudable; commendable  
 Prai'seless, *a.* void of praise  
 Prai'ser, *s.* an applauder; a commender  
 Praiseworthy, *ad.* in a manner worthy of praise [edation  
 Praiseworthiness, *s.* a deserving of commendation  
 Praiseworthy, *a.* deserving praise  
 Prame, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat  
 Prance, *v. n.* to spring or bound  
 Pranc'ing, *s.* act of bounding, as a horse  
 Prank, *s.* a frolic, treck, wicked act  
 Prank, *v. a.* to dress ostentatiously  
 Prank'ing, *s.* ostentatious decoration  
 Prate, *s.* tattle; unmeaning loquacity  
 Prate, *v. n.* to talk carelessly, to chatter  
 Pra'ter, *s.* an idle talker; a chatterer  
 Pra'ting, *s.* chatter; idle prate



[PRE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

**Prat'ingly**, *ad.* with idle loquacity  
**Prat'ique**, *s.* a license for a ship to traffic in the ports of Italy, &c. upon a certificate that the place she sailed from is free from any infectious disease  
**Prat'tle**, *s.* empty talk; trifling loquacity  
**Prat'tle**, *v. n.* to talk lightly, to chatter  
**Prat'tler**, *s.* a trifling talker, a chatterer  
**Prav'ity**, *s.* corruption, badness, malignity  
**Prawn**, *s.* a shell-fish like a shrimp  
**Prax'is**, *s.* use, practice  
**Pray**, *v.* to entreat, supplicate, implore  
**Prayer**, *s.* a petition to Heaven; entreaty  
**Prayerbook**, *s.* a book of prayers  
**Prayerless**, *a.* not using prayer  
**Prayingly**, *ad.* with supplication to God  
**Preach**, *v. n.* to pronounce a public discourse on religious subjects  
**Preach'er**, *s.* one who preaches, a minister  
**Preach'ership**, *s.* the office of a preacher  
**Preach'ing**, *s.* a public discourse upon sacred subjects  
**Preach'ment**, *s.* a discourse affectedly solemn  
**Preacquaint'ance**, *s.* previous knowledge  
**Preacquaint'ed**, *a.* previously acquainted  
**Preadamite**, *s.* one living before Adam  
**Preadamitic**, *a.* applied to what existed before Adam  
**Preadministra'tion**, *s.* previous administration  
**Preadmon'ish**, *v. a.* to caution beforehand  
**Preadmon'ition**, *s.* previous warning  
**Preamble**, *s.* an introduction, a preface  
**Preamble**, *v. a.* to preface  
**Pream'bulary**, *a.* previous, introductory  
**Pream'bulate**, *v. n.* to walk before  
**Pream'bulation**, *s.* a walking or going before  
**Pream'bulatory**, *a.* going before  
**Preapprehension**, *s.* an opinion formed before  
**Prebend**, *s.* a stipend in cathedrals  
**Prebend'al**, *a.* of or belonging to a prebend  
**Prebendary**, *s.* a stipendiary of a cathedral  
**Prebendaryship**, *s.* the office of a prebendary  
**Preced'ions**, *a.* dependant; uncertain  
**Preced'iously**, *ad.* uncertainly; by dependance; at the pleasure of others  
**Preced'iousness**, *s.* uncertainty  
**Preced'ive**, *s.* a supplicant, submissive, beseeching  
**Precaution**, *s.* a preservative caution  
**Precaution**, *v. a.* to warn beforehand  
**Precautional**, *s.* precautionary, a. preservative; preventive  
**Precautions**, *a.* taking preventive measures  
**Preced'aneous**, *a.* previous, antecedent  
**Precede**, *v. a.* to go before  
**Precedence**, *s.* the state of going or being before  
**Precedent**, *a.* going before; former  
**Precedent**, *s.* example; thing done before  
**Precedented**, *a.* having a precedent  
**Precent'or**, *s.* he that leads the choir  
**Precept**, *s.* a rule, command, injunction  
**Precept'al**, *a.* consisting of precepts  
**Preceptive**, *a.* containing or giving precepts  
**Preceptor**, *s.* a teacher, a tutor  
**Preceptor'ial**, *a.* relating to a preceptor  
**Precept'ory**, *a.* giving precepts  
**Precession**, *s.* the act of going before  
**Pre'cinct**, *s.* an outward limit, boundary  
**Pre'cious**, *a.* valuable, costly, of great price  
**Pre'ciously**, *ad.* valuably; to a great price  
**Pre'ciousness**, *s.* valableness; worth  
**Pre'ciple**, *s.* a perpendicular declivity  
**Pre'cipient**, *a.* commanding; directing  
**Pre'cipitability**, *s.* the state of being precipitable

**Precip'itable**, *a.* capable of precipitation  
**Precip'itance**, *s.* rash haste, headlong hurry  
**Precip'itant**, *s.* a liquor to precipitate the ingredients in a solution  
**Precip'itant**, *a.* falling headlong, hasty  
**Precip'itantly**, *ad.* in headlong haste  
**Precip'itate**, *s.* a corrosive mercurial medicine—*v. a.* to cast down; to hurry  
**Precip'itate**, *a.* headlong, hasty, violent  
**Precip'itately**, *ad.* hastily, in blind fury  
**Precipitation**, *s.* hurry, blind rash haste  
**Precip'itator**, *s.* he that urges on rashly  
**Precip'itous**, *a.* headlong; steep; hasty  
**Precip'itously**, *ad.* in violent haste  
**Precip'itousness**, *s.* steepness of ascent  
**Preci'se**, *a.* formal, affected, finical, exact  
**Preci'sely**, *ad.* exactly, nicely, formally  
**Preci'seness**, *s.* exactness; rigid nicety  
**Preci'sian**, *s.* one who limits or restrains  
**Preci'sianism**, *s.* excessive exactness  
**Preci'sion**, *s.* exact limitation, nicety  
**Preci'sive**, *a.* exactly limiting  
**Preclud'e**, *v. a.* to shut out or hinder by some  
**Preclud'sion**, *s.* the act of precluding  
**Preclud'sive**, *a.* hindering by anticipation  
**Preclud'sively**, *ad.* with hinderance by anticipation  
**Preco'cious**, *a.* ripe before the time  
**Preco'c'ity**, *s.* ripeness before the time; early maturity  
**Preco'gitate**, *v. a.* to consider beforehand  
**Preco'gitation**, *s.* previous consideration  
**Preco'g'ition**, *s.* previous knowledge  
**Pre-collec'tion**, *s.* a collection previously made  
**Precompo'se**, *v. a.* to compose beforehand  
**Preconcelt**, *s.* opinion antecedently formed  
**Preconceive**, *v. a.* to form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand  
**Preconcep'tion**, *s.* a previous opinion  
**Preconcert**, *v. a.* to concert beforehand  
**Preconcert'ed**, *a.* settled beforehand  
**Preconiza'tion**, *s.* proclamation  
**Precon'sign**, *v. a.* to consign beforehand  
**Precon'stitute**, *v. a.* to constitute beforehand  
**Precontract**, *s.* a previous contract  
**Precontract**, *v. a.* to bind by a contract beforehand  
**Precur'se**, *s.* a forerunning; going before  
**Precur'sor**, *s.* a forerunner; a harbinger  
**Precur'sory**, *a.* introductory, previous  
**Predace'ous**, *a.* living by prey or plunder  
**Pred'al**, *a.* robbing; practising robbery  
**Preda'tion**, *s.* the act of plundering  
**Preda'tious**, *a.* plundering, rapacious  
**Pred'atory**, *a.* practising rapine; ravenous  
**Predace'ous**, *v. a.* to die before  
**Predace'ous**, *a.* dead before  
**Predace'sor**, *s.* one who has preceded another  
**Predesign**, *v. a.* to design beforehand  
**Predestina'rian**, *s.* one who maintains the doctrine of predestination  
**Predestina'rian**, *a.* relating to predestination  
**Predes'tinate**, *v.* to decree beforehand  
**Predes'tinate**, *part. a.* predestinated  
**Predes'tination**, *s.* supposed decree of Providence, by means whereof things are brought to pass by a fatal necessity  
**Predes'tine**, *v. a.* to decree beforehand  
**Predeter'minate**, *a.* before determined  
**Predeter'mination**, *s.* previous resolution  
**Predeter'mine**, *v. a.* to doom or confine by previous decree  
**Pred'al**, *a.* consisting of farms  
**Predicability**, *s.* capacity of being affirmed

POVERTY OF MIND IS OFTEN CONCEALED UNDER THE GARB OF SPLENDOR.



[PRE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

Pred'icable, *s.* a logical term of affirmation  
 Pred'icable, *a.* that may be affirmed  
 Predicament, *s.* a class, condition, kind  
 Predicament'al, *a.* relating to predicaments  
 Pred'icant, *s.* one that affirms any thing  
 Pred'icate, *s.* what is affirmed of a subject  
 Pred'icate, *v. a.* to affirm or de-lare  
 Predica'tion, *s.* affirmation, declaration  
 Pred'icatory, *a.* affirmative; positive; decisive  
 Predict', *v. a.* to foretel; to foreshow  
 Predic'tion, *s.* a prophecy; a foretelling  
 Predict'ive, *a.* prophetic, foretelling  
 Predict'or, *s.* one who foretels  
 Prediges'tion, *s.* digestion too soon performed  
 Predilec'tion, *s.* a prepossession in favour  
 of any particular person or thing  
 Predispo'nent, *a.* disposing by prior influence  
 Predispo'se, *v. a.* to dispose beforehand  
 Predisposi'tion, *s.* previous adaptation  
 Predom'inance, *s.* prevalence, superiority  
 Predom'inant, *a.* prevalent, ascendant  
 Predom'inantly, *ad.* with superior influence  
 Predom'inate, *v. n.* to prevail in or over  
 Predomina'tion, *s.* superior influence  
 Pre-elect', *v. a.* to choose beforehand  
 Pie-elec'tion, *s.* previous choice or election  
 Pre-em'inance, *s.* superiority, precedence  
 Pre-em'inent, *a.* excellent above others  
 Pre-em'inently, *ad.* in a superior manner  
 Pre-emp'tion, *s.* the right of buying any  
 commodity before other persons  
 Preen, *v. a.* to trim the feathers—*s.* an in-  
 strument used by clothiers  
 Pre-en'gage, *v. a.* to engage beforehand  
 Pre-en'gagement, *s.* precedent obligation  
 Pre-estab'lish, *v. a.* to engage beforehand  
 Pre-estab'lishment, *s.* settlement beforehand  
 Pre-examina'tion, *s.* previous examination  
 Pre-exam'ine, *v. a.* to examine beforehand  
 Pre-exist', *v. a.* to exist beforehand  
 Pre-exist'ence, *s.* existence beforehand  
 Pre-exist'ent, *a.* preceding in existence  
 Pre-existima'tion, *s.* esteem beforehand  
 Preface, *s.* an introduction to a book, &c.  
 Preface, *v.* to say something introductory  
 Prefacer, *s.* the writer of a preface  
 Prefatory, *a.* introductory  
 Prefect, *s.* a governor, a commander  
 Prefecture, *s.* the office of government  
 Prefer', *v. a.* to regard more; advance, raise  
 Pref'erable, *a.* eligible above another  
 Preferableness, *s.* state of being preferable  
 Prefer'ably, *ad.* in preference  
 Preference, *s.* estimation before another  
 Prefer'ment, *s.* advancement, preference  
 Prefer'rer, *s.* one who prefers  
 Prefig'urate, *v. a.* to show beforehand  
 Prefigura'tion, *s.* antecedent representation  
 Prefig'urative, *a.* exhibiting by antecedent  
 representation  
 Prefig'ure, *v. a.* to exhibit beforehand  
 Pre'fixe, *v. a.* to limit beforehand  
 Pre'fixion, *s.* previous limitation  
 Prefix', *v. a.* to appoint beforehand; settle  
 Pre'fix, *s.* a particle placed before a word  
 Prefix'ion, *s.* the act of prefixing  
 Preform', *v. a.* to form beforehand  
 Preful'gency, *s.* superior brightness  
 Preg'nable, *a.* that may be overcome  
 Preg'nance, *s.* state of being impregnated  
 Preg'nancy, *s.* the state of being with young;  
 fertility; power; acuteness  
 Preg'nant, *a.* breeding, teeming, fruitful  
 Preg'nantly, *ad.* fruitfully; fully; plainly  
 Preg'rate, *v. a.* to bear down; to depress  
 Pregrav'itate, *v. n.* to descend by gravity

Pregusta'tion, *s.* the act of tasting first  
 Prehen'sile, *a.* coiling round; applied to the  
 tails of certain animals which fasten them-  
 selves by them to trees, &c.  
 Prehen'sion, *s.* a taking hold; a seizing  
 Prehu'ite, *s.* a greenish silicious mineral  
 Pre-instruct', *v. a.* to instruct previously  
 Pre-intima'tion, *s.* previous intimation  
 Prejud'ge, *v. a.* to judge beforehand; gene-  
 rally, to condemn beforehand  
 Prejud'gment, *s.* judgment without examina-  
 Prejud'icacy, *s.* prepossession; prejudice  
 Prejud'icate, *v. n.* to form a judgment with-  
 out examination  
 Prejud'icate, *a.* formed before due examina-  
 Prejud'ication, *s.* a judging beforehand  
 Prejud'icative, *a.* forming an opinion or de-  
 cision without examination  
 Prejud'ice, *s.* prepossession, mischief, hurt  
 Prejud'ice, *v.* to fill with prejudice; hurt  
 Prejud'iced, *a.* prepossessed by unexamined  
 opinions  
 Prejudi'cial, *a.* hurtful, injurious; opposite  
 Prejudi'cially, *ad.* in a manner so as to pre-  
 Prejudi'cialness, *s.* mischievousness [justice]  
 Prelacy, *s.* the dignity or office of a prelate  
 Pre'late, *s.* a bishop, a high ecclesiastic  
 Prelateship, *s.* office of a prelate  
 Prelat'ical, *a.* relating to prelates or prelacy  
 Prelat'ically, *ad.* with reference to prelates  
 Prela'tion, *s.* a preference; a setting above  
 Prefatist, *s.* an advocate for prelacy  
 Prefature, Prefateship, *s.* the state or  
 dignity of a prelate  
 Prelect', *v. n.* to discourse; to read a lecture  
 Prelec'tion, *s.* reading; lecture  
 Prelec'tor, *s.* a reader; a lecturer  
 Preliba'tion, *s.* taste beforehand  
 Preliminary, *a.* a preparatory act  
 Preliminary, *a.* previous, introductory,  
 antecedent, preparatory  
 Preliminary, *ad.* previously, antecedently  
 Pref'ude, *s.* a flourish of music before a full  
 concert; something introductory  
 Prelu'de, *v. n.* to serve as an introduction  
 Prelu'der, *s.* one who plays an extemporary  
 introduction to a piece of music  
 Prelu'dious, *a.* previous; introductory  
 Prelu'sive, *a.* introductory, proemial  
 Prelu'sory, *a.* introductory; previous  
 Prematu're, *a.* ripe too soon; too soon said  
 or done; too early; too hasty  
 Prematu'rely, *ad.* too early; too soon  
 Prematu'riety, Prematu'rity, *s.* too great  
 haste; unseasonable earliness  
 Premed'itate, *v. n.* to think beforehand  
 Premed'itated, *a.* contrived beforehand  
 Premed'itately, *ad.* with premeditation  
 Premedita'tion, *s.* a meditating beforehand  
 Premier'it, *v. a.* to deserve before another  
 Prem'ices, *s.* first fruits  
 Pre'mier, *s.* a chief person; a first minister  
 Pre'mier, *a.* first, chief, principal  
 Pre'miership, *s.* the office of the first mi-  
 nister of state  
 Pre'mious, *a.* rich in gifts  
 Premi'se, *v. n.* to make antecedent proposi-  
 tions; to explain previously  
 Premi'ses, *s.* in logic, the two first proposi-  
 tions of a syllogism; in law—language,  
 houses or lands  
 Pre'mium, *s.* something given to invite a  
 loan or a bargain  
 Premon'ish, *v. a.* to warn beforehand  
 Premon'ishment, *s.* previous information  
 Premon'stion, *s.* previous intelligence

POWER DISCOVERS THE REAL DISPOSITION OF A MAN.

PREFER THAT GLORY WHICH ENDURES TO ALL ETERNITY.

[PRE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

Premonitory, *a.* previously advising  
 Premonstrants, *s.* monks of Premontrè, in the Isle of France  
 Premonstrate, *v. a.* to show beforehand  
 Premonstration, *s.* the showing beforehand  
 Premonition, *s.* previous motion  
 Premunire, *s.* a writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable  
 Premunition, *s.* anticipation of objection  
 Premonmen, *s.* a name among the Romans answering to our Christian name  
 Prenominate, *v. a.* to forename  
 Prenomination, *s.* the being named first  
 Prenotion, *s.* foreknowledge; prescience  
 Prenotation, *s.* act of seizing with violence  
 Prentice. [See Apprentice.]  
 Prenunciate, *v. a.* to declare beforehand  
 Prenunciation, *s.* act of telling before  
 Preobtain, *v. a.* to obtain beforehand  
 Preoccupancy, *s.* a taking possession before  
 Preoccupate, *v. a.* to anticipate, prepossess  
 Preoccupation, *s.* prepossession  
 Preoccupy, *v. a.* to seize before another  
 Preominate, *v. a.* to prognosticate  
 Preopinion, *s.* prepossession, prejudice  
 Preopion, *s.* the right of first choice  
 Preordain, *v. a.* to ordain beforehand  
 Preordination, *s.* antecedent decree  
 Preordinate, *part. a.* preordained  
 Preordination, *s.* the act of preordaining  
 Preparable, *a.* that may be prepared  
 Preparation, *s.* act of preparing any thing to any purpose; previous measures; any thing made by process; accomplishment  
 Preparative, *s.* that which is done in order to something else  
 Preparative, *a.* serving to prepare  
 Preparatively, *ad.* by way of preparation  
 Preparatory, *a.* introductory, antecedent  
 Prepare, *v.* to make ready, qualify, form  
 Prepare, *s.* preparation, previous measures  
 Preparedly, *ad.* in a manner prepared  
 Preparedness, *s.* state of being prepared  
 Preparer, *s.* one that prepares  
 Prepense, *a.* preconceived; contrived beforehand, as, malice *prepense*  
 Prepen'se, *v. n.* to deliberate beforehand  
 Prepollence, Prepollency, *s.* prevalence; superiority of power  
 Prepollent, *a.* having superior power  
 Preponderance, *s.* superiority of weight  
 Prepollerant, *a.* outweighing  
 Prepollerate, *v. a.* to outweigh; to exceed in influence  
 Preponderation, *s.* the act or state of outweighing anything  
 Prepoller, *v. a.* to put before  
 Preposition, *s.* in grammar, a particle set before a noun, and governing a case  
 Prepositional, *a.* pertaining to a preposition  
 Prepositive, *a.* put before — *s.* a word put before another word  
 Prepollitor, *s.* a scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest  
 Prepolliture, *s.* a provostship  
 Prepossession, *v. a.* to pre-judice, to bias  
 Prepossession, *s.* first possession; prejudice; preconceived opinion  
 Prepossession, *s.* a previous possessor  
 Prepollterous, *a.* wrong, absurd, perverted  
 Prepollterously, *ad.* absurdly, strangely, &c.  
 Prepollterousness, *s.* absurdity  
 Prepolltency, *s.* predominance; superiority  
 Prepolltent, *a.* nightly; very powerful  
 Prepolltice, *s.* the foreskin [time or order  
 Prepolltote, *a.* more remote in previous

Prerequisite, *v. a.* to demand beforehand  
 Prerequisite, *a.* that is previously necessary  
 Preresolve, *v. n.* to determine beforehand  
 Prerogative, *s.* exclusive privilege or right  
 Prerogative-court, *s.* a court for the trial of testamentary causes  
 Prerogative, *a.* having an exclusive privilege or right; having prerogative  
 Presage, Presagement, *s.* a prognostic  
 Presage, *v. a.* to forebode; to foreshow  
 Presagelul, *a.* foreboding; full of presage  
 Presager, *s.* a foreteller; foreshower  
 Presbyta, *s.* a defect of sight occasioned by the flatness of the eye  
 Presbyter, *s.* an elder; a presbyterian  
 Presbyterial, *a.* pertaining to a presbyter  
 Presbyterian, *s.* a follower of Calvin — *a.* pertaining to one particular denomination of dissenters from the established church  
 Presbyterianism, *s.* the principles and discipline of presbyterians  
 Presbytery, *s.* eldership; priesthood; also church government by lay elders  
 Prescience, *s.* a knowledge of futurity  
 Prescient, *a.* foreknowing; prophetic  
 Prescind, *v. a.* to cut off; to abstract  
 Prescindent, *a.* abstracting; cutting off  
 Prescious, *a.* having foreknowledge  
 Prescribe, *v.* to order; to influence arbitrarily; to direct medically  
 Prescriber, *s.* one who gives directions  
 Prescript, *s.* a direction, precept, order — *a.* laid down in a precept  
 Prescriptible, *a.* that may be prescribed for  
 Prescription, *s.* a rule produced and authorized by long custom till it has the force of law; a medical receipt  
 Prescriptive, *a.* pleading the continuance and authority of custom  
 Presence, *s.* priority of place in sitting  
 Presence, *s.* state of being present; mien; demeanour; quickness at expedients  
 Presence-chamber, *s.* the room in which a great person receives company  
 Presentation, *s.* previous notion or idea  
 Presention, *s.* perception beforehand  
 Present, *a.* not absent; not past; ready  
 Present, *s.* a gift, a donation; a mandate  
 Present, *v. a.* to exhibit, to give, to prefer, to offer, to favour with gifts  
 Presentable, *a.* that may be presented  
 Presentaneous, *a.* ready, immediate  
 Presentation, *s.* the act of presenting; the gift of an ecclesiastical benefice  
 Presentative, *a.* capable of being presented  
 Presented, *s.* one presented to a benefice  
 Presenter, *s.* one that presents  
 Presential, *a.* supposing actual presence  
 Presentiality, *s.* state of being present  
 Presentiate, *v. a.* to make present  
 Presentiment, *s.* notion previously formed  
 Presently, *ad.* at present; immediately  
 Presentment, *s.* the act of presenting  
 Presentness, *s.* quickness at emergencies  
 Preservable, *a.* fit to be preserved  
 Preservation, *s.* the act of preserving  
 Preservative, *a.* having power to preserve  
 Preservative, *s.* that which has the power of preserving; something preventive  
 Preservatory, *a.* that may tend to preserve — *s.* that which has the power of preserving  
 Preserve, *v.* to save, keep, season fruits, &c.  
 Preserve, *s.* fruit preserved in sugar  
 Preserver, *s.* one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief  
 Preses, *s.* a president

PASSION EVAPORATES BY WORDS, AS GRIEF DOES BY TEARS.



[PRE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRI]

Pres'ide, *v.n.* to be set over, direct, manage  
 Pres'idency, *s.* superintendence  
 Pres'ident, *s.* one at the head of a society  
 Pres'idential, *a.* presiding  
 Pres'identship, *s.* the office of president  
 Pres'id'ial, Pres'id'iary, *a.* relating to a gar-  
 rison; having a garrison  
 Pres'ignifica'tion, *s.* act of showing beforehand  
 Pres'ig'nify, *v.a.* to show beforehand  
 Press, *v.* to squeeze; distress; urge, force  
 Press, *s.* an instrument for pressing; a  
 crowd; case for clothes; the machine by  
 which printing is performed  
 Press'bed, *s.* a bed so formed as to be shut up  
 Press'er, *s.* one that presses or works at a press  
 Press gang, *s.* a gang of sailors that go about  
 to press men into naval service  
 Press'ing, *part. a.* very urgent; squeezing  
 Press'ing, *s.* the act of applying force to  
 Press'ingly, *ad.* with force; urgently [bodies  
 Press'ion, *s.* the act of pressing  
 Press'itant, *a.* gravitating; heavy  
 Press'man, *s.* a printer who works at a press;  
 one who forces men into the navy  
 Press'money, *s.* money for pressed soldiers  
 Press're, *s.* force; affliction; an impression  
 Prest, *a.* ready; neat, tight---*s.* a loan  
 Presta'tion (*money*), *s.* a sum paid annually by  
 archdeacons to their bishops  
 Presta'tion, *s.* purveyance  
 Pres'ter, *s.* a fiery meteor: the external  
 part of the neck  
 Pres'tiges, *s. pl.* illusions; impostures  
 Prestigia'tion, *s.* a deceiving; a juggling  
 Presti'giator, *s.* a juggler; a cheat  
 Presti'giatory, Presti'gious, *a.* juggling;  
 practising tricks; imposing upon [priest  
 Pres'timony, *s.* a fund for the support of a  
 Pres'to, *ad.* [Ital.] quick (a musical term)  
 Pres'tric'tion, *s.* dinniness  
 Presum'able, *a.* that may be presumed  
 Presum'ably, *ad.* without examination  
 Presu'me, *v.n.* to suppose; affirm; venture  
 Presu'mer, *s.* one that presumes  
 Presu'ming, *part. a.* supposing; confident  
 Presump'tion, *s.* a conjecture; supposition  
 previously formed; arrogance; pride  
 Presump'tive, *a.* presumed; supposed, as the  
 presumptive heir; confident, arrogant  
 Presump'tively, *ad.* by previous supposition  
 Presump'tuous, *a.* haughty; Irreverent  
 Presump'tuously, *ad.* haughtily; proudly  
 Presump'tuousness, *s.* irreverence  
 Presuppo'sal, *s.* supposal previously formed  
 Presuppo'se, *v.a.* to suppose beforehand  
 Presupposi'tion, *s.* previous supposition  
 Presurm'ise, *s.* surmise previously formed  
 Pretence, *s.* a pretext; an assumption  
 Pretend', *v.* to allege falsely; to show hy-  
 pocritically; to claim; to presume  
 Pretend'edly, *ad.* by false representation  
 Pretend'er, *s.* one who claims or arrogates  
 to himself what does not belong to him  
 Pretend'ingly, *ad.* falsely; arrogantly  
 Preten'sion, *s.* a claim; a false appearance  
 Preterimperfect, *a.* in grammar, the tense  
 not perfectly past  
 Pre'terite, *a.* in grammar, the 1st tense  
 Pre'ter'i'tion, *s.* the act of going past  
 Preterlap'sed, *a.* past and gone  
 Pre'terle'gal, *a.* not agreeable to law  
 Pre'termiss'ion, *s.* the act of omitting  
 Pre'termit', *v.a.* to pass by, omit, neglect  
 Pre'ternatural, *a.* not natural; irregular  
 Pre'ternatural'ity, Pre'ternatural'ness, *s.* man-  
 ner different from the order of nature

Pre'ternatural'ly, *ad.* in a manner different  
 from the common order of nature  
 Preterper'fect, *a.* absolutely past  
 Preterplu'perfect, *a.* time relatively past, or  
 past before some other past time  
 Pre'text, *s.* a pretence; false allegation  
 Pre'tor, *s.* a Roman judge; a mayor  
 Pre'to'rial, *a.* judicial; pronounced by, or  
 pertaining to the pretor  
 Pre'to'rian, *a.* belonging to the pretor  
 Pre'to'rium, *s.* the judgment-hall; the gen-  
 eral's tent in a camp  
 Pre'torship, *s.* the office of pretor  
 Pre'tily, *ad.* neatly, elegantly, agreeably  
 Pre'tiness, *s.* beauty without dignity  
 Pre'ty, *a.* neat, elegant, handsome  
 Pre'ty, *ad.* in some degree, nearly  
 Pre'typ'ify, *v.a.* to prefigure  
 Prevail, *v.* to be in force, overcome, per-  
 suade; to have influence; to have power  
 Prevail'ing, *a.* having most influence  
 Prev'alence, Prev'alency, *s.* superiority;  
 influence; great predominance  
 Prev'alent, *a.* powerful, predominant  
 Prev'alently, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly  
 Prevar'icate, *v.n.* to cavil; to quibble  
 Prevar'ication, *s.* double dealing; shuffling  
 Prevar'icator, *s.* a caviller, a shuffler  
 Pre've'ne, *v.a.* to hinder; to come between  
 Pre've'nient, *a.* preceding; preventive  
 Prevent', *v.* to hinder, obstruct; to guide  
 Prevent'able, *a.* capable of being prevented  
 Prevent'er, *s.* one that hinders; an obstructer  
 Prevent'ingly, *ad.* so as to stop  
 Preven'tion, *s.* act of going before; antici-  
 pation, hindrance, prejudice  
 Preven'tional, *a.* tending to prevention  
 Preven'tive, *s.* an antidote previously taken  
 Preven'tive, *a.* preservative; hindering  
 Preven'tively, *ad.* in such a manner as tends  
 to prevention  
 Pre'vious, *a.* antecedent; going before  
 Pre'viously, *ad.* beforehand; antecedently  
 Pre'viousness, *s.* antecedence  
 Pre'vision, *s.* a seeing beforehand  
 Prewarn', *v.n.* to give previous notice of ill  
 Prey, *s.* something to be devoured; spoil  
 Prey, *v.* to feed by violence; to plunder  
 Prey'er, *s.* a robber; devourer; plunderer  
 Pri'apism, *s.* a preternatural tension  
 Price, *s.* value; estimation; rate; reward  
 Price, *v.a.* to value; to estimate  
 Price'less, *a.* invaluable; without price  
 Prick, *v.* to pierce, to goad---*s.* a puncture  
 Prick'er, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument  
 Prick'et, *s.* a buck in his second year  
 Prick'ing, *s.* sensation of being pricked  
 Prick'le, *s.* a small sharp point; a thorn  
 Prick'leback, *s.* a small fish  
 Prick'liness, *s.* fulness of sharp points  
 Prick'house, *s.* a word of contempt for a tailor  
 Prick'ly, *a.* full of sharp points  
 Prick'song, *s.* song set to music  
 Pride, *s.* inordinate self-esteem; haughti-  
 ness; insolent exultation; ostentation  
 Pride, *v.a.* to rate one's self too high  
 Pride'ful, *a.* insolent; full of scorn  
 Pride'less, *a.* void of pride  
 Pr'id'ingly, *ad.* in pride of heart  
 Pri'er, *s.* one who inquires too narrowly  
 Priest, *s.* one who officiates at the altar  
 Priest'craft, *s.* religious fraud  
 Priest'ess, *s.* a female priest  
 Priest'hood, *s.* the office of a priest  
 Priest'like, *a.* resembling a priest  
 Priest'liness, *s.* the manner, &c. of a priest

PLEASURE IS SELDOM FOUND WHERE IT IS MOST EAGERLY SOUGHT.

PRUDENCE IS A CHRISTIAN AS WELL AS A MORAL VIRTUE.



[PRI]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO]

Priestly, *a.* belonging to a priest; sacerdotal  
 Priest-ridden, *a.* governed by priests  
 Prig, *s.* a pert, conceited, little fellow  
 Prig, *v. n.* to steal; to filch  
 Prill, *s.* a bril or turbot  
 Primi, *a.* formal, precise, affectedly nice  
 Prim, *v. a.* to deck with affected nicety  
 Primacy, *s.* dignity or office of a primate  
 Primage, *s.* a duty paid to a master of a ship for the use of his stores, &c.  
 Primal, *a.* first; original  
 Primarily, *ad.* in the first intention  
 Primariness, *s.* the state of being first  
 Primary, *a.* first in order, chief, principal  
 Primate, *s.* the chief ecclesiastic  
 Primateship, *s.* the office of a primate  
 Primal, *a.* pertaining to a primate  
 Prime, *a.* early; first-rate; first  
 Prime, *s.* the dawn; the morning; best part; spring of life; the flower or choice; height of health, beauty, or perfection  
 Prime, *v. a.* to put powder into the touch-hole or pan of a gun, &c.; to lay the first colours on in painting  
 Primely, *ad.* originally, excellently, well  
 Primeness, *s.* excellence  
 Primer, *s.* the first book for children  
 Primero, *s.* an ancient game at cards  
 Primeval, *a.* original; such as was at first  
 Primigenial, Primigenous, *a.* first born; original; primogenial  
 Priming, *s.* the powder in the pan of a gun; among painters, the first colour  
 Primipilar, *a.* pertaining to the captain of the vanguard  
 Primitival, *a.* of the first production  
 Primitive, *s.* a primitive word  
 Primitive, *a.* ancient, original, former  
 Primatively, *ad.* originally, primarily, at first, according to ancient practice  
 Primativeness, *s.* state of being original  
 Primness, *s.* formality; demureness  
 Primogenial, *a.* first-born; original [father  
 Primogenitor, *s.* the first father or fore-  
 Primogeniture, *s.* state of being first born  
 Primogenitureship, *s.* right of eldership  
 Primordial, *a.* existing from the beginning  
 Primordial, *s.* origin; first principle  
 Primordian, *s.* a kind of plum  
 Primordiate, *a.* existing from the first  
 Primp, *v. n.* to behave in a ridiculously formal or affected manner  
 Primrose, *s.* the name of a spring flower  
 Primum mobile, *s.* [Lat.] a first mover; the highest sphere in the Ptolemaic system  
 Primy, *a.* blooming  
 Prince, *s.* a sovereign; a king's son; chief  
 Princedom, *s.* the rank, estate, &c. of a prince; sovereignty  
 Prince-like, *a.* becoming a prince  
 Princeliness, *s.* the state of a prince  
 Princely, *a.* royal, august, generous  
 Princely, *ad.* in a princelike manner  
 Princes-leather, *s.* the herb anaranth  
 Princess, *s.* a sovereign lady; the daughter of a king; a prince's consort  
 Principai, *a.* chief, capital, essential  
 Principal, *s.* a head, a chief; one primarily engaged; a sum placed out at interest  
 Principality, *s.* a prince's domain  
 Principally, *ad.* chiefly; above the rest  
 Principality, *s.* the state of being chief  
 Principate, *s.* principality; supreme rule  
 Principia, *s. pl.* first principles  
 Principiation, *s.* analysis into constituent or elemental parts

Principle, *s.* a constituent part; original cause; motive; tenet; a settled opinion  
 Principle, *v. a.* to establish or fix in any tenet  
 Prink, *v. n.* to prank; to deck for show  
 Print, *s.* mark made by impression; form, size &c. of the types used in printing; formal method—*v.* to mark by impression  
 Printer, *s.* one who prints books, &c.  
 Printing, *s.* the art or process of imprinting letters or words; typography  
 Printless, *a.* void of any impression  
 Prior, *a.* former, antecedent, anterior  
 Prior, *s.* the head of a priory of monks  
 Priorate, *s.* government by a prior  
 Priores, *s.* superior of a convent of nuns  
 Priority, *s.* precedence in time or place  
 Priorly, *ad.* antecedently  
 Priorship, *s.* office or dignity of a prior  
 Priory, *s.* a convent inferior to an abbey  
 Prisaige, *s.* a kind of duty or custom  
 Prism, *s.* a kind of mathematical glass, triangularly formed, by the oblique action of which the refracted light assumes different colours  
 Prismatic, *a.* formed like a prism  
 Prismatically, *ad.* in the form of a prism  
 Prismatoidal, *a.* having a prismatic form  
 Prismoid, *s.* a solid body like a prism  
 Prismy, *a.* pertaining to a prism  
 Prison, *s.* a gaol, place of confinement  
 Prison, *v. a.* to shut up; to confine  
 Prisonbase, *s.* a kind of rural play  
 Prisoner, *s.* a captive, one under arrest  
 Prisonhouse, *s.* a place of confinement  
 Prisonment, *s.* imprisonment; captivity  
 Pristine, *a.* first, ancient, original  
 Prithce, *abbreviation for I pray thee*  
 Privacy, *s.* secrecy, retreat, taciturnity  
 Privado, *s.* a secret or intimate friend  
 Private, *a.* secret, alone, particular, not relating to the public, not open  
 Private, *s.* a common soldier  
 Privateer, *s.* a private ship of war  
 Privateer, *v. a.* to fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private subjects  
 Privately, *ad.* secretly, not openly  
 Privatness, *s.* secrecy; privacy; retirement  
 Privation, *s.* absence or loss of any thing; obstruction, &c.  
 Privative, *s.* that of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound  
 Privative, *a.* causing privation, negative  
 Privatively, *ad.* by the absence of something necessary to be present  
 Privativeness, *s.* notation of absence of something that should be present  
 Privet, *s.* an evergreen; a plant  
 Privilege, *s.* immunity, public right  
 Privilege, *v. a.* to grant a privilege, exempt  
 Privily, *ad.* privately, secretly  
 Privily, *s.* private concurrence  
 Privy, *s.* place of retirement; necessity-house  
 Privy, *a.* private, secret, acquainted with  
 Privy-counsellor, *s.* a member of the privy council  
 Privy-seal, Privy-signet, *s.* the seal used by the king previous to the great seal  
 Prize, *s.* a reward gained; booty  
 Prize, *v. a.* to rate, esteem, value highly  
 Prizefighter, *s.* one who fights for a reward  
 Prizer, *s.* one that values  
 Proa, or Proe, *s.* an Indian sailing vessel  
 Probability, *s.* likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence of argument  
 Probable, *a.* likely, or like to be

PRIDE, PERCEIVING HUMILITY HONOURABLE, OFTEN BORROWS HER CLOAK.

[PRO]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO]

Probably, *ad.* likely, in all likelihood  
 Pro'bang, *s.* a piece of whalebone with a sponge affixed to it, used in surgery  
 Pro'bate, *s.* the proof of wills, &c.  
 Probation, *s.* a proof, trial, noviciate  
 Probationary, Prob'ative, *a.* serving for trial or proof  
 Probation'er, *s.* one upon trial; a novice  
 Probation'ship, *s.* state of probation  
 Probator, *s.* an examiner; an approver  
 Probe, *s.* a surgeon's instrument  
 Probe, *v. a.* to search, to try with a probe  
 Pro'be-scissors, *s.* scissors for opening wounds  
 Prob'ity, *s.* uprightness, honesty, veracity  
 Prob'lem, *s.* a question proposed for solution  
 Problematic'al, *a.* uncertain, disputable  
 Problematically, *ad.* uncertainly  
 Problem'atize, *v. n.* to propose problems  
 Probosc'is, *s.* the trunk of an elephant, &c.  
 Prob'ous, *a.* infamous; full of dishonesty  
 Proca'cious, *a.* petulant; saucy; loose  
 Proca'city, *s.* sauciness, petulance  
 Procatar'ic, *a.* forerunning, antecedent  
 Procatar'is, *s.* the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent  
 Proceedure, *s.* manner of proceeding  
 Proceed', *v. n.* to go on; to arise; to prosecute; to make progress, to advance  
 Proceed'er, *s.* one who goes forward  
 Proceed'ing, *s.* a transaction; legal process  
 Proceeds', *s. pl.* the produce; the sum obtained; as, the proceeds of an estate  
 Procel'smatic', *a.* exhorting by songs or  
 Procel'lous, *a.* tempestuous [speeches  
 Procep'tion, *s.* preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another  
 Proce're, *a.* tall; of lofty stature  
 Proce'rtity, *s.* tallness, height of stature  
 Proce'ss, *s.* course of law; order of things  
 Proce'ssion, *s.* a train marching in solemnity  
 Proce'ssion, *v. n.* to go in procession  
 Proce'ssional, *a.* relating to a procession—*s.* a book relating to Popish processions  
 Proce'ssionary, *a.* going in procession  
 Pro'chein, *a.* (In law) next; nearest  
 Proch'ronism, *s.* an error in chronology, by dating an event before it happened  
 Pro'cidence, *s.* a sinking or falling-down  
 Procid'uons, *a.* that falls from its place  
 Procl'net', *s.* complete preparation  
 Procl'aim, *v.* to publish solemnly; to tell openly, to outlaw by public denunciation  
 Procl'aim'er, *s.* one publishing by authority  
 Procl'ama'tion, *s.* a public notice given by authority; a declaration of the king's will  
 Procl'ive, *a.* inclination to a thing  
 Procl'ivity, *s.* propensity, readiness  
 Procl'ivous, *a.* inclined, tending  
 Procon'sul, *s.* a Roman governor  
 Procon'sular, *a.* belonging to a proconsul  
 Procon'sulate, *s.* the office of a proconsul  
 Procon'sulship, *s.* the office of a proconsul  
 Procras'tinate, *v.* to defer, delay, put off  
 Procras'tina'tion, *s.* delay, dilatoriness  
 Procras'tinator, *s.* a dilatory person  
 Procreant, *a.* productive, pregnant  
 Procreate, *v. a.* to generate, to produce  
 Procrea'tion, *s.* generation, production  
 Pro'creative, *a.* generative, productive  
 Pro'creativeness, *s.* power of generation  
 Pro'creator, *s.* a generator, begetter  
 Proctor, *s.* an advocate in the civil law; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university

Proct'orage, *s.* management  
 Proctor'al, *a.* of or belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial  
 Proct'orship, *s.* the office of a proctor  
 Procu'obent, *a.* lying down, prone  
 Procu'able, *a.* obtainable, acquirable  
 Procu'acy, *s.* the management of any thing  
 Procura'tion, *s.* the act of procuring; money paid to a bishop by incumbents on account of the expense attending his visitation  
 Procurator, *s.* a manager, agent, factor  
 Procurator'al, *a.* done by procurement  
 Procurator'ship, *s.* office of a procurator  
 Procur'atory, *a.* tending to procurement  
 Procu're, *v.* to obtain, to manage, to pimp  
 Procur'ement, *s.* the act of procuring  
 Procur'er, *s.* an obtainer, pimp, pander  
 Procu'ress, *s.* a bawd, a seducing woman  
 Prodig'al, *a.* profuse, wasteful, lavish  
 Prodig'al, *s.* a spendthrift, a waster  
 Prodig'al'ity, *s.* extravagance, profusion  
 Prodig'alize, *v. n.* to be extravagant  
 Prodig'ally, *ad.* profusely; wastefully  
 Prodig'ious, *a.* amazing, monstrous, vast  
 Prodig'iously, *ad.* amazingly, enormously  
 Prodig'iousness, *s.* amazing qualities  
 Prodig'y, *s.* a preternatural thing; a monster; any thing astonishing  
 Prodi'tion, *s.* treason, treachery  
 Prodi'torious, *a.* traitorous; treacherous  
 Prodi'tory, *s.* treacherous; perfidious  
 Prodr'ome, *s.* a forerunner  
 Produce, *v. a.* to bring forth, yield, cause  
 Produce, *s.* amount, profit, product  
 Produ'cent, *s.* one who exhibits or offers  
 Produ'cer, *s.* one that generates or produces  
 Produ'cibility, *s.* power of producing  
 Produ'cible, *a.* that may be exhibited  
 Produ'cibleness, *s.* state of being producible  
 Produ'ct, *s.* the thing produced, work, effect  
 Produ'ctible, *a.* capable of being produced  
 Produ'ction, *s.* whatever is produced  
 Produ'ctive, *a.* fertile, generative, efficient  
 Produ'ctiveness, *s.* state of being productive; fertility  
 Pro'em, *s.* a preface; an introduction  
 Pro'em, *v. a.* to preface; to introduce  
 Proe'mial, *a.* introductory  
 Proe'mium, *s.* the preface to a discourse  
 Proemp'tosis, *s.* the lunar equation  
 Profana'tion, *s.* the act of profaning, polluting, or violating any thing sacred  
 Profane, *a.* not sacred; irreverent; polluted  
 Profane, *v. a.* to violate, to pollute, to put to wrong use, to misapply  
 Profanely, *ad.* irreverently, wickedly  
 Profaneness, *s.* irreverence, impiety  
 Profane'r, *s.* one who profanes or pollutes  
 Profan'ity, *s.* profaneness; impiety  
 Profec'tion, *s.* advance; progression  
 Profess', *v.* to declare openly and plainly  
 Profess'edly, *ad.* openly, avowedly  
 Profes'sion, *s.* a vocation, known employment, calling; declaration, opinion  
 Profes'sional, *a.* relating to a particular profession or employment [city  
 Profes'sionally, *ad.* in a professional capacity  
 Profes'sor, *s.* a public teacher of some art  
 Profes'sorial, *a.* relating to a professor  
 Profes'sorship, *s.* the office of a public teacher of any art or science  
 Proffer, *v. a.* to propose, offer, attempt  
 Proffer, *s.* an offer made, essay, attempt  
 Proffer'er, *s.* he that offers  
 Profl'icence, Profl'iciency, *s.* advancement in any thing; improvement gained

PREPARE FOR SICKNESS IN THE DAY OF HEALTH, AND FOR OLD AGE IN THY YOUTH.

PAST YEARS AND PAST PLEASURES ARE LIKE WATER POURED THROUGH A SIEVE.



Profficient, *s.* one who has made good advancement in any study or business  
 Proficuous, *a.* advantageous; useful  
 Profile, *s.* the side-face, a half face  
 Profulist, *s.* one who takes profiles  
 Profit, *s.* gain, advantage, improvement  
 Profit, *v.* to gain advantage, improve  
 Profitable, *a.* lucrative, beneficial  
 Profitableness, *s.* gainfulness, usefulness  
 Profitably, *ad.* advantageously, gainfully  
 Profitless, *a.* void of gain or advantage  
 Profligacy, *s.* profligate behaviour  
 Profligate, *a.* wicked, abandoned, debauched, lost to virtue and decency, shameless  
 Profligate, *s.* an abandoned wretch  
 Profligately, *ad.* shamelessly  
 Profligateness, *s.* extreme viciousness;  
 Profligation, *s.* defeat; rout [profligacy  
 Proficence, *s.* progress, course  
 Proficient, *a.* flowing forwards  
 Profundum, *s.* a flux; a liquid evacuation  
 Profound, *s.* the deep; the sea; the abyss  
 Profound, *v. n.* to dive; to penetrate  
 Profound, *a.* deep, learned, humble, lowly  
 Profoundly, *ad.* deeply; with deep insight  
 Profoundness, *s.* depth of knowledge  
 Profundity, *s.* depth of place or knowledge  
 Profuse, *a.* lavish, wasteful, overabounding  
 Profusely, *ad.* lavishly; prodigally  
 Profuseness, *s.* lavishness, prodigality  
 Profusion, *s.* prodigality, exuberance  
 plenty, abundance  
 Prog, *s.* victuals, provisions of any kind  
 Prog, *v. n.* to shift meanly for provisions  
 Progenitate, *v. a.* to beget; to propagate  
 Progeniation, *s.* the act of begetting  
 Progenitor, *s.* an ancestor in a direct line  
 Progeny, *s.* offspring, issue, generation  
 Prognosis, *s.* judgment, formed from symptoms, of the event of a disease  
 Prognostic, *s.* a prediction, a token foretelling a disease or recovery  
 Prognostic, *a.* foretelling  
 Prognosticable, *a.* that may be foretold  
 Prognosticate, *v. a.* to foretell, to foreshow  
 Prognostication, *s.* the act of foretelling  
 Prognosticator, *s.* one who foretells  
 Programma, Programme, *s.* a proclamation; an advertisement; a preface  
 Progress, *s.* a course; improvement  
 Progress, *v. n.* to move forward; to pass  
 Progression, *s.* regular advance, course  
 Progressional, *a.* advancing, increasing  
 Progressive, *a.* going forward, advancing  
 Progressively, *ad.* by a regular course  
 Progressiveness, *s.* the state of advancing  
 Prohibit, *v. a.* to forbid, debar, hinder  
 Prohibiter, *s.* forbiddor; Interdicter  
 Prohibition, *s.* an interdiction, &c.  
 Prohibitive, *a.* implying prohibition  
 Prohibitory, *a.* containing a prohibition  
 Proin, *v. a.* to lop; to cut; to prune  
 Project, *s.* a scheme, contrivance, design  
 Project, *v.* to scheme, contrive; jnt out  
 Projectile, *a.* impelled forward  
 Projectile, *s.* a body put in motion  
 Projection, *s.* act of shooting forwards; delineation; scheme, plan  
 Projectment, *s.* design; contrivance  
 Projector, *s.* one who forms schemes, &c.  
 Projecture, *s.* a jutting-out  
 Prolapse, *v. a.* to extend out too much  
 Prostate, *v. a.* to pronounce, to utter  
 Prostate, *a.* oblate, flatted at the poles  
 Prostration, *s.* pronouncement, delay  
 Prolegomena, *s.* an introductory discourse

Prolep'sis, *s.* an anticipation of objections  
 Proleptical, *a.* previous, antecedent  
 Proleptically, *ad.* by way of anticipation  
 Proletæneous, *a.* having a numerous offspring  
 Proletærian, *a.* wretched, vile, vulgar  
 Proletary, *s.* one of the lowest order  
 Proliferous, *a.* (in botany) prolific  
 Prolific, Prolifical, *a.* fruitful, generative  
 Prolificacy, *s.* extreme fruitfulness; great productiveness  
 Prolificaly, *ad.* fruitfully; pregnantly  
 Prolification, *s.* generation of children  
 Prolifiveness, *s.* the state of being prolific  
 Prolix, *a.* tedious, not concise, dilatory  
 Prolixity, *s.* tediousness; want of brevity  
 Prolixly, *ad.* at great length; tediously  
 Prolocutor, *s.* the speaker of a convocation  
 Prolocutorship, *s.* the office of prolocutor  
 Prologize, *v. n.* to deliver a prologue  
 Prologue, *s.* a speech before a stage play  
 Prologue, *v. a.* to introduce with a prologue  
 Prolong, *v. a.* to lengthen out, to put off  
 Prolongate, *v. a.* to extend or lengthen  
 Prolongation, *s.* a delay to a later time  
 Prolonger, *s.* that which lengthens out, continues, or delays  
 Prolusion, *s.* a prelude; an essay  
 Promenade, *s.* a walk, walking—*v. a.* to walk in a public situation  
 Promethean, *a.* pertaining to Prometheus  
 Prominence, *s.* a jutting-out, protuberance  
 Prominent, *a.* jutting or standing out  
 Prominently, *ad.* so as to stand out beyond the other parts  
 Promiscuous, *a.* mingled, confused  
 Promiscuously, *ad.* with confused mixture  
 Promiscuousness, *s.* the state of being promiscuous [conferred  
 Promise, *s.* declaration of some benefit to be  
 Promise, *v.* to give one's word, to assure  
 Promisebreaker, *s.* a violator of a promise  
 Promisee, *s.* the person to whom a promise  
 Promiser, *s.* one who promises [is made  
 Promising, *part. a.* giving hopes  
 Promissory, *ad.* by way of promise  
 Promissory, *a.* containing a promise  
 Promontory, *s.* a headland, a cape  
 Promote, *v. a.* to forward, advance, exalt  
 Promoter, *s.* an advancer, encourager  
 Promotion, *s.* encouragement, preferment  
 Promotive, *a.* tending to promote  
 Promove, *v. a.* to forward, to promote  
 Prompt, *a.* quick, ready, propense, acute  
 Prompt, *v. a.* to assist, to incite, to remind  
 Prompter, *s.* one who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him, &c.  
 Promptitude, *s.* readiness, quickness  
 Promptly, *ad.* readily; expeditiously  
 Promptness, *s.* readiness; quickness  
 Promptuary, *s.* a magazine, a repository  
 Prompture, *s.* suggestion; instigation  
 Promulgate, Promulge, *v. a.* to publish, to teach openly; to assert publicly  
 Promulgation, *s.* publication; exhibition  
 Promulgator, *s.* a publisher; open teacher  
 Promulger, *s.* a publisher; promulgator  
 Pronaos, Pronaon, Pronaus, *s.* the porch or vestibule of a building  
 Pronation, *s.* that position of the hand in which the palm is turned downward  
 Pronator, *s.* a muscle of the radius that helps to turn the palm downwards  
 Prono, *a.* bending downward, inclined  
 Proneness, *s.* an inclination; a descent  
 Prong, *s.* a fork, a pitch-fork

PRIDE, LIKE A SHEPHERD, DRIVETH MEN WHITHER IT PLEASETH.



[PRO]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO]

Pronominal, *a.* belonging to a pronoun  
 Pro'noun, *s.* a word used for a noun  
 Pronoun'ce, *v.* to speak, to utter, to pass judgment, to utter sentence  
 Pronoun'ceable, *a.* that may be pronounced  
 Pronoun'cer, *s.* one who pronounces  
 Pronoun'cial, *a.* pertaining to pronunciation  
 Pronunciation, *s.* the mode of utterance  
 Pronunciative, *a.* uttering confidently  
 Pronunciatory, *a.* giving the pronunciation  
 Proof, *s.* trial, test, evidence; impenetrability; a rough sheet of print to be corrected; firmness, hardness  
 Proof, *a.* impenetrable, able to resist  
 Proofless, *a.* wanting evidence, unproved  
 Prop, *s.* a support, that which holds up  
 Prop, *v. a.* to support, to sustain, to keep up  
 Propagable, *a.* that may be propagated  
 Propagandism, *s.* the propagating of tenets or principles [principles]  
 Propagandist, *s.* one who propagates any  
 Propagate, *v.* to generate, increase, extend  
 Propagation, *s.* a generation, production  
 Propagator, *s.* one who continues by successive production; a spreader  
 Propel, *v. a.* to drive forward  
 Propend, *v. n.* to incline to any part or side  
 Propensity, *s.* tendency of desire  
 Propense, *a.* inclined, disposed, prone  
 Propenseness, *s.* natural tendency [dency  
 Propension, Propensity, *s.* inclination, ten-  
 Proper, *a.* peculiar, fit, exact; one's own  
 Properate, *v. a.* to hasten  
 Proportion, *s.* the act of hastening  
 Properly, *ad.* fitly; in a strict sense  
 Properness, *s.* the quality of being proper  
 Property, *s.* peculiar quality; possession  
 Pro'phasia, *s.* a foreknowledge of diseases  
 Proph'ecy, *s.* a prediction, declaration  
 Proph'esier, *s.* one who prophesies  
 Proph'esy, *v. n.* to predict, to foretell  
 Proph'esying, *s.* the act of foretelling  
 Proph'et, *s.* a foreteller of events  
 Proph'etess, *s.* a female prophet [events  
 Prophet'ic, Prophet'ical, *a.* foretelling future  
 Prophetically, *ad.* with knowledge of futu-  
 rity; in manner of a prophecy  
 Prophylac'tic, *a.* preventive; preservative  
 —, *s.* a preventive; a preservative [seat  
 Prop'i'etary, *s.* among the Jews, the mercy  
 Propina'tion, *s.* the act of pledging  
 Prop'ine, *v. a.* to offer in kindness [near  
 Propin'quate, *v. n.* to approach; to draw  
 Propin'quity, *s.* proximity, kindred  
 Prop'i'tiable, *a.* that may be propitiated  
 Prop'i'tiate, *v. a.* to induce to favour  
 Propitiation, *s.* an atonement for a crime  
 Prop'i'tiator, *s.* one that propitiates  
 Prop'i'tiatory, *a.* serving to propitiate  
 Prop'i'tious, *a.* favourable, kind, merciful  
 Prop'i'tiously, *ad.* favourably, kindly  
 Prop'i'tiousness, *s.* favourableness  
 Pro'plasin, *s.* a mould, a matrix  
 Prop'las'tice, *s.* the art of making moulds  
 Prop'olis, *s.* a glutinous substance, with which  
 bees close the holes of their hives  
 Propo'nent, *s.* one who makes a proposal  
 Proportion, *s.* an equal part, ratio, size  
 Proportion, *v. a.* to adjust parts, to fit  
 Proportionable, *a.* adjusted, such as is fit  
 Proportionableness, *s.* state or quality of  
 being proportionable  
 Proportionably, *ad.* according to proportion  
 Proportional, *a.* having due proportion  
 Proportional'ity, *s.* the quality of being pro-  
 portional

Proportionally, *ad.* in a stated degree  
 Proportionate, *a.* adjusted to something  
 else that is according to a certain rate  
 Proportionate, *v. a.* to adjust according to  
 settled rates to something else  
 Proportionately, *ad.* according to a certain  
 rate or comparative relation  
 Proportionateness, *s.* the state of being by  
 comparison adjusted  
 Proportionless, *a.* wanting proportion  
 Propo'sal, *s.* a proposition or design pro-  
 pounded to consideration or acceptance  
 Propo'se, *v. a.* to offer to the consideration  
 Propo'ser, *s.* one that offers any thing to  
 consideration  
 Proposi'tion, *s.* a thing proposed; a sentence  
 in which any thing is affirmed or decreed  
 Proposi'tional, *a.* considered as a proposition  
 Propound, *v. a.* to propose, offer, exhibit  
 Propound'er, *s.* he that offers; a proposer  
 Propre'fect, *s.* (among the Romans) a pre-  
 fect's lieutenant  
 Proprietary, *s.* a possessor in his own right  
 Proprietary, *a.* belonging to a certain owner  
 Proprietor, *s.* a possessor in his own right  
 Proprietress, *s.* a female possessor  
 Propriety, *s.* accuracy; justness; proper state  
 Propugn, *v. a.* to defend, to vindicate  
 Propugnation, *s.* a defence  
 Propugn'er, *s.* a defender; one who vindicates  
 Propulsion, *s.* the act of repelling  
 Propulse, *v. a.* to keep off; to repel  
 Propulsion, *s.* the act of driving forward  
 Propulsory, *a.* serving to drive back  
 Propyla'um, Prop'ylo'n, *s.* a porch, a portal  
 Pro're, *s.* the prow or fore part of a ship  
 Pro'rep'tion, *s.* the act of creeping on  
 Pro'rogation, *s.* a prolongation; state of  
 lengthening out to distant time  
 Pro'rogue, *v. a.* to protract, put off, delay  
 Pro'ruption, *s.* the act of bursting out  
 Prosa'ic, *a.* belonging to or like prose  
 Prosa'ist, *s.* a writer of prose  
 Prose'num, *s.* the fore part of a stage  
 Prosenneahedral, *a.* with nine faces on two  
 adjacent parts of a crystal  
 Proscri'be, *v. a.* to censure capitally  
 Proscri'ber, *s.* one that interdicts  
 Pro'script, *s.* a person sentenced for death,  
 or whose property is to be confiscated  
 Proserip'tion, *s.* a doom to destruction;  
 outlawry; confiscation of property  
 Proscrip'tive, *a.* proscribing  
 Prose, *s.* the usual way of speaking or  
 writing, in opposition to verse  
 Prose, *v. a.* to make a tedious relation  
 Prose'cute, *v. a.* to pursue, continue, sue  
 Prose'cution, *s.* a pursuit; a criminal suit  
 Prose'cutor, *s.* one who pursues any pur-  
 pose, or pursues another by law  
 Prose'lyte, *s.* a convert to a new opinion  
 Prose'lyte, Prose'lytize, *v. a.* to convert  
 Prose'lytism, *s.* desire to make converts  
 Prose'mination, *s.* propagation by seed  
 Pro'ser, *s.* one who makes a tiresome rela-  
 tion of uninteresting matters [prose  
 Proso'dial, Proso'dical, *a.* of or relating to  
 Proso'dian, Proso'dist, *s.* one skilled in pro-  
 sody or metre  
 Prosody, *s.* that part of grammar that  
 teaches the sound and quantity of syllab-  
 les, and the measure of verse  
 Prosopolep'sy, *s.* respect for persons  
 Prosopope'ia, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, by  
 which things are spoken of in language  
 suited to persons; personification

PROLIX DISCOURSES ARE SELDOM EITHER PROLIFIC OR PROFITABLE.

PEOPLE WHO ARE INSOLVENT TO THOSE BENEATH THEM, CROUCH TO THOSE ABOVE THEM.

PRO]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRU

Pros'pect, *s.* a view, an object of view  
 Prospection, *s.* act of looking forward  
 Prospective, *a.* viewing at a distance  
 Prospectively, *ad.* with reference to the  
 Prospectus, *s.* the plan proposed [future  
 Prosper, *v.* to be successful, to thrive  
 Prosperity, *s.* good success, good fortune  
 Prosperous, *a.* successful, fortunate  
 Prosperously, *ad.* successfully; fortunately  
 Prosperousness, *s.* prosperity  
 Prospecience, *s.* the act of looking forward  
 Prostata-gland, *s.* a gland situate near the  
 neck of the bladder  
 Prosternation, *s.* dejection, depression  
 Prosthes-is, *s.* any artificial part  
 of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.  
 Prosthetic, *a.* prefixed, as a letter  
 Prostitute, *a.* vicious for hire  
 prostitute, *s.* a public strumpet, a hireling  
 prostitute, *v.* to sell upon vile terms  
 Prostitution, *s.* the act of prostituting  
 Prostitute, *s.* one who abuses or disgraces  
 prostitute, *a.* laid flat along, lying at mercy  
 prostitute, *v.* to throw down, to lay flat,  
 to cast one's self at the feet of another  
 Prostration, *s.* the act of falling down in  
 adoration; dejection, depression  
 Prostyle, *s.* a building that has only pillars  
 in the front [more syllogisms  
 Prosylogism, *s.* the connexion of two or  
 Protais, *s.* a maxim or proposition  
 Protatic, *a.* placed in the beginning  
 Protean, *a.* pertaining to Proteus  
 Protect, *v.* to defend, to save, to shield  
 Protection, *s.* a defence, a shelter  
 Protective, *a.* defensive, sheltering  
 Protector, *s.* a defender, supporter, regent  
 Protectorate, *s.* government by a protector  
 Protectorship, *s.* office of a protector  
 Protectress, *s.* a female defender  
 Pretend, *v.* to hold out, to stretch forth  
 Pretentious, *s.* peevishness, petulance  
 Protest, *v.* to give a solemn declaration of  
 opinion or resolution  
 Protest, *s.* a declaration against a thing  
 Protestant, *s.* one of the reformed religion,  
 who protests against popery  
 Protestant, *a.* belonging to Protestants  
 Protestantism, *s.* the Protestant religion  
 Protestation, *s.* a solemn declaration, a vow  
 Protester, *s.* one who protests  
 Proteus, *s.* [Lat.] one who assumes any shape  
 Prothonotariaship, *s.* the office or dignity of  
 the principal register  
 Prothonotary, *s.* a head register or notary  
 Protreol, *s.* the original copy of a writing  
 Protocologist, *s.* a Russian clerk; a registrar  
 Protomartyr, *s.* the first martyr, St. Stephen  
 Protoplast, *s.* an original; a model  
 Protoplastic, *a.* first formed [toxyde  
 Protosulphate, *s.* sulphuric acid with a pro-  
 type, *s.* the original of a copy  
 Prototype, *s.* the original of a copy  
 Protoxide, *s.* a substance combined with  
 oxygen in the first degree [degre  
 Protosylize, *v.* to oxydize in the first  
 Protract, *v.* to draw out, delay, lengthen  
 Protractor, *s.* one who protracts; a delayer  
 Protraction, *s.* a delay; a lengthening out  
 Protractive, *a.* dilatory, delaying  
 Protreptical, *a.* hortatory; persuasive  
 Protractor, *s.* an instrument for delineating  
 angles on paper  
 Protrude, *v.* to thrust forward  
 Protrusion, *s.* the act of thrusting forward  
 Protrusive, *a.* thrusting or pushing forward  
 Protuberance, *s.* a swelling above the rest

Protuberant, Protuberous, *a.* prominent,  
 Protuberate, *v.* to swell out [swelling  
 Protuberation, *s.* act of swelling out  
 Proud, *a.* elated, arrogant, lofty, grand  
 Proudly, *ad.* arrogantly, ostentatiously  
 Provable, *a.* that may be proved  
 Provably, *ad.* in a manner capable of proof  
 Prove, *v.* to evince; to try; to experience  
 Proveditor, Provedore, *s.* one who under-  
 takes to procure supplies for an army  
 Provender, *s.* food for brutes, hay, corn, &c.  
 Prover, *s.* one who shows by argument  
 Proverb, *s.* an adage; a short pithy sen-  
 tence in common use  
 Proverb, *v.* to speak proverbially  
 Proverbial, *a.* mentioned in a proverb  
 Proverbialist, *s.* one who speaks in proverbs  
 Proverbially, *ad.* in a proverb  
 Provide, *v.* to prepare; supply; stipulate  
 Provided, *a.* on these terms; on condition  
 Providence, *s.* divine superintendence;  
 prudence, frugality, foresight  
 Provident, *a.* forecasting; cautious; prudent  
 with respect to futurity  
 Providential, *a.* effected by Providence  
 Providentially, *ad.* by the care or interven-  
 tion of Providence  
 Providently, *ad.* with wise precaution  
 Provider, *s.* one who provides or procures  
 Province, *s.* a conquered country; a coun-  
 try governed by a delegate; office; busi-  
 ness; region; tract  
 Provincial, *a.* relating to a province; rude  
 Provincial, *s.* a spiritual or chief governor  
 Provincialism, *s.* manner of speaking pecu-  
 liar to a certain district of a country  
 Provinciality, *s.* peculiarity of provincial  
 language; unpolished phraseology  
 Provinciate, *v.* to turn to a province  
 Province, *v.* to propagate vines by laying  
 a branch in the ground  
 Provision, *s.* a providing beforehand; victu-  
 als, food; measures taken; terms settled  
 Provision, *v.* to supply with provisions  
 Provisional, *a.* temporarily established  
 Provisionally, *a.* provisional—*ad.* by way  
 of provision, temporarily  
 Provisionary, *a.* making provision [sions  
 Provisionment, *s.* act of supplying provi-  
 Provisto, *s.* a stipulation; a caution  
 Provisor, *s.* a purveyor [tion  
 Provisory, *a.* conditional; implying limita-  
 Provoeation, *s.* a cause of anger  
 Provoative, *s.* any thing which revives a  
 decayed or cloyed appetite  
 Provoative, *a.* stimulating; inciting  
 Provoativeness, *s.* the quality of being pro-  
 provoatory, *s.* a challenge [vocative  
 Provoke, *v.* to rouse, enrage, challenge  
 Provoker, *s.* one that raises anger  
 Provokingly, *ad.* so as to raise anger  
 Provost, *s.* the chief of any corporate body  
 Provostship, *s.* the office of a provost  
 Prow, *s.* the head or fore part of a ship  
 Prowess, *s.* bravery, military courage  
 Prowl, *v.* to rove over; wander for prey  
 Prowl, *s.* a roving for prey  
 Prowler, *s.* one that roves about for prey  
 Proximate, *a.* next, near; immediate  
 Proximately, *ad.* without intervention  
 Proxime, *a.* immediate, next  
 Proximity, *s.* nearness; neighbourhood  
 Proxy, *s.* a substitute or agent for another  
 Proxyship, *s.* office of a proxy  
 Pruce, *s.* Prussian leather  
 Prude, *s.* a woman over nice and scrupulous

POLITICS IS THE FOOD OF SENSE EXPOSED TO THE HUNGER OF FOLLY.



Prudence, *s.* wisdom applied to practice  
 Prudent, *a.* practically wise, discreet  
 Prudentia, *a.* consistent with prudence  
 Prudentia, *s.* eligibility on principles of prudence  
 Prudentially, *ad.* according to prudence  
 Prudentials, *s. pl.* maxims of prudence  
 Prudently, *ad.* wisely, discreetly  
 Prudery, *s.* overmuch nicety in conduct  
 Prudish, *a.* affectively grave  
 Pruina, *s.* the hoar frost  
 Pruinous, *a.* belonging to the hoar frost  
 Prune, *s.* a dried plum—*v.* to lop trees, &c.  
 Prunella, *s.* purified saltpetre; the dryness of the throat and tongue in fevers  
 Prunello, *s.* a kind of silken stuff; a plum  
 Pruner, *s.* one that crops trees  
 Pruniferous, *a.* bearing plums  
 Pruning, *s.* the topping off the superfluous branches of fruit-trees  
 Pruning-hook, Pruning-knife, *s.* a hook or knife used in lopping trees  
 Prurience, Pruriency, *s.* an itching for, or great desire  
 Prurient, *a.* itching, hot, eager  
 Pruriginous, *a.* having a tendency to itch  
 Prurigo, *s.* an itching  
 Prussian, *a.* pertaining to Prussia  
 Prussiate, *s.* a salt of prussic acid with a salifiable base  
 Prussic-acid, *s.* one of the strongest poisons known. It is a compound, and sometimes called hydrocyanic acid  
 Pry, *s.* narrow inspection  
 Pry, *v. n.* to inspect officiously, &c.  
 Prying, *part. a.* uncessantly active in learning the secrets of others  
 Pryingly, *ad.* with impertinent curiosity  
 Prytane, Prytanis, *s.* a President of the Senate of Five Hundred, in Ancient Greece  
 Prytaneum, *s.* a common-hall  
 Psalm, *s.* a holy song, a sacred hymn [N.B. In all words beginning with *Ps*, or *Pt*, the letter *P* is silent  
 Psalmist, *s.* a writer, &c. of psalms [mody  
 Psalmodic, Psalmodic, *a.* relating to psalms  
 Psalmody, *s.* one who sings holy songs  
 Psalmody, *s.* a singing of psalms  
 Psalmographer, *s.* a writer of psalms  
 Psalmography, *s.* the writing of psalms  
 Psalter, *s.* a psalm-book, book of psalms  
 Psalter, *s.* a kind of harp for psalms  
 Psammite, *s.* a species of sandstone  
 Pseudo, *a.* false, counterfeit, pretended  
 Pseudo-apostle, *s.* a false apostle  
 Pseudograph, Pseudography, *s.* false writing; a counterfeit hand  
 Pseudologist, *s.* a retailer of falsehood  
 Pseudology, *s.* false speaking, lying  
 Pseudo-metallic (lustre), *s.* the lustre perceptible only when held towards the light  
 Pseudomorphous, *a.* of irregular shape  
 Pseudonymous, *a.* having a fictitious signature  
 Pseudo-philosopher, *s.* a pretended philosopher  
 Pseudo-philosophy, *s.* false philosophy [moth  
 Pseudo-theca, *s.* a species of insect like a  
 Pseudo-volcanic, *a.* pertaining to a pseudo-volcano [lava  
 Pseudo-volcano, *s.* a volcano that emits no  
 Pshaw! *interj.* expressing contempt, &c.  
 Psittaceous, *a.* of the parrot kind  
 Psoras, *s.* the two inside muscles of the lols  
 Psora, *s.* [Gr.] scabiness, manginess  
 Psychologic, Psychologic, *a.* of or belonging to the study of the soul

Psychologist, *s.* one who treats on the soul  
 Psychology, *s.* a treatise on the soul  
 Psychophobia, *s.* a dread of anything cold  
 Ptarmigan, *s.* a bird; the white grouse  
 Ptisan, *s.* a cooling medical drink made of pearl barley, decocted with raisins, &c.  
 Ptolemæic, *a.* belonging to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer; in which the earth is supposed to be fixed in the centre of the universe [tion  
 Ptyalism, *s.* an effusion of spittle; saliva  
 Ptyalmagogue, *s.* a medicine producing salivation  
 Puberty, *s.* ripeness of age  
 Pubes, *s.* the hairiness of plants  
 Pubescence, *s.* the state of puberty  
 Pubescent, *a.* arriving at puberty  
 Public, *a.* common, not private; manifest  
 Public, *s.* the body of a nation; the people  
 Publican, *s.* a toll-gatherer; a victualler  
 Publication, *s.* the act of publishing  
 Publicist, *s.* a writer on the laws of nature  
 Publicity, *s.* notoriety [and nations  
 Publicly, *ad.* openly, in full view [munity  
 Public-spirited, *a.* interested for the common  
 Public-spiritedness, *s.* a disposition to advance the public good  
 Publish, *v. a.* to make known, to set forth  
 Publisher, *s.* one who gives publicity to any thing; one who publishes a book  
 Puccoon, *s.* a plant; the blood-root  
 Puce, *a.* of a dark-brown colour  
 Pucelage, *s.* a state of virginity  
 Puceron, *s.* a tribe of insects infesting the bark of trees  
 Puck, *s.* a supposed sprite or fairy  
 Puckball, *s.* a fungous plant full of dust  
 Pucker, *s.* anything gathered into a fold  
 Pucker, *v. a.* to gather into plaits or folds  
 Pudder, *s.* a noise, bustle, tumult  
 Pud'er, *v.* to make a tumult; embarrass  
 Pudding, *s.* a sort of food; a gut  
 Pudding-bag, Pudding-cloth, *s.* the bag or cloth in which a pudding is boiled  
 Pudding-pie, *s.* a pudding with meat baked in it; a kind of custard [clerical gown  
 Pudding-sleeve, *s.* a sleeve of the full-dress  
 Pudding-stone, *s.* conglomerate sand-stone  
 Pudding-time, *s.* the beginning of a meal  
 Puddle, *s.* a small dirty lake, a dirty splash  
 Puddle, *v. n.* to make a dirty stir  
 Puddly, *a.* muddy; dirty; miry  
 Pudency, Pudicity, *s.* modesty, chastity  
 Pudenda, *s. pl.* the parts of generation  
 Puerile, *a.* childish, boyish, trifling  
 Puerility, *s.* childishness, boyishness  
 Puerperal, *a.* relating to childbirth  
 Puerperous, *a.* bearing children; lying in  
 Puff, *s.* a small blast or breath of wind; a utensil used in powdering the hair; any thing light or porous; undeserved praise  
 Puff, *v. a.* to swell with wind; to pant  
 Puff-ball, *s.* a fungus full of dust  
 Puffer, *s.* one that puffs; a boaster  
 Puffin, *s.* a water-fowl; a fish  
 Puffinapple, *s.* a sort of apple  
 Puffiness, *s.* the quality of being turgid  
 Puffingly, *ad.* turgidly; with swell  
 Puffy, *a.* windy; flatulent; tumid; turgid  
 Pug, *s.* a small Dutch dog; a monkey  
 Pugh! *interj.* denoting contempt  
 Pugil, *s.* a small quantity  
 Pugilism, *s.* practice of fighting with the fists  
 Pugilist, *s.* a fighter; a boxer  
 Pugilistic, *a.* relating to prize-fighting  
 Pugnaclous, *a.* inclinable to fight  
 Pugnaclity, *s.* inclination to fight



[PUN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PUR]

Pu'sine, *a.* young, younger; later in time; petty, small, inconsiderable, puny  
 Pu'ssance, *s.* power, force, might  
 Pu's'sant, *a.* powerful, mighty, forcible  
 Pu's'sautly, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly  
 Puke, *s.* a medicine causing a vomit  
 Puke, *v. n.* to vomit—*a.* of a colour between black and russet  
 Pul'chritude, *s.* beauty, grace, comeliness  
 Pule, *v. n.* to whine, to cry, to whimper  
 Pul'licene, *a.* pertaining to a flea  
 Pul'licose, Pul'licous, *a.* abounding with fleas  
 Pul'ling, *s.* the act of crying like a chicken; a kind of whine  
 Pul'ingly, *ad.* with whining; with complaint  
 Pulk'ha, *s.* a Laplander's travelling-sledge  
 Pull, *s.* the act of pulling; pluck  
 Pull, *v. a.* to draw violently, to pluck, to tear  
 Pul'let, *s.* a young hen  
 Pul'ley, *s.* a small wheel for a running cord  
 Pul'licat, *s.* a kind of silk handkerchief  
 Pul'ulate, *v. n.* to germinate; to bud  
 Pullulation, *s.* the act of budding  
 Pul'monary, Pul'monic, Pul'mon'ical, Pul'moneous, *a.* pertaining to the lungs  
 Pul'monary, *s.* the plant lung-wort  
 Pul'monic, *s.* a medicine for diseases of the  
 Pulp, *v. n.* to deprive of the pulp [lungs  
 Pulp, *s.* any soft mass; soft part of fruit  
 Pul'pit, *s.* an exalted place to speak in  
 Pul'pousness, *s.* softness  
 Pul'py, Pul'pous, *a.* soft, pappy, full of pulp  
 Pul'sattle, *a.* that may be struck or beaten, as a drum, tabor, &c.  
 Pul'sate, *v. n.* to beat or throb  
 Pulsation, *s.* the act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing; also the beating of the pulse  
 Puls'ative, *a.* beating; throbbing  
 Pulsator, *s.* a striker; a beater  
 Pul'satory, *a.* beating like the pulse  
 Pulse, *s.* motion of the blood; all sorts of grain contained in pods  
 Pulse, *v. n.* to beat as the pulse  
 Puls'ile, *a.* moving or exciting the pulse  
 Puls'ion, *s.* the act of driving forward  
 Pul'taceous, *a.* macerated; softened  
 Pul'verable, *a.* possible to be reduced to dust  
 Pul'verate, *v. a.* to beat into powder  
 Pul'verin, Pul'verine, *s.* ashes of barilla  
 Pulverization, *s.* reduction to dust or powder  
 Pul'verize, *v. a.* to reduce to powder or dust  
 Pul'verous, *a.* consisting of dust; like powder  
 Pul'verulence, *s.* dustiness; abundance of dust  
 Pul'verulent, *a.* dusty, reduced to powder  
 Pul'vill, *s.* sweet scents—*v. a.* to perfume  
 Pul'ma, *s.* a rapacious quadruped of America  
 Pul'micate, *v. a.* to smoothe with pumice  
 Pum'ice, *s.* a spongy stone, full of pores  
 Pum'iceous, *a.* pertaining to pumice  
 Pump, *s.* a water engine; a sort of shoe  
 Pump, *v.* to work a pump, to throw out water by a pump; to examine artfully  
 Pump-brake, *s.* the handle of a ship's pump  
 Pump-dale, *s.* a long wooden tube to receive and convey the pumped water  
 Pump'er, *s.* the person or the instrument that pumps; an intrusive fellow  
 Pump'ion, Pump'kin, *s.* a plant  
 Pun, *s.* an equivocation, a quibble  
 Pun, *v. n.* to quibble, to play upon words  
 Punch, *s.* a pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a mixed liquor; the huffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; a short fat fellow  
 Punch, *v. a.* to bore a hole with a punch

Punch'-bowl, *s.* a bowl to make punch in  
 Pun'cheon, *s.* a tool; a cask of 84 gallons  
 Punch'er, *s.* an instrument to make holes  
 Punchinello, *s.* a buffoon; a puppet  
 Punch'y, *a.* short; thick; fat  
 Punc'tated, *a.* drawn to a point  
 Punc'tiform, *a.* having the form of a point  
 Punc'tio, *s.* nicety of behaviour  
 Punctil'ious, *a.* exact, nice, ceremonious  
 Punctil'iously, *ad.* with great exactness  
 Punctil'iousness, *s.* exactness of behaviour  
 Punc'to, *s.* ceremony; the point in fencing  
 Punc'tual, *a.* exact, scrupulously accurate  
 Punc'tualist, *s.* one who is very exact  
 Punc'tuality, Punc'tualness, *s.* exactness  
 Punc'tually, *ad.* exactly, scrupulously  
 Punc'tuate, *v. a.* to distinguish by points  
 Punc'tuation, *s.* the method of pointing  
 Punc'tuist, *s.* one skilled in punctuation  
 Punc'tulate, *v.* to mark with small spots  
 Punc'ture, *s.* a hole made with a sharp point  
 Pun'dit, *s.* a learned Bramin  
 Pun'gency, *s.* power of pricking; acridness  
 Pun'gent, *a.* pricking, sharp, acrimonious  
 Pu'nic, *a.* false, faithless, treacherous  
 Pu'nic, *s.* the ancient language of the Car-Puni'ceous, *a.* purple [thaginians  
 Pu'mness, *s.* smallness, tenderness  
 Pun'ish, *v. a.* to chastise, correct, afflict  
 Pun'ishable, *a.* worthy of punishment  
 Pun'ishableness, *s.* the quality of deserving or admitting punishment  
 Pun'isher, *s.* one who inflicts pains for acrimie  
 Pun'ishment, *s.* the pain or penalty inflicted for a crime; chastisement  
 Pun'ition, *s.* punishment  
 Pun'itive, Pun'itory, *a.* punishing  
 Punk, *s.* a strumpet; a prostitute  
 Pun'ing, *s.* the art of playing on words  
 Pun'ner, Pun'ster, *s.* one who is fond of puns  
 Punt, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat  
 Punt, *v. n.* to play at basset or ombre  
 Punt'er, *s.* one that plays in basset  
 Pu'ny, *a.* young; inferior; peaking; weakly  
 Pup, *v.* to bring forth whelps—*s.* a puppy  
 Pu'pa, *s.* in natural history, the chrysalis  
 Pu'pil, *s.* the apple of the eye; a scholar  
 Pu'pilage, *s.* minority; wardship; the state of being a scholar  
 Pup'ilarity, *s.* nonage; state of a pupil  
 Pu'pillary, *a.* pertaining to a pupil [sects  
 Pupiv'orous, *a.* feeding on the larvas of In-Pup'pet, *s.* a small doll; a wooden image  
 Pup'petman, *s.* the master of a puppetshow  
 Pup'pet-player, *s.* one that manages the mo-Pup'petry, *s.* allection [tions of a puppet  
 Pup'petshow, *s.* a mock play by images  
 Pup'py, *s.* a whelp; a saucy ignorant fellow  
 Pup'pyism, *s.* extreme affectation; foppery  
 Pur, *s.* the gentle noise made by a cat  
 Pur, *v. n.* to murmur as a cat or a leopard  
 Pur'an'ic, *a.* pertaining to the sacred poems of the Hindoos [stone  
 Pur'beck-stone, *s.* a hard calcareous sand-Pur'blind, *a.* short-sighted, near-sighted  
 Pur'blindness, *s.* shortness of sight  
 Pur'chasable, *a.* that may be purchased  
 Pur'chase, *s.* any thing bought for a price  
 Pur'chase, *v. a.* to buy, to obtain at an expense; to explate by a fine, &c.  
 Pur'chase-money, *s.* money laid out in the purchase of any thing  
 Pur'chaser, *s.* one who makes a purchase  
 Pure, *a.* not sullied; chaste; unsullied  
 Pu'rely, *ad.* in a pure manner; merely  
 Pu'reness, *s.* clearness; innocence

PRAISE IS POISON TO AN AMBITIOUS MAN, FOR IT LEADS HIM BEYOND THE SCOPE OF HONESTY.

Pur'le, Pur'lew, *s.* a border of embroidery  
 Pur'le, *v. a.* to decorate with embroidery  
 Purgat'ion, *s.* the act of cleansing, &c.  
 Purgat'orial, *a.* relating to purgatory  
 Pur'gative, *s.* a cathartic medicine  
 Pur'gative, *a.* cleansing downwards  
 Purgat'orial, *a.* relating to purgatory  
 Pur'gatory, *s.* a place in which the Papists suppose that souls are purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven  
 Purge, *s.* a medicine causing stools  
 Purge, *v.* to cleanse, clear, evacuate by stool  
 Pur'ger, *s.* a cleanser; purge; cathartic  
 Pur'ging, *s.* a cleansing; a looseness  
 Purification, *s.* the act of purifying, &c.  
 Purif'icative, Purif'icatory, *a.* having power or tendency to make pure  
 Pur'ifier, *s.* a cleanser, a refiner  
 Pur'iform, *a.* like pus; in the form of pus  
 Pur'ify, *v.* to make or grow pure; to clear  
 Pur'ifying, *s.* the act of making clean  
 Pur'ism, *s.* immaculate morals and conduct  
 Pur'ist, *s.* one over nice in the use of words  
 Pur'itan, *s.* a pretender to eminent sanctity  
 Pur'itan, Puritan'ic, Puritan'ical, *a.* relating to puritans; salutary [puritans  
 Puritan'ically, *ad.* after the manner of the puritans  
 Puritanism, *s.* the doctrine of the puritans  
 Pur'itanize, *v. n.* to affect puritanism  
 Pur'ity, *s.* cleanness, chastity, innocence  
 Pur'l, *s.* a kind of lace; a bitter malt liquor  
 Pur'l, *v. n.* to flow with a gentle noise  
 Pur'lien, *s.* an enclosure, district, border  
 Pur'ling, *s.* the continual murmur of a stream  
 Pur'ling, *part. a.* running with a murmuring noise as a stream or brook does  
 Pur'lins, *s.* inside braces to rafters  
 Purloin, *v. a.* to steal, to pilfer, to filch  
 Purloin'er, *s.* a thief; a plagiarist  
 Purloin'ing, *s.* theft; plagiarism  
 Pur'party, *s.* a share, a part in a division  
 Pur'ple, *s.* the purple colour; a purple dress  
 —*v. a.* to colour with purple  
 Pur'ple, *a.* red tinged with blue  
 Pur'ples, *s. pl.* purple spots in a fever  
 Pur'plish, *s.* somewhat purple; like purple  
 Pur'port, *s.* a design, tendency, meaning  
 Pur'port, *v. a.* to intend; to tend to show  
 Pur'pose, *s.* intention, design, effect  
 Pur'pose, *v. a.* to design, intend, resolve  
 Pur'poseless, *a.* having no effect  
 Pur'posely, *ad.* by design; by intention  
 Purpres'ture, *s.* an encroachment on public property  
 Pur'prise, *s.* the whole compass of a manor  
 Pur'purate, *s.* purpuric acid with a salt  
 Pur'pure, *a.* purple [fiabie base  
 Pur'puric (acid), *s.* the effect of nitric acid upon the lilac  
 Pur'r, *s.* a sea lark  
 Purse, *s.* a small bag to contain money, &c.  
 Purse, *v. a.* to contract as a purse  
 Pur'senet, *s.* a net of a purselike form  
 Pur'sepride, *s.* the insolence of a purse-proud person; vulgar ostentation  
 Pur'seproud, *a.* puffed up with money  
 Pur'ser, *s.* an officer on board a ship who has the care of the provisions, &c.  
 Pur'siness, *s.* shortness of breath  
 Pur'slain, *s.* a plant  
 Pursu'able, *a.* that may be pursued  
 Pursu'ance, *s.* process; prosecution  
 Pursuant, *a.* done in consequence or prosecution of any thing  
 Pursue, *v. a.* to chase, continue, proceed

Pursuer, *s.* one who follows in hostility  
 Pursuit, *s.* the act of following; a chase  
 Pursuivant, *s.* an attendant on heralds  
 Pur'sy, *a.* short-breathed and fat  
 Pur'tenance, *s.* the pluck of an animal  
 Pur'tulence, *s.* generation of pus or matter  
 Pur'ulent, *a.* full of corrupt matter or pus  
 Purvey', *v.* to buy in provisions; to procure  
 Purvey'ance, *s.* procurement of victuals  
 Purvey'or, *s.* one who provides victuals  
 Pur'view, *s.* a proviso; a providing clause  
 Pus, *s.* corruption, thick matter  
 Push, *v. a.* to thrust, push forward, urge  
 Push, *s.* a thrust; attack; trial; pimple  
 Push'er, *s.* one that drives forward  
 Push'ing, *a.* enterprising; vigorous  
 Push'pin, *s.* a child's play  
 Pusillanim'ity, *s.* cowardice, timidity  
 Pusillan'itious, *a.* mean-spirited, cowardly  
 Pusillan'iously, *ad.* with pusillanimity  
 Pusillan'itiousness, *s.* meanness of spirit  
 Puss, *s.* the term for a hare or cat  
 Pus'siness, *s.* the state of being bloated  
 Pus'sy, *a.* inflated; fat; swelled  
 Pus'tular, *a.* covered with pustules  
 Pus'tule, *v. a.* to form into pustules  
 Pus'tule, *s.* a little pimple or wheal; a push  
 Pus'tulous, *a.* full of pustules, pimply  
 Put, *v.* to lay; place; repose; urge; state; unite; propose; form; regulate  
 Put, *s.* a rustic, a clown; a game at cards  
 Put'age, *s.* (in law) prostitution on the woman's part; fornication  
 Put'anism, *s.* the life of a prostitute  
 Put'ative, *a.* supposed; reputed  
 Put'id, *a.* mean, low, worthless  
 Put'idness, *s.* meanness; villainess  
 Putred'itious, *a.* stinking; rotten  
 Putrefac'tion, *s.* rottenness  
 Putrefac'tive, *a.* tending to putrefaction  
 Putrefac'tiveness, *s.* a tendency to putrefac-  
 Put'refy, *v.* to rot, to make rotten [tion  
 Putres'cent, *s.* the state of rotting  
 Putres'cent, *a.* growing rotten  
 Putres'cible, *a.* susceptible of putrefaction  
 Putrid, *a.* rotten, corrupt, offensive  
 Putrid'ity, Putrid'ness, *s.* rottenness  
 Put'ter, *s.* one who puts or places  
 Put'ter-on, *s.* an inciter or instigator  
 Put'tingstone, *s.* a stone to be thrown by  
 Put'tnck, *s.* a bird, the buzzard [hand  
 Put'ty, *s.* a cement used by glaziers—*v. a.* to lay on a kind of cement  
 Puz'le, *s.* embarrassment; perplexity  
 Puz'le, *v. a.* to embarrass, to perplex  
 Puz'le-headed, *a.* having the head bewildered  
 Puz'ler, *s.* one that perplexes  
 Puz'zlane, *s.* volcanic ashes or earth  
 Py'e'ute, *s.* a mineral; the shortons topaz  
 Pye, *s.* a confused mass; a bird  
 Pye'nostyle, *s.* a building with close columns  
 Py'gar, Pygar'gus, *s.* a fowl of the genus  
 Pyg'mean, *a.* belonging to a pygmy [Falco  
 Pyg'my, *s.* a dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high; anything little  
 Pyke, *s.* a foot messenger in India [Council  
 Py'lagore, *s.* a member of the Amphictyonic  
 Py'loric, *a.* pertaining to the pylorus  
 Py'lorus, *s.* the lower orifice of the stomach  
 Py'rocant, *s.* a kind of thorn [land  
 Pyral'olite, *s.* a greenish mineral from Fin-  
 Pyram'id, *s.* a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one  
 Pyram'idal, Pyram'id'ic, Pyram'id'ical, *a.* in the form of a pyramid



PYX]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[QUA

Pyramidically, *ad.* in form of a pyramid  
Pyramidicalness, *s.* the state or quality of  
being pyramidal

Pyramoid, *Pyramoid*, *s.* a solid figure  
formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola

Pyre, *s.* a pile on which the dead are burnt

Pyrenite, *s.* a variety of the garnet

Pyretics, *s.* medicines which cure fevers

Pyretology, *s.* a treatise on fevers

Pyritiform, *a.* having the form of a pear

Pyriteaceous, *a.* pertaining to pyrites

Pyrite, *s.* a marcasite; the firestone

Pyritic, Pyritical, *a.* containing pyrites

Pyritiferous, *a.* producing pyrites

Pyritize, *v. a.* to convert into pyrite

Pyritology, *s.* a treatise on pyrites

Pyritous, *a.* of the nature of pyrites

Pyroboli, *s. pl.* the fireworks of the ancients

Pyrobolical, *a.* relating to fireworks

Pyrogom, *s.* a variety of diopside

Pyrolatry, *s.* adoration of fire

Pyroligneous, Pyrolignic, Pyrolignous, *a.*  
produced or generated by the distillation  
of wood (nous acid)

Pyrolignite, *s.* a salt formed from pyrolig-  
nolitic (acid), *s.* a recently discovered  
acid from the uric

Pyrologist, *s.* a believer in the doctrine of

Pyrology, *s.* a treatise on heat [latent heat]

Pyromancy, *s.* a divination by fire

Pyromantic, *a.* pertaining to pyromancy—  
*s.* one who pretends to divine by fire

Pyrometer, *s.* an instrument to measure the  
alteration of the dimensions of metals,  
and other solid bodies, arising from heat

Pyrophane, *s.* a mineral naturally opaque,  
but when heated transparent [heat]

Pyrophaneous, *a.* rendered transparent by  
pyrophorous, *a.* resembling pyrophorus

Pyrophorous, *s.* a substance which ignites  
when exposed to the air

Pyrophite, *s.* a very rare mineral

Pyroscope, *s.* an instrument for measuring  
the pulsation of the air

Pyrosis, *s.* a morbid redness of the face

Pyrosmalite, *s.* a mineral found in Sweden

Pyrotartric, Pyrotartrous (acid), *s.* that  
distilled from the pure tartrate of potash

Pyrotartrite, *s.* a salt formed by pyrotar-  
trous acid with another substance

Pyrotechnic, Pyrotechnical, *a.* relating to  
fireworks

Pyrotechnics, *s.* the art of fireworks

Pyrotechnist, *s.* one who understands the  
art of pyrotechny

Pyrotechny, *s.* the art of making fireworks

Pyrotic, *a.* caustic, burning

Pyrotics, *s. pl.* in medicine, caustics

Pyroxene, *s.* the mineral augite

Pyroxenic, *a.* pertaining to pyroxene

Pyrrhic, *s.* a poetic foot of two short syl-  
lables; a kind of dance

Pyrrhonic, *a.* pertaining to pyrrhonism

Pyrrhonism, *s.* scepticism; universal doubt

Pyrrhonist, *s.* one who doubts every thing

Pythagorean, *s.* a follower of Pythagoras

Pythagorean, *a.* relating to the doctrines of  
Pythagoras, on the transmigration of souls,  
and the situation of the heavenly bodies

Pythagorism, *s.* doctrines of Pythagoras

Pythian, *a.* pertaining to the priestess of  
Pythones, *s.* a sorceress, a witch [Apollo]

Pythonic, *a.* pretending to foretell events

Pythnist, *s.* a conjurer [lice keep the host]

Pyx, *s.* the box in which the Roman Catho-  
lics, *s.* the cavity of the hip-bone

## Q.

Q IS a consonant borrowed from the  
Latin or French, for which the Sax-  
ons used *cw*. It was used as a Latin nu-  
meral for 500; and, with a dash over it,  
for 500,000

Quab, *s.* a sort of fish

Quachil'to, *s.* a Brazilian aquatic fowl

Quack, *v. n.* to cry like a duck; to brag

Quack, *s.* a tricking practitioner in physic  
or any other art

Quack, *a.* falsely pretending to cure diseases

Quackery, *s.* mean or bad acts in physic

Quackish, *a.* boasting like a quack

Quackism, *s.* the practice of quackery

Quadrage, *s.* a papal indulgence, multi-  
plying the remission of penance by forties

Quadragesima, *s.* the time of Lent

Quadragesimal, *a.* pertaining to Lent

Quadrangle, *s.* a figure that has four right  
sides, and as many angles

Quadrangular, *a.* having four right angles

Quadrant, *s.* the fourth part; an instru-  
ment with which altitudes are taken

Quadrantal, *a.* in the fourth part of a circle

Quadrantal, *s.* the amphora, a water-vessel

Quadrat, *s.* a piece of metal to fill spaces be-  
tween words in printing

Quadrat, *s.* a square; an aspect of the  
heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant  
from each other ninety degrees

Quadrat, *v. n.* to suit; to correspond

Quadrat, *a.* having four equal sides

Quadrat, *a.* belonging to a square

Quadrat, *s.* a square; a kind of line in  
geometry

Quadrature, *s.* the act of squaring; the  
first and last quarter of the moon [earth]

Quadrat, *s.* a square stone made of chalky

Quadrantal, *a.* comprising four years

Quadrantal, *ad.* once in four years

Quadrat, *a.* that may be squared

Quadrat, *a.* having the seed-vessel  
divided into four partitions

Quadrat, *a.* having four horns

Quadrat, *a.* having ten faces, as with  
some crystals

Quadrat, *a.* having four teeth

Quadrat, *a.* cloven into four divisions

Quadrat, *a.* consisting of forty

Quadrat, *a.* pinnate; with four pair of  
leaflets

Quadrat, *a.* having four sides

Quadrat, *ad.* existing of four letters

Quadrat, *s.* a game at cards; a dance

Quadrat, *a.* having four cells

Quadrat, *a.* having four denomination-

Quadrat, *a.* consisting of four deno-  
minations

Quadrat, *a.* divided into four parts

Quadrat, *ad.* in four divisions

Quadrat, *s.* a division by four

Quadrat, *a.* having four leaves

Quadrat, *s.* a galley with 4 tiers of oars

Quadrat, *s.* a word of four syllables

Quadrat, *a.* having four valves

Quadrat, *a.* having four ways meeting at  
one and the same point

Quadrat, *s.* the offspring of a mulatt  
woman by a white man

Quadrat, *a.* having four hands

QUIETNESS AND PEACE FLOURISH WHERE JUSTICE AND REASON GOVERN.



QUA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[QUE

QUARRELS ARE EASILY BEGUN, BUT WITH DIFFICULTY ENDED.

Quad'rune, *s.* a gritstone with a calcareous  
 Quad'rured, *s.* a four-footed animal [cement  
 Quad'rured, *a.* having four feet  
 Quadru'pedal, Quadru'pedous, Quadru'pe-  
 dant, *a.* going on four feet  
 Quad'ruple, *a.* fourfold, four times told  
 Quad'ruple, *v. a.* to make four times as much  
 Quadru'plicate, *v. a.* to make fourfold  
 Quadru'plication, *s.* the taking or adding a  
 thing four times  
 Quadru'ply, *ad.* in a fourfold proportion  
 Quae're, *v. n.* [Lat.] inquire; seek; a word put  
 when any thing is recommended to inquiry  
 Quaff, *v.* to drink luxuriously or largely  
 Quaffer, *s.* he who quaffs—*v. a.* to feel out  
 Quaggy, *a.* boggy, soft, not solid  
 Quagmire, *s.* a shaking marsh; a bog  
 Quail, *s.* a bird of game  
 Quail, *v. n.* to sink into dejection  
 Quailing, *s.* act of failing in resolution  
 Quail'pipe, *s.* a pipe to allure quails with  
 Quaint, *a.* nice, superfluously exact  
 Quaint'ly, *ad.* nicely, exactly; artfully  
 Quaint'ness, *s.* affected elegance  
 Quake, *s.* a shudder; a tremulous agitation  
 Quake, *v. n.* to shake with cold or fear  
 Qua'ker, *s.* one of a religious sect, distin-  
 guished by several particularities in opi-  
 nions, dress, and manners  
 Qua'kerism, *s.* the tenets of the Quakers  
 Qua'kerly, *a.* resembling Quakers  
 Qua'king, *s.* trepidation  
 Qual'ifiable, *a.* that may be qualified  
 Qualifica'tion, *s.* an accomplishment, &c.  
 Qual'ifier, *s.* that which qualifies  
 Qual'ify, *v. a.* to make fit; soften, modify  
 Qual'ity, *s.* nature relatively considered;  
 property; temper; rank; qualification  
 Qualm, *s.* a sudden fit of sickness; a tem-  
 porary rising of the conscience  
 Qualm'ish, *a.* seized with sickly languor  
 Qualm'ishness, *s.* a sensation of nausea  
 Quandary, *s.* a doubt; a difficulty  
 Quantitative, Quantitative, *a.* estimable ac-  
 cording to quantity  
 Quan'tity, *s.* bulk; weight; portion; mea-  
 sure of time in pronouncing syllables  
 Quan'tum, *s.* the quantity, the amount  
 Quarantine, *s.* the space of 40 days, during  
 which a ship, suspected of infection, is  
 obliged to forbear intercourse with the  
 inhabitants of the place at which it arrives  
 Quarrel, *s.* a brawl, senfile, contest  
 Quarrel, *v. n.* to debate; senfile; find fault  
 Quarreller, *s.* one who quarrels  
 Quarrelling, *s.* dispute; disagreement  
 Quarrellous, *a.* easily provoked to anger  
 Quarrelsome, *a.* inclined to quarrels  
 Quarrelsome, *ad.* petulantly; cholericly  
 Quarrelsome, *s.* petulance  
 Quar'ry, *s.* an arrow; game; stone-mine  
 Quar'ry, *v. n.* to prey upon, to feed on  
 Quar'ryman, *s.* one who digs in a quarry  
 Quart, *s.* the fourth part of a gallon  
 Quartan, *a.* occurring every fourth day  
 Quartan-ague, *s.* an ague in which the fit  
 returns every fourth day  
 Quarta'tion, *s.* a chymical operation  
 Quarter, *s.* a fourth part; mercy; station;  
 region; a measure of eight bushels  
 Quarter, *v. a.* to divide into four parts; to  
 station soldiers; to diet; to bear as an  
 appendage to the hereditary arms  
 Quarterage, *s.* a quarterly allowance  
 Quarter-day, *s.* one of the four days in the  
 year on which rent, &c. is paid

Quar'terdeck, *s.* the short upper-deck  
 Quar'tering, *s.* a partition of a shield con-  
 taining many coats of arms  
 Quar'terly, *ad.* once in a quarter of a year  
 Quar'terly, *a.* consisting of a fourth  
 Quar'termaster, *s.* an officer who regulates  
 the quarters for soldiers  
 Quar'tern, *s.* the fourth part of a pint  
 Quar'ters, *s.* the station appointed for soldiers  
 Quarter-ses'sions, *s.* a court of law held every  
 quarter of a year  
 Quar'terstaff, *s.* an ancient staff of defence  
 Quar'tile, *s.* an aspect of the planets, when  
 they are three signs or ninety degrees dis-  
 tant from each other  
 Quarto, *s.* a book, of which every leaf is a  
 quarter of a sheet  
 Quartz, *s.* a kind of metallic stone  
 Quas, *s.* a beverage of the Russians  
 Quash, *v.* to crush, to squeeze; to annul  
 Quash, *s.* a pompon, a kind of melon  
 Quassa'tion, *s.* the act of shaking  
 Quas'sia, *s.* a medicinal bitter  
 Quar'ter-cousins, *s. pl.* those within the four  
 first degrees of kindred  
 Quater'nary, Quater'uion, Quater'nity, *s.*  
 the number four  
 Quatorze, *s.* at piquet, four cards of the  
 same denomination  
 Quar'tain, *s.* four lines rhyming alternately  
 Quar'tine, *a.* consisting of four parts  
 Quave, *v. n.* to shake; to vibrate  
 Qua'ver, *v. n.* to shake the voice; to vibrate  
 —*a.* shake of the voice; a musical note  
 Qua'v'er, *s.* a warbler; one who quavers  
 Qua'v'ring, *s.* act of shaking the voice, or  
 of producing a shake on an instrument  
 Quay, *s.* a key for landing goods  
 Quean, *s.* a strumpet, a worthless woman  
 Quea'siness, *s.* the sickness of a nauseated  
 stomach  
 Quea'sy, *s.* fastidious, sick, squeamish  
 Queck, *v. n.* to shrink; to show pain  
 Queen, *s.* the wife of a king  
 Queen, *v. n.* to imitate a queen  
 Queen-dowager, *s.* the widow of a king  
 Queen'ing, *s.* an apple  
 Queen'-like, *a.* resembling a queen  
 Queen'ly, *a.* suitable to a queen  
 Queer, *a.* odd, strange; awkward; original  
 Queer'ly, *ad.* particularly; oddly; strangely  
 Queer'ness, *s.* oddness; particularity  
 Queest, *s.* a kind of wild pigeon  
 Quell, *v. a.* to crush; appease; subdue  
 Quell'er, *s.* one that subdues  
 Quel'nechose, *s.* [Fr.] a trifle; a klesshaw  
 Quench, *v.* to extinguish, cool, allay  
 Quench'able, *a.* that may be quenched  
 Quench'er, *s.* that which quenches  
 Quench'less, *a.* unextinguishable  
 Quer'ele, *s.* a complaint to a court  
 Que'rent, *s.* a complainant; an inquirer  
 Querimo'nious, *a.* querulous; complaining  
 Querimo'niously, *ad.* querulously  
 Querimo'niousness, *s.* disposition to complain  
 Que'rist, *s.* an asker of questions  
 Quern, *s.* a hand-mill for grinding grain  
 Quer'po, *s.* a dress close to the body  
 Quer'quedule, *s.* an aquatic fowl  
 Quer'ry. [See *Equer'ry*.]  
 Quer'ulous, *a.* habitually complaining  
 Quer'ulously, *ad.* in a complaining manner  
 Quer'ulousness, *s.* the habit or quality of  
 complaining mournfully  
 Que'ry, *v. n.* to question; to express doubts  
 Que'ry, *s.* an inquiry; a question

QUESTIONS OF MOMENT REQUIRE DELIBERATE ANSWERS.

[QUI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[QUO]

Quest, *s.* a search; an impaneled jury  
 Quest, *v. n.* to search for; to seek  
 Question, *s.* interrogatory, doubt, dispute  
 Question, *v.* to inquire, doubt, dispute  
 Questionable, *a.* suspicious, doubtful  
 Questionableness, *s.* the quality of being questionable  
 Questionary, *a.* inquiring; questioning  
 Questioner, Questionist, *s.* an inquirer  
 Questionless, *ad.* without doubt, certainly  
 Questman, *s.* a starter of lawsuits; an inquirer into misdemeanors, &c.  
 Questor, *s.* a Roman public treasurer  
 Questorship, *s.* office of a questor  
 Questrist, *s.* a seeker; a pursuer  
 Questuary, *s.* one who collects profits  
 Questuary, *a.* greedy, studious of profit  
 Queue, *s.* hair twisted and worn as a tail  
 Quib, *s.* sarcasm, a bitter taunt  
 Quibble, *v. n.* to pun, to equivocate  
 Quibble, *s.* slight cavil; a pun  
 Quibbler, *s.* an equivocator; a punster  
 Quick, *a.* living; ready, swift, speedy  
 Quick, *s.* living flesh; any sensible part  
 Quick, *ad.* nimbly; speedily; readily  
 Quick'en, *v.* to make or become alive; excite  
 Quick'ener, *s.* that which accelerates  
 Quick-eyed, *a.* having sharp sight  
 Quicklime, *s.* an earthy substance calcined  
 Quick'ly, *ad.* speedily, nimbly, actively  
 Quick-match, *s.* a combustible composition used by artillery-men  
 Quick'ness, *s.* sharpness, activity, speed  
 Quick'sand, *s.* a shifting or shaking sand  
 Quickscented, *a.* having quick perception by the nose  
 Quick'set, *s.* a sort of thorn of which hedges are made; a living plant, set to grow  
 Quicksighted, *a.* having a sharp sight  
 Quicksightedness, *s.* sharpness of sight  
 Quick'silver, *s.* mercury, a fluid mineral  
 Quick'silvered, *a.* overlaid with quicksilver  
 Quickwitted, *a.* having ready wit  
 Quid, *s.* [probably a corruption of *cud*] something chewed: as, a *quid* of tobacco  
 Quid'dany, *s.* marmalade, a confection of quinces made with sugar [thing]  
 Quid'dative, *a.* constituting the essence of a Quid'dit, *s.* a subtlety; an equivocation  
 Quid'dity, *s.* a quirk, cavil; essence  
 Quid'dle, *v. a.* to spend time in a trifling manner  
 Quid'dler, *s.* one who spends time triflingly  
 Quid'dling, *s.* the spending of time triflingly  
 Quid'dnec, *s.* one who knows all that occurs  
 Quiescence, Quiescencey, *s.* repose, rest  
 Quiescent, *a.* resting, lying at repose  
 Quiet, *a.* still; smooth—*s.* repose, rest  
 Quiet, *v. a.* to calm, pacify, put to rest  
 Quifter, *s.* the person or thing that quiets  
 Quietism, *s.* tranquillity of mind  
 Quietist, *s.* one who holds that religion consists in the rest and quiet of the mind  
 Quietly, *ad.* calmly, peaceably, at rest  
 Quietness, *s.* tranquillity; stillness  
 Quietude, *s.* tranquillity, rest, repose  
 Quietus, *s.* a full discharge, rest, death  
 Quill, *s.* the strong feather of the wing  
 Quill, *v. a.* to form in folds, like quills  
 Quillet, *s.* a subtlety; nicety; quibble  
 Quilt, *s.* the cover of a bed—*v. a.* to stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them  
 Quilting, *s.* the act of forming a quilt  
 Quinary, *a.* consisting of five  
 Quinate (leaf), *s.* a sort of digitate leaf

Quince, *s.* a tree and its fruit  
 Quincun'cial, *a.* in form like a quincunx  
 Quincunx, *s.* a form of plantation in which five trees are disposed in a square, one at each corner and one in the centre, and this repeated again and again, forms a regular grove or orchard  
 Quindecagon, *s.* a plain fifteen-sided figure  
 Quinde'cenvir, *s.* one of the fifteen magistrates of Rome  
 Quindecim'virate, *s.* the body of fifteen magistrates or their office  
 Quin'ia, Quin'ine, *s.* a powerfully tonic medicine from yellow bark  
 Quinquages'ima, *s.* Shrove-Sunday  
 Quinquan'gular, *a.* having five corners  
 Quinquart'icular, *a.* consisting of five articles  
 Quinquescap'sular, *a.* having five capsules  
 Quinqueden'tate, *a.* having five teeth  
 Quinquedra'gular, *a.* opening into five parts  
 Quin'quedid, *a.* cloven in live parts  
 Quinquedro'liate, *a.* having five leaves  
 Quinquelit'eral, *a.* consisting of five letters  
 Quinquelobate, *a.* having five lobes  
 Quinqueloc'ular, *a.* having five cells  
 Quinquen'ial, *a.* continuing five years; happening once in five years  
 Quinquen'artite, *a.* divided into five parts  
 Quinquere'ne, *s.* a galley with five rows of  
 Quinquenal'vular, *a.* having five valves [oars]  
 Quinquina, *s.* the drug Jesuit's bark  
 Quin'sy, *s.* a disease in the throat  
 Quint, *s.* set or sequence of five  
 Quintain, *s.* a post with a turning top  
 Quint'al, *s.* a hundred pound weight  
 Quintessence, *s.* the spirit, chief force, or virtue of any thing; a fifth being [source]  
 Quintessen'tial, *a.* containing the quintessence  
 Quint'ile, *s.* the aspect of planets when 72 degrees distant from each other  
 Quint'in, *s.* an upright post with a turning top, used for the exercise of tilting  
 Quintuple, *a.* five-fold, five times told  
 Quip, *s.* a jest, a taunt—*v. a.* to rally  
 Quire, *s.* twenty-four sheets of paper  
 Quire, *v. n.* to sing in concert—*s.* a chorus; a body of church singers  
 Quir'ister, *s.* a chorister; a singer in concert  
 Quirk, *s.* a subtlety, pun, smart taunt  
 Quirk'ish, *a.* consisting of quirks or turns  
 Quirp'ele, *s.* the Indian ferret  
 Quit, *a.* free; clear; absolved  
 Quit, *v. a.* to discharge, requite, give  
 Quitch'-grass, *s.* dog-grass  
 Quite, *ad.* completely, perfectly  
 Quilt-rent, *s.* a small reserved rent  
 Quilts, *ad.* even in bets, upon equal terms  
 Quilt'al, *s.* return; repayment  
 Quilt'ance, *s.* a receipt, a recompense  
 Quilt'ance, *v. a.* to repay; to recompense  
 Quilt'er, *s.* a delverer; scoria of tin  
 Quilt'er-bone, *s.* a hard round swelling on the foot of a horse  
 Quiver, *s.* a case for arrows—*v. n.* to quake  
 Quiv'ered, *a.* furnished with a quiver [bling]  
 Quiv'ering, *s.* the act of shaking or trem-  
 Quixot'ic, *a.* wild; absurd; extravagant  
 Quixotism, *s.* romantic and absurd notions or actions (like those of Don Quixote)  
 Quiz, *s.* an enigma; a riddle—*v. n.* to puzzle;  
 Quob, Quap, Quop, *v. n.* to throb [to ridicule]  
 Quod'libet, *s.* a subtlety; a nice point  
 Quodlibeta'rian, *s.* one who talks or disputes on any subject [lect]  
 Quodlibet'ical, *a.* not restrained to one sub-  
 Quodlibet'ically, *ad.* so as to be debated

QUICKNESS AND PRECISION ARE THE LIFE AND ESSENCE OF BUSINESS.

[RAC]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RAI]

Quoif, Quoif'ure, *s.* a cap, a head-dress  
 Quoif, *v. a.* to dress with a head-dress  
 Quoin, *s.* a corner; wedge; instrument  
 Quoit, *s.* an iron to pitch at a mark  
 Quoit, *v.* to throw quoits; to throw  
 Quon'dam, *a.* having been formerly  
 Quor'um, *s.* a special commission of justices  
 of the peace, &c. before whom all matters  
 of importance must be transacted  
 Quot'a, *s.* a share, proportion, rate  
 Quotation, *s.* a citation, a passage quoted  
 Quote, *v.* to cite an author; to adduce the  
 words of another  
 Quoter, *s.* a citer; one who quotes  
 Quoth, *v. imp.* for *say* or *said*  
 Quotidian, *a.* daily, happening every day  
 Quotidian, *s.* an ague or a fever; any thing  
 which returns every day  
 Quo'tient, *s.* the number produced by the  
 division of two given numbers

## R.

**R** called the canine letter, because it is  
 uttered with some slight resemblance  
 to the growl or snarl of a cur; has one  
 constant sound in English: as *red, rose,*  
*more, muratic:* in words derived from  
 the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, as in  
*rhapsody*

Raba'te, *v. n.* to recover a hawk to the fist  
 Raba'to, *s.* a kind of ruff  
 Rab'bet, *s.* a joint in carpentry, a groove  
 Rab'bet, *v. a.* to pare down the edges of  
 boards so as to make them fit each other  
 Rab'bi, Rab'bin, *s.* a Jewish doctor  
 Rabbin'ic, *s.* the language of the Rabbins  
 Rabbin'ical, *a.* relating to Rabbins  
 Rabbinism, *s.* a rabbinic expression  
 Rabbinist, *s.* one well versed in the doctrine  
 of the Rabbins  
 Rab'bit, *s.* a four-footed furry animal  
 Rab'bit-warren, *s.* an enclosure for rabbits  
 Rab'ble, *s.* an assemblage of low people  
 Rabbl'ement, *s.* an assembly of mean people  
 Rab'dofogy, *s.* the performing mathema-  
 tical operations with little square rods  
 Rab'id, *a.* mad, raging, furious  
 Rab'idness, *s.* fierceness; furiousness  
 Rab'inet, *s.* a piece of small ordnance  
 Race, *s.* a family, generation; particular  
 breed; running match, course; train  
 Race, *v. n.* to run as in a race; to run swiftly  
 Race-ginger, *s.* ginger in the root  
 Ra'cehorse, *s.* a horse bred to run for prizes  
 Racema'tion, *s.* cluster, like that of grapes  
 Ra'ceme, *s.* a species of inflorescence  
 Raecimif'erous, *a.* bearing clusters  
 Ra'cemos, *a.* growing in clusters  
 Ra'cer, *s.* a runner; one that contends in  
 speed; a racehorse  
 Rach'te, *s.* [Lat.] the rickets [the back  
 Rach'tic, *a.* belonging to the muscles of  
 Ra'clness, *s.* the state of being racy  
 Rack, *s.* an engine to torture with; ex-  
 treme pain; a frame for hay, bottles, &c.  
 Rack, *v. a.* to torment, harass; defecate  
 Rack'er, *s.* one who torments  
 Rack'et, *s.* a noise; an instrument with  
 which to strike the ball at tennis  
 Rack'et, *v.* to frolic; to make a noise  
 Rack'ety, *a.* noisy; making a noise  
 Rack'ing, *s.* torture of mind or body; act  
 of draining oil liquors from lees

Rack rent, *s.* rent raised to the utmost  
 Rack'renter, *s.* one who pays the utmost rent  
 Racoon', *s.* an American animal like a fox  
 Ra'cy, *a.* strong, flavorful; having lost its  
 luscious quality by age  
 Rad'dle, *v. a.* to twist together  
 Rad'dle, *s.* a long stick used in hedging  
 Rad'dock, Rud'dock, *s.* a bird; the redbreast  
 Rad'ial, *a.* belonging to a spiral curve with  
 ray-like points  
 Rad'lance, *s.* a sparkling lustre, glitter  
 Ra'diant, *a.* shining, brightly sparkling  
 Ra'diantly, *ad.* with sparkling lustre  
 Ra'diate, *v. n.* to emit rays; to shine  
 Ra'diated, *a.* adorned with rays  
 Radia'tion, *s.* an emission of rays  
 Rad'ical, *s.* a primitive word  
 Rad'ical, *a.* primitive; implanted by nature;  
 a term by which certain levelling politicians  
 are distinguished; as, *radical* reformers  
 Radical'ity, Rad'icalness, *s.* primitiveness;  
 the state of being radical  
 Rad'ically, *ad.* originally, primitively  
 Rad'icate, *v. a.* to root, to plant firmly  
 Rad'icate, *a.* deeply infixed  
 Radica'tion, *s.* the act of taking root  
 Rad'icle, *s.* that part of the seed of a plant  
 which becomes its root [heavenly bodies  
 Radiom'eter, *s.* the instrument to measure  
 Rad'ish, *s.* a root commonly eaten raw  
 Ra'dius, *s.* the semidiameter of a circle  
 Ra'dix, *s.* [Lat.] the root  
 Raf, *s.* a confused heap; a low fellow  
 Raf, *v. a.* to sweep, to huddle  
 Raf'fe, *v. n.* to cast dice for a prize  
 Raf'fe, *s.* a casting dice for prizes  
 Raft, *s.* a float of timber  
 Raf'ter, *s.* the roof timber of a house  
 Raf'tered, *a.* built with rafters  
 Rafts'man, *s.* a man who manages a raft  
 Rafty, *a.* damp; musty; rancid  
 Rag, *s.* worn-out clothes; a tatter  
 Rag, *v. a.* to scold opprobriously  
 Ragamuffin, *s.* a paltry mean fellow  
 Rage, *s.* violent anger, passion, fury  
 Rage, *v. n.* to be in rage; to be heated with  
 excessive anger  
 Ra'geful, *a.* furious; violent  
 Rag'ged, *a.* rent into, or drest in rags; rugged  
 Rag'gedness, *s.* state of being dressed in tat-  
 ters; unevenness  
 Ra'ging, *s.* violence; impetuosity  
 Ra'gingly, *ad.* with vehement fury  
 Rag'man, *s.* one who deals in rags  
 Rag'on't, *s.* meat stewed and highly seasoned  
 Rag'stone, *s.* a gray stone which breaks in  
 a ragged manner; a whetstone  
 Rag'wort, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Rail, *s.* a bird of the genus *Rallus*  
 Rail, *s.* a sort of wooden or iron fence  
 Rail, *v.* to enclose with rails; to insult  
 Rail'er, *s.* one who scoffs or insults  
 Rail'ing, *s.* insolent reproachful language;  
 rails, as the iron *railing*  
 Rail'ingly, *ad.* scoffingly; like a scoffer  
 Rail'ery, *s.* slight satire, satirical mirth  
 Rail'leur, *s.* [Fr.] a jester; a mocker  
 Rail'road, Rail'way, *s.* rails of iron placed  
 horizontally in two parallel rows on a  
 road, for carriage-wheels to run on with-  
 out friction, in order to facilitate the con-  
 veyance of heavy goods  
 Ra'iment, *s.* vesture, garment, dress  
 Rain, *s.* water falling from the clouds—*v. n.*  
 to fall in drops from the clouds  
 Rain'ient, *a.* injured by rain

REASON GOVERNS THE WISE MAN, AND CUDGELS THE FOOL.

ROYALTY CONSISTS NOT IN GREAT POMP, BUT IN GREAT VIRTUES.



[RAN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RAS

Rain'bow, *s.* an arch of various colours which appears in showery weather, formed by the refraction of the sunbeams  
 Rain'water, *s.* water from the clouds  
 Rain'y, *a.* showery, wet  
 Raip, *s.* a rod to measure ground  
 Raise, *v. a.* to lift, to erect, to exalt, to levy  
 Ra'iser, *s.* one that raises  
 Ra'isin, *s.* a dried grape  
 Ra'ising, *s.* the act of lifting or setting up  
 Rait, *v. a.* to season hemp or flax in water  
 Ra'jah, *s.* the title of a Hindoo chief  
 Ra'jaship, *s.* the dignity of a Rajah  
 Rake, *s.* a tool with teeth, by which light bodies are gathered up; a loose man  
 Rake, *v.* to gather or clear with a rake; to scour; to heap together; to search  
 Ra'kehell, *s.* a wild worthless fellow  
 Ra'kehelly, *a.* wild; dissolute  
 Ra'ker, *s.* one who rakes; a scavenger  
 Ra'keshanie, *s.* a base rascally fellow  
 Ra'kish, *a.* loose, lewd, dissolute  
 Ra'kishness, *s.* dissolute practices  
 Ra'ly, *s.* act of putting dispersed forces into order; exercise of satirical merriment  
 Ra'ly, *v.* to treat with satirical merriment; to put disordered forces into order  
 Ram, *s.* a male sheep  
 Ram, *v. a.* to drive with violence  
 Ram'adan, *s.* a solemn season for fasting among the Mahometans  
 Ram'age, *s.* boughs or branches  
 Ram'ble, *s.* an irregular excursion  
 Ram'ble, *v. n.* to rove loosely, to wander  
 Ram'bler, *s.* a rover, a wanderer  
 Ram'bling, *s.* the act of rambling  
 Ram'booze, Ram'bose, *s.* a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar  
 Ram'ekin, Ram'eqins, *s.* slices of bread covered with a face of cheese and eggs  
 Ra'ments, *s.* scrapings; shavings  
 Ra'meous, *a.* belonging to a branch  
 Ramification, *s.* division or separation into branches; a branching-out  
 Ram'ify, *v.* to separate into branches  
 Ram'mer, *s.* an instrument with which any thing is driven hard, as the charge into a gun, or piles into the ground  
 Ram'nish, *a.* having a strong scent  
 Ramoon', *s.* a tree of America  
 Ra'mous, *a.* consisting or full of branches  
 Ramp, *s.* a leap, a spring  
 Ramp, *v. n.* to climb; to leap about  
 Ram'pacy, *s.* prevalence; exuberance  
 Ram'pant, *a.* exuberant, wanton, frisky  
 Ram'part, Ram'pire, *s.* the wall round fortified places; platform behind the parapet  
 Ram'pion, *s.* the name of several plants  
 Rances'cent, *a.* becoming rancid or sour  
 Ra'ncid, *a.* strong-scented; stinking  
 Rancidity, Rancidness, *s.* a strong scent, as of old grease or oil  
 Ran'corous, *a.* malignant, malicious in the utmost degree  
 Ran'corously, *ad.* malignantly  
 Ran'cour, *s.* inveterate malignity  
 Raod, *s.* border, seam, shred  
 Ran'dom, *a.* done by chance, without plan  
 Ran'dom, *s.* want of direction, rule, or method; chance, hazard, roving motion  
 Ran'dom-shot, *s.* a shot not directed to a particular point  
 Ran'dy, *a.* riotous; obstreperous; disorderly  
 Range, *s.* rank; excursion; a kitchen grate  
 Range, *v.* to place in order or ranks; to rove  
 Ra'nger, *s.* a rover, a forest officer

Ra'ngership, *s.* the office of keeper of a forest  
 Ra'nging, *s.* the act of placing in lines  
 Ra'nine, *a.* resembling a frog  
 Rank, *a.* rancid; coarse; high growo  
 Rank, *s.* a line of men; class; dignity  
 Rank, *v.* to place in a row, to range, to class  
 Rank'le, *v. n.* to fester, to be inflamed  
 Rank'ly, *ad.* luxuriantly; coarsely; grossly  
 Rank'ness, *s.* superfluity of growth  
 Ran'ny, *s.* the shrewmouse  
 Ran'sack, *v. a.* to plunder, to search  
 Ran'som, *s.* a price paid for liberty  
 Ran'som, *v. a.* to redeem from captivity  
 Ra'nsomer, *s.* one that redeems  
 Ra'nsomless, *a.* free from ransom  
 Rant, *s.* an extravagant flight of words  
 Rant, *v. n.* to use high-sounding language without dignity or sentiment  
 Ran'ter, *s.* a ranting fellow; one of a fanatical sect called *ranters*  
 Ran'tipole, *s.* a wild giddy girl—*v. n.* to run about wildly—*a.* wild, roving, rakish  
 Ran'ty, *a.* wild; noisy; boisterous  
 Ra'nula, *s.* a soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue  
 Ra'nunculus, *s.* a flower; the crowfoot  
 Rap, *s.* a quick smart blow—*v. n.* to strike  
 Rap'a'cious, *a.* seizing by violence, greedy  
 Rip'a'ciously, *ad.* by violence; greedily  
 Rap'a'ciousness, *s.* the being rapacious  
 Rap'a'city, *s.* inordinate plunder  
 Rape, *s.* a violent defloration of chastity; the act of snatching away; a plant  
 Ra'peseed, *s.* the seed of the rape whence oil is expressed  
 Rap'id, *a.* quick, swift, violent  
 Rapid'ity, *s.* celerity, velocity, swiftness  
 Rapid'ly, *ad.* swiftly; with quick motion  
 Rapid'ness, *s.* celerity; swiftness  
 Rapids, *s. pl.* the part of a river where the current is the strongest  
 Ra'pier, *s.* a small sword for thrusting  
 Ra'pier-fish, *s.* the fish called xiphias  
 Rap'll, Rap'il'o, *s.* pulverized volcanic substances  
 Rap'ine, *s.* act of plundering, violence  
 Rap'ine, *v. a.* to plunder  
 Rap'pee, *s.* a coarse kind of snuff  
 Rap'per, *s.* one that raps or knocks  
 Rap'port, *s.* relation; proportion  
 Rapt, *s.* enraptured; inspired  
 Rap'tor, Rap'ter, *s.* a ravisher, a plunderer  
 Rap'ture, *s.* ecstasy, transport; rapidity  
 Rap'tured, *a.* ravished; transported  
 Rap'turist, *s.* an enthusiast  
 Rap'turous, *a.* ecstatic; transporting  
 Rare, *a.* scarce; subtle; excellent; raw  
 Ra'reeshow, *s.* a show carried in a box  
 Rarefaction, *s.* an extension of any thing; opposed to condensation  
 Ra'refiable, *a.* admitting rarefaction  
 Ra'refy, *v.* to make or become thin  
 Ra'rely, *ad.* seldom; finely; accurately  
 Ra'reness, Ra'rity, *s.* uncommonness; thinness; subtilty  
 Ras'cal, *s.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel  
 Rasca'city, *s.* the scum of the people  
 Rasca'llion, *s.* one of the lowest people  
 Ras'cally, *a.* worthless, mean  
 Rase, *s.* a cancel; a slight wound  
 Rase, *v. a.* to skim, to root up, to erase  
 Rash, *a.* precipitate—*s.* a breaking-out  
 Rash'er, *s.* a thin slice of bacon  
 Rash'ly, *ad.* violently, without thought  
 Rash'ness, *s.* foolish contempt of danger  
 Rasp, *s.* a large rough file; a berry

RETIREMENT IS A PRISON TO THE FOOL, BUT A PARADISE TO THE WISE.

RAV]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REA

RECTITUDE OF WILL IS THE GREATEST ORNAMENT OF THE MIND.

Rasp, *v. a.* to rub or file with a rasp  
 Ras'patory, *s.* a surgeon's rasp  
 Rasp'berry, *s.* a berry of a pleasant flavour  
 Rasp'berry-bush, *s.* the bramble producing raspberries  
 Ras'per, *s.* a scraper [raspberries  
 Ra'sure, *s.* the act of scraping; the mark of writing after its erasure  
 Rat, *s.* an animal of the mouse kind  
 Ra'table, *a.* set at a certain value  
 Ra'tably, *ad.* proportionably  
 Ratafi'a, *s.* a delicious cordial liquor  
 Ratan', *s.* a small Indian cane [cane rats  
 Ra'tcatcher, *s.* one whose business it is to catch, *s.* a wheel in a clock which serves to make it strike  
 Rate'l'et, *s.* a stop in a watch  
 Ratch'il, *s.* (with miners), fragments of stone  
 Rate, *s.* a price fixed; degree, quota; parish tax; a standard, a proportion  
 Rate, *v. a.* to value; to chide hastily  
 Ra'ter, *s.* one who makes an estimate  
 Rath, *a.* early, before the time—*s.* a hill  
 Ra'ther, *ad.* more willingly; especially  
 Ratification, *s.* a confirmation  
 Ra'tifier, *s.* the person that ratifies  
 Ra'tify, *v. a.* to confirm, settle, establish  
 Ra'ting, *s.* chiding; scolding  
 Ra'tio, *s.* a proportion, a rate  
 Ratio'cinate, *v. n.* to reason; to argue  
 Ratiocina'tion, *s.* a reasoning, a debate  
 Ratio'cinative, *a.* argumentative  
 Ra'tion, *s.* a certain allowance, or share of provisions, forage, &c.  
 Ra'tional, *a.* agreeable to reason; endowed with reason, wise; judicious  
 Rationa'le, *s.* a detail with reasons  
 Ra'tionalism, *s.* the tenets of a rationalist  
 Ra'tionalist, *s.* one who argues or proceeds in any act wholly upon reason  
 Rational'ity, *s.* the power of reasoning  
 Ra'tionally, *ad.* reasonably, with reason  
 Ra'tionalness, *s.* the state of being rational  
 Ra'tlins, *s. pl.* the steps of a rope ladder  
 Ratoon', *s.* a sprout from the root of a sugar-  
 Rats'bane, *s.* arsenic, poison for rats [cane  
 Ra'tail, *s.* a disease in the pastern of a horse  
 Ratteen', *s.* a kind of woollen stuff  
 Ra'ttle, *s.* empty talk; a child's plaything  
 Ra'ttle, *v. to* rail, to scold, to make a noise  
 Ra'ttleheaded, *a.* giddy, not steady  
 Ra'ttlesnake, *s.* a venomous snake that has rattles at the tail  
 Ra'ttlesnake-root, *s.* a plant used as a remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake  
 Ra'ttling, *s.* the noise made by a rapid succession of quick sounds  
 Rau'cety, *s.* hoarseness; *a.* a harsh noise  
 Rau'eous, *a.* hoarse; harsh  
 Ravage, *s.* spoil; ruin; waste.  
 Ravage, *v. a.* to lay waste, ransack, pillage  
 Ravager, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler  
 Rave, *v. n.* to be mad; to be very fond of  
 Rav'el, *v. a.* to entangle; to intwine  
 Rav'el, *v. n.* to fall into perplexity or confusion; to be unwoven.  
 Rav'elin, *s.* a half moon in fortification  
 Rav'en, *v. n.* to prey on with rapacity  
 Rav'en, *s.* a large black carrion fowl  
 Rav'en, Rav'in, *s.* prey; rapine; rapaciousness; unmitigated plunder  
 Rav'ener, *s.* one who plunders  
 Rav'ening, *s.* propensity to plunder  
 Rav'euons, *a.* voracious, hungry to rage  
 Rav'enously, *ad.* with raging voracity  
 Rav'euousness, *s.* furious voracity  
 Ra'ver, *s.* one who raves

Rav'et, *s.* an insect of the West Indies  
 Rav'ine, *s.* a deep hollow pass  
 Ra'ving, *s.* a furious exclamation  
 Ra'vingly, *ad.* with distraction or frenzy  
 Rav'ish, *v. a.* to violate, to force; to rapture, to delight, to transport  
 Rav'isher, *s.* he that violate a woman  
 Rav'ishing, *s.* a seizing and carrying away by violence; ecstatic delight; transport  
 Rav'ishingly, *ad.* to extremity of delight  
 Rav'ishment, *s.* violation; transport  
 Raw, *a.* not subdued by fire; sore; chill; immature; unripe; not concocted  
 Raw'boned, *a.* having large or strong bones  
 Raw'ish, *a.* cold with damp  
 Raw'ly, *ad.* unskillfully; without experience  
 Raw'ness, *s.* state of being raw; unskillfulness  
 Ray, *s.* a beam of light; a fish; an herb  
 Ray, *v. a.* to streak; to shoot forth  
 Ray'less, *a.* dark, without a ray  
 Raze, *s.* a root of ginger  
 Raze, *v. a.* to overthrow; efface; extirpate  
 Raze'e', *s.* a ship of war cut down to a smaller  
 Ra'zor, *s.* a tool used in shaving [size  
 Ra'zor-bill, *s.* a web-footed bird  
 Ra'zor-fish, *s.* a kind of fish with a compressed body  
 Re-absorb', *v. a.* to swallow up again  
 Re-absorption, *s.* act of swallowing again  
 Re-access', *s.* re-admittance  
 Reach, *s.* power, ability, extent, fetch  
 Reach, *v.* to arrive at, extend to; to vomit  
 Re-act', *v. a.* to return an impulse  
 Re-ac'tion, *s.* the reciprocation of any impulse, or force impressed  
 Read, *v.* to peruse, to learn or know fully  
 Read, *part. a.* [pro. red] skilful by reading  
 Read'able, *a.* that may be or is fit to be read  
 Re-adep'tion, *s.* act of regaining, recovery  
 Rea'der, *s.* one who reads; a studious man  
 Rea'dership, *s.* the office of reader in a church or college  
 Read'ily, *ad.* with speed; expeditely  
 Read'iness, *s.* promptitude; facility  
 Reading, *s.* study, a lecture, a public lecture, prelection; variation of copies  
 Re-adjourn', *v. a.* to put off again to another time; to summon again  
 Re-adjust', *v. a.* to put in order again what had been discomposed  
 Re-adjustment, *s.* a second adjustment  
 Re-admis'sion, *s.* the act of admitting again  
 Re-admit', *v. a.* to admit or let in again  
 Re-admit'tance, *s.* allowance to enter again  
 Re-adopt', *v. a.* to adopt again  
 Re-adorn', *v. a.* to decorate again  
 Re-adver'tency, *s.* the act of reviewing  
 Rea'dy, *ad.* in a state of preparation  
 Read'y, *a.* prompt, willing; near, at hand  
 Re-affirm', *v. a.* to affirm a second time  
 Re-affirm'ance, *s.* a second confirmation  
 Re-a'gent, *s.* that by which re-action is produced  
 Re'al, *a.* true, genuine—*s.* a Spanish coin  
 Re'algar, *s.* sulphur and arsenic combined  
 Rea'lity, *s.* truth, verity, real existence  
 Realiza'tion, *s.* the act of realizing  
 Re'alize, *v. a.* to bring into being or act  
 Re-allege', *v. a.* to allege again  
 Re'ally, *ad.* with actual existence, truly  
 Realm, *s.* a kingdom, a state  
 Re'alty, *s.* loyalty; reality  
 Ream, *s.* twenty quires of paper  
 Re-animate, *v. a.* to restore to life  
 Re-anima'tion, *s.* the act of reviving from apparent death

RECREATIONS SHOULD NOT BE OUR BUSINESS, BUT FIT US FOR IT.

[REB]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REC]

Re-annex', *v. a.* to annex or join again  
 Re-annexa'tion, *s.* the act of annexing again  
 Reap, *v. a.* to cut down corn; to obtain  
 Reap'er, *s.* one who reaps and gathers corn  
 Reap'ing-hook, *s.* a hook used to cut corn  
 Re-ap'par'el, *v. a.* to clothe again  
 Re-appear', *v. n.* to appear again  
 Re-appear'ance, *s.* act of appearing again  
 Re-applica'tion, *s.* act of applying anew  
 Re-ap'ply', *v. a.* to apply again  
 Re-ap'point', *v. a.* to appoint again  
 Re-ap'point'ment, *s.* a second appointment  
 Re-ap'por'tion, *v. a.* to apportion again  
 Re-ap'por'tion'ment, *s.* a second apportionment  
 Rear, *s.* the hinder troop, last class  
 Rear, *v. a.* to raise up, to elevate, to rouse  
 Rear, *a. raw*; half roasted; half sodden  
 Rear-ad'miral, *s.* the admiral who carries his flag at the mizen topmast head  
 Rear'guard, *s.* the guard that passes last, or follows the main body  
 Rear'mouse, Re'rmouse, *s.* a bat  
 Rear'rank, *s.* the last rank of a battalion  
 Rear'ward, *s.* the end; the latter part  
 Re-as'cend', *v.* to climb or mount up again  
 Re-as'cen'sion, *s.* a remounting  
 Re-as'cent', *s.* a returning ascent  
 Re-as's'ign, *v. a.* to assign back  
 Re-as'sim'ilate, *v. a.* to cause to resemble anew  
 Re-as'sim'ila'tion, *s.* a second assimilation  
 Rea'son, *s.* a faculty or power of the soul; cause, motive, principle  
 Rea'son, *v.* to argue or examine rationally  
 Rea'sonable, *a.* endowed with reason; just  
 Rea'sonableness, *s.* moderation; fairness  
 Rea'sonably, *ad.* agreeably to reason  
 Rea'soner, *s.* one who reasons  
 Rea'soning, *s.* argument  
 Rea'sonless, *a.* void of reason [together  
 Re-assem'blage, *s.* state of being again brought  
 Re-assem'ble, *v. a.* to collect anew  
 Re-as'sert', *v. a.* to assert anew  
 Re-as'sume, *v. a.* to resume, to take again  
 Re-as'sump'tion, *s.* act of reassuming  
 Re-as'su'rance, *s.* a second assurance  
 Re-as'su're, *v. a.* to restore from terror  
 Re-as'sur'er, *s.* one who insures the first under-writer  
 Re-at'tach', *v. a.* to attach a second time  
 Re-at'tach'ment, *s.* a second attachment  
 Re-at'tempt', *v. a.* to try again  
 Reave, *v. a.* to take by stealth or violence  
 Re-bap'tism, *s.* a second baptism  
 Re-baptiz'a'tion, *s.* renewal of baptism  
 Re-baptize, *v. a.* to baptize again  
 Re-baptiz'er, *s.* one that baptizes again  
 Re-b'ate, *v.* to blunt; lessen--*s.* discount  
 Re-ba'tement, *s.* diminution  
 Re-bee, *s.* a three-stringed fiddle  
 Re-b'el, *s.* one who opposes lawful authority  
 Re-b'el, *v. n.* to oppose lawful authority  
 Re-b'el, *a.* guilty of rebellion  
 Re-bell'er, *s.* one that rebels  
 Re-bell'ion, *s.* an insurrection or taking up arms against lawful authority  
 Re-bell'ions, *a.* opposing lawful authority  
 Re-bell'iously, *ad.* in opposition to authority  
 Re-bell'iousness, *s.* the being rebellious  
 Re-bell'ow, *v. n.* to echo back a loud noise  
 Re-bell'om, *v. n.* to blossom again  
 Re-bell'a'tion, *s.* the return of a loud bellowing sound; loud reverberation  
 Re-boil', *v.* to take fire; to be hot  
 Re-b'ound', *s.* the act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted  
 Re-b'ound', *v.* to spring back, to reverberate

Re-bra'ce, *v. a.* to brace again  
 Re-buff', *s.* a quick and sudden resistance  
 Re-buff', *v. a.* to beat back, to discourage  
 Re-build', *v. a.* to build again; to repair  
 Re-bu'kable, *a.* worthy of reprehension  
 Re-bu'ke, *s.* reprehension  
 Re-bu'ke, *v. a.* to reprehend; to chide  
 Re-bu'keful, *a.* reprehensive  
 Re-bu'kefully, *ad.* with reprehension  
 Re-bu'ker, *s.* a chider; a reprehender  
 Re-bulli'tion, *s.* act of boiling again  
 Re'bus, *s.* a word or name represented by things; a sort of riddle  
 Re-but, *v. a.* to beat back; to keep off  
 Re-but'ter, *s.* an answer to a rejoinder  
 Re-call', *s.* a calling over or back again  
 Re-call', *v. a.* to call back; to revoke  
 Re-call'able, *a.* that may be recalled  
 Re-can't', *v. a.* to retract an opinion  
 Re-can'ta'tion, *s.* a retracting an opinion  
 Re-can't'er, *s.* one who recants  
 Re-ca-pa'cite, *v. a.* to capacitate again  
 Re-ca-pi'tulate, *v. a.* to repeat again distinctly  
 Re-ca-pi'tula'tion, *s.* a detail repeated  
 Re-ca-pi'tu'latory, *a.* repeating again  
 Re-cap'tion, *s.* a second distress or seizure  
 Re-cap'tor, *s.* one who retakes  
 Re-cap'ture, *s.* a prize retaken from those who had taken it  
 Re-cap'ture, *v. a.* to retake a prize  
 Re-car'ny, *v. a.* to convert again into flesh  
 Re-car'ry, *v. a.* to carry back  
 Re-cast', *v. a.* to throw again; to mould anew  
 Re-ce'de, *v. n.* to fall back, retreat, desist  
 Re-ceipt', *s.* a reception; an acquittance  
 Re-cept', *v. a.* to give a receipt for  
 Re-ceive'able, *a.* capable of being received  
 Re-ceive'ableness, *s.* capability of receiving  
 Re-ceive', *v. a.* to take, to admit, to allow, to entertain; to embrace intellectually  
 Re-ceive'dness, *s.* general allowance  
 Re-ceive'r, *s.* one who receives  
 Re-celebrate, *v. a.* to celebrate anew  
 Re-cen'cy, *s.* newness; new state  
 Re-cen'se, *v. a.* to review; to revise  
 Re-cen'sion, *s.* an enumeration, review  
 Re-cent, *a.* new, late, not long passed  
 Re-cently, *ad.* newly, lately, freshly  
 Re-centness, *s.* newness; freshness  
 Re-cep'tacle, *s.* a place to receive things in  
 Re-cep'tac'ular, *a.* pertaining to the receptacle  
 Re'ceptary, *s.* the thing received  
 Re-cepti'bility, *s.* possibility of receiving  
 Re-cep'tion, *s.* act of receiving; admission; treatment; welcome; entertainment  
 Re-cep'tive, *a.* capable of receiving  
 Re-cep'tivity, *s.* state of being receptive  
 Re-cep'tory, *a.* generally admitted  
 Re-cess', *s.* a retirement; departure; privacy  
 Re-ces'sion, *s.* the act of retreating  
 Re-change, *v. a.* to change again  
 Re-char'ge, *v. a.* to accuse in return, re-attack  
 Re-cheat', *s.* recalling hounds by winding a horn when they are on a wrong scent  
 Re-choo'se, *v. a.* to choose a second time  
 Re-ci'diva'tion, *s.* the act of falling back  
 Re-ci'di'vous, *a.* subject to fall again  
 Re'cipe, *s.* a medical prescription  
 Re-ci'pient, *s.* a receiver; a vessel to receive  
 Re-ci'p'rocal, *a.* mutual; alternate  
 Re-ci'p'rocal, *s.* (In arithmetic) unity divided by the quantity  
 Re-ci'p'rocal, *ad.* mutually; interchange-  
 Re-ci'p'rocality, *s.* mutual return [ably  
 Re-ci'p'rocate, *v. n.* to act interchangeably  
 Re-ci'p'roca'tion, *s.* action interchanged

RATHER CONFESS IGNORANCE, THAN FALSELY PROFESS KNOWLEDGE.



[REC]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REC

Reciprocity, *s.* reciprocal obligation  
 Reciprocor'ous, *a.* horned like a ram  
 Recit'sion, *s.* a cutting off, a making void  
 Recital, Recitation, *s.* rehearsal, repetition, enumeration  
 Recitative, Recitativo, *s.* a kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song  
 Recitative, *a.* reciting; rehearsing  
 Recitatively, *ad.* in a recitative manner  
 Recite, *v. a.* to repeat, to enumerate  
 Reciter, *s.* one who recites  
 Reck, *v.* to heed, to mind, to care for  
 Reckless, *a.* heedless, careless, mindless  
 Recklessness, *s.* carelessness; negligence  
 Reckon, *v.* to number; esteem; compute  
 Reckoner, *s.* one who computes  
 Reckoning, *s.* an estimation, calculation  
 Reclaim, *s.* reformation; recovery  
 Reclaim, *v. a.* to reform, correct, recal  
 Reclaimable, *a.* that may be reclaimed  
 Reclaimant, *s.* one that opposes  
 Reclaimless, *a.* not to be reclaimed  
 Reclamation, *s.* a recovery  
 Reclinate, *a.* (in botany) bent downwards  
 Reclination, *s.* the act of reclining  
 Recline, *v. n.* to lean sideways or back  
 Recluse, *v. a.* to close again  
 Recluse, *v. a.* to open, unlock  
 Recluse, *a.* shut up, retired  
 Recluse, *s.* one living in a secluded state  
 Reclusely, *ad.* in retirement; like a recluse  
 Recluseness, Reclusion, *s.* retirement  
 Reclusive, *a.* affording concealment  
 Recoagulation, *s.* a second coagulation  
 Recoat, *v. a.* to vamp up  
 Recognisable, *a.* that may be acknowledged  
 Recognisance, *s.* a bond of record; a badge  
 Recognise, *v. a.* to acknowledge; to review  
 Recognisee, *s.* one in whose favour a bond or recognisance is drawn [a recognisance  
 Recognisor, *s.* one who gives or enters into  
 Recognition, *s.* acknowledgment  
 Recognitor, *s.* one of a jury on assize  
 Recoil, *v. n.* to rush back, fall back, shrink  
 Recoil, Recoiling, *s.* a falling back  
 Recoilingly, *ad.* with retrocession  
 Recoin, *v. a.* to coin over again  
 Recoinage, *s.* the act of coining anew  
 Re-collect, *v. a.* to gather again  
 Recollect, *v. a.* to recover to memory, &c.  
 Recollection, *s.* a revival in the memory of former ideas; recovery of notion [lecting  
 Recollective, *a.* having the power of recol-  
 Recombination, *s.* combination a second time  
 Recombine, *v. a.* to join together again  
 Recomfort, *v. a.* to comfort again  
 Reconcen, *v. a.* to begin anew  
 Recommend, *v. a.* to commend to another  
 Recommendable, *a.* worthy of praise  
 Recommendableness, *s.* the quality of being recommendable [mendation  
 Recommendably, *ad.* so as to deserve com-  
 Recommendation, *s.* the act of recommend-  
 ing; the terms used to recommend  
 Recommendationary, *a.* recommending  
 Recommender, *s.* one who recommends  
 Recommendation, *v. a.* to commission again  
 Recommit, *v. a.* to commit anew  
 Recommitment, *s.* a second commitment  
 Recommunicate, *v. a.* to communicate again  
 Recompact, *v. a.* to join anew  
 Reconcense, *s.* a requital, an amends  
 Reconcense, *v. a.* to repay, to requite  
 Reconciliation, *s.* a new compilation  
 Recompose, *v. a.* to settle or adjust anew

Recomposition, *s.* composition renewed  
 Reconcilable, *a.* that may be reconciled  
 Reconcilableness, *s.* consistence; disposi-  
 tion to renew friendship  
 Reconcile, *v. a.* to make things agree, &c.  
 Reconciliation, *s.* a reconciliation  
 Reconciler, *s.* one who renews friendship be-  
 tween others  
 Reconciliation, *s.* renewal of friendship  
 Reconciliatory, *a.* tending to reconcile  
 Recoudensatiun, *s.* the act of recondensing  
 Recondense, *v. a.* to condense anew  
 Recondite, *a.* profound, abstruse; secret  
 Reconditory, *s.* a storehouse, a repository  
 Reconduct, *v. a.* to conduct back again  
 Reconfirm, *v. a.* to establish again  
 Rejoin, *v. a.* to join anew  
 Reconnoitre, *v. a.* to view, to examine  
 Reconquer, *v. a.* to conquer again  
 Reconsecrate, *v. a.* to consecrate anew  
 Reconsecration, *s.* a renewed consecration  
 Reconsider, *v. a.* to turn over in the mind  
 Reconsideration, *s.* a second consideration  
 Reconsole, *v. a.* to comfort again  
 Reconvene, *v. a.* to assemble anew  
 Reconversion, *s.* a second conversion  
 Reconvert, *v. a.* to convert again  
 Reconvay, *v. a.* to convey again  
 Reconvoyance, *s.* transferring a title back  
 to a former proprietor  
 Record, *v. a.* to register; to celebrate  
 Record, *s.* an authentic enrolment  
 Recordation, *s.* remembrance  
 Recorder, *s.* a law officer; a sort of flute  
 Recouch, *v. n.* to lie down again  
 Recount, *v. a.* to relate in detail  
 Recourse, *s.* an application for help, &c.  
 Recover, *v.* to regain; to grow well again  
 Recoverable, *a.* that may be restored, &c.  
 Recoveree, *s.* a person against whom judg-  
 ment is obtained [his favour  
 Recov'ror, *s.* one who obtains judgment in  
 Recov'ry, *s.* a restoration from sickness  
 Rec'rant, *s.* a cowardly suppliant  
 Rec'rant, *a.* cowardly, mean-spirited  
 Rec'reat, *v. a.* to refresh, to delight  
 Re-creat, *v. a.* to create anew; to revive  
 Recreation, *s.* relief after toil; diversioo  
 Re-creation, *s.* a forming anew  
 Recreative, *a.* refreshing; diverting  
 Recreatively, *ad.* with recreation  
 Recreativeness, *s.* the quality of being di-  
 Rec'rement, *s.* dross, filth, spume [verting  
 Recremental, Recrementitious, *a.* drossy  
 Recriminate, *v. a.* to accuse in return  
 Recrimination, *s.* an accusation retorted  
 Recriminator, *s.* one who retorts  
 Recriminatory, *a.* retorting accusation  
 Recross, *v. a.* to cross again  
 Recrudescence, Recrudescency, *s.* the state  
 of becoming painful again  
 Recrudescence, *a.* growing painful again  
 Recruit, *v. a.* to repair, replace, supply  
 Recruit, *s.* a newly enlisted soldier; supply  
 Recruiting, *s.* the business of raising new  
 soldiers [cond crystallizing  
 Recrystallization, *s.* the process of a se-  
 Recrystallize, *v. n.* to crystallize again  
 Rectangle, *s.* a right angle made by the  
 falling of one line perpendicularly upon  
 another, and which consists of 90 degrees  
 Rectangled, Rectangular, *a.* having right  
 Rectangularly, *ad.* with right angles [angles  
 Rectifiable, *a.* capable of being set right  
 Rectification, *s.* the act of setting right  
 what is wrong; superior distillation

REPENTANCE IS NOT A SINGLE ACT, BUT A HABIT, OR VIRTUE.

RAISE NOT THE CREDIT OF YOUR WIT AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR JUDGMENT.

RED]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REE

**Rec'tifier**, *s.* one who rectifies  
**Rec'tify**, *v. a.* to make right, reform; exalt and improve by repeated distillation  
**Rectiline'al**, **Rectiline'ar**, **Rectiline'ous**, *a.* consisting of right lines  
**Rec'titude**, *s.* straightness; uprightness  
**Rec'tor**, *s.* a minister of a parish; a ruler  
**Recto'rial**, *a.* belonging to a rector  
**Rec'torship**, *s.* the office of a rector  
**Rec'tory**, *s.* a parish church, or spiritual living, with all its rights, glebes, &c.  
**Rec'tress**, **Rec'trix**, *s.* a governess  
**Rec'tum**, *s.* the last of the large intestines  
**Recub'ation**, *s.* the posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose  
**Recu'le**, *v. n.* to retire; to fall backward  
**Recumb'**, *v. n.* to lean; to repose  
**Recum'bence**, **Recumbency**, *s.* a leaning posture  
**Recum'bent**, *a.* lying, leaning, listless  
**Recuper'ation**, *s.* the recovery of a thing  
**Recu'perative**, **Recu'peratory**, *a.* belonging to recovery  
**Recu'r**, *v. n.* to have recourse to, &c.  
**Recu're**, *v. a.* to recover from sickness  
**Recu'reless**, *a.* incapable of remedy  
**Recurrence**, **Recurrence**, *s.* a return  
**Recu'rent**, *a.* returning from time to time  
**Recu'vate**, *v. a.* to bend back  
**Recu'vate**, *a.* bent outwards  
**Recur'vation**, **Recu'vity**, **Recu'v'dness**, *s.* flexure backwards  
**Recu've**, *v. a.* to bow or bend back  
**Recu'viroster**, *s.* a fowl with its beak bent  
**Recu'vous**, *a.* bent backward [upwards  
**Recu'sancy**, *s.* non-conformity  
**Recu'sant**, *s.* one who refuses any terms of communion or society  
**Recu'sant**, *a.* refusing to conform  
**Recusa'tion**, *s.* the act by which a judge is restrained from trying a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested  
**Recu'se**, *v. a.* to refuse, to reject  
**Recu'ssible**, *a.* capable of being beaten back  
**Recu'ssion**, *s.* the act of beating back  
**Red**, *a.* of the colour of blood  
**Redact'**, *v. a.* to reduce into form  
**Redar'gue**, *v. a.* to refute, to convict  
**Redargu'tion**, *s.* a refutation; a conviction  
**Red'breast**, *s.* a small bird, a robin  
**Red-chalk'**, *s.* a kind of clay limestone  
**Red'coat**, *s.* a name of contempt for a soldier  
**Red'den**, *v.* to make or grow red; to blush  
**Redden'dum**, *s.* the clause reserving the rent  
**Red'dish**, *a.* somewhat red (in leases  
**Red'dishness**, *s.* a tendency to redness  
**Redd'tion**, *s.* restitution  
**Red'ditive**, *a.* answering to an interrogation  
**Red'dle**, *s.* a sort of mineral; red chalk  
**Red's**, *counsel, advice--v. a.* to advise  
**Redem'**, *v. a.* to ransom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to recover  
**Redeem'able**, *a.* capable of redemption  
**Redeem'ableness**, *s.* state of being redeemable; capacity for redemption  
**Redeem'er**, *s.* one who ransoms or redeems, in particular the Saviour of the world  
**Redeem'ing**, *a.* that does or may redeem  
**Redelibe'rate**, *v. a.* to reconsider  
**Redeliv'er**, *v. a.* to deliver or give back  
**Redeliv'erance**, *s.* a second deliverance  
**Redeliv'ery**, *s.* the act of delivering back  
**Redemand'**, *v. a.* to demand back  
**Redemand'**, *s.* a demand back again  
**Redemand'able**, *a.* that may be demanded back again

**Redemi'se**, *v. a.* to convey or transfer back --s. reconveyance  
**Redemp'tion**, *s.* a ransom, the purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ  
**Redempt'ory**, *a.* paid for ransom  
**Redescend'**, *v. n.* to descend again  
**Red'gum**, *s.* a disease of children newly born  
**Red'hot**, *a.* heated to redness  
**Red'ient**, *a.* returning  
**Redigest'**, *v. a.* to digest again  
**Redin'tegrate**, *v. a.* to restore; to make new  
**Redin'tegrated**, *a.* restored; renewed  
**Redin'tegration**, *s.* renovation; restoration  
**Redisbur'se**, *v. a.* to repay  
**Redispose**, *v. a.* to adjust or dispose anew  
**Redissolve**, *v. a.* to dissolve again  
**Redistrib'ute**, *v. a.* to deal back again  
**Redistrib'ution**, *s.* a second distribution  
**Red-lead'**, *s.* a kind of coarse red mineral  
**Red'ly**, *ad.* with redness  
**Red'ness**, *s.* the quality of being red  
**Red'olence**, **Red'olency**, *s.* a sweet scent  
**Red'olent**, *a.* sweet of scent, fragrant  
**Redoub'le**, *v. a.* to double again  
**Redoubt'**, *s.* the outwork of a fortification  
**Redonbt'able**, *a.* formidable, much feared  
**Redonbt'ed**, *a.* much feared, awful  
**Redound'**, *v. n.* to be sent back by reaction  
**Red'pole**, *s.* a bird with a red head  
**Redraft**, *v. a.* to draw or draft anew--s. a second draft or copy  
**Redraw'**, *v. a.* to draw a second time  
**Redress'**, *v. a.* to set right, relieve, amend  
**Redress'**, *s.* amendment; relief; remedy  
**Redress'er**, *s.* one who affords relief  
**Redress'ive**, *a.* succouring; affording remedy  
**Redress'less**, *a.* without relief  
**Red'sear**, *v. n.* to break or crack under the hammer, in consequence of being too hot  
**Red'shank**, *s.* the name of a bird  
**Red'start**, **Red'tail**, *s.* a small bird  
**Red'streak**, *s.* a sort of apple; also cider  
**Redu'ce**, *v. u.* to make less; subdue, degrade  
**Redu'cement**, *s.* a subduing; a diminishing  
**Redu'cer**, *s.* one that reduces  
**Redu'cible**, *a.* possible to be reduced  
**Redu'cibleness**, *s.* quality of being reducible  
**Reduct'**, *s.* a little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; a place to which troops may retire when surprised  
**Redu'ction**, *s.* the act of reducing  
**Redu'ctive**, *a.* having the power to reduce  
**Redu'ctive**, *s.* that which has the power of reducing  
**Redu'ctively**, *ad.* by reduction; by consequence  
**Redund'ance**, **Redun'dancy**, *s.* a superfluous, overflowing  
**Redun'dant**, *a.* superfluous, overflowing  
**Redun'dantly**, *ad.* superabundantly  
**Redu'plicate**, *v. a.* to double over again  
**Reduplication**, *s.* the act of doubling  
**Redu'plicative**, *a.* doubling again  
**Red'wing**, *s.* the name of a bird  
**Ree**, *v. a.* to sift, to riddle--s. a small coln  
**Re-echo'**, *v. n.* to echo back  
**Reed**, *s.* a hollow knotted stalk; a pipe  
**Reed'ed**, *a.* covered with or made like reed  
**Reed'en**, *a.* consisting of reeds  
**Reed'grass**, *s.* a plant; bur-reed  
**Re-elliv'ation**, *s.* act of relliv'ing  
**Re-ell'ly**, *v. a.* to relliv', to build again  
**Reed'less**, *a.* being without reeds  
**Reed'y**, *a.* abounding with reeds  
**Reef**, *s.* that part of a sail in which there is a row of eyelet-holes; a chain of rocks

RAGE ROBS A MAN OF HIS REASON, AND MAKES HIM A LAUGHING-STOCK.



OB8]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OBU

Object', *v.* to urge against, to propose  
 Object'able, *a.* that may be opposed  
 Object-glass, *s.* the glass of a telescope nearest the object  
 Object'ion, *s.* an adverse argument; a charge  
 Object'ionable, *a.* liable to objection  
 Object'ive, *a.* relating to the object  
 Object'ively, *ad.* in manner of an object  
 Object'iveness, *s.* the state of being an object  
 Object'or, *s.* one who objects or opposes  
 Objura'tion, *s.* act of binding by oath  
 Objur'gate, *v. a.* to chide, rebuke, reprove  
 Objurga'tion, *s.* a chiding, reprehension  
 Objur'gatory, *a.* reprehensive  
 Obla'te, *s.* flatted at the poles  
 Obla'teness, *s.* the state of being oblate  
 Obla'tion, *s.* an offering, a sacrifice  
 Obleta'tion, *s.* recreation, delight  
 Oblig'ate, *v. a.* to bind by contract or duty  
 Obliga'tion, *s.* engagement, contract, bond  
 Obliga'to, *a.* [Ital.] a musical term, signifying necessary for the instrument named  
 Oblig'atory, *a.* binding, imposing obligation  
 Oblige, *v. a.* to bind, to compel, to gratify  
 Obligee', *s.* one bound by a contract  
 Oblig'er, *s.* one that obliges  
 Oblig'ing, *a.* complaisant, binding  
 Oblig'ingly, *ad.* civilly; complaisantly  
 Oblig'ingness, *s.* civility; complaisance  
 Obligor', *s.* he that gives his bond to another  
 Oblit'ation, *s.* declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity  
 Oblit'que, *a.* not direct, not perpendicular  
 Oblit'quely, *ad.* indirectly; not perpendicularly  
 Oblit'queness, Oblit'quity, *s.* deviation from moral rectitude; crookedness  
 Oblit'erate, *v. a.* to efface, to destroy  
 Oblit'eration, *s.* effacement; extinction  
 Oblit'ion, *s.* forgetfulness; amnesty  
 Oblit'ial, Oblit'ivus, *a.* causing forgetfulness  
 Obl'ong, *s.* a figure longer than broad  
 Obl'ong, *a.* longer than broad  
 Obl'ongness, *s.* state of being longer than broad  
 Obl'ong-ovate, *a.* between oblong and oval  
 Obl'oquious, *a.* reproachful; slanderous  
 Obl'oquy, *s.* blame, slander, disgrace  
 Obluta'tion, *s.* opposition; resistance  
 Obmutes'cence, *s.* loss of speech  
 Obnox'ious, *a.* offensive; liable; exposed  
 Obnox'iously, *ad.* in an offensive manner  
 Obnox'iousness, *s.* objection; offensiveness  
 Obnu'bilate, *v. a.* to cloud, to obscure  
 Obnu'bilation, *s.* the act of making obscure  
 O'boe, *s.* a wind instrument; the hautboy  
 Ob'ole, *s.* in pharmacy, twelve grains  
 Ob'olus, *s.* a silver coin of Athens value 1/4d.  
 Ob'o'vate, *a.* inversely oval  
 Obrep'tion, *s.* the act of creeping on  
 Obrept'itious, *a.* secretly obtained; done with secrecy  
 Obsce'ne, *a.* immodest, disgusting, offensive  
 Obsce'nely, *ad.* in an immodest manner  
 Obsce'nity, *s.* lewdness, unchastity  
 Obscura'tion, *s.* the act of darkening  
 Obscu're, *a.* dark, gloomy, abstruse, difficult  
 Obscu're, *v. a.* to darken, to perplex  
 Obscu'rely, *ad.* darkly, privately  
 Obscu'reness, Obscu'rity, *s.* darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy  
 Obsce'rate, *v. a.* to beseech; to entreat  
 Obsce'ration, *s.* a supplication, an entreaty  
 Obs'equent, *a.* obsequent; submitting  
 Obs'equence, Obs'equiousness, *s.* obedience; complaisance; interested concern for another  
 Obs'equies, *s.* funeral solemnities  
 Obs'equious, *a.* compliant, obedient

Obs'equiously, *ad.* obediently; complying  
 Obser'vable, *a.* remarkable, eminent  
 Obser'vably, *ad.* in a manner worthy of note  
 Obser'vance, *s.* respect, attention  
 Obser'van'da, *s. pl.* things to be observed  
 Obser'vant, *a.* attentive, diligent, watchful  
 Obser'vation, *s.* a noting, a remark, a note  
 Obser'vator, Obser'ver, *s.* a remarker  
 Obser'vatory, *s.* a place adapted for making astronomical observations  
 Obser'vc, *v.* to watch, note, regard, obey  
 Obser'vingly, *ad.* attentively; carefully  
 Obses'sion, *s.* the act of besieging  
 Obsid'ian, *s.* a mineral  
 Obsid'ional, *a.* belonging to a siege  
 Obsigilla'tion, *s.* the act of sealing up  
 Obsig'nate, *v. a.* to ratify; to seal up  
 Obsigna'tion, *s.* ratification by sealing  
 Obsig'natory, *a.* ratifying  
 Obsoles'cence, *s.* the state of being obsolete  
 Obsoles'cent, *a.* growing out of use  
 Ob'so'lete, *a.* disused, grown out of use  
 Obsole'teness, *s.* state of being out of use  
 Ob'sta'cle, *s.* a let, hinderance, obstruction  
 Ob'stancy, *s.* opposition; impediment  
 Obste'tric, *a.* doing a midwife's office  
 Obste'tricate, *v. a.* to assist as a midwife  
 Obste'trication, *s.* the act of midwifery  
 Obste'trics, *s. pl.* midwifery  
 Obst'acity, *s.* stubbornness, persistency  
 Obst'inate, *a.* stubborn, contumacious, fixed  
 Obst'imately, *ad.* stubbornly, resolutely  
 Obst'inatness, *s.* stubbornness; pertinacity  
 Obstipa'tion, *s.* act of stopping chinks, &c.  
 Obstrep'orous, *a.* noisy, loud, vociferous  
 Obstrep'orously, *ad.* clamorously; noisily  
 Obstrep'orousness, *s.* noise; turbulence  
 Obstric'tion, *s.* an obligation, a bond  
 Obstru'ct, *v. a.* to hinder, block up, bar  
 Obstru'cter, *s.* one that hinders or opposes  
 Obstruc'tion, *s.* a hinderance, an obstacle  
 Obstru'ctive, *a.* hindering—*s.* an impediment  
 Obstru'ent, *a.* blocking up, hindering  
 Ob'struent, *s.* that which obstructs the natural passages through the body  
 Obtru'sively, *ad.* by way of obtrusion  
 Obstupe'faction, *s.* act of inducing stupidity  
 Obstupe'factive, *a.* stupifying  
 Obtain', *v.* to gain, to acquire; to prevail  
 Obtain'able, *a.* that may be obtained  
 Obtain'er, *s.* he who obtains  
 Obtain'ment, *s.* the act of obtaining  
 Obte'nd, *v. a.* to oppose; pretend; offer  
 Obte'nehra'tion, *s.* darkness; a making dark  
 Obte'n'sion, *s.* opposition, denial  
 Obtest', *v.* to beseech, to supplicate  
 Obtesta'tion, *s.* supplication, entreaty  
 Obtr'ecra'tion, *s.* slander, detraction [tion  
 Obtr'iction, *s.* the act of wearing away by friction  
 Obtru'dc, *v. a.* to thrust into a place by force; to offer with unreasonable importunity  
 Obtru'der, *s.* one who obtrudes  
 Obtru'cate, *v. a.* to lop off  
 Obtru'ncation, *s.* the act of lopping off  
 Obtru'sion, *s.* forcing in or upon  
 Obtru'sive, *a.* inclined to obtrude on others  
 Obtu'nd, *v. a.* to blunt; quell; deaden  
 Obtura'tion, *s.* a stopping by covering over  
 Ob'turator, *s.* the muscles, rotators of the thigh [light angles  
 Obtu'sangular, *a.* having angles larger than obtuse, *a.* not pointed; dull; obscure  
 Obtu'sely, *ad.* without a point, dully  
 Obtu'seness, *s.* bluntness, stupidity, dullness  
 Obtu'sion, *s.* the act of dulling  
 Obumbra'tion, *s.* the art of darkening

OPINION IS THE GREAT PILLAR THAT UPHOLDS THE COMMONWEALTH.

ONE GENERAL MARK OF AN IMPOSTOR IS, THAT HE OUTDOES THE ORIGINAL.



[OCT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OFF

ONE FAULT CAN NEVER JUSTIFY THE COMMISSION OF ANOTHER.

Oblique, *a.* very crooked  
 Ohundation, *s.* the act of howling against  
 Obverse, *a.* having the base narrower than  
 Obverse, *s.* the face of a coin [the top  
 Obvert, *v. a.* to turn towards, &c.  
 Obviate, *v. a.* to prevent, hinder, oppose  
 Obvious, *a.* easily discovered, plain, open  
 Obviously, *ad.* evidently, plainly  
 Obviousness, *s.* the state of being evident  
 Obvolute, *a.* (in botany) rolling up  
 Occasion, *s.* a casualty, an opportunity, an  
 incident; a casual exigency  
 Occasion, *v. a.* to cause, to influence  
 Occasionable, *a.* that may be occasioned  
 Occasional, *a.* incidental, casual  
 Occasionally, *ad.* casually; incidentally  
 Occasioner, *s.* one that causes or produces  
 Occasive, *a.* falling; descending; western  
 Occreation, *s.* act of blinding or making  
 blind; state of being blind  
 Occident, *s.* the west—a. western  
 Occidental, Occiduous, *a.* western  
 Occipital, *a.* in the hinder part of the head  
 Occiput, *s.* the hinder part of the head  
 Occision, *s.* the act of killing  
 Occlude, *v. a.* to shut up  
 Occlose, *a.* shut up, closed  
 Occulsion, *s.* the act of shutting up  
 Occult, *a.* unknown, hidden, secret  
 Occultation, *s.* the act of hiding; in astro-  
 nomy, the time that a star or planet is  
 hid from sight in an eclipse  
 Occultness, *s.* state of being secret  
 Occupancy, *s.* the act of taking possession  
 Occupant, *s.* he that takes possession  
 Occupy, *v. a.* to possess, hold; to take up  
 Occupation, *s.* a taking possession; trade  
 Occupier, *s.* a possessor; one who occupies  
 Occupy, *v. a.* to possess; to employ; to use  
 Occur, *v. n.* to happen; to appear  
 Occurrence, *s.* incident, casual event  
 Occursion, *s.* a clash, a mutual blow  
 Ocean, *s.* the main; any immense expanse  
 Oceanic, Ocean, *a.* pertaining to the ocean  
 Ocellate, *a.* resembling the eyes  
 Ocelot, *s.* an animal of the tiger kind  
 Oclmy, *s.* a mixed base metal  
 Ochlocracy, *s.* government by the people  
 Ochre, *s.* a rough, yellow, or blue earth  
 Ochreous, Ochrey, *a.* consisting of ochre  
 Ocra, *s.* a viscous vegetable substance  
 Octachord, *s.* an instrument of eight sounds  
 Octagon, *s.* a figure of eight sides and angles  
 Octagonal, *a.* having eight angles and sides  
 Octahedral, *a.* with eight equal sides  
 Octahedrite, *s.* pyramidal ore of titanium  
 Octahedron, *s.* a solid of eight equal equi-  
 lateral triangles  
 Octander, *s.* a plant with eight stamens  
 Octandrian, *a.* having eight stamens  
 Octangular, *a.* having eight angles  
 Octant, *a.* distant an eighth part of  
 a circle or forty-five degrees  
 Octave, *s.* the eighth day after some festi-  
 val; the interval of an eighth in music  
 Octave, *a.* denoting eight  
 Octavo, *s.* a sheet folded into eight leaves  
 Octennial, *a.* happening every eighth year  
 October, *s.* the tenth month of the year  
 Octohedral, *s.* a crystal whose middle has  
 eight faces, and whose summits have ten  
 Octodentate, *a.* having eight teeth  
 Octodentical, *a.* having eight sides  
 Octoid, *a.* separated into eight segments  
 Octogenarian, *s.* one who has attained his  
 eightieth year

Octogenary, *a.* eighty years of age  
 Octonary, *a.* belonging to the number eight  
 Octonocular, *a.* having eight eyes  
 Octopetalous, *a.* having eight flower-leaves  
 Octoradial, *a.* having eight rays  
 Octospermous, *a.* containing eight seeds  
 Octostyle, *s.* an edifice with eight columns  
 in front  
 Octosyllabic, *a.* consisting of eight syllables  
 Octuple, *a.* eight fold  
 Octular, *a.* known by the eye  
 Octularly, *ad.* to the observation of the eye  
 Octulate, *a.* furnished with eyes  
 Octuliform, *a.* in the form of an eye  
 Octulist, *s.* one who cures distempered eyes  
 Odd, *a.* not even; particular, strange  
 Oddity, *s.* singularity, particularity  
 Oddly, *ad.* not evenly; strangely, unac-  
 countably, uncomely  
 Oddness, *s.* particularity, strangeness  
 Odds, *s.* inequality; more than an even wa-  
 ger; advantage; superiority; dispute  
 Ode, *s.* a poem to be sung to music  
 Odible, *a.* hateful; detestable  
 Odious, *a.* hateful; heinous; abominable  
 Odiously, *ad.* hatefully; abominably  
 Odiousness, *s.* hatefulness  
 Odium, *s.* invidiousness; hatred; blame  
 Odontalgia, *s.* the tooth-ache  
 Odontalgic, *a.* pertaining to the tooth-ache  
 —s. a remedy for the tooth-ache  
 Odontology, *s.* the breeding of the teeth  
 Odorament, *s.* a perfume; any strong scent  
 Odorate, *a.* having a strong scent  
 Odorating, *a.* diffusing odour; fragrant  
 Odoriferous, *a.* fragrant, perfumed, sweet  
 Odoriferousness, *s.* fragrance  
 Odorous, *a.* fragrant, perfumed [scent  
 Odorousness, *s.* fragrance; sweetness of  
 Odour, *s.* scent, good or bad; fragrance  
 Oemmenical, *a.* general, universal  
 Edema, *s.* a tumour; a swelling  
 Edematous, Edematous, *a.* pertaining to an  
 œdema or tumour  
 Oeilin, *s.* a wink, token of the eye  
 O'er, *ad.* contracted from over  
 Esophagotomy, *s.* the art of opening the  
 œsophagus, a surgical operation  
 Esophagus, *s.* the gullet; the canal through  
 which the food passes  
 Of, *prep.* concerning; relating to; out of  
 Off, *ad.* at a distance; from, not toward—  
*interj.* a command to depart  
 Offal, *s.* waste meat, refuse, carrion  
 Offence, *s.* a transgression; injury, anger  
 Offenceful, *a.* giving displeasure; injurious  
 Offenceless, *a.* nonoffending, innocent  
 Offend, *v.* to make angry, injure, attack  
 Offender, *s.* one who commits an offence  
 Offensive, *s.* the part of attacking  
 Offensively, *a.* displeasing, injurious, hurtful  
 Offensively, *ad.* displeasingly, injuriously  
 Offensiveness, *s.* injuriousness; mischief  
 Offer, *v.* to present; attempt; sacrifice  
 Offer, *s.* a proposal; endeavour; price bid  
 Offerable, *a.* that may be offered  
 Offerer, *s.* one that offers  
 Offering, *s.* sacrifice or oblation  
 Offertory, *s.* a place where offerings are  
 kept; part of the Roman-Catholic mass  
 Office, *s.* public employment, agency  
 Officer, *s.* a commander, one in office  
 Officer, *v. a.* to furnish with officers  
 Officered, *a.* supplied with commanders  
 Officinal, *a.* pertaining to an office  
 Officinal, *s.* an archdeacon's deputy

OF ALL POVERTY, THAT OF THE MIND IS THE MOST DEPLORABLE.

Officially, *ad.* by virtue of an office  
 Officialty, *s.* the charge of an official  
 Officiate, *v.* to perform another's duty  
 Officinal, *a.* used in or relating to shops  
 Officious, *a.* importunately forward; kind  
 Officiously, *ad.* with unasked kindness  
 Officiousness, *s.* over-forwardness; service  
 Offing, *s.* the act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water out at sea  
 Offscouring, *s.* the refuse  
 Offset, *s.* a sprout; the shoot of a plant  
 Offset, *v. a.* to set one account against another  
 Offspring, *s.* children; production of any kind  
 Offuscate, *v. a.* to darken, to cloud, to dim  
 Offuscation, *s.* the act of darkening  
 Offward, *ad.* leaning off (as a ship)  
 Oft, Often, Oftentimes, Oft'times, *ad.* frequently, many times, not rarely  
 Ogee', *s.* a sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow  
 Ogham, *s.* the stenography of the Irish  
 Ogive, *s.* a sort of Gothic arch  
 Ogle, *v. a.* to view with side glances  
 Ogle, *s.* a side glance; a leer  
 Ogler, *s.* one who slyly views  
 Ogling, *s.* a viewing slyly or obliquely  
 Oglio, *s.* a dish of mixed meats, a medley  
 Ogre, Ogress, *s.* imaginary monsters of the east, male and female  
 Oh! *interj.* denoting sorrow or surprise  
 Oil, *s.* the expressed juice of olives, &c.  
 Oil, *v. a.* to smear or lubricate with oil  
 Oilcloth, *s.* painted cloth to cover floors  
 Oilcolour, *s.* colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil  
 Oillet, Oillet-hole, *s.* the hole in a garment into which a point is to be put  
 Oil-gas, *s.* inflammable gas from oil  
 Oiliness, *s.* unctuousness, greasiness  
 Oilman, *s.* one who sells oils, pickles, &c.  
 Oilshop, *s.* a shop where oils, &c. are sold  
 Oily, *a.* consisting of oil; fat, greasy  
 Ointment, *s.* an unguent; a salve  
 Old, Old'en, *a.* not new; ancient; long used  
 Oldfashioned, *a.* obsolete, out of fashion  
 Oldish, *a.* somewhat old  
 Oldness, *s.* old age; antiquity  
 Oleaginous, Oleose, Oleous, *a.* oily  
 Oleaginousness, *s.* oiliness  
 Oleander, *s.* a kind of shrub  
 Oleaster, *s.* the wild olive plant [gas  
 Olefant, *a.* applied to carburetted hydrogen  
 Oleic, *a.* applied to the acid obtained from soap  
 Oleosaccharum, *s.* a mixture of oil and sugar  
 Oleaceous, *a.* pertaining to pock-herbs  
 Olfactory, *a.* having the sense of smelling  
 Olibanum, *s.* a sweet-scented gum  
 Oligarch, *s.* one of a small number who have the supreme power  
 Oligarchal, Oligarchical, *a.* relating to an oligarchy  
 Oligarely, *s.* a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of few; an aristocracy  
 Oligist, Oligistic, *a.* applied to the crystallized tritoxyl of iron  
 Olio, *s.* a mixture; a medley  
 Oltory, *a.* belonging to a kitchen-garden  
 Oliveaceous, *a.* of the colour of olive  
 Olivaster, *a.* darkly brown; tawny  
 Olive, *s.* a plant; its fruit; emblem of peace  
 Olived, *a.* decorated with olive-trees  
 Olivine, *s.* an ore of copper  
 Olive-yard, *s.* a garden for olives

Olympiad, *s.* the space of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time, so named from the games celebrated every fourth year in honour of Jupiter Olympus  
 Olympian, *a.* pertaining to Olympus  
 Om'bre, *s.* a game at cards played by three  
 Ombrimeter, *s.* a machine for measuring the rain that falls [phabet  
 Om'ega, *s.* the last letter of the Greek Alphabet  
 Om'elet, *s.* a pancake made with eggs  
 O'men, *s.* a good or bad sign, a prognostic  
 O'mened, *a.* containing prognostics  
 Omen'tum, *s.* the caul; the double membrane over the entrails  
 O'mer, *s.* a Hebrew measure, containing about three pints and a half English  
 Om'inate, *v.* to foretoken  
 Om'inous, *a.* foreshowing ill, inauspicious  
 Om'iously, *ad.* with good or bad omen  
 Om'itiousness, *s.* the quality of being ominous  
 Omis'sible, *a.* that may be omitted  
 Omis'sion, Omis'tance, *s.* a neglect of duty  
 Omis'sive, *a.* leaving out  
 Omit, *v. a.* to leave out; to neglect  
 Om'nibus, *s.* the name given to a particular kind of vehicle (of recent introduction), capable of carrying numerous passengers all inside [unction  
 Om'nicide, *s.* one who slays all without distinction  
 Om'nifarious, *a.* of all kinds and sorts  
 Om'niferous, *a.* all-bearing; all-producing  
 Om'nific, *a.* all-creating  
 Om'niform, *a.* having every shape [form  
 Om'niformity, *s.* the quality of having every  
 Om'nigenous, *a.* consisting of all kinds  
 Omnipar'ity, *s.* general equality  
 Omnipercipience, Omnipercipency, *s.* perception of every thing  
 Omnipercipient, *a.* perceiving every thing  
 Omnipotence, Omnipotency, *s.* almighty power, unlimited power  
 Omnipotent, *s.* one of the appellations of the Godhead—a almighty, all-powerful  
 Omnipotently, *ad.* powerfully, without limit  
 Omnipresence, *s.* the quality of being every where present; ubiquity  
 Omnipresent, *a.* present in every place  
 Omnipresential, *a.* implying universal presence  
 Omnis'science, *s.* infinite knowledge [sence  
 Omnis'scient, *a.* infinitely wise, all-knowing  
 Om'nium, *s.* the aggregate of stocks in the public funds  
 Omni'vagrant, *a.* wandering every where  
 Omni'vorous, *a.* all-devouring  
 Omnology, *s.* likeness; agreeableness  
 Om'phacine, *a.* pertaining to unripe fruit  
 Om'phacite, *s.* a mineral of a pale green  
 Omphalic, *a.* pertaining to the navel  
 Omphalocoele, *s.* a rupture of the navel  
 Omphalotomy, *s.* the dividing the navel  
 Om'oplate, *s.* the shoulder-blade [strig  
 On, *prep.* upon—*ad.* forward, not off—*interj.* a word of incitement to lead on  
 On'ager, *s.* the wild ass  
 Onanism, *s.* the crime of self-pollution  
 Once, *s.* a quadruple of the genus Felis  
 Once, *ad.* at one time, a single time; formerly  
 One, *a.* one of two, single—*s.* a single person; concord, agreement  
 One-eyed, *a.* having only one eye  
 Oneirocritic, *s.* an interpreter of dreams  
 Oneirocriticism, *a.* interpretative of dreams  
 Oneirocritics, *s.* interpretation of dreams  
 Oneiron'fancy, *s.* divination by dreams  
 Oneiroscopist, *s.* one who inquires into the meaning of dreams



Oneiroscopy, *s.* the art of interpreting dreams  
 One'ness, *s.* unity; the quality of being one  
 On'erary, *a.* fitted for carriage or burdens  
 On'erate, *v. a.* to load; to burden  
 On'eration, *s.* the act of burdening  
 On'erous, *a.* burdensome, oppressive  
 Onkoto'my, *s.* the opening of an abscess  
 On'ion, *s.* a plant with a bulbous root  
 Onol'ogy, *s.* a foolish way of talking  
 O'ny, *ad.* simply, barely—*a.* single; this and no other; alone  
 On'omancy, *s.* divination by names  
 Onoman'tical, *a.* predicting by names  
 Onomatech'ny, *s.* the supposed art of prognostication from the letters of a name  
 Onomatop'eous, *a.* having a sound corresponding to the thing expressed  
 On'omatope, On'omatopy, Onomatopœ'ia, *s.* a rhetorical figure in which the sound corresponds with the thing spoken of  
 On'set, *s.* an attack; an assault; the beginning  
 On'slaught, *s.* an attack; storm; the beginning  
 Ontolo'gic, Ontolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to  
 Ontol'ogist, *s.* a metaphysician [ontology  
 Ontol'ogy, *s.* metaphysics; the science of beings or ideas in general  
 On'ward, *ad.* forward; in a state of advance  
 On'y'cha, *s.* the shell of the onyx  
 On'yehites, *s.* the alabaster; a kind of marble  
 Onyehom'ancy, *s.* divination by the nails  
 O'nyx, *s.* a clear, elegant, and valuable gem  
 O'olite, *s.* a fine kind of limestone, of which the Portland stone is a species  
 Oolitic, *a.* formed of or resembling oolite  
 Ool'miak, *s.* a large Esquimaux boat  
 Oos'copy, *s.* the supposed art of predicting events from the insertion of an egg  
 Onze, *s.* soft mud; slime; soft flow; spring  
 Onze, *v. n.* to run gently, flow by stealth  
 O'zy, *a.* milky, muddy, slimy  
 Opa'cate, *v. a.* to shade, cloud, darken  
 Opa'city, *s.* darkness, obscurity  
 Opa'cous, Opa'que, *a.* dark, not transparent  
 Opa'conness, Opa'keness, Opa'queness, *s.* impenetrableness to light  
 O'pah, *s.* a large kind of fish  
 O'pal, *s.* a precious stone  
 Opales'cence, *s.* similarity to an opal  
 Opales'cent, *a.* resembling opal  
 Opaline, *a.* resembling an opal  
 Op'alize, *v. a.* to make to resemble opal  
 Ope, *a.* open—*v. a.* to open  
 Open, *v.* to uncloze, unlock; divide; begin  
 Open, *a.* unclosed, plain, clear, exposed  
 Open'er, *s.* one that opens; an explainer  
 Open'eyed, *a.* watchful, vigilant, attentive  
 Openhanded, *a.* generous, liberal, bountiful  
 Openhearted, *a.* generous, candid  
 Openheart'edness, *s.* liberality, munificence  
 Open'ing, *s.* a breach, an aperture  
 Openly, *ad.* publicly, evidently, plainly  
 Openmouthed, *a.* greedily, clamorous  
 Openness, *s.* freedom from disguise  
 Opera, *s.* a musical entertainment  
 Operable, *a.* to be done; practicable  
 Operant, *a.* able to produce effects  
 Operate, *v. n.* to act; to produce effects  
 Operat'ical, *a.* relating to an opera  
 Operat'ion, *s.* agency, influence, effect  
 Operative, *a.* a labourer; an artisan  
 Operative, *a.* having the power of acting; active, vigorous, efficacious  
 Operator, *s.* one that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect  
 Oper'culate, *a.* covered; closely shut up  
 Operculiform, *a.* having the form of a lid

Operculum, *s.* a cover; a lid  
 Operose, *a.* laborious; full of trouble  
 Operose'ness, *s.* the state of being laborious  
 Operos'ity, *s.* great labour  
 Operat'ancous, *a.* secret, done in secret  
 Ophid'iau, *a.* pertaining to serpents  
 Ophid'ion, *s.* an eel-like sea fish [ophiology  
 Opholo'gic, Opholo'gical, *a.* pertaining to  
 Ophiol'ogist, *s.* one versed in ophiology  
 Ophiol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on serpents  
 Ophiom'ancy, *s.* divination by serpents  
 Ophiomorph'ous, *a.* having the form of a serpent  
 Ophiu'chus, *s.* a northern constellation  
 Ophioph'agous, *a.* feeding on serpents  
 Ophite, *s.* porphyry marble; serpentine  
 Ophthalmia, Ophthalm'y, *s.* a disease of the eye  
 Ophthalmic, *a.* relating to the eye [eyes  
 Ophthalmography, *s.* a minute description of the eye  
 Ophthalmoscopy, *s.* the knowledge of a person's temper deduced from the eye  
 Opiate, *s.* a medicine that causes sleep  
 Opi'ferous, *a.* bringing help  
 Op'ifice, *s.* workmanship; handiwork  
 Opif'ic'eer, *s.* one who performs any work  
 Op'iable, *a.* which may be thought  
 Op'ine, *v. n.* to think; to be of opinion  
 Op'iner, *s.* one who holds an opinion  
 Opinate, *v. a.* to maintain obstinately  
 Opin'ative, *a.* wedded to an opinion  
 Opin'ionatively, *ad.* stubbornly, obstinately  
 Opin'ionativeness, *s.* obstinacy in opinion  
 Opin'ativeness, *s.* inflexibility of opinion  
 Opin'ion, *s.* a sentiment; notion  
 Opin'ionate, Opin'ionated, Opin'ionative, *a.* obstinate; inflexible in opinion [nious  
 Opin'ionated, *a.* attached to one's own opi-  
 Opin'ionately, *ad.* obstinately; conceitedly  
 Opin'ioned, *a.* attached to particular opinions; conceited  
 Opin'ionist, *s.* one fond of his own notions  
 Opip'arous, *a.* sumptuous  
 Opitulation, *s.* an aiding, a helping  
 Opium, *s.* the juice of Turkish poppies  
 Op'ic-tree, *s.* the witch-hazel  
 Opobalsam, *s.* the balm of Gilead  
 Opodel'doe, *s.* a popular ointment  
 Opop'anax, *s.* a gum resin of a strong disagreeable smell and acrid and bitter taste  
 Opos'sum, *s.* an American animal that has a skin or bag in which it carries its young  
 Op'pidan, *s.* a townsman; an inhabitant of a town—*a.* relating to a town  
 Oppl'ierate, *v. a.* to pledge, to pawn  
 Op'pilate, *v. a.* to heap up obstructions  
 Oppl'ition, *s.* an obstruction or stoppage  
 Oppl'ative, *a.* obstructive, apt to obstruct  
 Oppl'ite, *a.* full; crowded  
 Oppl'etion, *s.* the state of being full  
 Opp'o'ency, *s.* the proposition of objections to any tenet in an academical disputation  
 Opp'o'ent, *a.* opposite, adverse  
 Opp'o'ent, *s.* an adversary, an antagonist  
 Opp'ortune, *a.* seasonable, convenient, fit  
 Opp'ortu'ne'ly, *ad.* seasonably; conveniently  
 Opp'ortu'ne'ness, *s.* fitness as to time  
 Opp'ortu'inity, *s.* fitness of place or time; convenience, suitability  
 Opp'o'se, *v.* to act against, resist, hinder  
 Opp'o'se'less, *a.* irresistible, not to be opposed  
 Opp'o'ser, *s.* one that opposes; antagonist  
 Opp'o'site, *a.* placed in front; adverse  
 Opp'o'site, *s.* an adversary; an antagonist  
 Opp'o'sitely, *ad.* so as to face each other  
 Opp'o'siteness, *s.* the state of being opposite



Oppositifolious, *a.* opposite to the leaf  
 O<sup>p</sup>posi<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* hostile resistance; contra-  
 ricty of interest, conduct, or meaning  
 Opposi<sup>t</sup>ionist, *s.* one belonging to the party  
 opposing the administration  
 Opposi<sup>t</sup>ive, *a.* that may be put in opposition  
 Oppress<sup>r</sup>, *v. a.* to crush by hardships, subdue  
 Oppress<sup>i</sup>on, *s.* cruelty, severity; dulness  
 Oppress<sup>i</sup>ve, *a.* cruel, inhuman; heavy  
 Oppress<sup>i</sup>vely, *ad.* in an oppressive manner  
 Oppres<sup>s</sup>iveness, *s.* the quality of being op-  
 pressive  
 Oppres<sup>s</sup>or, *s.* one who harasses others  
 Opprob<sup>r</sup>ious, *a.* reproachful, disgraceful  
 Opprob<sup>r</sup>iously, *ad.* reproachfully  
 Opprob<sup>r</sup>iousness, *s.* scurrility, abuse  
 Opprob<sup>r</sup>ium, *s.* disgrace, infamy  
 Oppu<sup>g</sup>n, *v. a.* to oppose, attack, refute  
 Oppu<sup>g</sup>nancy, *s.* opposition, resistance  
 Oppu<sup>g</sup>nation, *s.* resistance  
 Oppu<sup>g</sup>ner, *s.* one who opposes or attacks  
 Opsim<sup>a</sup>thy, *s.* late education; late erudition  
 Opt<sup>a</sup>ble, *a.* desirable; to be wished  
 Opt<sup>a</sup>te, *v. a.* to choose; to wish for  
 Opt<sup>a</sup>tion, *s.* the expression of a wish  
 Opt<sup>a</sup>tive, *a.* expressive of desire  
 Opt<sup>i</sup>c, *a.* visual, relating to vision  
 Opt<sup>i</sup>c, *s.* an instrument or organ of sight  
 Opt<sup>i</sup>cal, *a.* relating to the science of optics  
 Opt<sup>i</sup>cian, *s.* one skilled in optics  
 Opt<sup>i</sup>cs, *s.* the science of vision  
 Opti<sup>m</sup>acy, *s.* nobility, the body of nobles  
 Opti<sup>m</sup>ism, *s.* the doctrine that every thing in  
 nature is ordered for the best  
 Opti<sup>m</sup>ist, *s.* one who believes that every  
 thing in nature is ordered for the best  
 Opti<sup>m</sup>ity, *s.* the state of being best  
 Opt<sup>i</sup>on, *s.* a choice, power of choosing  
 Opt<sup>i</sup>onal, *a.* leaving somewhat to choice  
 Op<sup>u</sup>lence, Op<sup>u</sup>lency, *s.* wealth, affluence  
 Op<sup>u</sup>lent, *a.* rich, wealthy, affluent  
 Op<sup>u</sup>lently, *ad.* richly; with splendour  
 Opus<sup>c</sup>ule, *s.* a small work  
 Or, *s.* (in heraldry) gold—*conj.* a conjunc-  
 tive particle, marking distribution, and  
 sometimes opposition  
 Orach, Or<sup>a</sup>ch, *s.* a plant; a kind of spinage  
 Or<sup>a</sup>cle, *s.* something delivered by superna-  
 tural wisdom; one famed for wisdom  
 Or<sup>a</sup>cle, *v. a.* to utter oracles  
 Or<sup>a</sup>cular, Or<sup>a</sup>c<sup>u</sup>lous, *a.* uttering oracles  
 Or<sup>a</sup>c<sup>u</sup>larly, Or<sup>a</sup>c<sup>u</sup>lously, *ad.* authoritatively  
 Or<sup>a</sup>culonsness, *s.* the state of being oracular  
 Or<sup>a</sup>l, *a.* delivered verbally; not written  
 Or<sup>a</sup>lly, *ad.* by mouth; without writing  
 Or<sup>a</sup>nge, Or<sup>a</sup>ng<sup>e</sup>atwny, *a.* of a colour re-  
 sembling an orange; nearly red  
 Or<sup>a</sup>ng<sup>e</sup>-musk, *s.* a species of pear  
 Or<sup>a</sup>ng<sup>e</sup>ade, *s.* sherbet, an agreeable liquor  
 Or<sup>a</sup>ng<sup>e</sup>-peel, *s.* the rind of an orange  
 Or<sup>a</sup>ngery, *s.* a plantation of orange trees  
 Oraug<sup>e</sup>-outang, *s.* a large species of ape  
 greatly resembling the human form  
 Ora<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* a public discourse or speech  
 Ora<sup>t</sup>or, *s.* an eloquent public speaker [torlo  
 Ora<sup>t</sup>or<sup>i</sup>al, Ora<sup>t</sup>or<sup>i</sup>ous, *a.* relating to an ora-  
 torator<sup>i</sup>cal, *a.* rhetorical; befitting an orator  
 Ora<sup>t</sup>or<sup>i</sup>cally, Ora<sup>t</sup>or<sup>i</sup>ally, *ad.* rhetorically  
 Ora<sup>t</sup>or<sup>i</sup>o, *s.* a kind of sacred musical drama  
 Ora<sup>t</sup>ory, *s.* rhetorical skill; eloquence  
 Ora<sup>t</sup>ress, Ora<sup>t</sup>rix, *s.* an eloquent woman  
 Orb, *s.* a sphere; a circle; a wheel; the eye  
 Or<sup>b</sup>ate, *a.* childless; fatherless; poor  
 Or<sup>b</sup>ation, *s.* the act of deprivation  
 Or<sup>b</sup>ed, *a.* circular; formed in a circle  
 Or<sup>b</sup>ic, Or<sup>b</sup>ic<sup>u</sup>lar, *a.* spherical; circular

Orb<sup>i</sup>c<sup>u</sup>larly, *ad.* spherically; circularly  
 Orb<sup>i</sup>c<sup>u</sup>larness, *s.* state of being orbicular  
 Orb<sup>i</sup>c<sup>u</sup>late, *a.* moulded into an orb  
 Orb<sup>i</sup>c<sup>u</sup>lation, *s.* state of being moulded into  
 an orb or circle  
 Orb<sup>i</sup>s, Orb<sup>i</sup>-fish, *s.* a fish of a circular form  
 Orb<sup>i</sup>t, *s.* the path in which a planet moves  
 Orb<sup>i</sup>tal, Orb<sup>i</sup>tu<sup>a</sup>l, *a.* pertaining to the orbit  
 Orb<sup>i</sup>tu<sup>a</sup>le, Orb<sup>i</sup>ty, *s.* any privation  
 Orb<sup>y</sup>, *a.* resembling an orb  
 Ore, *s.* a sea-fish; a species of whale  
 Orca<sup>d</sup>ian, *a.* belonging to the Orkney Isles  
 Or<sup>c</sup>hal, *s.* a stone from which a blue colour  
 Or<sup>c</sup>hanel, *s.* a plant [is made  
 Or<sup>c</sup>hard, *s.* a garden of fruit-trees  
 Or<sup>c</sup>hestra, Or<sup>c</sup>h<sup>e</sup>str<sup>e</sup>, *s.* a gallery or place  
 for musicians to play in  
 Or<sup>c</sup>hestral, *a.* pertaining to an orchestra  
 Or<sup>c</sup>his, *s.* a plant, the flowers of which have  
 some resemblance to insects  
 Ord, *s.* an edge or point; a beginning  
 Ordain<sup>r</sup>, *v. a.* to appoint, establish, invest  
 Ordain<sup>a</sup>ble, *a.* that may be appointed  
 Ordain<sup>r</sup>, *s.* he who ordains  
 Ordain<sup>g</sup>, *a.* that ordains  
 Or<sup>d</sup>deal, *s.* a trial by fire or water  
 Or<sup>d</sup>er, *s.* a method, a mandate, a rule  
 Or<sup>d</sup>er, *v. a.* to regulate, command, ordain  
 Or<sup>d</sup>erer, *s.* one who orders, or methodises  
 Or<sup>d</sup>ering, *s.* disposition; distribution  
 Or<sup>d</sup>erless, *a.* disorderly; out of rule  
 Or<sup>d</sup>erliness, *s.* regularity; methodicalness  
 Or<sup>d</sup>erly, *a.* methodical, regular  
 Or<sup>d</sup>ers, *s.* admission to the priesthood  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inable, *a.* such as may be appointed  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inability, *s.* capability of being appointed  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inal, *s.* a ritual—*a.* noting order  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inance, *s.* a law; rule; appointment  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inant, *a.* ordaining; decreeing  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inarily, *ad.* commonly; usually  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inary, *s.* a judge; a stated chaplain; a  
 place for eating, where a certain price is  
 paid for each meal; settled establishment  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inary, *a.* common, usual; mean; ugly  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inate, *s.* the diameter of an ellipsis  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inate, *a.* methodical—*v. a.* to appoint  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inately, *ad.* in a regular manner  
 Or<sup>d</sup>ination, *s.* the act of ordaining  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inative, *a.* directing; giving orders  
 Or<sup>d</sup>inance, *s.* cannon, heavy artillery  
 Or<sup>d</sup>onnance, *s.* the disposition of figures in  
 Or<sup>d</sup>ure, *s.* animal dung, filth [a picture  
 Ore, *s.* metal yet in its mineral state  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ad, *s.* a nymph of the mountains  
 Or<sup>e</sup>gal, *s.* the lees of wine, &c.  
 Or<sup>e</sup>gan, *s.* a natural or musical instrument  
 Or<sup>e</sup>gan-builder, *s.* a constructor of organs  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganic, Or<sup>e</sup>gan<sup>i</sup>cal, *a.* instrumental; pro-  
 duced by or possessing organs  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganically, *ad.* by means of organs  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganicalness, *s.* state of being organical  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganism, *s.* organical structure  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganist, *s.* one who plays on the organ  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganiza<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* a due construction of parts  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganize, *v. a.* to form organically  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganloft, *s.* the loft where the organ stands  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganographic, Or<sup>e</sup>ganograph<sup>i</sup>cal, *a.* per-  
 taining to organography [gans of plants  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganography, *s.* a description of the or-  
 gan-pipe, the pipe of a musical organ  
 Or<sup>e</sup>gan-stop, *s.* the stop of an organ  
 Or<sup>e</sup>ganzine, *s.* silk twisted into threads  
 Or<sup>e</sup>gasm, *s.* a sudden vehemence  
 Or<sup>e</sup>geat, *s.* [Fr.] a liquor extracted from bar-  
 ley and sweet almonds  
 Or<sup>e</sup>gies, *s.* frantic revels; rites of Bacchus

ORT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OST

Orgil'ous, *a.* proud, haughty, lofty  
 Or'gues, *s.* a military engine of defence  
 Orichalc, Orichalcum, *s.* metal of the colour of gold  
 O'riency, *s.* brightness of colour  
 O'rient, *a.* rising as the sun; eastern; bright—*s.* the east; the part where the sun rises  
 Orien'tal, *a.* eastern, placed in the east—*s.* an inhabitant of the east  
 Orien'talism, *s.* an eastern mode of speech  
 Orien'talist, *s.* an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world  
 Orien'tality, *s.* the state of being eastern  
 Orifice, *s.* an opening or perforation  
 Orifidant, *s.* a golden standard  
 Origan, *s.* wild marjoram  
 Origin, *s.* beginning, source, descent  
 Ori'ginal, *s.* first copy—*a.* pristine  
 Originality, *s.* quality of being original  
 Originality, *ad.* primarily, at first [ginal  
 Ori'ginalness, *s.* the quality of being ori-  
 Ori'ginary, *a.* productive, primitive  
 Ori'ginate, *v. a.* to bring into existence  
 Origina'tion, *s.* the act or mode of bringing into existence  
 Orillon, *s.* a species of fortification  
 Orion, *s.* [Lat.] one of the constellations of the southern hemisphere  
 Orison, Orasion, *s.* a prayer; verbal supplication; oral worship [shield  
 Orle, *s.* a kind of fillet round an heraldic  
 Orlet, Or'lo, *s.* an architectural fillet under the ovolo of a capital  
 Orlop, *s.* the middle deck of a ship  
 Or'molir', *s.* [Fr.] a mixed metal resembling gold; water-gold  
 Ornament, *s.* decoration, embellishment  
 Ornament, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish  
 Ornament'al, *a.* giving embellishment  
 Ornamentally, *ad.* in an ornamental manner  
 Ornamented, *a.* embellished, decorated  
 Or'nate, *a.* decorated, fine—*v. a.* to adorn  
 Or'nately, *ad.* with decoration  
 Ornateness, *s.* state of being adorned  
 Or'nature, *s.* decoration; embellishment  
 Orniscopist, *s.* omens or predictions drawn from the observation of birds  
 Orniscopist, *s.* one who pretends to foretell event by the appearances of birds  
 Ornithol'ithus, *s.* a petrification of a bird or of any of its parts  
 Ornitholo'gical, *a.* relating to the natural history of birds  
 Ornithologist, *s.* one who understands the nature of birds; a describer of birds  
 Ornithology, *s.* a discourse on birds  
 Ornithomancy, *s.* divination by birds  
 Orolo'gical, *a.* descriptive of mountains  
 Orologist, *s.* a describer of mountainous  
 Orology, *s.* a treatise on mountains  
 Orphan, *s.* a child bereaved of father or mother, or both—*a.* bereft of parents  
 Orphanage, Orphanism, *s.* state of an orphan  
 Orphaned, *a.* bereft of parents or friends  
 Orphanotrophy, *s.* a hospital for orphans  
 Orphean, Orphic, *a.* pertaining to Orpheus  
 Orpiment, *s.* a mineral, yellow arsenic  
 Or'fery, *s.* an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies  
 Or'ris, *s.* gold and silver lace; a plant  
 Or'talon, *s.* a small and delicate bird  
 Or'white, *s.* a mineral like gadolinite  
 Orthoceratite, *s.* a kind of fossil shell  
 Or'thodox, *a.* sound in opinion and doctrine  
 Or'thodoxy, *ad.* with soundness of opinion  
 Or'thodoxy, *s.* soundness in doctrine, &c.

Orthodrom'ic, *a.* pertaining to orthodromy  
 Orthodromics, Or'thodromy, *s.* the art of sailing in a straight course  
 Orthosp'ical, *a.* pertaining to orthoepy  
 Ortho'epist, *s.* an instructor in pronunciation  
 Ortho'epy, *s.* the art of pronouncing words  
 Or'thogn, *s.* a rectangled figure [properly  
 Orthog'on'al, *a.* having right angles  
 Orthographer, *s.* one who spells rightly  
 Orthographic, Orthograph'ical, *a.* rightly spelled  
 Orthograph'ically, *ad.* according to rule  
 Orthog'raphy, *s.* the part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the elevation of a building delineated  
 Orthology, *s.* right description of things  
 Orthom'e'try, *s.* the laws of versification  
 Orthope'dia, *s.* the art of curing natural deformities  
 Or'tive, *a.* relating to the rising of a star  
 Or'tolan, *s.* a delicate small bird  
 Orts, *s.* fragments, mere refuse  
 Oryctognos'tic, *a.* pertaining to oryctognosy  
 Oryctog'nosy, *s.* the classification of minerals  
 Oryctog'raphy, *s.* a description of fossils  
 Oryctology, *s.* the natural history of fossils  
 Os'cleoceles, *s.* a rupture in the scrotum  
 Os'cillate, *v. n.* to move backward and forward; to change from side to side  
 Oscilla'tion, *s.* the moving like a pendulum  
 Os'eillatory, *a.* moving to and fro  
 Os'citancy, Oscita'tion, *s.* the act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; carelessness  
 Os'citant, *a.* yawning, sleepy, sluggish  
 Os'cite, *v. n.* to yawn [curves  
 Oscula'tion, *s.* the contact between given  
 Os'culatory, *a.* having similarity of curvature—*s.* an image of devotion in the Catholic church  
 Os'ier, *s.* a tree of the willow kind  
 Os'mazone, *s.* an aromatic substance obtained from the flesh of the ox  
 Os'mum, *s.* a kind of dark gray mineral  
 Os'mund, *s.* a genus of plants  
 Os'pray, *s.* a large sea-hawk  
 Os'selet, *s.* the callus inside a horse's knee  
 Os'seous, *a.* bony, like bone; hard  
 Os'sicle, *s.* a small bone  
 Ossif'erous, *a.* producing bones  
 Ossific, *a.* having the power of changing any substance to bone  
 Ossifica'tion, *s.* the change of any cartilaginous into a bony substance  
 Os'sifrage, *s.* a kind of eagle, so called because it breaks the bones of animals to get at the marrow  
 Ossif'ragous, *a.* breaking the bones  
 Os'sify, *v. a.* to change to bone  
 Ossiv'orous, *a.* devouring bones  
 Os'suary, *a.* a charnel-house  
 Ostensibility, *s.* the state of being shown  
 Osten'sible, *a.* that may be shown, apparent  
 Osten'sibly, *ad.* in appearance  
 Osten'sive, *a.* showing, broken up  
 Ostent, *s.* air, manner, show; a portent  
 Ostentate, *v. a.* to display boastingly  
 Ostenta'tion, *s.* an outward or vain show  
 Ostenta'tious, *a.* boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view  
 Ostenta'tiously, *ad.* vainly; boastfully  
 Ostenta'tiousness, *s.* vain display; boastfulness  
 Ostenta'tor, *s.* one who vainly shows; a hoaster  
 Osteocoe'la, *s.* a kind of spar, used for bringing on a callus in fractured bones

ONLY WISE AND GOOD MEN CAN BE FRIENDS; OTHERS ARE BUT COMPANIONS.

OPINIONATIVE MEN BELIEVE NOTHING BUT WHAT THEY CAN COMPREHEND.



[OUT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OUT]

Os'teoroep, *s.* pain in the bones  
 Osteol'oger, Osteol'ogist, *s.* one who describes the bones  
 Osteolo'gic, Osteolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to a description of bones  
 Osteolo'gically, *ad.* according to osteology  
 Osteol'ogist, *s.* one skilled in anatomy  
 Osteology, *s.* a description of the bones  
 Ostiary, *s.* the mouth of a river  
 Ost'ler, *s.* one who takes care of horses  
 Ost'ler's, *s.* the place or apartment belonging to the ostler  
 Ost'racism, *s.* a passing sentence by ballot; banishment; public censure by shells  
 Ost'racites, *s.* the oyster in its fossil state  
 Ost'racize, *v. a.* to banish by the popular voice  
 Ost'rich, *s.* a very large African fowl  
 Ost'rogoths, *s.* the Eastern Goths  
 Otacoi'stic, *a.* belonging to the sense of hearing—*s.* an instrument to facilitate or improve the sense of hearing  
 Otal'gia, *s.* the ear-ache  
 Oth'er, *pron.* not the same; different  
 Oth'erwhere, *ad.* in some other place  
 Oth'erwhile, Oth'erwhiles, *ad.* at other times  
 Oth'erwise, *ad.* in a different manner  
 Otiose, *a.* free from business or toil  
 Ot'iar (of roses), *s.* the fine essential oil; the flower; a perfume  
 Ot'ter, *s.* an amphibious animal; a colouring substance  
 Ot'toman, *a.* belonging to the Turks—*s.* a native of Turkey; the Grand Seigneur; an elegant kind of hassock  
 Onch, Onche, *s.* a collar of gold  
 Ought, *v. imp.* to be fit; to be necessary  
 OUNCE, *s.* a weight; a small animal of the leopard or panther kind  
 Ouphie, *s.* a fairy; a goblin  
 Our, *pron. poss.* pertaining to us  
 Ouranog'raphy, *s.* description of the heavens  
 Ourology, *s.* a treatise on wine  
 Our'selves, *pron. recip.* we, us, not other  
 Ouse, *s.* tanner's bark  
 Ou'sel, *s.* the blackbird  
 Oust, *v. a.* to vacate; take away; cast out  
 Oust'er, *s.* dispossession  
 Out, *ad.* not within, not at home; not in office; to the end; loudly [sion]  
 Out, *interj.* a word of abhorrence or expulsion  
 Outact', *v. a.* to do beyond, to exceed  
 Outbal'ance, *v. a.* to overweigh, preponderate  
 Outbid', *v. a.* to bid more than another  
 Outbid'der, *s.* one that outbids  
 Outblush', *v. a.* to exceed in rosy colour  
 Outborn, *a.* foreign; not native  
 Outbound, *a.* destined to a distant voyage  
 Outbra've, *v. a.* to silence or outdo by a more splendid or insolent appearance  
 Outbra'zen, *v. a.* to bear down by the force of superior impudence  
 Outbreak, Outbreaking, *s.* a breaking out  
 Outbud', *v. n.* to sprout forth  
 Outbuild', *v. a.* to exceed in building  
 Outcast, *s.* an exile—a rejected  
 Outcom'pass, *v. a.* to exceed due bounds  
 Outcraft, *v. a.* to exceed in cunning  
 Outcry, *s.* a cry of distress, noise, clamour  
 Outda're, *v. a.* to venture or dare beyond  
 Outdo', *v. a.* to excel, surpass, go beyond  
 Outdo'ing, *s.* excess in performance  
 Outdrink, *v. a.* to exceed in drinking  
 Outdrun', *a.* that is without, outward  
 Out'erly, *ad.* towards the outside  
 Out'ermost, *a.* remotest from the midst  
 Outface', *v. a.* to brave or stare down

Outfall, *s.* a fall of water; a canal  
 Outfit, *s.* a naval term, signifying the equipment of a ship for her voyage [army  
 Outflank', *v. a.* to outreach the wing of an  
 Outfly', *v. a.* to leave behind; fly beyond  
 Outfool', *v. a.* to exceed in folly  
 Outgate, *s.* an outlet, a passage outward  
 Outgen'eral, *v. a.* to exceed in manœuvring  
 Outgiv'e, *v. a.* to surpass in giving  
 Outgo', *v. a.* to surpass, excel, circumvent  
 Outgoing, *s.* the state of going out; utmost  
 Outgo'ings, *s. pl.* outlay; expenditure [limit  
 Outgrow, *v. a.* to surpass in growth  
 Outguard, *s.* the advanced guard  
 Outherod, *v. a.* to surpass in enormity or cruelty  
 Out'house, *s.* a barn, stable, or other building attached to a dwelling-house  
 Outjest, *v. a.* to overpower by jesting  
 Outjuggle, *v. a.* to exceed in juggling  
 Outkna've, *v. a.* to surpass in knavery  
 Outlander, *s.* a foreigner; not a native  
 Outland'ish, *a.* foreign, not native  
 Outlast', *v. a.* to surpass in duration  
 Outlaw, *s.* one excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer—*v. a.* to proscribe  
 Outlawry, *s.* a decree by which a man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law  
 Outlay, *s.* a laying out; expenditure  
 Outleap', *v. a.* to surpass in leaping  
 Outlet, *s.* a passage or discharge outward  
 Outlie, *v. a.* to surpass in lying  
 Outline, *s.* the line by which any figure is defined; contour; extremity  
 Outline, *v. a.* to delineate, to sketch  
 Outliv'e, *v. a.* to survive, to live beyond  
 Outliv'er, *s.* a survivor  
 Outlook', *v. a.* to face down, to browbeat  
 Outlying, *part. a.* not in the course of order  
 Outmarch', *v. a.* to march quicker than  
 Outmeasure, *v. a.* to exceed in measure  
 Outmost, *a.* the most outward  
 Outnum'ber, *v. a.* to exceed in number  
 Outpa'ce, *v. a.* to outgo, to leave behind  
 Outparish, *s.* a parish without the walls  
 Outpart, *s.* a part remote  
 Outporch, *s.* an entrance  
 Outport, *s.* a port at some distance from the capital or chief port  
 Outpost, *s.* a military station beyond the limits of the camp, or men so placed  
 Outpour', *v. a.* to send forth in a stream  
 Outpouring, *s.* a pouring out; effusion  
 Outpray', *v. a.* to exceed in prayer  
 Outpreach', *v. a.* to exceed in preaching  
 Outprize, *v. a.* to prize or value too highly  
 Outrage, *s.* violence; tumultuous mischief  
 Outrage, *v.* to commit exorbitancies; to insult roughly and contumeliously  
 Outrageous, *a.* violent, furious, excessive  
 Outrageously, *ad.* violently; furiously  
 Outrageousness, *s.* fury; violence  
 Out're, *a.* [Fr.] extravagant; overstrained  
 Outreach', *v. a.* to go beyond, exceed; cheat  
 Outreason, *v. a.* to excel in reasoning  
 Outreck'on, *v. a.* to exceed in computation  
 Outride, *v. a.* to pass by riding  
 Outrider, *s.* an attendant on horseback  
 Outright, *ad.* immediately, completely  
 Outrival, *v. a.* to surpass in excellence  
 Outroad, *s.* an excursion  
 Outroar', *v. a.* to exceed in roaring  
 Outroot', *v. a.* to root up, to eradicate  
 Outrun', *v. a.* to leave behind in running  
 Outsail', *v. a.* to leave behind in sailing

OUR VIRTUES WOULD BE PROUD, IF OUR VICES WHIPPED THEM NOT.

OF ALL PARTS OF WISDOM, THE PRACTICE OF IT IS THE BEST.



[OVE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OVE]

Outseorn', *v. a.* to bear down by contempt  
 Outscourings, *s.* substances scoured out  
 Outsell', *v. a.* to sell for a higher price  
 Outset, *s.* beginning; entrance  
 Outshin'e, *v. a.* to emit lustre, excel in lustre  
 Outshoot', *v. a.* to exceed in shooting  
 Out'side, *s.* external part, outer part  
 Outsit', *v. a.* to sit beyond the due time  
 Outskip', *v. a.* to avoid by flight  
 Out'skirt, *s.* a suburb; outpart  
 Outsleep', *v. a.* to sleep beyond proper time  
 Outsoar', *v. a.* to soar beyond  
 Out'speak, *v. a.* to speak beyond; exceed  
 Outspread', *v. a.* to extend, to diffuse  
 Outstand'ing, *a.* unpaid; projecting forward  
 Outsta're, *v. a.* to browbeat, to face down  
 Out'step, *v. a.* to go beyond; to exceed  
 Out'storm, *v. a.* to overhear by storming  
 Outstretch', *v. a.* to extend, to spread out  
 Out'stride, *v. a.* to surpass in striding  
 Outstrip', *v. a.* to outgo, to leave behind  
 Out'swear, *v. a.* to overpower by swearing  
 Outtalk', *v. a.* to overpower by talk  
 Outtongue, *v. a.* to bear down by noise  
 Outval'ue, *v. a.* to transcend in price  
 Outvie', *v. a.* to exceed, to surpass, to excel  
 Outvo'ice, *v. a.* to exceed in clamour  
 Outvo'te, *v. a.* to conquer by plurality of votes; to obtain the majority  
 Outwalk', *v. a.* to leave one in walking  
 Out'wall, *s.* outward part of a building  
 Out'ward, *a.* external, foreign, apparent  
 Out'ward, *ad.* to foreign or outer parts  
 Outward-bound', *a.* proceeding from a port  
 Out'wardly, *ad.* in appearance, not sincerely; externally, opposed to inwardly  
 Out'wards, *ad.* towards the out parts  
 Outwatch', *v. a.* to surpass in watching  
 Outwear', *v. a.* to pass tediously  
 Outweep', *v. a.* to exceed in weeping  
 Outweight', *v. a.* to exceed in weight, &c.  
 Outwit', *v. a.* to overcome by stratagem  
 Out'works, *s.* externals of a fortification  
 Oval, *s.* a figure shaped like an egg  
 Oval, *a.* oblong, shaped like an egg  
 Oval'ious, *a.* consisting of, or like eggs  
 Ovary, *s.* the seat of eggs or impregnation  
 Oval'e, *a.* of an oval figure  
 Ova'tion, *s.* a minor kind of Roman triumph  
 Ovalo-ob'long, *a.* oblong with the end lengthened  
 Oven, *s.* an arched place for baking in  
 Over, *prep.* and *ad.* above; across  
 Overabound', *v. n.* to abound too much  
 Overact', *v. a.* to act more than enough  
 Overa'gitate, *v. a.* to agitate beyond expediency  
 Overalls, *s.* a kind of loose trousers  
 Overan'xious, *a.* too careful  
 Overarch', *v. a.* to cover as with an arch  
 Overawe', *v. a.* to keep in awe, to terrify  
 Overbalance, *v. a.* to preponderate  
 Overbear', *v. a.* to subdue, to bear down  
 Overbearing, *a.* carrying things with a high hand; despotic  
 Overbid', *v. a.* to offer more than the value  
 Overboard, *ad.* off or out of the ship  
 Overboil', *v. a.* to boil too much  
 Overburden, *v. a.* to load too much  
 Overburn', *v. a.* to burn too much  
 Overbusy, *a.* too busy; officious  
 Overbuy', *v. a.* to buy too dear  
 Overcare, *s.* excessive care or anxiety  
 Overcareful, *a.* careful to excess  
 Overcarry, *v. a.* to hurry too far  
 Overcast, *a.* clouded---*v. a.* to darken

Overcaut'ious, *a.* prudent to excess  
 Overcharge, *s.* an excessive charge  
 Overcharge, *v. a.* to charge too high; to cloy; to crowd too much; to burden  
 Overcloud', *v. a.* to cover with clouds  
 Overcloy', *v. a.* to fill beyond satiety  
 Overcove', *v. a.* to subdue, to vanquish  
 Overcount', *v. a.* to rate above the true value  
 Overdo', *v. a.* to do more than enough  
 Overdose, *s.* too great a dose  
 Overdraw, *v. a.* to draw more than is due  
 Overdress, *v. a.* to adorn lavishly  
 Overdrink', *v. a.* to drink to excess  
 Overdrive, *v. a.* to drive too hard or fast  
 Overeager, *a.* too vehement in desire  
 Overearn'ness, *s.* excess of earnestness  
 Overeat, *v. a.* to eat to excess  
 Overeye, *v. a.* to superintend; to remark  
 Overfatigue, *s.* excessive fatigue---*v. a.* to fatigue to excess  
 Overfeed', *v. a.* to feed too much, to cram  
 Overfill', *v. a.* to fill to excess; to sarcharge  
 Overflow, *v.* to be full; to deluge---*s.* inundation; such a quantity as runs over  
 Overflowing, *s.* exuberance, copiousness  
 Overflowing, *a.* abundant; copious  
 Overfreight, *v. a.* to load too heavily  
 Overfruit'ful, *a.* too rich; too exuberant  
 Overgo', *v. a.* to exceed; to surpass  
 Overgrow, *v.* to cover with growth; to grow beyond the natural size  
 Overgrown, *part. a.* grown too big  
 Overgrowth, *s.* exuberant growth  
 Overhaile, *v. a.* to spread over; to re-examine  
 Overhan'dle, *v. a.* to mention too often  
 Overhang, *v. a.* to jut over; to impend  
 Overhastily, *ad.* in too great a hurry  
 Overhastiness, *s.* precipitation  
 Overhasty, *a.* too quick; in too great haste  
 Overhaul', *v. a.* to examine over again  
 Overhead, *ad.* aloft, above in the zenith  
 Overhear, *v. a.* to hear privately that which  
 It is not intended one should hear  
 Overheat, *v. a.* to heat too much  
 Overheid', *v. a.* to overtake; to reach  
 Overjoy', *v. a.* to transport---*s.* ecstacy  
 Overlabour, *v. a.* to take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil  
 Overlade, *v. a.* to overburden, to overload  
 Overlap, *v. n.* to fold or wrap over  
 Overlarge, *a.* larger than enough  
 Overlay, *v. a.* to smother, to cover over  
 Overlaying, *s.* a superficial covering  
 Overleap', *v. a.* to leap or jump over  
 Overlib'eral, *a.* abundant to excess; too free  
 Overload, *v. a.* to burden with too much  
 Overlong, *a.* too long, longer than is meet  
 Overlook', *v. a.* to superintend; to view from a higher place; to pass by indolently; to pass by negligently; to peruse  
 Overlook'er, *s.* one who superintends  
 Overlove, *v. a.* to value too much  
 Overmasted, *a.* having too much mast  
 Overmatch', *v. a.* to be too powerful for  
 Overmeasure, *s.* excess of measure---*v. a.* to estimate too largely  
 Overmodest, *a.* bashful; affectedly modest  
 Overmost, *a.* over the rest in authority  
 Overmuch, *a.* too much, more than enough---*ad.* in too great a degree  
 Overn'ight, *s.* the night before  
 Overoff'icious, *a.* too busy or importunate  
 Overpaint', *v. a.* to colour too strongly  
 Overpass, *v. a.* to omit, overlook, cross  
 Overpay, *v. a.* to pay more than the price  
 Overpeer', *v. a.* to overlook; hover above

OUR OWN EVILS WE THINK WORSE THAN OTHER PEOPLE'S.

Overpe'ople, *v. a.* to overstock with inhabitants  
 Overpersuade, *v. a.* to persuade or influence beyond one's inclination  
 O'verplus, *s.* what is more than sufficient  
 Overply', *v. a.* to exert with too much rigour  
 Overpo'se, *v.* to outweigh, preponderate  
 Overpol'ish, *v. a.* to finish too nicely  
 Overpon'derous, *a.* too weighty  
 Overpow'er, *v. a.* to oppress by power  
 Overpress', *v. a.* to crush, to overwhelm  
 Overpri'ze, *v. a.* to value at too high a price  
 Overprompt', *a.* too ready or eager  
 Overpropo'rtion, *v. a.* to make too large  
 Overrank', *a.* too rank or luxuriant  
 Overrate', *v. a.* to rate too much  
 Overreach', *v. a.* to deceive; to go beyond  
 Overreach'er, *s.* a cheat; a deceiver [far  
 Overreach'ing, *s.* deception; a reaching too  
 Overri'de, *v. a.* to ride to exhaustion  
 Overri'pe, *a.* too ripe; past maturity  
 Overri'pen, *v. a.* to make too ripe  
 Overroast', *v. a.* to roast too much  
 Overru'le, *v. a.* to superintend, supersede  
 Overru'ler, *s.* a director; governor  
 Overrun', *v. a.* to ravage; outrun; overspread  
 Overrun'ner, *s.* one that overruns  
 Overscrup'ulous, *a.* scrupulous to excess  
 Oversea, *a.* foreign—*ad.* from beyond seas  
 Oversee', *v. a.* to superintend, to overlook  
 Oversee'r, *s.* one who overlooks; a parish-officer who has the care of the poor  
 Overset', *v.* to turn the bottom upwards, throw off the basis, overturn, subvert  
 Oversha'de, *v. a.* to cover with darkness  
 Overshad'ow, *v. a.* to shelter, cover, protect  
 Overshoot', *v.* to fly beyond the mark  
 O'versight, *s.* mistake; superintendence  
 Oversi'ze, *v. a.* to surpass in bulk; to plaster  
 Overskip', *v. a.* to pass by leaping; neglect  
 Oversleep', *v. a.* to sleep too long  
 Overslip', *v. a.* to pass undone, to neglect  
 Overspeak', *v. a.* to use too many words  
 Overspread', *v. a.* to cover over, scatter over  
 Overstand', *v. a.* to stand too much upon terms; to stand too long  
 Overstep', *v. a.* to step beyond; to exceed  
 Overstock', *v. a.* to fill too full; to crowd  
 Overstock, *s.* a superabundance  
 Overstrain', *v.* to stretch too far  
 Oversway', *v. a.* to overrule; to bear down  
 Overswell', *v. a.* to rise above  
 O'vert, *a.* open, manifest, public, apparent  
 Overtake', *v. a.* to come up with in a pursuit  
 Overtask', *v. a.* to burden too heavily  
 Overtax', *v. a.* to tax too heavily  
 Overtrow', *v. a.* to ruin, defeat, overturn  
 O'verthrow, *s.* discomfiture, destruction  
 Overthrower, *s.* he who overthrows  
 O'verthwart, *a.* opposite, perverse, adverse  
 O'verthwartness, *s.* perversity, perverseness  
 Overt're, *v. a.* to subdue with fatigue  
 Overtly, *ad.* openly, publicly, manifestly  
 Overtop, *v. a.* to rise above; excel, surpass  
 Overtow'er, *v. n.* to soar too high  
 Overtrip', *v. a.* to walk lightly over  
 Overture, *s.* an opening, disclosure, discovery, proposal; a flourish of music before the scenes are opened in a play  
 Overturn', *v. a.* to throw down; overpower  
 Overturn'able, *a.* that may be overturned  
 Overvalue', *v. a.* to rate at too high a price  
 Overvell', *v. a.* to veil or cover over  
 Overweak', *a.* too weak, too feeble  
 Overween', *v. n.* to think too highly  
 Overween'ing, *a.* presumptuous; opulently

Overween'ingly, *ad.* with too high an opinion  
 Overweight', *v. a.* to exceed in weight  
 Overweight', *s.* more than weight  
 Overwhelm', *v.* to crush; to fill too much  
 Overwise, *a.* wise to affectation  
 Overwrought', *part.* laboured too much  
 Overzeal'ous, *a.* zealous or eager to excess  
 O'viform, *a.* having the shape of an egg  
 O'vine, *a.* pertaining to sheep  
 Ovip'arous, *a.* bringing forth eggs  
 O'volo, *s.* a kind of moulding, so called from its resemblance to a string of eggs  
 Owe, *v. a.* to be indebted; to be obliged  
 Owl, *s.* a bird that flies by night  
 Owl'er, *s.* one who sells goods contrary to law; a dealer in contraband goods  
 Owl'ing, *s.* an offence against public trade; the exporting of wool or sheep  
 Owl'ish, *a.* resembling an owl  
 Owl' light, *s.* glimmering or imperfect light  
 Owl'-like, *a.* like an owl in look or habits  
 Own, *a.* belonging to; mine, his, &c.  
 Own, *v. a.* to acknowledge, to avow  
 Own'er, *s.* one to whom a thing belongs  
 Own'ership, *s.* property, rightful possession  
 Owse, *s.* bark of young oak beaten small  
 Ow'ser, *s.* bark and water mixed in a tanpit  
 Ox, *s. pl.* Ox'en, a castrated bull or bulls  
 Ox'alate, *s.* oxalic acid with a base  
 Oxal'ic, *a.* of the nature of or pertaining to the wood-sorrel  
 Oxal'ic-a'cid, *s.* an acid extracted from wood-sorrel, or from sugar combined with potash, and which is in a high degree poisonous  
 Oxa'lis, *a.* a plant, the sorrel  
 Ox'eyed, *a.* having large full eyes  
 Ox'gang of land, *s.* fifteen acres  
 Ox'lip, *s.* the cowslip, a vernal flower  
 Ox'stall, *s.* the place where oxen are kept  
 Ox'yerate, *s.* mixture of vinegar and water  
 Oxydability, *s.* the capacity of being converted into an oxyde  
 Oxy'dable, *a.* capable of conversion into oxyde  
 Oxy'date, Oxy'dise, *v.* to impart oxygen; to rust; to absorb oxygen  
 Oxyda'tion, *s.* absorption of oxygen  
 Oxyde, *s.* a compound of oxygen and some other body, in such proportions as not to produce an acid  
 Oxy'gen, *s.* the most important principle in nature, existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part  
 Oxy'genate, Oxy'genize, *v. n.* to combine with oxygen  
 Oxy'genation, *s.* a combining with oxygen  
 Oxy'genizable, *a.* capable of oxygenization  
 Oxy'genous, *a.* of the nature of oxygen  
 Oxy'gon, *s.* a triangle, having three angles  
 Oxygo'nial, *a.* having three acute angles  
 Oxy'mel, *s.* mixture of vinegar and honey  
 Oxy'moron, *s.* a rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of quite a contrary signification is added to any word  
 Oxy'r'rhodine, Oxy'r'rodion, *s.* a mixture of oil of roses with vinegar of roses  
 Oxy'tone, *a.* having an acute sound  
 Oyer and terminer [See Dict. of Law-Terms]  
 Oyez' [See Dict. of Law-Terms]  
 Oys'ter, *s.* a bivalve shell-fish  
 Oys'ter-shell, *s.* the covering of the oyster  
 Oys'terwench, Oys'terwoman, *s.* a woman whose business is to sell oysters  
 Oza'na, *s.* an ulcer in the nostrils



[P&A]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAL]

## P.

**P** a labial consonant, is formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull*, *pell*. It has an uniform sound; though the Germans and Welsh confound it with *b*. In some words it is mute before *t*; as, *receipt*.

**Pa'b'ular**, **Pa'b'ulous**, *a.* affording provender or aliment; alimental

**Pa'b'ulation**, *s.* the act of feeding or procuring provender

**Pa'b'ulum**, *s.* aliment; food; support

**Pa'ca**, *s.* a small animal; the spotted cavy

**Pa'cated**, *a.* appeased; made placable

**Pa'c'ation**, *s.* the act of appeasing

**Paccan'**, *s.* a tree and its nut

**Pace**, *s.* step, gait; measure of five feet

**Pace**, *v.* to move slowly; measure by steps

**Pa'cel**, *a.* having a particular gait

**Pa'cer**, *s.* one who paces, a pacing horse

**Pa'cha**, **Pashaw'**, *s.* the governor of a Turkish province, district, or city

**Pa'chalic**, **Pashaw'lic**, *s.* the jurisdiction of a pachydermatous, *a.* having a thick skin

**Pac'ific**, **Pac'ific'al**, *a.* mild; peace-making

**Pac'ification**, *s.* the act of making peace

**Pac'ificator**, *s.* a mediator or peacemaker

**Pac'ificatory**, *a.* tending to make peace

**Pac'ificer**, *s.* one who pacifies or appeases

**Pac'ify**, *v. a.* to appease, to compose

**Pack**, *s.* a bundle tied up for carriage; a set of cards; a number of hounds, &c.

**Pack**, *v.* to bind or tie up goods; to sort cards; to concert bad measures

**Pack'age**, *s.* a charge or wrapper for packing

**Pack'cloth**, *s.* cloth in which goods are tied

**Pack'er**, *s.* one who binds up bales, &c.

**Pack'et**, *s.* a small pack; a mail of letters

**Pack'et-boat**, *s.* a vessel appointed to carry letters, &c. from one place to another

**Pack'et-ship**, *s.* a ship for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.

**Pack'horse**, *s.* a horse of burden

**Pack'saddle**, *s.* a saddle to carry burdens

**Pack'staff**, *s.* a staff by which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack

**Pack'thread**, *s.* a thread used in packing

**Pack'wax**, *s.* a white, tough substance, attached to the muscles of the neck in brutes

**Pa'co**, **Pa'cos**, **Alpa'ca**, *s.* a South-American animal, resembling a small camel

**Pact**, **Pac'tion**, *s.* a bargain, a covenant

**Pac'tional**, *a.* pertaining to bargain

**Pac'tious**, *a.* settled by covenant

**Pad**, *s.* an easy-paced horse; a foot robber

**Pad**, *v. n.* to travel gently; to rob on foot

**Pad'ar**, *s.* groats; coarse flour

**Pad'dle**, *v. n.* to play in the water; to row

**Pad'dle**, *s.* an oar used by a single rower

**Pad'dler**, *s.* one who paddles

**Pad'dock**, *s.* a small enclosure for deer, &c. adjoining a house; a toad or frog

**Pad'dock-stool**, *s.* the fungus called toad-pooly, *s.* rice in the husk; a word of ridicule to denote an Irishman

**Padel'ion**, *s.* an herb

**Padenoy'**, **Padnasoy'**, *s.* a kind of silk

**Pad'lock**, *s.* a pendent or hanging lock

**Pad'lock**, *v. a.* to fasten with a padlock

**Pad'dockpipe**, **Pad'wipple**, *s.* an herb

**Padra'**, *s.* a fine-flavoured black tea

**Pae'an**, *s.* a song of triumph or praise

**Paedobapt'ism**, *s.* infant baptism

**Pa'e'ony**. [See **P'eony**.]

**Pa'gan**, *s.* a heathen—a. heat' enish

**Pa'gan'lian**, *a.* belonging to country wakes

**Pa'ganish**, *a.* heathenish

**Pa'ganism**, *s.* heathenism

**Pa'ganize**, *v. a.* to render heathenish

**Page**, *s.* one side of the leaf of a book; a boy attending on a great person

**Page**, *v. a.* to mark the pages of a book

**Pa'geant**, *s.* any show; a spectacle of entertainment; a static in a show

**Pa'geant**, *a.* showy, pompous, ostentatious

**Pa'geantry**, *s.* pomp, ostentation, show

**Pa'ginal**, *a.* consisting of pages

**Pa'god**, *s.* an Indian idol, or its temple

**Pago'da**, *s.* an Indian idol or temple; an Indian coin, both of gold and silver

**Paid**, *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *pay* [children

**Paidophil'ean**, *a.* philanthropic towards

**Pail**, *s.* a wooden vessel for water, &c.

**Pail'ful**, *s.* the quantity that a pail will hold

**Pain**, *s.* a sensation of uneasiness, punishment

**Pain**, *v. a.* to afflict, torment, make uneasy

**Pain'ful**, *a.* full of pain, afflictive, difficult

**Pain'fully**, *ad.* with great pain, laboriously

**Pain'fulness**, *s.* affliction, laboriousness

**Pain'm**, **Pay'm**, *s.* a pagan, an infidel

**Pain'less**, *a.* free from pain or trouble

**Pains**, *s. pl.* labour, trouble

**Pains'taker**, *s.* a laborious person [try

**Pains'taking**, *a.* industrious—*s.* great indus-

**Paint**, *s.* colours for painting

**Paint**, *v. a.* to represent, colour, describe

**Painter**, *s.* one who professes painting

**Paint'ing**, *s.* the art of representing objects by delineation and colours; a picture

**Paint'ure**, *s.* the art of painting

**Pair**, *s.* two things suiting one another

**Pair**, *v. a.* to join in couples, suit, unite

**Pal'ace**, *s.* a royal or splendid house

**Pal'ace-court**, *s.* a court of legal jurisdiction, now held once a week in the borough of Southwark

**Pal'acious**, *a.* royal, noble, grand

**Pal'adin**, *s.* a knight-errant

**Palus'tra**, *s.* a place for wrestling and other athletic exercises

**Palankeen'**, **Palan'quin**, *s.* an Indian sedan or chair borne on men's shoulders

**Pal'atable**, *a.* pleasing to the taste

**Pal'atal**, *a.* pertaining to the palate—*s.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate

**Pal'ate**, *s.* instrument of taste, mental relish

**Pal'atial**, *a.* befitting a palace; magnificent

**Pal'atie**, *a.* belonging to the palate

**Palat'inate**, *s.* the county wherein is the seat of a count palatine

**Pal'atine**, *a.* possessing royal privileges—*s.* one invested with regal privileges

**Pal'ative**, *a.* pleasing to the taste

**Pal'aver**, *s.* superfluous talk—*v. a.* to flatter

**Pale**, *a.* wan, whitish—*s.* a jurisdiction; an enclosure; a flat stake stuck in the ground; the middle part of a sentcheon

**Pale**, *v. a.* to enclose with pales, encompass, to make pale

**Palea'ceous**, *a.* chaffy; having chaff

**Pa'leocyed**, *a.* having the eyes dimmed

**Pa'le-faced**, *a.* having the face wan, pale

**Pale'y**, *ad.* wanly; unt fleshy; not ruddily

**Pal'endar**, *s.* a kind of coasting vessel

**Pal'eness**, *s.* wanness, want of colour

**Paleo'logist**, *s.* one who writes on antiquity

**Paleo'graphy**, *s.* the art of explaining ancient writings

PROUD LOOKS LOSE HEARTS, BUT COURTEOUS WORDS WIN THEM.

POMP RUINS FAMILIES, AND LEADS TO THE CORRUPTION OF MANNERS.



[PAN]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAN

PUNCTUALITY BEGETS CONFIDENCE, AND IS THE SURE PATH TO HONOUR AND RESPECT.

PURSUER IN HEALTH THAT CONDUCT WHICH YOU PROMISE IN SICKNESS.

Paleology, *s.* a treatise on antiquity

Paleous, *a.* husky, chaffy

Pales'trian, Pales'tric, Pales'trical, *a.* belong-  
ing to the exercise of wrestling

Pal'ette, *s.* a light board for holding painters'  
colours when mixed

Pal'frey, *s.* a small horse trained for ladies

Pal'freyed, *a.* riding on a pal'frey

Pal'gle, *s.* a kind of cowslip

Pal'idity, Pal'hidness, *s.* paleness

Pal'ification, *s.* the practice of driving posts  
into the ground to make it firm

Pal'indromie, *s.* a word or sentence which is  
the same read backwards or forwards

Pal'ing, *s.* a fence made of boards

Pal'inode, Pal'inody, *s.* a recantation

Palisa'de, Palisa'do, *s.* palisset for enclosure

Palisa'de, *v. a.* to enclose with palisades

Pal'ish, *a.* somewhat pale, sickly

Pal's, *s.* a cloak or mantle of state; a covering  
thrown over the dead [cloak]

Pall, *v.* to become insipid; to weaken; to

Palla'dium, *s.* a security or protection

Pal'let, *s.* a small or mean bed

Pal'liament, *s.* a robe, a dress, a garment

Pal'liard, *s.* a libidinous fellow; a lecher

Pal'liate, *v. a.* to excuse, extenuate, ease

Pallia'tion, *s.* a mitigation, imperfect cure

Pal'liative, *a.* extenuating, mitigating—*s.*  
anything that will mitigate

Pal'fid, *a.* pale, not high-coloured

Pall'mall', *s.* a game with a ball and mallet

Palm, *s.* a tree; triumph; part of the hand

Palm, *v. a.* to hide in the hand; to cheat

Pal'mar, *a.* of the breadth of the hand

Pal'mary, *a.* principal; capital

Pal'mated, *a.* resembling the hand

Pal'mer, *s.* a pilgrim who had no settled ha-  
bitation; part of the head of a deer

Pal'merworm, *s.* a hairy caterpillar

Palmet'to, *s.* a species of the palm-tree

Palmiferous, *a.* bearing palms

Pal'miped, *s.* any web-footed fowl

Pal'mipede, Palmiped'ous, *a.* webfooted

Pal'mistry, *s.* one who deals in palmistry

Pal'mistry, *s.* the cheat of fortune-telling  
by lines in the palm of the hand

Palm-Sunday, *s.* the Sunday next before Easter

Palm'y, *a.* bearing or having palms

Palpability, *s.* the quality of being palpable

Pal'pable, *a.* that may be felt; plain; gross

Pal'pableness, *s.* plainness of perception

Pal'pably, *ad.* plainly, evidently

Palpa'tion, *s.* the act of feeling

Pal'pitate, *v. a.* to beat as the heart, flutter

Palpita'tion, *s.* a throbbing of the heart

Pals'grave, *s.* a German title of honour

Pal'sical, Pal'sied, *a.* afflicted with the palsy

Pal'sy, *s.* a privation of the sense of feeling

Pal'sy, *v. a.* to paralyze, to destroy action

Pal'ter, *v.* to shift; to dodge; to squander

Pal'ter, *s.* an insincere dealer

Pal'triness, *s.* meanness; worthlessness

Paludamen'tum, *s.* a military cloak

Pally, *a.* pale (used only in poetry)

Pam, *s.* the knave of clubs

Pam'per, *v. a.* to feed luxuriously, to glut

Pam'phlet, *s.* a small stitched book

Pamphleteer', *s.* a writer of pamphlets

Pamph'iform, *a.* shaped like a vine-leaf

Pan, *s.* a vessel of various metals, &c.

Panacea, *s.* a universal medicine; an herb

Pana'da, Pana'do, *s.* bread boiled in water

Panarm'olum, *s.* an ancient musical in-  
strument

Pan'cake, *s.* thin batter fried in a pan

Pancreat'ic, Pancreat'ical, *a.* excelling in all  
the gymnastic exercises [ercises]

Pancreat'ist, *s.* one skilled in gymnastic ex-  
Pan'creas, *s.* the sweetbread of an animal

Pancreat'ic, *a.* contained in or relating to  
the pancreas or sweetbread

Pan'darism, *s.* the employment of a pander

Pan'darize, *v. n.* to act as a pimp or pander

Pan'dect, *s.* a complete treatise on any  
science; a digest of the civil law

Pandem'ic, *a.* incident to a whole people

Pandem'onium, *s.* the great hall or coun-  
cil-chamber of the fallen angels; hell

Pan'der, *s.* a pimp, a malebawd, a procurer  
—*v.* to be subservient to lust or passion

Panderism, *s.* the employment of a pimp

Pandic'ulated, *a.* stretched out; extended

Pandicula'tion, *s.* a yawning and stretching

Pan'durated, *a.* having furrowed stalks

Pane, *s.* a square of glass, wainscot, &c.

Pa'ned, *a.* composed of small squares

Panegyric', *s.* an eulogy, encomium, praise

Panegyric'al, *a.* bestowing praise

Panegyrist', *s.* a writer of panegyrics

Pan'egyrist, *v. a.* to commend highly

Pan'el, *s.* a square of wainscot, &c.; a roll  
of jurors' names provided by the sheriff

Pan'el, *v. a.* to form into panels

Pang, *s.* violent and sudden pain

Pan'ic, *a.* violent without cause

Pan'ic, *s.* sudden causeless consternation

Pan'icle, *s.* the soft woolly beard of plants

Pan'icled, *a.* furnished with panicles

Panic'ulate, *a.* having flowers on long foot-  
stalks issuing on all sides from the middle  
stalk

Panifica'tion, *s.* the act of making bread

Paniv'orous, *a.* subsisting on bread

Panna'de, *s.* the curvet of a horse

Pan'nage, *s.* mast of beech, acorns, &c.

Pan'nel, *s.* a kind of rustic saddle

Pan'nler, *s.* a basket carried on horses

Pan'oply, *s.* a complete armour or harness

Panorama, *s.* a large circular painting,  
from the centre of which the beholder  
views distinctly the several objects of the  
representation [dom]

Pansophical, *a.* pretending to universal wis-  
Pan'sophy, *s.* universal wisdom

Pan'sy, *s.* the garden violet

Pant, *v. n.* to beat as the heart; to wish  
earnestly; to palpitate; to long for

Pantaloon', *s.* a man's garment; a buffoon

Pantomor'phic, *a.* assuming all shapes

Pan'ter, *s.* one who pants; a net

Pan'theism, *s.* the doctrine which teaches  
that the universe is the supreme God

Panthe'ist, *s.* one who confounds God with  
the universe

Panthe'istic, *a.* confounding God with his works

Panthe'on, *s.* a temple of all the gods

Pan'ther, *s.* a spotted wild beast, a pard

Pan'tile, Pen'tile, *s.* a gutter tile

Pan'ting, *s.* a short and quick breathing

Pan'tingly, *ad.* with palpitation or rapid  
breathing

Pan'tler, *s.* one who, in a great family,  
keeps the bread

Pan'tle, *s.* a slipper, a shoe [ings]

Pan'tograph, *s.* an instrument to copy draw-

Pantograph'ic, *a.* performed by a pantograph

Pantog'raphy, *s.* view of an entire thing

Pantolo'gia, *s.* a work of universal science

Pantom'e'ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring  
angles, elevations, and distances

Pantom'e'try, *s.* universal measurement

[PAR]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAR]

Pan'tomime, *s.* a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show; a scene  
 Pantomimic, Pantomimical, *a.* representing only by gesture or dumb-show  
 Pauton, *s.* a horse-shoe used by farriers to improve a hoof-bound heel  
 Pantometrical, *a.* pertaining to a pantometer  
 Pan'try, *s.* a room, &c. for provisions  
 Pan'urgy, *s.* skill in all kinds of business  
 Pap, *s.* the nipple; food for infants; pulp  
 Papa', *s.* a fond name for father; the pope  
 Pa'pacy, *s.* the popedom, popish dignity  
 Pa'pal, *a.* belonging to the pope, popish  
 Papav'rous, *a.* resembling poppies  
 Papaw', *s.* an American tree and its fruit, the latter an excellent vegetable  
 Pa'per, *s.* a substance made from rags  
 Pa'per, *v. a.* to hang a place with paper  
 Papercred'it, *s.* credit obtained by means of any written paper obligation  
 Pa'permaker, *s.* one who makes paper  
 Pa'permill, *s.* a mill to make paper in  
 Pa'permoney, *s.* bills of exchange; bank and promissory notes  
 Pa'perstainer, *s.* one who colours paper  
 Papes'cent, *a.* containing or like pap  
 Pa'phian, *a.* pertaining to the rites of Venus  
 Papier-maché [Fr. *pron.* pap'-pe-ay mash'-ay], *s.* a substance made of paper reduced to a paste, and then boiled with size, from which various domestic utensils are made  
 Papi'lo, *s.* a moth of various colours  
 Papilionaceous, *a.* resembling a butterfly, with its wings displayed  
 Papi'læ, *s. pl.* the nipples of the breast  
 Pap'illary, Pap'illous, *a.* resembling paps  
 Pap'illate, *v. n.* to grow into a nipple  
 Pap'illöse, *a.* covered with tubercles; warty  
 Pa'pist, *s.* one who adheres to popery  
 Papistical, *a.* popish, adhering to popery  
 Pa'pistry, *s.* doctrine of the Romish church  
 Pap'pous, *a.* having soft light down  
 Pap'pus, *s.* the down of plants  
 Pap'py, *a.* soft, succulent, easily divided  
 Pap'ulæ, *s.* eruptions upon the skin  
 Pap'ulous, *a.* full of pustules or pimples  
 Pap'yrus, *s.* a rush, the leaves of which formerly served for paper  
 Par, *s.* a state of equality, equivalence  
 Par'able, *s.* a similitude; figurative speech  
 Parab'ola, *s.* one of the conic sections  
 Parabol'ic, *s.* (in rhetoric) a comparison  
 Parabol'ical, *a.* expressed by a parable, &c.  
 Parabol'ically, *ad.* allusively  
 Parabol'iform, *a.* formed like a parabola  
 Parabol'ism, *s.* in algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity involved or multiplied in the first term  
 Paraboloid, *s.* a geometrical curve  
 Paracente'sis, *s.* in surgery, a perforation of the chest or abdomen  
 Paracent'rical, *a.* deviating from circularity  
 Parach'ronism, *s.* an error in chronology  
 Parach'ute, *s.* a kind of large umbrell, contrived to break a person's fall from an air balloon, in case of accident  
 Para'cite, *s.* a comforter, an intercessor  
 Para'de, *s.* military order, guard, show  
 Para'de, *v. a.* to exhibit ostentatiously  
 Para'digm, *s.* an example, a model  
 Paradigmat'ical, *a.* exemplary  
 Para'dise, *s.* the blissful regions; heaven  
 Paradisa'ean, Paradisa'ean, *a.* paradisaical  
 Para'disa'cal, *a.* relating to paradise

Par'adox, *s.* a proposition seemingly wrong or absurd, but not really so; an assertion contrary to appearance  
 Paradox'ical, *a.* seemingly contradictory  
 Paradox'ically, *ad.* in a paradoxical manner  
 Paradoxology, *s.* the use of paradoxes  
 Par'adrome, *s.* an open gallery or passage  
 Par'agon, *s.* something supremely excellent; a model, pattern; companion, fellow  
 Par'agram, *s.* a play upon words  
 Paragram'matist, *s.* a punster  
 Par'agraph, *s.* a distinct part of a discourse  
 Paragraph'ic, Paragraph'ical, *a.* divided into paragraphs or distinct sections  
 Paragraph'ically, *ad.* by paragraphs  
 Paralep'sis, Paraleps'y, *s.* (in rhetoric) an apparent or pretended omission  
 Parallax'ic, *a.* pertaining to a parallax  
 Par'allax, *s.* the distance between the true and the apparent place of any star, &c.  
 Par'allel, *s.* lines continuing their course and still preserving the same distance from each other; resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars  
 Par'allel, *a.* in the same direction, equal  
 Par'allel, *v. a.* to correspond to; to compare  
 Par'allelable, *a.* that may be equalled  
 Par'allelism, *s.* state of being parallel  
 Parallelogram, *s.* a right lined quadrilateral figure, of which the opposite sides are parallel and equal [of a parallelogram  
 Parallelogram'mical, *a.* having the properties  
 Parallelopiped, *s.* a prism, of which the base is a parallelogram  
 Parali'pomena, *s.* things omitted; a supple-  
 Paralogism, Paralog'y, *s.* false argument  
 Paralogize, *v. n.* to reason sophistically  
 Par'alyse, *v. a.* to strike as it were with the palsy; to deprive of motion  
 Paraly'sis, *s.* a palsy  
 Paralytic, Paralytical, *a.* struck by palsy; palsied; inclined to palsy  
 Par'amount, *s.* the chief—*a.* superior  
 Par'amour, *s.* a lover or mistress  
 Parano'masia, *s.* a play upon words  
 Parano'mastic, *a.* consisting of puns  
 Par'anymph, *s.* a bride-man; a supporter  
 Par'apegn, *s.* a table of astronomical observations; a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws were anciently engraven  
 Par'apet, *s.* a wall breast high  
 Par'aph, *s.* a particular flourish or mark at the end of a person's signature  
 Paraph'er'nal, *a.* pertaining to paraphernalia  
 Parapherna'lia, *s.* goods in a wife's disposal; ornamental decorations  
 Par'aphrase, *s.* an explanation in many words—*v. a.* to translate loosely  
 Par'aphrast, *s.* lax or loose interpreter  
 Paraphras'tic, Paraphras'tical, *a.* not literal, not verbal  
 Paraphras'tically, *ad.* in a paraphrastical  
 Paraphren'itis, *s.* an inflammation of the diaphragm  
 Par'apleg'y, *s.* palsy of the lower parts  
 Par'asang, *s.* a Persian measure of length  
 Parasc'e'nium, *s.* the back part of a stage  
 Parasc'e've, *s.* the Jewish sabbath-even  
 Parasc'e'ne, *s.* a mock moon  
 Par'asite, *s.* a flatterer of rich men  
 Parasit'ic, *a.* (in botany), growing to and supported by other plants  
 Parasit'ical, *a.* flattering, wheedling  
 Parasit'ically, *ad.* in a flattering manner  
 Parasol, *s.* a small canopy carried over the head to guard against the sun

PRaise NOT THE UNWORTHY, THOUGH THEY ROLL IN RICHES.



[PAR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAR]

Parasynex'is, *s.* an unlawful meeting  
 Par'at, *s.* a fish of the mullet kind  
 Par'boil, *v. a.* to half boil  
 Par'cel, *s.* a small bundle, lot, quantity  
 Par'cel, *v. a.* to divide into portions  
 Par'cener, *s.* one who has an equal share in the inheritance of an ancestor  
 Par'cenary, *s.* a joint tenure or inheritance  
 Parch, *v.* to burn slightly, scorch, dry up  
 Parch'edness, *s.* state of being dried up  
 Parch'ment, *s.* skins dressed for writing on  
 Par'city, *s.* sparingness  
 Pard, Par'dale, *s.* a leopard, a spotted beast  
 Par'don, *s.* forgiveness, remission  
 Par'don, *v. a.* to excuse, forgive, remit  
 Par'donable, *a.* that may be pardoned  
 Par'donableness, *s.* susceptibility of pardon  
 Par'donably, *ad.* excusably, venially  
 Par'doner, *s.* one who forgives another  
 Pare, *v. a.* to cut off the surface; to cut off by little and little; to diminish  
 Paregor'ic, *a.* having the power to mollify, assuage, &c.—*s.* an anodyne medicine  
 Paren'chyma, *s.* spongy or porous flesh  
 Parenchym'atous, *a.* spongy, soft  
 Paren'sis, *s.* persuasion; exhortation  
 Paren'tic, Paren'tical, *a.* encouraging  
 Par'ent, *s.* a father or mother  
 Par'entage, *s.* birth, extraction, descent  
 Par'ental, *a.* pertaining to parents  
 Par'entation, *s.* something done or said in honour of the dead  
 Paren'thesis, *s.* the marks thus ( ), that include a clause that is put into a sentence, which may be left out in reading, and the sense remain entire  
 Parenthetical, *a.* using parentheses  
 Parenthetically, *ad.* in a parenthesis  
 Parenticide, *s.* a killing a father or mother  
 Par'entless, *a.* deprived of parents  
 Par'et, *s.* a tool to cut away the surface  
 Par'ergy, *s.* something unimportant  
 Par'gasite, *s.* a mineral of a bluish-green colour  
 Par'get, *s.* a plaster—*v. a.* to plaster  
 Par'hellion, *s.* a mock sun [of cards]  
 Par'ial, *s.* three of a sort at certain games  
 Par'ian-marble, *s.* an excellent white marble  
 Par'ietal, *a.* constituting sides or walls  
 Par'ity, *s.* resemblance, proportion  
 Par'ing, *s.* that which is pared off; the rind  
 Par'ish, *s.* a district or division of land under a priest having the cure of souls  
 Parish'ioner, *s.* one that belongs to the parish  
 Paris'ian, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Paris  
 Parissyllabic, *a.* having equal syllables  
 Par'itor, *s.* a beadle; a summoner  
 Par'ity, *s.* equality, resemblance, likeness  
 Park, *s.* an enclosure for beasts of chase  
 Par'ance, *s.* conversation; talk  
 Par'ley, *s.* conversation, oral treaty  
 Par'ley, *v. n.* to treat by word of mouth  
 Par'liament, *s.* the assembly of the three estates, the King, Lords, and Commons  
 Parliamenta'rian, *s.* one of those who in the time of Charles I. adhered to the parliament—a, attached to the parliament  
 Parliamen'tary, *a.* enacted by parliament, relating or pertaining to parliament  
 Par'lour, *s.* a lower sitting-room  
 Par'lous, *a.* shrewd, subtle, waggish  
 Par'o'chial, *a.* pertaining to a parish  
 Parochial'ity, *s.* state of being parochial  
 Par'o'chially, *ad.* in a parish; by parishes  
 Par'o'chian, *s.* a parishioner  
 Parod'ical, *a.* after the manner of parody

Par'ody, *s.* change of another's words  
 Par'ody, *v. a.* to copy by way of parody  
 Par'o'l, Par'o'le, *s.* oral declaration—a, given by word of mouth  
 Paronym'ous, *a.* resembling another word  
 Paroquet', *s.* a small species of parrot  
 Parot'id, *a.* salivary; near the ears  
 Par'o'xysm, *s.* periodical return of a fit, &c.  
 Paroxys'mal, *a.* subject to paroxysms  
 Par'el, *s.* a machine to fasten the yards to the mast, so as to raise or lower them  
 Parri'cidal, *a.* relating to parricide  
 Parricide, *s.* one who murders his father  
 Par'rot, *s.* a well-known bird  
 Par'ry, *v. a.* to put by thrusts; to ward off  
 Parse, *v. a.* to resolve by grammar rules  
 Parsim'o'nious, *a.* covetous, saving, frugal  
 Parsim'o'niously, *ad.* frugally, covetously  
 Parsim'o'niousness, *s.* a disposition to save  
 Par'simony, *s.* niggardliness, covetousness  
 Pars'ley, *s.* a well-known herb  
 Pars'nep, Pars'nip, *s.* an edible root  
 Par'son, *s.* a clergyman, priest, minister  
 Par'sonage, *s.* a parson's benefice or house  
 Part, *s.* a portion, something less than the whole; share, concern, party, member  
 Part, *v.* to separate, keep asunder; go away  
 Part'age, *s.* division, act of sharing  
 Part'a'ke, *v.* to participate, have part in  
 Part'a'ker, *s.* an associate, a sharer  
 Part'er'ie, *s.* a level ground; a flower-garden  
 Part'ial, *a.* inclined to favour one party more than the other; affecting only one part; not universal  
 Part'ialist, *s.* one who is partial  
 Partial'ity, *s.* an unequal judgment  
 Part'ialize, *v. a.* to make partial  
 Part'ially, *ad.* with unjust favour  
 Part'ibility, *s.* divisibility; separability  
 Part'ible, *a.* divisible, separable  
 Part'i'ciple, *a.* that may be shared  
 Parti'cipient, *a.* having share or part  
 Parti'ciple, *v.* to partake, to share  
 Participa'tion, *s.* a sharing of something  
 Part'icipative, *a.* capable of partaking  
 Particip'ial, *a.* of the nature of a participle  
 Particip'ially, *ad.* in manner of a participle  
 Participle, *s.* a word partaking both of the qualities of a verb and an adjective  
 Part'icle, *s.* a small portion of a great substance; a small indeclinable word  
 Part'icular, *a.* individual, singular, odd  
 Part'icular, *s.* a single instance or point  
 Particular'ity, *s.* something particular  
 Partic'ularize, *v. a.* to mention distinctly  
 Partic'ularly, *ad.* distinctly, peculiarly  
 Part'ing, *s.* a division; an opening; the ceremony of taking leave  
 Partisan', *s.* an adherent to a party; a pike  
 Part'ition, *s.* the act of dividing, division  
 Part'ition, *v. a.* to divide into distinct parts  
 Part'itive, *a.* distributive (a term in grammar)  
 Part'itively, *ad.* distributively  
 Part'let, *s.* a lien; a ruff or band  
 Part'ly, *ad.* in part; in some measure  
 Part'ner, *s.* a sharer; a dancing-mate, &c.  
 Part'nership, *s.* joint interest or property  
 Part'ridge, *s.* a bird of game  
 Parts, *s.* qualities, faculties, districts  
 Partu'rient, *a.* about to bring forth  
 Partur'ition, *s.* a parturient state  
 Part'y, *s.* an assembly; cause; detachment  
 Part'yeoloured, *a.* having different colours  
 Part'y-jury, *s.* a jury in some trials, half foreigners and half natives  
 Part'y-man, *s.* an abettor of a party

POPULAR PLEASURE IS LIKE A BUBBLE: IT IS BLOWN UP, AND SOON BURSTS.

PRESUMPTION AND SELF-CONCEIT WILL OVERSHADOW THE BRIGHTEST ATTAINMENTS.



[PAT]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAU

Par'ty-wall, *s.* a wall that separates houses  
 Par'vitude, Par'vity, *s.* minuteness  
 Paru'lis, *s.* a swelling of the gums  
 Pass, *s.* the right of precedence or priority  
 Pasch, *s.* the passover; the feast of Easter  
 Pas'chial, *a.* relating to the pas-over  
 Pasque-flower, *s.* a species of anemone  
 Pas'quin, Pasquina'de, *s.* a lampoon  
 Pass, *v.* to go beyond; to vanish; to enact  
 a law; to omit; to thrust; to be current  
 Pass, *s.* a narrow entrance; license to go  
 Pass'able, *a.* possible to be passed; tolerable  
 Pass'ably, *ad.* tolerably; moderately  
 Passa'de, Passa'do, *s.* a push; a thrust  
 Passage, *s.* act of passing; journey; incident;  
 road; narrow street; part of a book; single place in a writing  
 Pas'sant, *a.* [Fr.] cursory; careless—*En Pas-sant*,  
 by the way; in haste  
 Passenger, *s.* a traveller, a wayfarer, one  
 who hires a place in a carriage  
 Pass'er, *s.* one who passes  
 Pass'erine, *a.* having a conle and strong beak  
 Passibility, *s.* the quality of receiving im-  
 pressions from external agents  
 Pass'ible, *a.* that may be impressed  
 Pass'ing, *part.* *a.* supreme, eminent  
 Pass'ing-bell, *s.* the death-bell for a person  
 Pass'ion, *s.* anger, love, ardour, suffering  
 Pas'sionate, *a.* easily moved to anger  
 Pas'sionately, *ad.* with desire; angrily  
 Pas'sionateness, *s.* state of being subject to  
 passion; vehemence of mind  
 Pas'sioned, *a.* disordered; violently affected  
 Pas'sionless, *a.* not easily moved; cool  
 Pas'sion-flower, *s.* a flower of the genus  
 Passiflora  
 Pas'sion-week, *s.* the week before Easter  
 Pas'sive, *a.* unresisting; suffering  
 Pas'sively, *ad.* in a passive manner  
 Pass'iveness, Pass'ivity, *s.* passibility  
 Pass'less, *a.* having no passage  
 Pass'over, *s.* a solemn festival of the Jews  
 Pass'port, *s.* permission in writing to pass  
 Past, *part.* *a.* not present, undergone  
 Past, *s.* used elliptically for past time  
 Paste, *s.* any viscous tenacious mixture  
 Pasteboard, *s.* a thick kind of paper  
 Pastel, *s.* wood, a colouring substance  
 Pastern, *s.* the space between the joint next  
 to the foot and the hoof  
 Pastie'cio, *s.* [Ital.] an olio; a medley  
 Pastil, *s.* a roll of paste, a crayon  
 Pastime, *s.* sport, recreation, diversion  
 Pastinate, *v. n.* to dig in a garden  
 Pastor, *s.* a shepherd, a clergyman who  
 has the care of a flock  
 Pastoral, *a.* rural, rustic, like shepherds  
 Pastoral, *s.* a rural poem, a huclic  
 Pastorate, *s.* the office of a spiritual pastor  
 Pastorly, *a.* becoming a pastor  
 Pastors'hip, *s.* the office of a pastor  
 Pastry, *s.* pies or baked paste  
 Pastrycook, *s.* one who makes pastry  
 Pasturable, *a.* fit for pasture  
 Pasturage, *s.* grounds grazed by cattle  
 Pasture, *s.* land on which cattle feed; food  
 Pasture, *v.* to place in a pasture; to graze  
 Pasty, *s.* a pie of crust raised without a dish  
 Pasty, *a.* made of or covered with paste  
 Pat, *a.* fit, convenient, exactly suitable  
 Pat, *v. a.* to strike lightly—*s.* a light blow  
 Patagon *s.* a Spanish coin, value 4s. 8d.  
 Patavinity, *s.* the use of local words  
 Patch, *v.* to mend, piece, put on patches  
 Patch, *s.* a piece sewed on a garment

Patch'er, *s.* one who patches; a botcher  
 Patch'ery, *s.* bungling work  
 Patch'work, *s.* small pieces of different co-  
 lours sewed interchangeably together  
 Pate, *s.* the head (used in droilery)  
 Patefac'tion, *s.* the act or state of opening  
 Patel'la, *s.* the cap of the knee  
 Pat'ellite, *s.* fossil remalus of the patella  
 Pat'en, Pat'in, *s.* the cover of a chalice  
 Pat'ent, *a.* open to the perusal of all  
 Pat'ent, *s.* an exclusive right or privilege  
 Patentee, *s.* one who has a patent  
 Pat'era, *s.* a goblet; a broad bowl  
 Pat'ernal, *a.* fatherly; hereditary  
 Pat'ernity, *s.* the relation of a father  
 Pat'er-nos'ter, *s.* the Lord's prayer  
 Path, Path'way, *s.* way, road, tract  
 Path'eic, Path'eical, *a.* moving the pas-  
 sions or affections, passionate  
 Path'eically, *ad.* in a moving manner  
 Path'eicalness, *s.* quality of being pathetic  
 Path'less, *a.* untrodden, not known  
 Pathognomonic, *a.* indicating an insepara-  
 ble and certain sign, not symptomatic  
 Pathog'ny, *s.* expression of the passions  
 Patholo'gical, *a.* relating to the tokens or  
 discoverable effects of a distemper  
 Pathol'ogist, *s.* one who treats of pathology  
 Pathol'ogy, *s.* that part of physie which con-  
 siders diseases, their nature, causes, &c.  
 Pat'hos, *s.* warmth, passion, feeling  
 Pat'ible, *a.* sufferable, tolerable  
 Patib'ulary, *a.* belonging to the gallows  
 Patib'ulated, *a.* hung on a gibbet  
 Pat'ience, *s.* calmness of mind, endurance  
 Pat'ient, *a.* not easily moved or provoked  
 Pat'ient, *s.* a diseased person under the  
 care of another  
 Pat'iently, *ad.* with patience, quietly  
 Pat'ly, *ad.* fitly, opportunely, suitably  
 Pat'ness, *s.* fitness; suitability  
 Pat'rarch, *s.* a head of a family or church  
 Patriar'chal, *a.* pertaining to patriarchs  
 Patriar'chate, *s.* jurisdiction of a patriarch  
 Patriarchy, *s.* jurisdiction of a patriarch  
 Patri'cian, *a.* senatorial—*s.* a nobleman  
 Patrimo'nial, *a.* possessed by inheritance  
 Patrimo'nially, *ad.* by inheritance  
 Patrimony, *s.* an estate, &c. possessed by  
 inheritance from a father or mother  
 Pat'riot, *s.* a real lover of his country  
 Patriotic, *a.* having patriotism  
 Patriotism, *s.* love or zeal for one's country  
 Patro'niate, *v. a.* to patronise, to protect  
 Patrocin'ation, *s.* countenance; support  
 Patro'n, *s.* a guard who has a particular dis-  
 trict to watch—*v. n.* to walk as a guard  
 Pat'ron, *s.* an advocate, a supporter  
 Patronage, *s.* protection, support, defence  
 Pat'ronal, *a.* protecting, supporting  
 Pat'roness, *s.* a female patron  
 Pat'ronise, *v. a.* to support, to defend  
 Pat'roniser, *s.* one who countenances  
 Pat'ronless, *a.* not having a patron  
 Patronymic, Patronym'ical, *a.* expressing  
 the name of the father or ancestor (tors  
 Patronymic, *s.* a name derived from ances-  
 Patel'iform, *a.* of the form of a dish  
 Pat'ten, *s.* a elog shod with an iron ring  
 Pat'ter, *v. n.* to make a noise like hail  
 Pat'tern, *s.* a specimen, archetype, model  
 Pat'ty, Pate, *s.* a little pie  
 Pat'typan, *s.* a pan to bake small pies in  
 Pat'ulous, *a.* having an expanded flower  
 Panch'loquet, *a.* using few words  
 Panch'loquy, *s.* unfrequent speech

PASSION MAKES FOOLS OF THE WISE, AND SHOWS THE FOLLY OF THE FOOLISH.

PEA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PED

Pea'city, *s.* smallness of number, &c.  
 Pannch, *s.* the belly, abdominal regions  
 Paunch, *v. a.* to rip the belly; to eviscerate  
 Pau'per, *s.* a poor person who receives alms  
 Pau'perism, *s.* the state of poverty  
 Pause, *s.* a stop, a break---*v. n.* to consider  
 Pau'ser, *s.* one who pauses or deliberates  
 Pausingly, *ad.* after a pause; by breaks  
 Pav'an, Pav'in, *s.* a kind of light dance  
 Pave, *v. a.* to floor with stones, &c.  
 Pav'ement, *s.* a stone or brick floor, &c.  
 Pav'ver, Pav'vier, *s.* one who lays stones  
 Pav'se, *s.* a large kind of shield  
 Pav'id, *a.* timorous, fearful  
 Pavid'ity, *s.* timorousness  
 Pavil'ion, *s.* a tent, a temporary house  
 Pav'ing, *s.* pavement of stone, brick, &c.  
 Pavisado, *s.* a kind of defence to cover the towers of a galley  
 Pav'online, *a.* resembling a peacock's tail  
 Paw, *s.* the foot of a beast; hand  
 Paw, *v. a.* to handle roughly, fawn, flatter  
 Paw'ing, *s.* the act of striking with the fore-  
 Paw'ky, *a.* arch; cunning; artful [foot  
 Paw'le, *s.* a piece of iron to prevent the re-  
 coil of a windlass or capstan  
 Pawn, *s.* something given to pledge  
 Pawn, *v. a.* to pledge, to give in pledge  
 Pawnbroker, *s.* one who lends money on  
 goods which he receives upon pledge  
 Pawnee, *s.* one to whom something is en-  
 trusted as a security for money borrowed  
 Pay, *s.* wages, hire, money for services  
 Pay, *v. a.* to discharge a debt, to reward  
 Pay'able, *a.* due, that ought to be paid  
 Pay'day, *s.* day on which debts are to be paid  
 Pay'ee, *s.* one to whom a bill of exchange is  
 made payable  
 Pay'er, *s.* one who makes payment  
 Pay'master, *s.* one from whom wages are re-  
 ceived; an officer that pays troops  
 Pay'ment, *s.* the act of payment; a reward  
 Pea, *s.* a well-known kind of pulse  
 Peace, *s.* respite from war; rest; silence  
 Peace, *interj.* silence! stop!  
 Pea'ceable, *a.* not turbulent, free from war  
 Pea'ceableness, *s.* a quiet disposition  
 Pea'ceably, *ad.* without tumult or war  
 Pea'ceful, *a.* pacific, mild, undisturbed  
 Pea'cefully, *ad.* quietly, mildly, gently  
 Pea'cefulness, *s.* quiet; freedom from war  
 Pea'celess, *a.* wanting peace; disturbed  
 Pea'cemaker, *s.* one who reconciles differences  
 Pea'ce-offering, *s.* a sacrifice offered to God  
 as an atonement for a crime or offence  
 Peach, *s.* a delicious fruit---*v. a.* to accense  
 Peach'coloured, *a.* of the colour of a peach  
 Pea'click, *s.* the chicken of a peacock  
 Pea'cock, *s.* a fowl of beautiful plumage  
 Pea'hen, *s.* the female of the peacock  
 Peak, *s.* the top of a hill; any thing point-  
 ed; the fore part of a head-dress  
 Peak, *v. n.* to look sickly or weakly; to sneak  
 Peak'ing, *a.* sickly, poorly; sneaking  
 Peal, *s.* a loud noise, as of bells, &c.  
 Peal, *v. n.* to play solemnly and loudly  
 Pear, *s.* a well-known and pleasant fruit  
 Pearl, *s.* a precious gem; a film on the eye  
 Pearl'ash, *s.* an alkali from wood ashes  
 Pearl'ed, *a.* adorned or set with pearls  
 Pearl'eyed, *a.* having a speck in the eye  
 Pearl'oyster, *s.* the testaceous fish remark-  
 able for producing pearls  
 Pearl'stone, *s.* a volcanic mineral  
 Pearl'wort, Pearl'grass, *s.* a plant  
 Pear'y, *a.* abounding with or like pearls

Pear'main, *s.* a kind of apple  
 Pear'tree, *s.* the tree that bears pears  
 Peas'ant, *s.* one who lives by rural labour  
 Peas'antlike, Peas'antly, *a.* rustic; illiterate  
 Peas'antry, *s.* peasants, country people  
 Peas'cod, Pea'shell, *s.* the husk of peas  
 Pease, *s.* peas collectively, or as food  
 Peat, *s.* a species of turf for firing  
 Peat'y, *a.* of the quality of peat  
 Peb'ble, Peb'blestone, *s.* a smooth stone  
 Peb'bled, Peb'bly, *a.* full of pebbles  
 Peccability, *s.* a being subject to sin  
 Pec'cable, *a.* incident or liable to sin  
 Peccadil'lo, *s.* a slight offence or fault  
 Pec'cancy, *s.* bad quality  
 Pec'cant, *a.* criminal, ill-disposed, bad  
 Peck, *s.* the fourth part of a bushel  
 Peck, *v. a.* to pick up food with the beak  
 Peck'er, *s.* one that pecks; a bird  
 Pec'tinal, *a.* resembling a comb  
 Pec'tinated, *a.* formed like a comb  
 Pectina'tion, *s.* resemblance to a comb  
 Pec'tinite, *s.* a petrified scallop-shell  
 Pec'toral, *a.* pertaining to the breast---*s.* a me-  
 dicine proper to strengthen the stomach  
 Pectori'quism, *s.* the act of emitting sounds  
 from the breast  
 Pec'ulate, *v. n.* to defraud the public  
 Pec'ulation, *s.* theft of public money  
 Pec'nlator, *s.* a robber of the public  
 Pec'uliar, *s.* the exclusive property  
 Pec'uliar, *a.* particular, proper, appropriate  
 Peculiarity, *s.* particularity, oddness  
 Pec'uliarize, *v. a.* to make peculiar  
 Pec'uliarly, *ad.* particularly, singly  
 Pec'uniary, *a.* pertaining to money  
 Pec'unious, *a.* abounding with money  
 Ped, *s.* a small pack-saddle, hamper, basket  
 Pedago'gical, *a.* pertaining to a schoolmaster  
 Pedagogism, *s.* character of a pedagogue  
 Ped'agogue, *s.* a schoolmaster, a pedant  
 Ped'al, *a.* pertaining to a foot  
 Ped'al, *s.* a board connected with certain  
 musical instruments on which the per-  
 former occasionally places his foot  
 Peda'lian, *a.* pertaining to the feet  
 Peda'ly, *s.* act of measuring by paces  
 Peda'ncous, *a.* being on foot  
 Ped'ant, *s.* one vainly ostentatious of his  
 learning; a conceited fellow who affects  
 to be critical  
 Pedan'tle, *a.* like a pedant, conceited  
 Pedan'tically, *ad.* with show of literature  
 Ped'antize, *v. n.* to play the pedant  
 Ped'antry, *s.* ostentation of showing need-  
 Ped'ate, *a.* divided like toes [less literature  
 Ped'dle, *v. n.* to be busy about trifles  
 Ped'dling, *a.* petty; trifling; unimportant  
 Pedere'ro, Patere'ro, *s.* a small ship gun  
 Ped'estal, *s.* the basis or foot of a statue  
 Pedes'trial, Pedes'trians, *a.* going on foot  
 Pedes'trian, *s.* one who makes a journey on  
 foot; a good walker---*a.* on foot  
 Ped'icle, *s.* the footstalk of fruit, &c.  
 Pedic'ular, Pedic'ulous, *a.* lousy  
 Ped'igree, *s.* genealogy, lineage, descent  
 Ped'im'ent, *s.* an ornamental projection to a  
 building, a door, or window  
 Ped'ler, *s.* one who travels about the country  
 to sell petty commodities  
 Ped'le'ry, *s.* wares sold by pedlers  
 Ped'ling, *s.* trifling, petty or paltry dealing  
 Pedobap'tism, *s.* infant baptism [ism  
 Pedobap'tist, *s.* one who practices infant bap-  
 tism  
 Ped'omancy, *s.* divination by the lines on the  
 soles of the feet

PERSECUTION MAY MAKE MARTYRS OR HYPOCRITES, BUT CAN NEVER PRODUCE CONVICTION.

FOLITENESS IS THE JUST MEDIUM BETWEEN CEREMONY AND RUDENESS.



[PEN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PEN]

Pedometer, *s.* an instrument to measure roads  
 Pedometrical, *a.* measured by a pedometer  
 Peduncle, *s.* a pedicle; the small stem supporting the fruit

Peduncular, *a.* pertaining to a peduncle  
 Pedunculate, *a.* growing on a peduncle  
 Peel, *v. a.* to pare, take the rind off; to rob  
 Peel, *s.* the rind; a board used by bakers  
 Peeler, *s.* one who strips; a robber  
 Peep, *s.* a sly look; first faint appearance  
 Peep, *v. n.* to look slyly, closely, or curiously  
 Peep'er, *s.* one who looks cautiously or slyly  
 Peephole, *s.* a hole through which one may look without being discovered

Peer, *s.* an equal, fellow; nobleman  
 Peer, *v. a.* to come just in sight, to peep  
 Peerage, Peer'dom, *s.* dignity of a peer  
 Peeress, *s.* wife of a peer; a lady ennobled  
 Peerless, *a.* unequalled, having no peer  
 Peerlessly, *ad.* without an equal; matchlessly  
 Peerlessness, *s.* universal superiority

Peevish, *a.* irritable, easily offended  
 Peevishly, *ad.* petulantly, morosely  
 Peevishness, *s.* irascibility, fretfulness  
 Peg, *s.* a wooden pin or fastener  
 Peg, *v. a.* to fasten with a peg

Peirastic, *a.* attempting; making trial  
 Peirae, *s.* a species of fine black tea  
 Pelagian, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of original sin, and trusts to good works  
 Pelf, *s.* money, riches, paltry stuff

Pelican, *s.* a large bird, of which it is absurdly said that its young are supported by sucking blood from the parent's breast  
 Pelisse, *s.* a kind of coat or robe  
 Pellet, *s.* a little ball, a bullet  
 Pelleted, *a.* consisting of balls or bullets  
 Pellicle, *s.* a thin skin, a film  
 Pellicitory, *s.* an herb

Pellucid, *ad.* confusedly, tumultuously  
 Pells, *s.* an office in the Exchequer  
 Pelucid, *a.* transparent, clear, bright  
 Pelucidity, Pellicidness, *s.* transparency  
 Pelt, *s.* a skin, a hide—*v. a.* to throw at  
 Pelts, *s.* a small kind of ancient buckler

Peltate, *a.* having the shape of a target  
 Pelter, *s.* one who pelts or throws at  
 Pelting, *part. a.* throwing stones, &c.  
 Peltmonger, *s.* a dealer in new hides  
 Pelt'ry, *s.* furs or skins in general  
 Pelt'wool, *s.* wool pulled off the skin

Pelvis, *s.* [Lat.] the lower part of the belly  
 Pen, *s.* an instrument for writing; a fold  
 Pen, *v. a.* to coop, to shut up; to write  
 Penial, *a.* enacting punishment, vindictive  
 Penalty, *s.* a punishment, forfeiture  
 Penance, *s.* an atonement, a mortification  
 Pencer, *s.* the plural of *pinny*

Pen'cil, *s.* a tool for drawing and painting  
 Pen'cil, *v. a.* to paint; to form with a pen'cil  
 Pen'dant, *s.* an earring; an ornament; a flag  
 Pen'dence, *s.* Inclination  
 Pen'dency, *s.* suspense; delay of decision  
 Pen'dent, *a.* hanging, jutting over  
 Pen'ding, *a.* depending, undecided  
 Pen'dulous, Pen'dulousness, *s.* suspension

Pen'dulous, *a.* hanging, not supported below  
 Pen'dulum, *s.* any weight hung to swing backwards and forwards, &c.  
 Pen'etrable, *a.* that may be penetrated  
 Penetrability, *s.* susceptibility of impression from another body  
 Pen'etrancy, *s.* the power of penetrating  
 Pen'etrant, *a.* having power to pierce  
 Pen'etrate, *v.* to pierce, affect, understand  
 Pen'etration, *s.* sagacity; a piercing through

Pen'etrative, *a.* piercing; acute; discerning  
 Pen'etrativeness, *s.* the quality of being able to penetrate

Pen'guin, *s.* an aquatic fowl with short legs and small wings; a fruit  
 Penin'sula, *s.* land almost surrounded by water, but joined by a neck of land to the continent

Penin'sular, *a.* pertaining to a peninsula  
 Penin'sulate, *v. a.* to form a peninsula  
 Penin'sulated, *a.* almost surrounded by water  
 Pen'itence, *s.* repentance, sorrow for sin  
 Pen'itent, *a.* repentant, contrite for sin  
 Pen'itent, *s.* one sorrowful for sin

Peniten'tial, *a.* expressing penitence  
 Peniten'tial, *s.* a book directing penance  
 Peniten'tiary, *s.* one who does penance; a place of penance—*a.* relating to penance  
 Pen'itently, *ad.* with sorrow for sin  
 Pen'knife, *s.* a knife used to cut pens

Pen'man, *s.* an author, a writer  
 Pen'manship, *s.* the act or art of writing  
 Pen'ntate, *a.* having wings  
 Pen'nant, *s.* a rope to which a tackle is attached to hoist up boats, &c.; a flag  
 Pen'nel, *a.* winged; plumed  
 Pen'niform, *a.* of the form of a feather

Pen'nyless, *a.* moneyless, poor, distressed  
 Pen'non, *s.* a small flag or banner  
 Pen'ny, *s.* the 12th part of a shilling  
 Pennyroy'al, *s.* a plant  
 Pen'nyweight, *s.* 24 grains troy weight  
 Pen'nywise, *a.* niggardly; parsimonious  
 Pen'nyworth, *s.* a good purchase, &c.

Pen'sile, *a.* hanging, supported above ground  
 Pen'silence, *s.* the state of hanging  
 Pen'sion, *s.* a settled annual allowance  
 Pen'sion, *v. a.* to support by an allowance  
 Pen'sionary, *s.* a magistrate in Dutch cities  
 Pen'sionary, *a.* maintained by a pension  
 Pen'sioner, *s.* one who receives a pension

Pen'sive, *a.* sorrowful, thoughtful, serious  
 Pen'sively, *ad.* with gloomy seriousness  
 Pen'siveness, *s.* gloomy thoughtfulness  
 Pentacapsular, *a.* having five cavities  
 Pen'tachord, *s.* a five-stringed instrument  
 Pen'tagon, *s.* a figure with five angles  
 Pentagonal, *a.* having five angles

Pen'tagraph, *s.* an instrument for copying designs, which can be used by persons unskilled in the art of drawing  
 Pentagraph'ic, *a.* performed by a pentagraph  
 Pentac'hedron, *s.* a pillar with five sides  
 Pentac'hedrons, *a.* having five sides  
 Pentam'eter, *s.* a verse of five feet

Pentan'dria, *s.* a class of plants comprehending all that have hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens  
 Pentan'driou, *a.* having five stamens  
 Pentan'gular, *a.* five-cornered  
 Pentapetalous, *a.* having five petals or leaves  
 Pentaphyllous, *a.* having five leaves

Pen'tarchy, *s.* government exercised by five  
 Pen'taspath, *s.* an engine with five pulleys  
 Pentaspermous, *a.* containing five seeds  
 Pentastich, *s.* a composition of five verses  
 Pen'tastyle, *s.* in architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns

Pen'tateuch, *s.* the five books of Moses  
 Pen'tecost, *s.* a feast of the Jews, so called from its being 50 days after Easter, transferred among Christians to the festival of Whit-tide  
 Pentecostal, *a.* belonging to Whitsuntide  
 Pen'thouse, *s.* a sloping shed or roof  
 Pen'tremite, *s.* a genus of fossil shells



[PER]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PER]

POSITIVENESS IS ONE OF THE MOST CERTAIN MARKS OF A WEAK JUDGMENT.

Penultima, the last syllable but one  
Pennultimate, *a.* placed last but one  
Penumbra, *s.* an imperfect shadow  
Pennurious, *a.* sordidly mean; scanty  
Pennuriously, *ad.* sparingly; not plentifully  
Penuriousness, *s.* niggardliness, parsimony  
Penury, *s.* poverty, indigence  
Peon, *s.* a foot soldier in India  
Peony, *Pi'ony*, *s.* a flower  
People, *s.* a nation; persons in general  
People, *v. a.* to stock with inhabitants  
Pepas'tic, *s.* a medicine to help digestion  
Pepper, *s.* an aromatic warm spice  
Pepper, *v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper; to beat; to mangle with shot or blows  
Pepp'box, *s.* a box for holding pepper  
Pepp'percorn, *s.* any thing of trifling value  
Peppermint, *s.* mint eminently hot  
Pept'ic, *a.* promoting digestion; dietetic  
Perac'ite, *a.* very sharp, very violent  
Peradventure, *ad.* perhaps, may be  
Peragrate, *v. a.* to wander over  
Perag'ration, *s.* act of passing through  
Perambulate, *v. a.* to walk through  
Perambulation, *s.* a wandering survey  
Perambulator, *s.* a wheel for measuring roads; one who perambulates  
Perceant, *a.* piercing; penetrating  
Perceivable, *a.* that may be perceived  
Perceivably, *ad.* so as to be perceived  
Perceive, *v. a.* to discover, know, observe  
Perceiver, *s.* one who perceives or observes  
Perceptibility, *s.* the power of perceiving  
Perceptible, *a.* that may be observed  
Perceptibly, *ad.* so as to be perceived  
Perception, *s.* the power of perceiving, idea  
Perceive, *a.* able or tending to perceive  
Perceptivity, *s.* the power of perceiving  
Perch, *s.* a fish; a measure of five yards and a half; a bird's roost  
Perch, *v.* to sit or roost, as a bird  
Perchan'ce, *ad.* perhaps, peradventure  
Percept'ent, *a.* perceiving; having the faculty or power of perception  
Percolate, *v. a.* to strain through a sieve  
Percolation, *s.* the act of straining  
Peruss', *v. a.* to strike  
Peruss'ion, *s.* the act of striking; stroke; effect of sound upon the ear  
Percutient, *a.* striking, able to strike  
Perd'foil, *s.* any plant that sheds its leaves  
Perd'ition, *s.* destruction, ruin, death  
Perdue', *ad.* close; lying in ambush  
Perdulous, *a.* lost, thrown away  
Perdurable, *a.* lasting; long-continued  
Perdur'ation, *s.* long continuance  
Per'egrinate, *v. n.* to travel to distant lands  
Per'egrination, *s.* a travel to foreign lands  
Per'egrinator, *s.* a traveller  
Per'egrine, *a.* foreign, not domestic  
Perempt', *v. a.* to kill, to crush  
Perempt'ion, *s.* a crush, extinction  
Peremptorily, *ad.* absolutely, positively  
Peremptoriness, *s.* absolute decision  
Peremptory, *a.* dogmatical, absolute [years  
Perennial, *s.* any plant that lives above two  
Perennial, *a.* lasting a year; perpetual  
Perennially, *a.* continually; without ceasing  
Perenn'ity, *s.* perpetuity, lastingness  
Pererr'ation, *s.* travel; act of rambling through various places  
Perfect, *a.* complete, pure, immaculate  
Perfect, *v. a.* to finish, complete, instruct  
Perfeeter, *s.* one that makes perfect  
Perfectibility, *s.* ideal perfection  
Perfection, *s.* the state of being perfect

Perfectional, *a.* making perfect  
Perfectionate, *v. a.* to make perfect  
Perfectionist, *s.* one pretending to perfection  
Perfective, *a.* conducing to perfection  
Perfectly, *ad.* totally, exactly, accurately  
Perfectness, *s.* completeness, goodness  
Perf'icent, *s.* one who endows a charity  
Perfidious, *a.* treacherous; false to trust  
Perfidiously, *ad.* by breach of faith [of faith  
Perfidiousness, Perfidy, *s.* treachery; want  
Perflable, *a.* having the wind driven through  
Perflate, *v. a.* to blow through  
Perflation, *s.* the act of blowing through  
Perforate, *v. a.* to pierce through, to bore  
Perforater, Perforator, *s.* one who bores or pierces through; a boring instrument  
Perfor'ation, *s.* the act of piercing; a hole  
Perforative, *a.* having power to pierce  
Perfo'ree, *ad.* by force, violently  
Perform', *v.* to execute, to do, to achieve an undertaking, to succeed in an attempt  
Perform'able, *a.* that may be done  
Perform'ance, *s.* completion of something designed; composition, action  
Performer, *s.* one who performs or plays  
Perfricate, *v. a.* to rub over  
Perfrication, Perfric'ion, *s.* the act of rubbing thoroughly all over  
Perfumatory, *a.* sending forth a perfume  
Perfume, *s.* sweet odour, fragrance  
Perfume, *v. a.* to impregnate with scent  
Perfumer, *s.* one who sells perfumes  
Perfumery, *s.* perfumes in general  
Perfume'lorily, *ad.* carelessly; negligently  
Perfume'toriness, *s.* negligence, carelessness  
Perfume'tory, *a.* slight, careless, negligent  
Perf'ise, *v. a.* to tincture, to overspread  
Perf'usion, *s.* the act of pouring out upon  
Perhaps', *ad.* peradventure, it may be  
Per'n, *s.* an Eastern fairy or nymph  
Per'ianth, *s.* the calyx of a flower  
Peril'olus, *s.* an arena; an outer court  
Pericard'ium, *s.* a thin membrane resembling a purse, which contains the heart  
Pericarp, Pericarp'ium, *s.* a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit-seed  
Peric'lation, *s.* the state of being in danger; trial; experiment  
Peric'ulum, *s.* the membrane that covers the skull; the periosteum  
Peric'ulous, *a.* dangerous; hazardous  
Perie'cian, *s.* an inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same latitude  
Perigee', Perige'um, *s.* that point of the heavens wherein the sun or any planet is nearest the centre of the earth [ganese  
Perigord-stone, *s.* a dark grey ore of man-Per'igraph, *s.* an inaequate delineation  
Per'ignous, *a.* inserted round the pistil  
Perihelion, Perihel'ium, *s.* that point of a planet's orbit wherein it is nearest the sun  
Peril, *s.* danger, hazard, denunciation  
Perilous, *a.* hazardous, dangerous  
Perilously, *ad.* dangerously  
Perilousness, *s.* dangerousness; hazard  
Perim'eter, *s.* circumference of a figure  
Per'iod, *s.* a circuit; epocha; full stop  
Period'ical, *a.* regular, at stated times  
Period'ically, *ad.* at stated periods  
Perios'teum, *s.* a nervous vascular membrane round the bones of animals  
Peripatet'ic, *a.* relating to the Peripatet'ics  
Peripatet'ic, *s.* one of the followers of Aristotle; so called, because they used to teach and dispute in the Lyceum at Athens, walking about

PASSION IS A FEVER, THAT LEAVES US WEAKER THAN IT FINDS US.

[PER]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PER]

Peripatetism, *s.* the notions of the Peripatetics  
 Periph'eral, Peripher'ie, Peripher'ical, *a.* pertaining to periphery  
 Periph'ery, *s.* the circumference  
 Periphrase, *v. a.* to express new word by many  
 Periph'ras'is, *s.* circumlocution; the use of many words to express the sense of one  
 Periphras'tic, Periphras'tical, *a.* circumlocutory  
 Periphras'tically, *ad.* with circumlocution  
 Periplus, *s.* a voyage round a sea or coast  
 Peripneumon'ic, Peripneumon'ical, *a.* belonging or subject to peripneumony  
 Peripneumony, *s.* inflammation of the lungs  
 Peripolygonal, *a.* having many sides  
 Perip'etral, *a.* surrounded with battlements  
 Peris'cian, *a.* having shadows all round  
 Peris'ci, *s. pl.* those who live within the polar circles, where, by the sun appearing to move round them, their shadows, in the space of one of their days, project in all directions  
 Periscope, *s.* a general view  
 Perish, *v.* to die; to be destroyed; to decay  
 Perishable, *a.* subject to decay or perish  
 Perishableness, *s.* liability to decay  
 Perisperm, *s.* the thick fleshy part round the seed of plants  
 Perispher'ic, *a.* globular; formed like a ball  
 Perissolo'gical, *a.* redundant in words  
 Perissology, *s.* use of superfluous words  
 Peristalt'ic, *a.* worm-like, spiral; belonging to the spiral motion of the intestines  
 Peristrep'h'ic, *s.* an epithet applied to panoramic paintings, exhibited in parts, by being fixed on two cylinders  
 Peristyle, *s.* a circular range of pillars  
 Peristystole, *s.* the pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse  
 Perito'neal, *a.* pertaining to the peritoncum  
 Periton'eum, *s.* a membrane which encloses the lower intestines  
 Peritro'chium, *s.* a wheel concentric with a cylinder; the wheel of a pulley  
 Periwiz, *s.* a wig, a covering for the head  
 Periwinkle, *s.* a kind of fish-snail  
 Perjure, *v. a.* to swear; to swear falsely  
 Perjur'er, *s.* one that swears falsely  
 Perju'rious, *a.* guilty of perjury  
 Perjury, *s.* the act of swearing falsely  
 Perk, *v.* to hold up the head affectedly  
 Perilustration, *s.* a viewing all over  
 Per'm'ig, *s.* a small Turkish boat  
 Permanence, Per'manency, *s.* duration  
 Per'manent, *a.* lasting, unchanged  
 Permanently, *ad.* durably, lastingly [able  
 Permeability, *s.* the quality of being permeable  
 Per'meable, *a.* that may be passed through  
 Per'meant, *a.* passing through  
 Per'meate, *v. a.* to pass through  
 Per'meation, *s.* the act of passing through  
 Per'misable, *a.* that may be mingled  
 Per'mission, *s.* grant of leave or liberty  
 Per'missive, *a.* granting leave  
 Per'missively, *ad.* without hindrance  
 Per'mit, *v. a.* to allow, suffer, give up  
 Per'mit, *s.* a warrant from officers of excise for the removal of tea, spirits, &c.; leave  
 Per'mittance, *s.* allowance; permission  
 Per'mixtion, *s.* the act of mingling  
 Per'mutation, *s.* an exchange, a barter  
 Per'mute, *v. a.* to exchange  
 Per'muter, *s.* an exchanger  
 Perni'cious, *a.* destructive, very hurtful  
 Perni'ciously, *ad.* hurtfully, destructively

Perni'ciousness, *s.* the being pernicious  
 Perni'ty, *s.* swiftness, celerity  
 Pernocta'tion, *s.* act of watching all night  
 Perora'tion, *s.* the close of an oration, &c.  
 Peroxydize, *v. a.* to oxydize to the utmost  
 Perpend', *v. a.* to consider attentively  
 Perpend'icle, *s.* any thing hanging down by a straight line [directly downwards  
 Perpendic'ular, *a.* that falls, hangs, or is  
 Perpendic'ular, *s.* a level or plumb-line  
 Perpendic'ularity, *s.* the state of being perpendicular  
 Perpendic'ularly, *ad.* in a straight line up and down  
 Perpen'sion, *s.* consideration  
 Perpetrate, *v. a.* to commit a crime  
 Perpetra'tion, *s.* the commission of a crime  
 Perpetrator, *s.* one that commits a crime  
 Perpet'ual, *a.* never ceasing, continual  
 Perpet'ually, *ad.* continually, incessantly  
 Perpetuate, *v. a.* to make perpetual  
 Perpetua'tion, *s.* incessant continuance  
 Perpetu'ity, *s.* duration to all futurity  
 Perplex', *v. a.* to disturb with doubts; to vex  
 Perplex'ed, *part. a.* confused; difficult  
 Perplex'edly, *ad.* intricately; with involution  
 Perplex'edness, *s.* embarrassment  
 Perplex'ity, *s.* anxiety, intricacy  
 Perputa'tion, *s.* the act of drinking largely  
 Perquisite, *s.* a gift free of office, &c.  
 Perquisit', *a.* supplied with perquisites  
 Perquisi'tion, *s.* a diligent inquiry  
 Per'ry, *s.* wine or drink made of pears  
 Perscruta'tion, *s.* a searching thoroughly  
 Perseute, *v. a.* to oppress, vex, trouble  
 Persecu'tion, *s.* the act of persecuting  
 Perseutor, *s.* an oppressor  
 Perseve'rance, *s.* firmness; resolution  
 Perseve'rant, *a.* persisting; constant  
 Perseve're, *v. n.* to be steadfast; to persist  
 Perseve'ringly, *ad.* with perseverance  
 Persian, *a.* of, from, or like Persia  
 Persil'lage, *s.* jeering; ridicule  
 Persimmon, *s.* a tree and its fruit; a plum  
 Persist, *v. n.* to persevere, continue firm  
 Persistence, *s.* obstinacy, continuance  
 Persistent, *a.* continuing without withering  
 Persistive, *a.* steady; persevering  
 Person, *s.* an individual; human being; the shape of the body; exterior appearance  
 Personable, *a.* handsome, graceful  
 Personage, *s.* a considerable person  
 Personal, *a.* pertaining to a person---*s. in the pl.* goods, in opposition to lands, &c.  
 Personality, *s.* individuality of any one  
 Personally, *ad.* in person, particularly  
 Personalty, *s.* any movable property  
 Personate, *v. a.* to counterfeit, represent  
 Personation, *s.* the counterfeiting another  
 Personator, *s.* one who personates a character  
 Personification, *s.* prosopopoeia, the change of things to persons [a person  
 Person'ly, *v. a.* to change from a thing to  
 Perspec'tive, *a.* relating to vision, optical  
 Perspective, *s.* a spying glass, view, vista  
 Perspectively, *ad.* as through a glass  
 Perspic'able, *a.* discernible  
 Perspic'acious, *a.* quick-sighted, sharp  
 Perspic'acity, Perspic'aciously, *s.* discernment; quickness of sight  
 Perspic'aciousness, *s.* discernment; quickness of sight  
 Perspic'aciously, *ad.* looking sharply  
 Perspic'ell, *s.* a glass through which things are viewed; an optic glass  
 Per'spicu'ity, *s.* clearness, transparency  
 Perspic'uous, *a.* transparent, not ambiguous  
 Perspic'uously, *ad.* clearly; not obscurely  
 Perspic'uousness, *s.* freedom from obscurity

PASSION IS LIKE AN UNRULY HORSE, AND PREJUDICE ITS BLIND DRIVER.

PRIDE IS AS LOUD A BEGGAR AS WANT, AND A GREAT DEAL MORE SAUCY.



Perspirable, *a.* capable of being emitted by the pores of the skin [spirable  
 Perspirability, *s.* the quality of being perspirable  
 Perspiration, *s.* excretion by the pores  
 Perspirative, Perspiratory, *a.* performing the act of perspiration  
 Perspire, *v.* to emit by the pores  
 Perstringe, *v. a.* to graze, or touch  
 Persuadable, *a.* that may be persuaded  
 Persuadably, *ad.* so as to be persuaded  
 Persuade, *v. a.* to bring to an opinion  
 Persuader, *s.* an importunate adviser  
 Persuasibility, *s.* capability of persuasion  
 Persuasive, *a.* that may be persuaded  
 Persuasiveness, *s.* the quality of being persuasive  
 Persuasion, *s.* the act of persuading [suaded  
 Persuasive, Persuasive, *a.* able to persuade  
 Persuasive, *s.* exhortation; importunity  
 Persuasively, *ad.* so as to persuade  
 Persuasiveness, *s.* influence on the passions  
 Persulphate, *s.* sulphuric acid with iron  
 Persultation, *s.* an eruption of the blood through the vessels  
 Pert, *a.* brisk, lively, saucy, petulant  
 Pertain, *v. n.* to belong, to relate  
 Perturbation, *s.* the act of boring through  
 Pertinacious, *a.* obstinate, stubborn, wilful  
 Pertinaciously, *ad.* obstinately, stubbornly  
 Pertinacity, Pertinaciousness, *s.* obstinacy  
 Pertinence, *s.* fitness; appositeness  
 Pertinent, *a.* apt to the purpose; fit  
 Pertinently, *ad.* aptly, appositely  
 Pertinentness, *s.* appositeness  
 Pertinacious, *a.* relating to; touching  
 Pertinacious, *ad.* briskly, petulantly, saucily  
 Pertinacious, *s.* brisk folly, sauciness, petulance  
 Pertinacious, *a.* passing over  
 Perturb, Perturbate, *v. a.* to disturb  
 Perturbation, *s.* a disquiet of mind  
 Perturbator, Perturber, *s.* a disturber  
 Perturbed, *a.* disturbed, disquieted  
 Perturbed, *s.* pierced with holes  
 Perturbation, *s.* the act of piercing  
 Perturb, *s.* a cap of false hair, a wig  
 Perturbator, *s.* a wig-maker  
 Perturb, *s.* the act of reading over  
 Perturb, *v. a.* to read over; to observe  
 Perturb, *s.* a reader; an examiner  
 Perturb, *a.* pertaining to Peru, in S. America—*s.* an inhabitant of Peru  
 Perturb, *v. a.* to pass through, permeate  
 Perturb, *s.* the act of passing through  
 Perturb, *a.* having power to pervade  
 Perturb, *a.* obstinate, stubborn, petulant  
 Perturb, *ad.* vexatiously, crossly  
 Perturb, *s.* Perverseness, Perversity, *s.* petulance  
 Perturb, *s.* the turning to a wrong sense  
 Perturb, *a.* having power to corrupt  
 Perturb, *v. a.* to distort, corrupt, mislead  
 Perturb, *s.* one who distorts any thing from the right purpose; a corrupter  
 Perturb, *a.* that may be perverted  
 Perturb, *v. a.* to find out by searching  
 Perturb, *s.* a diligent inquiry  
 Perturb, *a.* spitefully obstinate  
 Perturb, *ad.* with spiteful obstinacy  
 Perturb, *s.* spiteful obstinacy  
 Perturb, *s.* a careful watching  
 Perturb, *s.* admitting passage  
 Perturb, *s.* quality of admitting a passage  
 Perturb, *s.* motion of a horse in rearing  
 Perturb, *s.* a Spanish coin; a plaster  
 Perturb, *s.* an instrument used in midwifery  
 Perturb, *s.* a universal complainer  
 Pest, *s.* a plague, pestilence, mischief

Pester, *v. a.* to plague, disturb, harass  
 Pesterer, *s.* one that pesters or disturbs  
 Pesterous, *a.* envenoming; cumbersome  
 Pesthouse, *s.* a plague-hospital  
 Pestiferous, *a.* deadly, malignant, infectious  
 Pestilence, *s.* plague, contagious distemper  
 Pestilent, *a.* producing plagues, malignant  
 Pestilential, *a.* infectious, contagious  
 Pestilently, *ad.* mischievously; destructively  
 Pestillation, *s.* the act of pounding in a mortar with a pestle  
 Pestle, *s.* a tool to beat in a mortar  
 Pet, *s.* a slight displeasure; a fondling lamb  
 —*v. a.* to treat as a pet; to fondle  
 Petal, *s.* a flower-leaf  
 Petaline, *a.* pertaining to a petal [tion  
 Petalish, *s.* a kind of temporary prescription  
 Petalite, *s.* a foliated mineral of great rarity  
 Petaloid, Petal-shaped, *a.* having the form of petals  
 Petalous, *a.* having petals or flower-leaves  
 Petard, *s.* an engine to blow up places  
 Petasus, *s.* Mercury's winged cap  
 Petechiae, *s.* [Lat.] pestilential spots  
 Petechial, *a.* pestilentially spotted  
 Petere, *s.* a kind of sea-bird  
 Peter-pence, *s.* a tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope  
 Petinlar, Petiolary, *a.* pertaining to a petiole  
 Petiole, Petioled, *a.* growing on a petiole  
 Petiole, *s.* a leaf-stalk or foot-stalk  
 Petiole, *a.* [Fr.] small, inconsiderable  
 Petition, *s.* a request, prayer, entreaty  
 Petition, *v. a.* to supplicate, to solicit  
 Petitionary, *a.* supplicatory, petitioning  
 Petitionarily, *ad.* by way of begging the question [petition  
 Petitioner, *s.* one who defends against a petition  
 Petitioner, *s.* one who offers a petition  
 Petitioning, *s.* the act of asking; solicitation  
 Petit-maitre, *s.* [Fr.] a fop; a coxcomb  
 Petitory, *a.* petitioning, claiming  
 Petong, *s.* a kind of white copper  
 Petrean, *a.* pertaining to rock or stone  
 Petrescence, *s.* the act of changing into stone  
 Petrescent, *a.* becoming stone, hardening  
 Petrification, *s.* act of turning to stone  
 Petrified, *a.* able to turn to stone  
 Petrific, *a.* having power to change to stone  
 Petrification, *s.* the process of petrifying  
 Petrify, *v.* to change to or become stone  
 Petrol, Petroleum, *s.* a liquid bitumen  
 Petronel, *s.* a pistol or small gun  
 Petrosilix, *s.* rock stone; compact feldspar  
 Petrosilicious, *a.* consisting of petrosilix  
 Petrosils, *s.* like stone; hard; stony  
 Pettal, *s.* a town adjoining a fort  
 Petticoat, *s.* a woman's lower vestment  
 Pettifogger, *s.* a petty small-rate lawyer  
 Pettifoggery, *s.* the practice of a pettifogger  
 Pettifogging, *a.* low, mean  
 Pettiness, *s.* littleness; unimportance  
 Pettish, *a.* apt to be peevish, froward  
 Pettishly, *ad.* in a pet; fretfully  
 Pettishness, *s.* fretfulness, peevishness  
 Pettitoes, *s.* the feet of a sneaking pig  
 Petto, *s.* the breast; figuratively, privacy  
 Petty, *a.* small, inconsiderable, little  
 Pettulance, *s.* sauciness, peevishness  
 Pettulant, *a.* saucy, perverse, wanton  
 Pettulantly, *ad.* with petulance [clay  
 Pettunse, Pettunse, Pettunse, *s.* porcelain  
 Pettunian, *s.* potted beef  
 Pew, *s.* a seat enclosed in a church  
 Pewet, *s.* a water-fowl, the lag-wing  
 Pewter, *s.* a compound of tin, lead, and brass

POWER SHOULD NOT BE EMPLOYED TO DO WRONG, BUT TO PUNISH THE DOERS OF WRONG.

PUBLIC MEN SHOULD HAVE PUBLIC MINDS, OR PRIVATE ENDS WILL BE SERVED AT THE PUBLIC COST.



[PHI]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PHO]

Pewterer, *s.* one who works in pewter  
 Pen'ity, *s.* the nap or shag of cloth  
 Pha'eim, *s.* a high open carriage  
 Phagede'na, *s.* an ulcer, where the sharp-  
 ness of the humours eats away the flesh  
 Phageden'ic, *a.* eating or corroding flesh—  
 a medicine to eat away proud flesh  
 Phalan'gions, *a.* pertaining to the class of  
 spiders Phalangium  
 Phal'angite, *s.* a soldier of a phalanx  
 Phalanx, *s.* a troop of men closely em-  
 bodied; a square battalion  
 Phalarope, *s.* a species of water-fowl  
 Phantasm, *s.* vain imagination, a vision  
 Phantasmagoria, *s.* an optical illusion, by  
 which phantoms are represented  
 Phantasmagoric, *a.* pertaining to a phan-  
 tasmagoria  
 Phant'om, *s.* a spectre; a fancied vision  
 Pharisae'ic, Pharisae'ical, *a.* ostentatious in  
 religion  
 Pharisae'icalness, *s.* devotion to external rites  
 Pharisae'ism, *s.* the doctrines of the Phari-  
 sees as a sect [Pharisees  
 Pharisae'an, *a.* following the practice of the  
 Pharisee, *s.* a sect among the Jews pre-  
 tending to great holiness  
 Pharmaceu'tic, Pharmaceu'tical, *a.* relating  
 to the preparation of medicines  
 Pharmaceu'tically, *ad.* in the manner of  
 pharmacy [medicines  
 Pharmaceutics, *s.* the science of preparing  
 Pharmacologist, *s.* a writer on drugs  
 Pharmacology, *s.* the knowledge of drugs  
 Pharmacolic, *s.* the white arseniate of lime  
 Pharmacopoeia, *s.* a dispensary  
 Pharmacopolist, *s.* an apothecary  
 Pharmacy, *s.* the trade of an apothecary  
 Pharmos, *s.* a lighthouse, a watch-tower  
 Pharyngotomy, *s.* the act of making an in-  
 cision into the windpipe, used when any  
 tumour in the throat hinders respiration  
 Phase, Pha'sis, *s.* appearance of the moon, &c.  
 Pha'sels, *s.* French beans  
 Phasm, Phas'ma, *s.* appearance; phantom  
 Phas'sachate, *s.* the lead-coloured agate  
 Pheasant, *s.* a kind of wild cock or hen  
 Pheasantry, *s.* an enclosure for pheasants  
 Phease, *v. a.* to comb, to decore, to enry  
 Phe'gite, *s.* a fine species of alabaster  
 Phoe'opter, *s.* a fowl, the flamingo  
 Pheogam'ian, *a.* having the organs of fruc-  
 tification visible  
 Phenom'enon, *s.* any extraordinary appear-  
 ance in the works of nature [of a dart  
 Ph'con, *s.* (in heraldry) the barbed iron head  
 Phial, *s.* a small bottle—*v. a.* to put in a phial  
 Philanthropic, Philanthrop'ical, *a.* desirous  
 of doing good; loving mankind  
 Philanthropist, *s.* one who loves, and  
 wishes to serve, mankind  
 Philanthropy, *s.* love of mankind; kind-  
 ness; universal good will  
 Philharmonic, *a.* loving harmony  
 Philhellenes, *s.* a name given to the friends  
 and supporters of the modern Greeks  
 Philhellen'ic, *a.* relating to those who es-  
 pouse the Greek cause  
 Phil'heg, *s.* a kind of short petticoat worn  
 by Scotch Highlanders  
 Philippi'ic, *s.* any invective declamation  
 Philop'ize, *v. n.* to declaim against  
 Phillyrea, *s.* an evergreen plant  
 Philologer, Philologist, *s.* a grammarian  
 Philolo'gical, *a.* critical; grammatical  
 Philologise, *v. n.* to offer criticisms

Philology, *s.* grammatical learning; criti-  
 cism; the study of language  
 Philomath, *s.* a lover of learning  
 Philomath'ic, *a.* having a love of letters  
 Philom'athy, *s.* the love of learning  
 Philomel, *s.* the nightingale  
 Philomot, *a.* of the colour of a dead leaf  
 Philomusical, *a.* loving music  
 Philopole'm'ic, *a.* ruling over opposite nature  
 Philos'opate, *v. a.* to play the philosophers  
 Philos'ophic, *s.* a principle of reasoning  
 Philos'opher, *s.* a man deep in knowledge  
 Philos'opher's-stone, *s.* a stone dreamed of  
 by alchymists, which, it is pretended, by  
 its touch transmutes metals into gold  
 Philosophic, Philosophical, *a.* belonging  
 to or skilled in philosophy  
 Philosophically, *ad.* rationally; wisely  
 Philosophism, *s.* the practice of sophistry  
 Phillos'ophist, *s.* a lover of sophistry  
 Philosophis'tic, Philosophis'tical, *a.* pertain-  
 ing to the love of sophistry  
 Philos'ophize, *v. n.* to moralize  
 Philos'ophy, *s.* knowledge natural or moral;  
 the hypothesis upon which natural effects  
 are explained  
 Philos'torgy, *s.* natural affection  
 Philotec'nic, *a.* toying the arts  
 Phil'ter, *s.* something to cause love  
 Phil'ter, *v. a.* to charm to love  
 Phiz, *s.* the face, the countenance  
 Phlebotomise, *v. a.* to let blood  
 Phlebotomist, *s.* one who lets blood  
 Phlebotomy, *s.* the act of blood-letting  
 Phlegm, *s.* a watery humour of the body  
 Phlegma'tic, *a.* troubled with phlegm; dull  
 Phlegmat'ically, *ad.* coldly; heavily  
 Phleg'mon, *s.* a tumour, an inflammation  
 Phleg'monous, *a.* inflammatory; burning  
 Phle'me, *s.* an instrument to bleed cattle  
 Phlogis'tic, *a.* inflammatory, hot  
 Phlogis'ticate, *v. a.* to combine phlogiston  
 with [with phlogistm  
 Phlogistic'ation, *s.* the act of combining  
 Phlogis'ton, *s.* chymical liquor very inflam-  
 mable; the inflammable part of the body  
 Phoe'nix, *s.* the bird which is fabulously re-  
 presented to exist single, and to rise  
 again from its own ashes  
 Pho'ladite, *s.* a petrified shell  
 Phonet'ic, *a.* capable of sound  
 Phon'ic, *a.* pertaining to sound  
 Phonics, *s.* the doctrine of sounds  
 Phonocamp'tic, *a.* able to alter sounds  
 Phon'olite, *s.* sounding stone  
 Phonolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to phonology  
 Phonol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on sounds  
 Phos'gene, *a.* generating light  
 Phos'phate, *s.* a kind of mineral; also a salt  
 Phos'phite, *s.* a salt of phosphoric acid  
 Phos'pholite, *s.* an earth with phosphoric acid  
 Phos'phorate, *v. a.* to impregnate with phos-  
 phorus [phorus  
 Phos'phorated, *a.* impregnated with phos-  
 phorus  
 Phos'phores'ce, *v. n.* to emit phosphoric light  
 Phos'phores'cence, *s.* light emitted from sub-  
 stances which at the same time emit but  
 little heat  
 Phos'phores'cent, *a.* shining with a faint light  
 Phosphoric, *a.* pertaining to phosphorus  
 Phos'phorite, *s.* a species of calcareous earth  
 Phosphor'ic, *a.* pertaining to phosphoric  
 Phos'phorus, *s.* a chymical substance which,  
 exposed to air, takes fire; morning star  
 Phos'phuret, *s.* phosphorus not oxygenated  
 with a base

PROCURE NOT FRIENDS IN HASTE, NOR HASTILY PART WITH THEM WHEN PROCURED.

[PIA]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PIE

PERSONAL BEAUTY WILL FADE, BUT THE BEAUTY OF THE MIND ENDURES FOR EVER.

Phos'phureted, *a.* combined with a phosphuret  
 Pho'tinite, *s.* a mineral, oxyde of manganese  
 Photolo'gic, Photolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to photology  
 Photo'logy, *s.* the doctrine of light  
 Photom'eter, *s.* an instrument which measures light [to a photometer  
 Photome'tric, Photome'trical, *a.* pertaining to  
 Phrase, *s.* an idiom or mode of speech  
 Phrase, *v. n.* to employ peculiar expressions  
 Phrascolo'gical, *a.* peculiar to a language  
 Phrascol'ogy, *s.* style, diction, phrase-book  
 Phrenet'ic, *a.* inflamed in the brain, frantic  
 Phrenet'ic, *s.* one who is wild and erratic in his imagination  
 Phren'ic, *a.* belonging to the diaphragm  
 Phren'itis, *s.* inflammation of the brain  
 Phrenology, *s.* that science by which the disposition and propensities of a person are said to be determined by the form of the skull; craniology  
 Phrenolo'gical, *a.* relating to phrenology  
 Phrenologist, *s.* one skilled in phrenology  
 Phren'sy, *s.* madness, franticness  
 Phry'gian, *a.* denoting a sprightly and animating kind of music  
 Phthis'ic, *s.* a consumption of the body  
 Phthis'ical, *a.* wasting by disease  
 Phthis'icky, *a.* subject to a cough  
 Phthis'is, *s.* a consumption  
 Phylacter'ical, *a.* relating to phylacteries  
 Phylact'ery, *s.* a bandage on which is inscribed some memorable sentence  
 Phyl'ite, *s.* a petrified leaf  
 Phylloph'orous, *a.* leaf-bearing  
 Phys'alite, *s.* a mineral, a subspecies of topaz  
 Physian'thropy, *s.* the doctrine of human life  
 Phys'ic, *s.* the art of curing diseases; medicines—*v. a.* to treat with medicine  
 Phys'ical, *a.* relating to natural philosophy; not moral; medicinal  
 Phys'ically, *ad.* by natural operation  
 Physic'ian, *s.* one who professes physic  
 Physico-lo'gic, *s.* logic illustrated by natural philosophy  
 Physiotheology, *s.* divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy  
 Phys'ics, *s.* natural philosophy  
 Physiognom'ic, Physiognom'ical, Physiognom'ic, *a.* relating to or drawn from the contemplation of the face  
 Physiognomist, *s.* a judge of faces  
 Physiog'nomy, *s.* the art of discovering the temper, &c. by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look [objects  
 Physiography, *s.* the science of natural  
 Physiolo'gical, *a.* relating to physiology  
 Physiolo'gically, *ad.* according to the principles of physiology [osophy  
 Physiologist, *s.* one versed in natural philosophy  
 Physiolog'ys, *s.* the doctrine of nature  
 Phytiv'orous, *a.* that eats grass or vegetables  
 Phytograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to phytography  
 Phytog'raphy, *s.* a description of plants  
 Phytolite, *s.* a petrified plant  
 Phytolithus, *s.* a vegetable fossil  
 Phytologist, *s.* one skilled in phytology  
 Phytology, *s.* the doctrine of plants  
 Pia'ba, *s.* a small fresh-water fish of Brazil  
 Pia'ce, *s.* an enormous crime  
 Pia'clar, *a.* expiatory, criminal  
 Pia'ma'ter, *s.* a skin covering the brain  
 Pianet, *s.* a maple; the little woodpecker  
 Pianist, *s.* a player on the piano-forte

Pia'no-fo'rte, *s.* a musical instrument  
 Pias'ter, *s.* a foreign coin, value about 5s.  
 Pia'za, *s.* a walk under a roof supported by pillars; a portico [tial music  
 Pi'brach, Pi'broch, *s.* a kind of Scotch mar-  
 Pie'a, *s.* a kind of printing-letter  
 Pie'cadil, Piecadil'ly, *s.* a high collar or ruff  
 Pie'cage, *s.* money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths  
 Piearoon', *s.* a robber, a plunderer  
 Pick, *v.* to choose, select, take up, clean, peck, rob, open a lock, eat slowly  
 Pick, *s.* a sharp-pointed mining-tool; choice; foulness in printing-types  
 Pick'apack, *ad.* in manner of a pack  
 Pick'axe, *s.* an axe with a sharp point  
 Pick'back, *a.* being on the back  
 Pick'ed, Pi'ked, *a.* sharp, smart, pointed  
 Pick'edness, *s.* state of being pointed  
 Pick'eer', *v. n.* to skirnish; to rob  
 Pick'er, *s.* one who picks; a pickaxe  
 Pick'erel, *s.* a small pike  
 Pick'erel-weed, *s.* an aquatic plant  
 Pick'et, *s.* a sharp stake; a guard  
 Pick'et, *v. a.* to fasten to a picket  
 Pick'ing, *s.* the act of plucking  
 Pick'le, *s.* a salt liquor; a thing pickled  
 Pick'le, *v. a.* to preserve in pickle  
 Pick'le-herring, *s.* a jack-padding; a zany  
 Pick'lock, *s.* a tool to pick locks with  
 Pick'pocket, *s.* one that steals from pockets  
 Pick'purse, *s.* one that steals from the purse  
 Pick'thank, *s.* a tale-bearer; a flatterer  
 Pic'nic, *s.* an assembly where each person contributes to the general entertainment  
 Pie'rolite, Pi'rolite, *s.* a green-coloured mineral  
 Pie'romel, *s.* the characteristic principle of bile  
 Picrotox'in, *s.* the bitter and poison of the cocculus indicus  
 Pictorial, *a.* produced by a painter; relating to the art of painting  
 Piets, *s.* a colony of Scythians or Germans who formerly settled in Scotland  
 Pict'ural, *a.* resembling a picture  
 Pic'ture, *s.* resemblance of things in colours  
 Pic'ture, *v. a.* to represent by painting  
 Pic'turelike, *a.* after the manner of a picture  
 Pictures'que, *a.* like a picture  
 Pictures'quely, *ad.* in a picturesque manner  
 Pictures'queness, *s.* state of being picturesque  
 Pid'dle, *v. n.* to feed squeamishly; to trifle  
 Pid'dler, *s.* one who is busy about trifles  
 Pie, *s.* a crust baked with something in it; printers' types unsorted or mixed  
 Pie'bald, *a.* of various colours; diversified  
 Piece, *s.* a patch, a fragment; gun, coin, &c.  
 Piece, *v.* to enlarge, to join, to unite  
 Pie'celess, *a.* whole; compact  
 Pie'ceual, *a.* separate—*ad.* in pieces  
 Pie'cer, *s.* one that pieces; a patcher  
 Pie'd, *a.* partly-coloured; variegated  
 Pie'dness, *s.* diversity of colour  
 Piep, *v. n.* to cry like a young bird  
 Piepou'dre-court, *s.* a court held in fairs for the redress of all disorders committed therein  
 Pier, *s.* the column or support of an arch  
 Pier'age, *s.* a toll for using a pier  
 Pierce, *v.* to penetrate, to affect; to hore  
 Pierce'able, *a.* that may be penetrated  
 Pier'cei, *s.* that which perforates  
 Pier'cingly, *ad.* sharply  
 Pier'cingness, *s.* penetration, sharpness  
 Pier'-glass, *s.* a large looking-glass fixed against the wall of a room between windows

PENSPICUITY IS THE GARMENT WHICH GOOD THOUGHTS SHOULD WEAR.

Pier-table, *s.* a table between windows  
 Pietism, *s.* an affectation of piety  
 Pietist, *s.* one of a sect professing great pu-  
 rity of life and despising learning  
 Pietist's, *a.* pertaining to the pietists  
 Piety, *s.* discharge of duty to God  
 Piezometer, *s.* an instrument for finding  
 the compressibility of water  
 Pig, *s.* a young sow or boar; mass of lead  
 or unforged iron  
 Pig, *v. n.* to farrow; to bring pigs  
 Piggeon, *s.* a well-known bird  
 Piggeon-foot, *s.* a plant  
 Piggeon-hearted, *a.* timid; frightened  
 Piggeonholes, *s.* small cavities or divisions  
 made in shelves, &c.  
 Piggeon-livered, *a.* mild, gentle, soft  
 Piggeon-pea, *s.* a plant of the genus *eyticus*  
 Piggin, *s.* a small wooden vessel  
 Pig-headed, *a.* headstrong; stupid  
 Pigmean, *a.* very small; like a pigmy  
 Pigment, *s.* paint; colours for painting  
 Pigmy, Pygmy, *s.* a dwarf  
 Pigny, *a.* dwarfish; very inconsiderable  
 Pignoration, *s.* the act of pledging  
 Pignorative, *a.* pledging; pawning  
 Pignut, *s.* an earth nut  
 Pigritude, *s.* laziness, slothfulness  
 Pigsty, *s.* a hovel for pigs  
 Pigtail, *s.* a cue; twisted tobacco  
 Plawdigeon, *s.* any thing petty or small  
 Pike, *s.* a fish; a lance used by soldiers  
 Picked, *a.* sharp; ending in a point  
 Pikelet, *s.* a light cake or muffin  
 Pikeman, *s.* a soldier armed with a pike  
 Pikestaff, *s.* the wooden handle of a pike  
 Pilaster, *s.* a small square column  
 Pilch, *s.* a cloak or coat of skins; a part of  
 an infant's under clothing  
 Pilchard, *s.* a fish, the same as Pilcher  
 Pilcher, *s.* a cloak lined with fur; a fish  
 Pile, *s.* a heap; an edifice; a piece of wood  
 driven into the ground to secure the founda-  
 tion; the nap of cloth  
 Pile, *v. a.* to heap or lay upon  
 Pile, *s.* head of an arrow  
 Pileate, Pileated, *a.* having the form of a cap  
 Piler, *s.* he who accumulates  
 Piles, *s. pl.* a disease, the hemorrhoids  
 Pileworm, *s.* a worm found in the piles  
 Pilewort, *s.* a plant  
 Pilfer, *v. a.* to steal, practise petty theft  
 Pilferer, *s.* one who steals petty things  
 Pilfering, Pilfery, *s.* a petty theft  
 Pilferingly, *ad.* with petty larceny  
 Pilgrimage, *s.* a poor forsaken wretch  
 Pilgrim, *s.* a traveller, wanderer, one who  
 travels to sacred places for devotion  
 Pilgrimage, *s.* a journey for devotion  
 Pilgrimage, *v. n.* to roam about like a pilgrim  
 Pill, *s.* a small round ball of physic  
 Pill, *v. a.* to pillage; to plunder  
 Pill, *v. n.* to come off in flakes or scorb  
 Pillage, *s.* plunder—*v. a.* to plunder, spoil  
 Pillager, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler  
 Pillar, *s.* a column, supporter, maintainer  
 Pillared, *a.* supported by or like pillars  
 Pillau', Pillaw', *s.* a dish common in Turkey,  
 made of boiled rice and mutton fat  
 Pillion, *s.* a woman's saddle, a pad  
 Pillory, *s.* an instrument of punishment  
 Pillory, *v. a.* to punish with the pillory  
 Pillow, *s.* a cushion of feathers to rest the  
 head on—*v. a.* to rest any thing, as on a  
 pillow  
 Pillowcase, *s.* the cover of a pillow

Pilose, Pilous, *a.* hairy; full of hairs  
 Pilosity, *s.* hairiness; roughness  
 Pilot, *s.* one who directs a ship's course  
 Pilot, *v. a.* to steer; to direct in  
 Pilotage, *s.* the pay or office of a pilot  
 Pilot-fish, *s.* an oblong-shaped fish that fol-  
 lows ships  
 Piloting, *s.* the act of steering a ship  
 Pilotry, *s.* skill of a pilot  
 Pilser, *s.* the moth that flies into a flame  
 Pilum, *s.* a shaft or dart; a javelin  
 Pinchite, *s.* a greenish-coloured earth  
 Piment, *s.* wine mixed with spice or honey  
 Piment's, *s.* all-spice; Jamaica pepper  
 Pimp, *s.* a procreur, a le-bawd  
 Pimp, *v. n.* to pander; to procure  
 Pimping, *a.* little, small, petty  
 Pimpernel, *s.* the name of several plants  
 Pimpinella, *s.* a genus of plants  
 Pimple, *s.* a small red pustule on the skin  
 Pimpled, *a.* having pustules; full of pimples  
 Pimplelike, *a.* like a pimp; vile; mean  
 Pin, *s.* a short pointed wire, a peg, a bolt  
 Pin, *v. a.* to fasten with pins; to fix  
 Pinaster, *s.* the wild pine  
 Pinchase, *s.* a case to keep pins in [nails, &c.  
 Pinchers, Pinchers, *s.* an instrument to draw  
 Pinch, *v.* to squeeze, gripe, be frugal  
 Pinch, *s.* a painful squeeze with the fingers  
 Pinchbeck, *s.* a kind of yellow metal  
 Pincher, *s.* he that pinches  
 Pinchfist, Pinchpenny, *s.* a miser  
 Pinchusion, *s.* a stuffed bag to stick pins in  
 Pinjarie, *a.* like Pindar, lofty, sublime—  
*s.* an irregular kind of ode [pins  
 Pin'dust, *s.* the dust of the metal in making  
 Pine, *v.* to languish, grieve for—*s.* a tree  
 Pineal (gland), *a.* a part of the brain  
 Pineapple, *s.* a fruit, the ananas  
 Pineful, *a.* full of woe and lamentation  
 Pinery, *s.* a place where pine-apples are  
 raised by artificial heat [shoot  
 Pinfeather, *s.* a feather just as it begins to  
 Pinfeathered, *a.* not fully fledged  
 Pinfold, *s.* a place to pen cattle in  
 Pin'gle, *s.* a small close; an enclosure  
 Pinquedo, *s.* the fat lying next to the skin  
 Pin'quid, *a.* fat, unctuous, greasy, plump  
 Pinquidity, *s.* fatness  
 Pinquitude, *s.* the quality of growing fat  
 Pin'hole, *s.* a small hole or puncture  
 Pin'ion, *s.* the wing of a fowl; fetters  
 Pin'ion, *v. a.* to bind the wings, to shackle  
 Pin'ioned, *a.* furnished with wings  
 Pinro'lo, *s.* a bird found in Italy  
 Pin'rite, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Pink, *s.* a flower; any thing supremely  
 eminent; a fish, the minnow; a colour  
 Pink, *v.* to pierce in small holes; to stab;  
 to wink with the eyes  
 Pink'eyel, *a.* having little eyes  
 Pin'maker, *s.* one who makes pins  
 Pin'money, *s.* a wife's pocket money  
 Pin'nace, *s.* a man of war's boat  
 Pin'nacle, *s.* a turret, a high spiring point  
 Pin'nacled, *a.* furnished with pinnales  
 Pin'nate, Pin'nated, *a.* formed like a wing  
 Pin'ner, *s.* part of a head-dress; a pinmaker  
 Pin'nite, *s.* fossil remains of the Pinna, a  
 genus of shells  
 Pint, *s.* half a quart, twelve ounces  
 Pintado, *s.* a kind of wild fowl  
 Pin'tle, *s.* a little plu  
 Pin'y, *a.* abounding with pine-trees  
 Pioneer, *s.* a soldier employed to hew down  
 woods, clear roads, &c.



[PIT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PLA]

Pious, *a.* devout, godly, religious  
 Piously, *ad.* in a pious manner  
 Pip, *s.* a spot on cards; a disease of fowls  
 Pip, *v. n.* to chirp or cry as a bird  
 Pipe, *s.* a musical instrument; a tube; a liquid measure containing two hogshheads; the key of the voice, &c.  
 Pipe, *v. n.* to play on a pipe; to whine  
 Piper, *s.* one who plays on a pipe  
 Piped, *a.* formed like a pipe  
 Pipe-fish, *s.* a fish of the genus *Syngnathus*  
 Pipe-ridge, *s.* a shrub, the barberry  
 Piperin, *s.* a concretion of volcanic ashes  
 Piping, *a.* weak, sickly, feeble; hot  
 Pipistrel, *s.* the smallest species of bat  
 Pipkin, *s.* a small earthen boiler  
 Pipplu, *s.* a small apple  
 Piquancy, *s.* sharpness; tartness; severity  
 Piquant, *a.* stimulating, sharp, pungent  
 Piquantly, *ad.* sharply; tartly  
 Pique, *s.* ill-will, petty malice, grudge  
 Pique, *v. a.* to offend, to irritate  
 Piquet, *s.* a game at cards  
 Piracy, *s.* the act of robbing on the sea  
 Pirate, *s.* a sea robber; a plagiarist  
 Pirate, *v. a.* to take by robbery  
 Piratical, *a.* predatory; robbing  
 Piratically, *ad.* by piracy; by robbery  
 Piragua, *s.* a canoe made out of a tree, or two united  
 Pirotic, *s.* a twirling round on the toe in dancing; the circumvolution which a horse makes on the same ground  
 Pironette, *v. n.* to turn round on one foot  
 Piscary, *s.* a privilege of fishing  
 Piscation, *s.* the act or practice of fishing  
 Piscatory, *a.* relating to fish or fishing  
 Pisces, *s. pl.* the fishes, the 12th sign of the zodiac  
 Piscinal, *a.* belonging to a fishpond  
 Piscine, *a.* pertaining to fishes  
 Piscivorous, *a.* fish-eating, living on fish  
 Pish! *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation  
 Pisiform, *a.* of the form of a pea  
 Pisnure, *s.* an ant or emmet  
 Pisolite, *s.* the mineral peastone  
 Pisophalt, *s.* pea-mineral, a bitumen  
 Piss, *s.* urine—*v. a.* to pass urine  
 Pissasphalt, *s.* pitch mixed with bitumen  
 Pistachio, *s.* a fragrant Syrian nut  
 Pistareen, *s.* a silver coin, value 9d.  
 Pistil, *s.* that part of a plant by which the gender is marked  
 Pistillaceous, *a.* growing on the germ of a flower  
 Pistillate, *a.* consisting in a pistil  
 Pistillation, *s.* the act of pounding in a mortar (stamens)  
 Pistilliferous, *a.* having a pistil without  
 Pistol, *s.* the smallest of firearms  
 Pistol, *v. a.* to shoot with a pistol  
 Pistole, *s.* a foreign coin, value 17s.  
 Pistolet, *s.* [Fr.] a little pistol  
 Piston, *s.* part of a pump or a syringe  
 Pit, *s.* a hole; abyss; the grave; hollow part  
 Pit, *v. a.* to press into hollows; to set in competition  
 Pitapat, *s.* a flutter, a palpitation  
 Pitch, *s.* the resin of the pine  
 Pitch, *s.* highest rise; descent, slope; degree of elevation—*v. a.* to throw; set in array; fall headlong; plunge; fix  
 Pitcher, *s.* an earthen pot; an iron bar  
 Pitchfork, *s.* a fork to load dung, &c.  
 Pitching, *s.* the motion of a ship when her head and stern alternately plunge into a rough sea; a road laid with stones edwise

Pitch-pipe, *s.* an instrument to regulate the voice, or set the key note  
 Pitch-stone, *s.* a mineral; a kind of quartz  
 Pitchy, *a.* black, dark, dismal; smeared  
 Pitcoal, *s.* fossil coal dug out of a pit  
 Piteous, *a.* sorrowful; tender; mean  
 Piteously, *ad.* after a piteous manner  
 Piteousness, *s.* sorrowfulness; tenderness  
 Pitfall, *s.* a pit dug and covered over  
 Pith, *s.* the marrow of a plant; energy  
 Pithily, *ad.* with strength; with cogency  
 Pithiness, *s.* energy, strength, force  
 Pithless, *a.* wanting pith, wanting energy  
 Pithy, *a.* consisting of pith; forcible  
 Pitiable, *a.* deserving pity  
 Pitiableness, *s.* state of deserving pity  
 Pitiful, *a.* tender, melancholy; mean, paltry  
 Pitifully, *ad.* mournfully; despicably  
 Pitifulness, *s.* compassion; despicableness  
 Pitiless, *a.* wanting compassion, merciless  
 Pitilessly, *ad.* without mercy  
 Pitilessness, *s.* unmercifulness  
 Pitman, *s.* one who works in a pit  
 Pit-saw, *s.* a large saw for two men  
 Pitance, *s.* an allowance, a small portion  
 Pituite, *s.* mucus or phlegm  
 Pituitary, *a.* conducting phlegm or mucus  
 Pituitous, *a.* consisting of phlegm or mucus  
 Pity, *s.* sympathy with misery or pain  
 Pity, *v. a.* to compassionate misery  
 Pivot, *s.* a pin on which any thing turns  
 Pix, *s.* the box for the consecrated host  
 Placability, Placableness, *s.* willingness or possibility to be appeased  
 Placable, *a.* that may be appeased  
 Placard, *s.* an edict; a manifesto; a notice  
 Placard, *v. a.* to notify publicly; to post  
 Placate, *v. a.* to appease, to reconcile  
 Place, *s.* locality, space in general; a mansion, existence, rank, priority, office  
 Place, *v. a.* to put in a place, fix, settle  
 Placeman, *s.* one who exercises a public employment, or fills a public station  
 Placid, *a.* gentle, quiet, kind, mild, soft  
 Placidly, *s.* mildness; gentleness  
 Placidly, *ad.* mildly; gently; with quietness  
 Placidness, *s.* quietness, peaceableness  
 Placit, *s.* a decree; determination  
 Placket, Plaguet, *s.* a petticoat  
 Plagiarism, *s.* literary theft, adoption of the thoughts or works of another  
 Plagiarist, *s.* one that purloins the writings of another  
 Plagiary, *a.* practising literary theft  
 Plagiary, *s.* a theft in literature  
 Plague, *s.* a pestilence, trouble, vexation  
 Plague, *v. a.* to infect with pestilence; tease  
 Plagueful, *a.* infected with plagues  
 Plaguily, *ad.* vexatiously; horribly  
 Plaguy, *a.* vexatious, troublesome, harassing  
 Plaine, *s.* a common kind of flat fish  
 Plaid, *s.* a variegated stuff, a Scotch dress  
 Plain, *a.* smooth; artless; clear; simple  
 Plain, *s.* level ground; a flat expanse  
 Plain, *v. n.* to lament; to wail  
 Plain, *ad.* not obscurely; artlessly; bluntly  
 Plain-dealing, *s.* an acting without art  
 Plain-dealing, *a.* dealing with frankness and sincerity; honest; open  
 Plainhearted, *a.* having a sincere heart  
 Plainheartedness, *s.* sincerity  
 Plainly, *ad.* not subtly; evidently  
 Plainness, *s.* levelness; want of show  
 Plainspoken, *a.* speaking with rough sincerity  
 Plaint, *s.* a lamentation, a complaint  
 Plaintful, *a.* complaining; audibly grieving

PAST PLEASURES PAY THE WAY TO FUTURE REPENTANCE.

PRIDE MAKES YOUTH INGLOURIOUS, AND AGE SHAMEFUL.

[PLA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PLE]

Plain'tiff, *s.* he that commences a suit  
 Plain'tive, *a.* expressive of sorrow, lamenting  
 Plain'tively, *ad.* in a manner expressive of grief or sorrow  
 Plain'tiveness, *s.* state of being plaintive  
 Plain'tless, *a.* uncomplaining; unrepining  
 Plain't-work, *s.* common needle-work  
 Plait, *s.* a fold, a double—*v. a.* to fold  
 Plan, *s.* a scheme, form, draught, model  
 Plan, *v. a.* to scheme, to form in design  
 Plan'ary, *a.* pertaining to a plain  
 Planch, *v. a.* to cover with boards  
 Planch'ed, *a.* made of boards  
 Planch'et, *s.* a piece of metal ready for the die  
 Planch'ing, *s.* the laying of the floors  
 Plane, *s.* a level, a tool—*v.* to level  
 Plan'et, *s.* an erratic or wandering star  
 Planeta'rium, *s.* an orrery, an instrument by which the appearances and motions of the heavenly bodies are shown  
 Plan'etary, *a.* pertaining to the planets  
 Pla'ne-tree, *s.* a very high tree, with a straight smooth stem and large leaves  
 Plan'et-struck, *a.* affected by the influence of the planets; lunatic  
 Planifol'ions, *a.* made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre  
 Planimet'rical, *a.* pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces  
 Plau'metry, *s.* mensuration of plain surfaces  
 Planipet'alous, *a.* flat-leaved  
 Plan'ish, *v. a.* to polish, to smoothe  
 Plan'isphere, *s.* a sphere projected on a plane  
 Plank, *s.* a board—*v. a.* to lay with planks  
 Plan'ner, *s.* one who forms any design  
 Plano-con'cave, *a.* flat on one side and concave on the other  
 Plano-con'vex, *a.* flat on one side and convex on the other  
 Plant, *s.* any vegetable production  
 Plant, *v. a.* to set, cultivate, fix, settle  
 Plan'tain, *s.* an herb; a tree and its fruit  
 Plan'tal, *a.* pertaining to plants  
 Plantation, *s.* colony, a place planted  
 Plan'ter, *s.* one who sows, sets, or cultivates  
 Plan'ticle, *s.* a plant in embryo  
 Plan'ting, *s.* the operation of putting seeds, roots, &c. into the earth  
 Plant'louse, *s.* an insect infecting plants  
 Plan'tule, *s.* the embryo of a plant as it lies  
 Plan'ty, *s.* an Irish dance [in the seed]  
 Plash, *s.* a small puddle of water  
 Plash, *v. a.* to dash with water; to interweave branches  
 Plash'ing, *s.* the act of interweaving plants  
 Plash'y, *a.* watery, filled with puddles  
 Plasm, *s.* a mould, a matrix for metals  
 Plasma, *s.* a greenish silicious mineral  
 Plasmatic, Plasmatic'al, *a.* giving shape  
 Plaster, *s.* lime to cover walls; a salve  
 Plaster, *v. a.* to cover with plaster, &c.  
 Plasterer, *s.* one who plasters walls, &c.  
 Plastering, *s.* work done in plaster  
 Plaste, *a.* having power to give form  
 Plasticity, *s.* the power of giving form to matter  
 Plastography, *s.* the art of forming figures in plaster; counterfeit writing  
 Plastron, *s.* a piece of stuffed leather  
 Plat, *s.* a small piece of ground—*v.* to interweave; to make by texture  
 Plat, Plat'ing, *s.* work performed by platting  
 Platane, *s.* the plane-tree  
 Plate, *s.* wrought metal; a dish to eat on  
 Plate, *v. a.* to cover with plates

Plateau', *s.* [Fr.] a large ornamented tray for the centre of a dinner-table  
 Plat'en, *s.* the flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made  
 Plat'form, *s.* a horizontal plane, a level  
 Plat'ina, *s.* the name of a metal [with metal]  
 Plat'ing, *s.* the art of covering any thing  
 Platon'ic, *a.* relating to the opinions of Plato; pure; not sensual  
 Platon'ically, *ad.* after the manner of Plato  
 Platonism, *s.* the philosophy of Plato  
 Platonist, *s.* one who follows the opinions and manner of Plato  
 Platonize, *v. n.* to reason like Plato  
 Platoon', *s.* a square body of musketeers  
 Plat'ter, *s.* a large earthen or wooden dish  
 Plat'ter-faced, *a.* having a broad face  
 Plat'ypos, *s.* a quadruped of New Holland  
 Play'dit, *s.* applause, approbation  
 Plau'ditory, *a.* praising, commending  
 Plausibility, *s.* appearance of right  
 Plau'sible, *a.* superficially pleasing; specious  
 Plau'sibleness, *s.* speciousness; show of right  
 Plau'sibly, *ad.* speciously  
 Plau'sive, *a.* applauding, plausible  
 Play, *s.* amusement, sport, game; a drama  
 Play, *v.* to sport, game, trifle, perform  
 Play-bill, *s.* a printed advertisement of a play and the actors  
 Play'book, *s.* book of dramatic compositions  
 Play'day, *s.* day exempt from tasks or work  
 Play'debt, *s.* debt contracted by gaming  
 Play'er, *s.* one who plays or performs  
 Play'fellow, *s.* a companion in youth  
 Play'ful, *a.* sportive, full of levity  
 Play'fully, *ad.* in a sporting manner  
 Play'fulness, *s.* sportiveness  
 Play'game, *s.* play of children  
 Play'house, *s.* a house for acting plays in  
 Play'mate, *s.* a playfellow  
 Play'some, *a.* playful; wanton  
 Play'someness, *s.* playfulness; wantonness  
 Play'thing, *s.* a toy, a thing to play with  
 Play'wright, *s.* a maker or writer of plays  
 Plea, *s.* a form of pleading; an apology  
 Pleach, *v. a.* to bend; to interweave  
 Plead, *v. a.* to defend, to discuss, to argue  
 Pleadable, *a.* that may be pleaded  
 Plead'er, *s.* one who speaks for or against  
 Plead'ing, *s.* the act or form of pleading  
 Pleas'ant, *a.* delightful, cheerful, merry  
 Pleas'antly, *ad.* merrily, in good humour  
 Pleas'antness, *s.* delightfulness, gayety  
 Pleas'antry, *s.* gayety, merriment, lively talk  
 Please, *v.* to delight, content, like, choose  
 Pleas'ing, *p. a.* adapted to please  
 Pleas'ingly, *ad.* so as to give delight  
 Pleas'ingness, *s.* quality of giving delight  
 Pleas'urable, *a.* delightful, pleasant  
 Pleas'urableness, *s.* quality of affording pleasure; a state of delight  
 Pleas'urably, *ad.* with pleasure; with delight  
 Pleas'ure, *s.* delight, gratification, choice  
 Pleas'ure, *v. a.* to please; to gratify  
 Pleas'ure-boat, *s.* a boat for amusement  
 Pleas'ure-ground, *s.* ground laid out in an ornamental manner, near a mansion  
 Pleas'urist, *s.* a person devoted to pleasure  
 Plebe'lian, *a.* popular, vulgar, low, common  
 Plebe'lian, *s.* one of the lower people  
 Plebe'ianism, *s.* vulgarity; low-breeding  
 Plebe'ity, *s.* the commonalty; the vulgar  
 Pledge, *s.* a pawn—*v. a.* to invite to drink  
 Pledge', *s.* the person to whom any thing is pledged  
 Pledg'er, *s.* one who offers a pledge

PRUDENCE IS COMMENDABLE, BUT PRIDE IS ALWAYS ABOMINABLE.



Pled'get, *s.* a small mass of lint  
 Ple'iades, *s.* a northern constellation  
 Ple'narily, *ad.* fully, entirely, perfectly  
 Ple'nariness, *s.* fulness; completeness  
 Plen'ary, *s.* state of an occupied benefice  
 Ple'nary, *a.* full, entire, perfect  
 Plenilun'ary, *a.* relating to the full moon  
 Plenipotence, *s.* fulness of power  
 Plenipotent, *a.* invested with full power  
 Plenipoten'tiary, *s.* a negotiator for a prince or state—a containing full power  
 Ple'nist, *s.* a philosopher who holds that all space is full of matter  
 Plen'itude, *s.* fulness, repletion, abundance  
 Plenoph'ory, *s.* full persuasion or confidence  
 Plenu'teus, *a.* copious, abundant, fruitful  
 Plenu'teously, *ad.* copiously, abundantly  
 Plenu'teousness, *s.* abundance; plenty  
 Plenu'tiful, *a.* copious, exuberant, fruitful  
 Plenu'tifully, *ad.* copiously; abundantly  
 Plenu'tiffulness, *s.* state of being plentiful  
 Plenty, *a.* plentiful; being in abundance  
 Plenu'ty, *s.* abundance; fruitfulness  
 Ple'num, *s.* fulness of matter in space  
 Ple'onasm, *s.* a redundancy of words  
 Ple'onaste, *s.* a mineral, a kind of ruby  
 Pleonastic, Pleonastical, *a.* redundant  
 Pleonastically, *ad.* redundantly  
 Plesh, *s.* a puddle; a boggy marsh  
 Pleth'ora, Pleth'ory, *s.* a fulness of habit  
 Pleth'oric, *a.* having a full habit  
 Pleu'ra, *s.* a skin that covers the chest  
 Pleu'risy, *s.* an inflammation of the pleura  
 Pleuritic, *a.* diseased with a pleurisy  
 Pleu'ry, *s.* (in law) a warrant or assurance  
 Plex'iform, *a.* in the form of network  
 Plex'us, *s.* any union of nerves or fibres in the form of network  
 Pliability, *s.* flexibility; pliability  
 Pli'able, *a.* flexible, apt to bend  
 Pli'ableness, *s.* easiness to be bent  
 Pli'ancy, *s.* easiness to be bent  
 Pli'ant, *a.* flexible; easily persuaded  
 Pli'antness, *s.* flexibility, toughness  
 Pli'ca, *s.* [Lat.] a disease of the hair  
 Plic'ate, Plic'ated, *a.* folded; plaited  
 Plic'ation, Plica'ture, *s.* a fold; a doubling  
 Plic'ers, *s.* a kind of small pincers  
 Plic'form, *a.* in the form of a fold or doubling  
 Plight, *s.* condition, state, good case  
 Plight, *v. a.* to pledge, give assu're, weave  
 Plight'er, *s.* one that pledges  
 Plin, *v. n.* to swell; to increase in bulk  
 Plinth, *s.* the lowermost part of a pillar  
 Plod, *v. n.* to toil; to drudge; to study dully  
 Plod'der, *s.* a dull, heavy, laborious man  
 Plod'ding, *s.* close drudgery or study  
 Plot, *s.* a small extent of ground; a scheme, conspiracy, stratagem, contrivance  
 Plot, *v.* to scheme mischief, plan, contrive  
 Plot'ter, *s.* a conspirator; a contriver  
 Plough, *s.* an instrument of husbandry  
 Plough, *v. a.* to turn up with a plough  
 Plough'boy, *s.* a boy that follows the plough  
 Plough'gher, *s.* one who ploughs the ground  
 Plough'ghing, *s.* operation by the plough  
 Plough'ghland, *s.* a farm for corn  
 Plough'ghman, *s.* one that attends the plough  
 Plough-mon'day, *s.* the Monday after Twelfth Day  
 Plough'ghshare, *s.* the iron of a plough  
 Plou'ver, *s.* the name of a bird, the lapwing  
 Pluck, *s.* a pull; the liver and lights, &c.  
 Pluck, *v. a.* to snatch, draw, strip feathers  
 Plug, *s.* a stopple—*v. a.* to stop with a plug  
 Plum, *s.* a fruit; dried grapes; 100,000l.

Plum'age, *s.* feathers, a suit of feathers  
 Plumb, *s.* a leaden weight on a line  
 Plumb, *v. a.* to sound, to regulate  
 Plumb, *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon  
 Plumb'ginous, *a.* resembling plumbago  
 Plumb'ago, *s.* black-lead  
 Plumb'eau, Plumb'eons, *a.* dull; heavy  
 Plumb'eons, *a.* consisting of lead  
 Plumb'er, *s.* one who works upon lead  
 Plumb'ery, *s.* the manufactures of a plumber  
 Plumbif'erous, *a.* producing lead  
 Plumb'line, *s.* a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon  
 Plum'cake, *s.* a cake made with currants, &c.  
 Plume, *s.* a feather; pride; towering mien  
 Plume, *v. a.* to pick and adjust feathers, to adorn, to make proud; to strip  
 Plume, Plum'le, *s.* the ascending scaly part of the coraculum or seed  
 Plume-a'm, *s.* a kind of asbestos  
 Plum'less, *a.* void of feathers  
 Plum'gerous, *a.* having feathers  
 Plum'pied, *a.* having feathers on the feet  
 Plum'pede, *s.* a fowl that has feathered feet  
 Plum'met, *s.* a leaden weight or pencil  
 Plum'ming, *s.* (in mining), the finding where to sink an air-shaft  
 Plu'mosity, *s.* the state of having feathers  
 Plum'ous, *a.* feathery, like feathers  
 Plump, *ad.* suddenly; heavily; at once  
 Plump, *a.* somewhat fat—*ad.* suddenly  
 Plump, *v.* to fall like a stone in water; to fatten, to swell, to make large  
 Plump'er, *s.* sudden stroke; what plumps out  
 Plum'pie, *s.* a pie with plums in it  
 Plump'y, *ad.* roundly; fully  
 Plump'ness, *s.* fulness; comeliness  
 Plum-por'ridge, *s.* porridge with plums  
 Plum-pudd'ing, *s.* pudding made with plums  
 Plum'tree, *s.* a tree producing plums  
 Plum'y, *a.* covered with or like feathers  
 Plun'der, *s.* pillage, spoils gotten in war  
 Plun'der, *v. a.* to pillage, to rob by force  
 Plun'derer, *s.* a hostile pillager, a thief  
 Plunge, *v.* to put or sink suddenly under water; to fall into any hazard or distress  
 Plunge, *s.* the act of putting under water  
 Plun'geon, *s.* a sea-bird  
 Plun'ger, *s.* one that plunges; a diver  
 Plun'ket, *s.* a kind of blue colour  
 Plu'ral, *a.* implying more than one  
 Plu'ralist, *s.* a clergyman who holds more benefices than one, with cure of souls  
 Plural'ity, *s.* a number more than one  
 Plu'rally, *ad.* implying more than one  
 Plu'rilit'eral, *a.* containing more than three letters—*s.* a word of more than three letters  
 Plus, *s.* (in algebra) the mark +, signifying  
 Plush, *s.* a kind of shaggy cloth [addition  
 Pluto'nian, Pluto'nic, *a.* pertaining to the theory of the Plutonists  
 Plu'tonist, *s.* one who believes the world to be formed from igneous fusion  
 Plu'vial, Plu'vious, *a.* rainy, wet  
 Plu'vial, *s.* a priest's vestment or cope  
 Pluviam'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls  
 Pluviame'trical, *a.* pertaining to a pluviometer  
 Ply, *v.* to work closely; to solicit; to bend  
 Ply, *s.* bent, turn, form, bias, fold  
 Ply'ing, *s.* importunate solicitation; an endeavour to sail against the wind  
 Pneumatic, *a.* relating to wind  
 Pneumatics, *s.* the doctrine of the air  
 Pneumatolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to pneumatology



[POI]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[POL]

Pneumatologist, *s.* one versed in pneumatology

Pneumatology, *s.* the doctrine of spiritual

Pneumonic, *a.* pertaining to the lungs

Pneumonics, *s.* medicines for diseases of the lungs

Poach, *v.* to boil slightly; to steal game

Poacher, *s.* one who steals game

Poach'y, *a.* damp, marshy, moist

Pock, *s.* a pustule of the smallpox

Pock'et, *s.* a small bag inserted into clothes

—*v. a.* to put in the pocket

Pock'etbook, *s.* a paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes

Pock'etglass, *s.* a glass for the pocket

Pock'fretten, *a.* pitted with the smallpox

Pock'hole, *s.* a scar made by the smallpox

Pock'wood, *s.* lignum vite, a very hard wood

Pock'y, *a.* infected with the smallpox

Poc'uient, *a.* fit for drink, drinkable

Pod, *s.* the husk or shell of pulse, seeds, &c.

Pod, *v. n.* to swell; to fill; to produce pods

Podag'ricai, *a.* afflicted with the gout

Pod'ded, *a.* having its pods formed

Pod'der, *s.* a gatherer of peasecods

Podge, *s.* a puddle, a splash, a watery place

Po'em, *s.* a composition in verse

Po'esy, *s.* the art of writing poems

Po'et, *s.* a writer of poems, an inventor

Poetas'ter, *s.* a vile petty poet

Po'etess, *s.* a female poet

Poet'ic, Poet'ical, *a.* pertaining to poetry

Poet'ically, *ad.* by the fiction of poetry

Poet'ics, *s.* the theory of poetry

Poetize, *v. n.* to write like a poet

Poet-lau'reat, *s.* a poet employed to compose poems for great national occasions

Po'etry, *s.* metrical composition, poems

Poh, *interj.* an exclamation of contempt

Poign'ancy, *s.* sharpness, asperity

Poign'ant, *a.* sharp, irritating, satirical

Poign'antly, *ad.* in a stimulating manner

Point, *s.* a sharp end; indivisible part of time or space; punctilio; degree; aim; a particular instance; a stop

Point, *v.* to sharpen, direct, note, level

Pointal, *s.* the pistil of a plant

Pointblank, *a.* horizontal—*ad.* horizontally; at the very point

Point'ed, *part. a.* sharp, epigrammatical

Point'edly, *ad.* in a pointed manner

Point'edness, *s.* sharpness; smartness

Point'el, *s.* any thing on a point

Point'er, *s.* any thing that points; a dog

Point'ing, *s.* a sharpening; punctuation

Point'ing-stock, *s.* an object of ridicule

Point'less, *a.* blunt, not sharp, obtuse

Poise, *s.* a weight, balance, equipolse

Poise, *v. a.* to balance, to weigh intentially

Poison, *s.* what destroys life, venom

Poi'son, *v. a.* to infect with poison, corrupt

Poisoner, *s.* one who poisons; a corrupter

Poisoning, *s.* the act of killing by poison

Poisonous, *a.* venomous, destructive

Poisonously, *ad.* with injurious effects

Poi'trel, *s.* a graving-tool; a breastplate

Poke, *s.* a small bag or pocket

Poke, *v. a.* to feel in the dark, search out

Po'ker, *s.* an iron bar used to stir the fire

Pola'ere, Pola'que, *s.* a Levantine vessel

Po'lar, *a.* pertaining to the poles

Po'archy, *s.* a government by many

Polar'ity, *s.* tendency to the pole

Polariza'tion, *s.* the act of giving polarity to a body

Polarize, *v. a.* to communicate polarity

Pole, *s.* a native of Poland; either extremity of the axis of the earth; a staff; a measure of five yards and a half; a piece of timber erected

Pole, *v. a.* to furnish with poles

Po'leaxe, *s.* an axe fixed to a long pole

Po'lecat, *s.* a stinking animal, the fitchew

Pole-da'vy, *s.* a sort of coarse canvass

Po'lemarch, *s.* the general of an army

Polen'ic, Polen'ical, *a.* controversial

Polen'ic, *s.* a disputant, a controversialist

Polen'oscope, *s.* a glass for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye

Po'le-star, *s.* a fixed star near the pole, by which sailors compute the latitude

Poli'ce, *s.* the body of men appointed to preserve order, &c. in large towns

Poli'ceman, *s.* one of the police

Poli'cy, *s.* art of government; prudence

Po'lish, *a.* pertaining to Poland

Po'lish, *s.* artificial gloss; elegance

Po'lish, *v.* to smoothe, brighten; to civilize

Po'lishable, *a.* capable of being polished

Po'lisher, *s.* what refines or polishes

Po'lishing, *s.* brightness given by attrition; refinement

Poli'te, *a.* elegant of manners; refined

Poli'tely, *ad.* with refinement; genteely

Poli'teness, *s.* gentility, good breeding

Po'itic, Politic'al, *a.* relating to politics, prudent, cunning, artful, skilful

Polit'ically, *ad.* with policy; artfully

Politica'ter, *s.* a petty pretender to politics

Politi'cian, *s.* one skilled in politics

Po'itics, *s.* the science of government

Po'iture, *s.* the gloss given by polishing

Po'ity, *s.* form of government of any city or commonwealth; civil constitution

Poll, *s.* the head; list of those that vote

Poll, *v. a.* to lop the tops of trees; mow; take a list of voters; shear, clip short

Po'lard, *s.* a tree lopped; a fine sort of bran

Po'llen, *s.* a fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina

Pollena'rious, *a.* consisting of meal

Po'llenger, *s.* hrushwood; a pollard

Po'ller, *s.* one that lops trees; a voter

Pollieita'tion, *s.* a voluntary engagement

Polline'tor, *s.* one who prepares materials for embalming the dead

Pollinif'orous, *a.* producing pollen

Poll'tax, *s.* a tax levied on heads

Pollu'te, *v. a.* to defile, to taint, to corrupt

Pollu'te, *a.* polluted, defiled

Pollu'tedness, *s.* the state of being polluted

Pollu'ter, *s.* a defiler; corrupter

Pollu'tion, *s.* act of defiling, defilement

Po'lux, *s.* a fixed star in the constellation Gemini

Polona'ise, *s.* a long robe edged with fur

Polone'se, *s.* the Polish language

Polono'ise, *s.* a kind of movement in music

Poltroon', *s.* a coward, dastard, scoundrel

—*a.* base; vile; contemptible

Poltroon'ery, *s.* cowardice; baseness

Po'verlu, *s.* the enriched ashes of a plant used in making glass

Polyacous'tic, *a.* multiplying sounds

Polyacous'tics, *s.* the art of, or instruments for multiplying sounds

Polyadel'phi, *s.* sagemens of plants distinguished by having the stamens connected in several divisions at the base

Polyadelph'an, *a.* having its stamens united in three or more bundles

Polyan'drian, *a.* having many stamens

PERSPICUITY IS THE BEST KIND OF ELOQUENCE.

PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW.

Polyan'dry, *s.* plurality of husbands  
 Polyanthus, *s.* the name of a flower  
 Polyanthography, *s.* the multiplying of the copies of manuscripts  
 Polycarpous, *a.* bearing much fruit {from  
 Polychroite, *s.* the colouring matter of saff-  
 Polyeptyledonous, *a.* having many seed-lobes  
 Polye'rasy, *s.* a government by many  
 Polyedron, *s.* [See Polyhedron.]  
 Polyedrous, *a.* [See Polyhedrous.]  
 Polygamist, *s.* one that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time  
 Polygamy, *s.* the having more than one wife or husband at one time  
 Polygar, *s.* a small tributary landholder in the south of India  
 Polygarchy, *s.* that kind of government which is in the hands of many  
 Polygenous, *a.* consisting of many kinds  
 Polyginian, *a.* having many pistils  
 Polyglot, *s.* a book written in many languages—*a.* containing many languages  
 Polygon, *s.* a figure of many angles  
 Polygonal, *a.* having many angles  
 Polygram, *s.* a figure of many lines  
 Polygraph, *s.* a machine for making several transcripts of letters, &c. at one time  
 Polygraphie, Polygraphical, *a.* pertaining to polygraphy  
 Polygraphy, *s.* art of writing in ciphers  
 Polyhalite, *s.* a reddish kind of mineral or salt  
 Polyhedral, Polyhedrous, *a.* having many  
 Polyhedron, *s.* a solid of many sides [sides  
 Polylogy, *s.* talkativeness  
 Polyloquent, *a.* very talkative  
 Polymathic, *a.* pertaining to polymathy  
 Polymathy, *s.* the knowledge of many arts, sciences, or subjects  
 Polymorphous, *a.* having many forms  
 Polynomial, *a.* containing many names  
 Polynomous, *a.* having many names  
 Polynomy, *s.* variety of different names  
 Polyoptum, *s.* a glass which multiplies objects  
 Polype, *s.* a water worm; the polypus  
 Polypetalous, *a.* having many petals  
 Polyphonic, *a.* having many sounds  
 Polyphyllous, *a.* many-leaved  
 Polyphonism, *s.* multiplicity of sound  
 Polypite, *s.* fossil polypus  
 Polypode, *s.* an animal with many feet  
 Polypous, *a.* having many feet or roots  
 Polypus, *s.* a marine insect with many feet; a disease or swelling in the nostrils  
 Polyscope, *s.* a multiplying-glass  
 Polysperm, *s.* a tree of which the fruit has many seeds  
 Polyspermons, *a.* having many seeds  
 Polysyllabic, Polysyllabic, *a.* having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable  
 Polysyllable, *s.* a word of many syllables  
 Polysyndeton, *s.* a mode of expression in which the copulative conjunction is very often repeated  
 Polytechnic, *a.* universal as respects the arts  
 Polytechnic-school, *s.* a school in which all the liberal arts are taught, but generally applied to a school for forming engineers, surveyors, &c.  
 Polytheism, *s.* the doctrine or belief of a plurality of gods  
 Polytheist, *s.* one that holds plurality of gods  
 Polytheistic, Polytheistical, *a.* holding plurality of gods  
 Pomace, *s.* the ground pulp of fruit  
 Pomaceous, *a.* consisting of apples

Poma'de, *s.* a fragrant ointment  
 Po'mander, *s.* a perfumed ball or powder  
 Poma'tum, *s.* an ointment made of hog's lard, sheep's suet, &c. scented  
 Poma'tum, *v. a.* to apply pomatum to the hair  
 Pome, *s.* the pulpy pericarp without valves  
 Pomegranate, *s.* a tree and its fruit  
 Pom'ero'y, *s.* a large kind of apple  
 Po'me-water, *s.* a sort of apple  
 Pomiferous, *a.* bearing fruit like apples  
 Pom'mel, *s.* a knob on a sword or saddle  
 Pom'mel, *v. a.* to beat, to bruise, to punch  
 Pomology, *s.* the art of cultivating fruit-trees  
 Pomp, *s.* splendour, pride, ostentation  
 Pompholyx, *s.* the oxyde flowers of zinc  
 Pom'pion, Pump'kin, *s.* a kind of melon  
 Pomposity, *s.* ostentatiousness  
 Pom'pous, *s.* stately, magnificent, grand  
 Pom'pously, *ad.* magnificently; splendidly  
 Pom'pousness, *s.* magnificence; splendour  
 Pond, *s.* a small pool or lake of water  
 Pon'der, *v.* to weigh mentally; to muse  
 Pon'derable, *a.* capable of being weighed  
 Pon'deral, *a.* estimated by weight  
 Pon'derer, *s.* one who ponders  
 Pon'deringly, *ad.* with due estimation  
 Ponderosity, *s.* weight, gravity, heaviness  
 Pon'derous, *a.* heavy, momentous, forcible  
 Pon'derously, *ad.* with great weight  
 Pon'derousness, *s.* heaviness; weight  
 Po'nent, *a.* western  
 Pon'go, *s.* the ouran-ouyang  
 Pon'iard, *s.* a small pointed dagger  
 Pon'iard, *v. a.* to stab with a poniard  
 Pontac', *s.* the best sort of claret  
 Pon'tage, *s.* bridge-duties for repairs  
 Pontee, *s.* an instrument in glass-making  
 Pon'tiff, *s.* a high priest, the Pope  
 Pontific, *a.* relative to priests; Popish  
 Pontifical, *a.* belonging to a high priest  
 Pontifical, *s.* a book of ecclesiastical rites  
 Pontificality, *s.* the state and government of the pope of Rome; the papacy  
 Pontifically, *ad.* in a pontifical manner  
 Pontificals, *s. pl.* the dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop  
 Pontificate, *s.* papacy, the popedom  
 Pontifical, Pontificalian, *a.* papistical  
 Pontifice, *s.* bridge-work, edifice of a bridge  
 Pontonier, *s.* a constructor of pontoons  
 Pontoon', *s.* a floating bridge of boats  
 Po'ny, *s.* a small horse  
 Pool, *s.* a standing water; a term at cards  
 Poop, *s.* the hindmost part of a ship  
 Poor, *a.* not rich; trifling; mean; dejected  
 Poorly, *ad.* without spirit  
 Poor'ness, *s.* poverty; want; sterility  
 Pop, *s.* a smart, quick sound—*ad.* suddenly  
 Pop, *v.* to move or enter quickly or slyly  
 Pope, *s.* the bishop of Rome; a fish  
 Po'pedom, *s.* jurisdiction of the Pope  
 Po'pe-joan, *s.* a game of cards  
 Po'pery, Pa'pistry, *s.* the popish religion  
 Po'peseye, *s.* a part of the thigh  
 Po'p-gun, Po'gun, *s.* a child's gun  
 Popu'lacion, *s.* a frequenting of taverns  
 Pop'injay, *s.* a parrot, woodpecker; a fop  
 Po'pish, *a.* taught by the Pope, Romish  
 Po'pishly, *ad.* with tendency to popery  
 Pop'lar, *s.* a tree—a. made of poplar  
 Pop'lin, *s.* a kind of stuff made of silk and worsted, and used for ladies' dresses  
 Poplitic, Poplitic, *a.* pertaining to the Pop'py, *s.* the name of a plant [knee-joint  
 Pop'place, *s.* the multitude, the vulgar  
 Pop'ular, *a.* pleasing to the people, vulgar

[POR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[POS]

Popular'ity, *s.* the favour of the people  
 Pop'ularize, *v. a.* to make popular or common  
 Pop'ularly, *ad.* in a popular manner  
 Pop'ulate, *v. n.* to breed people  
 Popula'tion, *s.* the number of people  
 Pop'ulous, *a.* full of people, well inhabited  
 Pop'ulously, *ad.* with much people [ple  
 Pop'ulousness, *s.* state of abounding with peo  
 Por'ceated, *a.* ridged; formed in ridges  
 Por'celain, *s.* China ware; an herb  
 Porcella'neous, *a.* pertaining to or like por  
 Por'cellanite, *s.* a silicious mineral [celain  
 Porch, *s.* a portico, an entrance with a roof  
 Por'cine, *a.* pertaining to swine  
 Por'cupine, *s.* a sort of large hedgehog  
 Por'cupine-fish, *s.* a fish covered with prickles  
 Pore, *v. n.* to look close to, or intensely  
 Pore, *s.* a spiracle of the skin. The pores  
 are imperceptible holes in the body, where  
 the hairs grow, and through which sweat  
 and humours evaporate  
 Por'rer, *s.* one who studies diligently  
 Pork, *s.* swine's flesh unsalted  
 Pork'er, Pork'ling, *s.* a young pig  
 Poros'ity, *s.* quality of having pores  
 Por'ous, Por'y, *a.* full of pores  
 Por'ousness, *s.* the quality of having pores  
 Porphyritic, *a.* composed of porphyry  
 Porphyzize, *v. a.* to make like porphyry  
 Por'phry, *s.* marble of a particular kind  
 Por'poise, Por'pus, *s.* the sea-hog  
 Porra'ceous, *a.* greenish, like a leek  
 Por'ret, *s.* a scallion, a leek  
 Por'ridge, Por'tage, *s.* a kind of broth  
 Por'ridgepot, *s.* a pot in which meat is boiled  
 Por'ringer, *s.* a vessel for spoon meat  
 Port, *s.* a harbour, aperture; air, mien; the  
 name of Portugal woe  
 Port'able, *a.* that may be carried  
 Port'ableness, *s.* quality of being portable  
 Portabil'ity, *s.* fitness for being carried  
 Port'age, *s.* price of carriage; a porthole  
 Port'al, *s.* a gate; the arch of a gate  
 Port'ance, *s.* air, mien, port, demeanour  
 Port'crayon, *s.* a pencil-case  
 Portcu'llis, *s.* a sort of drawbridge  
 Portcu'llised, *a.* having a portcu'llis  
 Porte, *s.* the court of the Turkish emperor  
 Port'ed, *a.* borne in a regular order  
 Portend', *v. a.* to forebode, to foreshow  
 Porten'sion, *s.* the act of foretokening  
 Portent', *s.* an omen, or foretokening of ill  
 Porten'tions, *a.* ominous; ominous  
 Porter, *s.* one who has charge of a gate; a  
 carrier; a kind of strong beer  
 Port'rage, *s.* the hire of a porter  
 Port'fire, *s.* a composition for setting fire to  
 powder [prints in  
 Port'folio, *s.* a case to keep loose papers or  
 Port'glove, Port'glove, *s.* a swordbearer  
 Port'hole, *s.* a hole to point cannon through  
 Port'loo, *s.* a covered walk, a piazza  
 Port'loo, *v. a.* to divide; to parcel; to endow  
 with a fortune—*s.* an allotment  
 Port'ioner, *s.* one that divides  
 Por'tionist, *s.* one who has a certain acade-  
 mical allowance or portion  
 Port'liness, *s.* grandeur of demeanour  
 Port'ly, *a.* majestic, grand of mien  
 Port'mau'teau, *s.* a bag to carry clothes in  
 Port'mote, *s.* a court held in port towns  
 Port'rait, *s.* a picture drawn from the life  
 Port'rait, *v. a.* to draw; to portray  
 Port'raiture, *s.* painted resemblance  
 Portray', *v. a.* to paint, to adorn  
 Portray'er, *s.* one who draws to life

Port'ress, *s.* the female guardian of a gate  
 Port'reve, *s.* the balliff of a port town  
 Pose, *v. a.* to puzzle, appose, interrogate  
 Pos'er, *s.* one who interrogates closely;  
 something difficult to be solved  
 Pos'ited, *a.* placed, ranged, put  
 Posi'tion, *s.* situation, an assertion  
 Posi'tional, *a.* respecting position  
 Posi'tive, *a.* absolute, assured, certain  
 Posi'tive, *s.* reality; that which is capable  
 of being affirmed  
 Posi'tively, *ad.* certainly, peremptorily  
 Posi'tiveness, *s.* peremptoriness; confidence  
 Posi'ture, *s.* the manner in which any thing  
 is placed  
 Pos'net, *s.* a little basin; a porringer  
 Posolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to posology  
 Posolo'gy, *s.* the science of preparing doses  
 for medicine  
 Pos'se, *s.* an armed power, a large body of  
 people collected together  
 Posses', *v. a.* to have as an owner, to obtain  
 Possession, *s.* a having in one's own power  
 Posses'sions, *s. pl.* this world's goods  
 Posses'sive, Posses'sory, *a.* having possession  
 Posses'sor, *s.* an owner, master, proprietor  
 Pos'set, *s.* milk curdled with wine, &c.  
 Pos'set, *v. a.* to curdle; to turn  
 Possibi'lity, *s.* the power of being or doing  
 Pos'sible, *a.* having the power to be or do  
 Pos'sibly, *ad.* by any power; perhaps  
 Post, *s.* a messenger, piece of timber, office  
 Post, *v.* to travel with speed, to place, to fix  
 Post'age, *s.* money paid for letters  
 Post'boy, *s.* a courier; a boy that rides post  
 Post'chaise, *s.* a light hody-carriage  
 Post'date, *v. a.* to date later than the time  
 Post'dil'n'vian, *a.* living since the flood  
 Post'er, *s.* a courier; one that travels hastily  
 Post'erior, *a.* happening after; backward  
 Posteriority, *s.* the state of being after  
 Poste'riors, *s.* the hinder parts, the breech  
 Poster'ity, *s.* succeeding generations  
 Post'ero, *s.* a small gate, a little door  
 Post'ern, *a.* back; behind  
 Postexis'tence, *s.* a future existence  
 Post-haste, *s.* haste or speed in travelling  
 Postha'ste, *ad.* very fast or quick  
 Post'horse, *s.* a horse stationed for the use of  
 couriers, or used in travelling post  
 Post'house, *s.* a house to take in letters  
 Post'humous, *a.* done, had, or published  
 after one's decease  
 Post'humously, *ad.* after one's death  
 Post'il, *s.* a marginal note—*v. a.* to write  
 marginal notes; to gloss  
 Post'ition, *s.* one who guides a chaise, or  
 who guides the first pair of a set of six  
 horses in a coach  
 Postlimi'ar, Postlimi'n'ous, *a.* contrived  
 or done subsequently  
 Postlimi'n'um, Postlimi'n'y, *s.* the return of  
 an expatriated person; restoration  
 Post'man, *s.* a courier; a letter carrier  
 Post'mark, *s.* the stamp of a post-office on  
 a letter  
 Post'master, *s.* one who has charge of public  
 conveyance of letters  
 Post'master-general, *s.* he who presides over  
 the posts or letter-carriers  
 Postmerid'ian, *a.* being in the afternoon  
 Post-note, *s.* a kind of bank note  
 Post-nuptial, *a.* happening after marriage  
 Post-obit, *s.* a bond payable after the death  
 of the person therein named  
 Post-office, *s.* a posthouse, place for letters

PUNISHMENT AND REWARD ACT LIKE THE BRIDLE AND SPUR.



Post-paid, *a.* having the postage paid  
 Postpone, *v. a.* to put off, delay, undervalue  
 Postponement, *s.* delay; a putting-off  
 Postposition, *s.* state of being put back  
 Postscript, *s.* a writing added to a letter  
 Post-town, *s.* a town where posthorses are kept, or in which there is a post-office  
 Potulant, *s.* one who makes demand  
 Potulate, *s.* a position assumed or supposed without proof—*v. a.* to assume  
 Postulation, *s.* a supposing without proof  
 Postulatory, *a.* assumed without proof  
 Postulatium, *s.* an assumed position  
 Posture, *s.* position, place, disposition  
 Posture, *v. a.* to place in a particular manner  
 Posturemaster, *s.* one who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body  
 Pot'sy, *s.* a motto on a ring; a nosegay  
 Pot, *s.* a vessel to hold liquids or meat  
 Pot, *v.* to preserve seasoned meats in pots  
 Potable, Potulent, *a.* fit to be drunk  
 Potableness, *s.* capability of being drank  
 Potage, *s.* a kind of food of boiled meat, &c.  
 Potar'go, *s.* a West-Indian pickle  
 Potash, *s.* ashes from burnt vegetables  
 Potas'sa, *s.* vegetable alkali; potash [alkali  
 Potas'sium, *s.* the metallic basis of vegetable  
 Potation, *s.* a drinking-bout; a draught  
 Potato, *s.* an esculent root  
 Potbellied, *a.* having a swollen paunch  
 Potbelly, *s.* a swelling paunch  
 Potboy, *s.* a servant in a public-house  
 Potch, *v. a.* to thrust, to push, to poach  
 Pot-companion, *s.* a fellow-drinker  
 Potelot, *s.* the sulphuret of molybden  
 Potency, *s.* power, influence, efficacy  
 Potent, *a.* powerful, efficacious, mighty  
 Potentacy, *s.* sovereignty  
 Potentate, *s.* a monarch, sovereign, prince  
 Potential, *a.* existing in possibility, not in act; powerful, efficacious  
 Potentiality, *s.* possibility; not actuality  
 Potentially, *ad.* in power; in efficacy  
 Potently, *ad.* powerfully, forcibly  
 Potentness, *s.* powerfulness; might  
 Potestative, *a.* authoritative  
 Pot-hanger, *s.* hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire  
 Poth'er, *s.* a bustle, stir, tumult  
 Potl'her, *v. n.* to make a blustering effort  
 Pot'herb, *s.* an herb fit for the pot  
 Pot'hook, *s.* a hook to hang pots on  
 Pot'house, *s.* a low alehouse  
 Pot'ion, *s.* a draught, commonly in physic  
 Pot'lid, *s.* the cover of a pot  
 Pot'sherd, *s.* a fragment of a broken pot  
 Pot'ter, *s.* a maker of earthen vessels  
 Pot'tery, *s.* the work of a potter  
 Pot'dle, *s.* a measure of four pints  
 Potvaliant, *a.* heated to courage by liquor  
 Pouch, *s.* a small bag, pocket, purse  
 Pouch, *v. a.* to pocket; to save; to swallow  
 Pouch'nothied, *a.* blobberlipped  
 Ponce, Pool, *s.* the stakes played for at some  
 Poult, *s.* a young chicken [games of cards  
 Poult'erer, *s.* one who sells fowls  
 Poult'ice, *s.* a mollifying application  
 Poult'ice, *v. a.* to apply a poultice to  
 Poult'ry, *s.* all kinds of domestic fowls  
 Poult'ry-yard, *s.* a place to keep fowls in  
 Pounce, *s.* the talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum-sandarach for paper  
 Pounce, *v. a.* to pierce; to seize on  
 Pounce-box, *s.* a small box perforated  
 Pound, *s.* a weight; 20 shillings; a pinfold  
 Pound, *v.* to beat with a pestle; to shut up

Pound'age, *s.* an allowance of so much in the pound; payment rated by weight  
 Pound'er, *s.* a cannon of a certain bore  
 Pou'pies, *s.* a dish of fried veal and bacon  
 Pour, *v.* to empty liquids out of any vessel; to flow; to rush tumultuously  
 Pout, *s.* a kind of fish; a kind of bird  
 Pout, *v. n.* to look sullen, to frown  
 Pouting, *s.* a fit of childish sullenness  
 Pov'erty, *s.* indigence, meanness, defect  
 Powder, *s.* dust; dust of starch; gunpowder  
 Powder, *v. a.* to pound or grind small  
 Powder-box, *s.* a box for hair-powder  
 Powder-chest, *s.* a shell filled with combustibles for defending ships  
 Powder-flask, *s.* a flask for gunpowder  
 Powder-horn, *s.* a horn for gunpowder  
 Powdering-tub, *s.* a vessel for salting meat  
 Powder-mill, *s.* a mill in which gunpowder is manufactured  
 Powder-mine, *s.* a cavern in which powder is placed, so as to be fired at a proper time  
 Powder-room, *s.* the part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept  
 Powdery, *a.* dusty, friable, soft  
 Pow'cr, *s.* command, authority, ability, strength, force, influence, military force  
 Powerful, *a.* potent, mighty, efficacious  
 Powerfully, *ad.* potentially, efficaciously  
 Powerfulness, *s.* efficacy; might; force  
 Powerless, *a.* weak, impotent, helpless  
 Power-loom, *s.* a loom worked by steam  
 Pow'dron, *s.* (in heraldry) the armour of the shoulders  
 Pow'ter, Pou'ter, *s.* a variety of pigeon  
 Pow'wow, Paw'waw, *s.* an Indian dance; a Pox, *s.* pustules of any kind [priest  
 Poy, *s.* a rope-dancer's or waterman's pole  
 Practicable, *a.* performable; assailable  
 Practicableness, Practicability, *s.* possibility to be performed  
 Practicably, *ad.* so as to be put in practice  
 Practical, *a.* relating to action  
 Practically, *ad.* by practice; in real fact  
 Practicalness, *s.* quality of being practical  
 Practice, *s.* habit, use, dexterity, method  
 Practise, *v. a.* to do, to exercise, to transact  
 Practiser, *s.* one that practises any thing  
 Practitioner, *s.* one engaged in any art  
 Præcipe, *s.* a writ; a command  
 Præcognita, *s.* things previously known  
 Pragmatical, *a.* meddling, impertinent  
 Pragmatically, *ad.* impertinently  
 Pragmaticalness, *s.* the quality of intermeddling without right or call  
 Pragmatist, *s.* one who is impertinently busy  
 Prairee, *s.* a large extent of meadow ground  
 Praise, *s.* renown, laud, commendation  
 Praise, *v. a.* to commend, to applaud  
 Praiseful, *a.* laudable; commendable  
 Praiseless, *a.* void of praise  
 Praiser, *s.* an applauder; a commender  
 Praiseworthy, *ad.* in a manner worthy of praise [dation  
 Praiseworthiness, *s.* a deserving of commendation  
 Praiseworthy, *a.* deserving praise  
 Prame, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat  
 Prance, *v. n.* to spring or bound  
 Prancing, *s.* act of bounding, as a horse  
 Prank, *s.* a frolic, trick, wicked act  
 Prank, *v. a.* to dress ostentatiously  
 Pranking, *s.* ostentatious decoration  
 Prate, *s.* tattle; meaningless loquacity  
 Prate, *v. n.* to talk carelessly, to chatter  
 Prater, *s.* an idle talker; a chatterer  
 Prating, *s.* chatter; idle prate

[PRE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

**Pra'tlingly**, *ad.* with idle loquacity  
**Pra'tique**, *s.* a license for a ship to traffic in the ports of Italy, &c. upon a certificate that the place she sailed from is free from any infectious disease

**Pra'ttle**, *s.* empty talk; trifling loquacity  
**Pra'ttle**, *v. n.* to talk lightly, to chatter  
**Pra'ttler**, *s.* a trifling talker, a chatterer  
**Pra'vity**, *s.* corruption, badness, malignity  
**Prawn**, *s.* a shell-fish like a shrimp  
**Prax'is**, *s.* use, practice

**Pray**, *v.* to entreat, supplicate, implore  
**Prayer**, *s.* a petition to Heaven; entreaty  
**Prayerbook**, *s.* a book of prayers

**Prayerless**, *a.* not using prayer  
**Prayingly**, *ad.* with supplication to God

**Preach**, *v. n.* to pronounce a public discourse on religious subjects

**Preach'er**, *s.* one who preaches, a minister  
**Preach'ership**, *s.* the office of a preacher

**Preach'ing**, *s.* a public discourse upon sacred subjects

**Preach'ment**, *s.* a discourse affectedly solemn  
**Preacquaintance**, *s.* previous knowledge

**Preacquainted**, *a.* previously acquainted  
**Preadamite**, *s.* one living before Adam

**Preadamitic**, *a.* applied to what existed before Adam

**Preadminis'tration**, *s.* previous administration  
**Preadmon'ish**, *v. a.* to caution beforehand

**Preadmon'tion**, *s.* previous warning  
**Pre'amble**, *s.* an introduction, a preface

**Pre'amble**, *v. a.* to preface  
**Preambulary**, *a.* previous, introductory

**Preambulate**, *v. n.* to walk before  
**Preambula'tion**, *s.* a walking or going before

**Preambulatory**, *a.* going before  
**Preapprehension**, *s.* an opinion formed before

**Preb'end**, *s.* a stipend in cathedrals  
**Preb'endal**, *a.* of or belonging to a prebend

**Preb'endary**, *s.* a stipendiary of a cathedral  
**Preb'endaryship**, *s.* the office of a prebendary

**Preca'rimus**, *a.* dependant; uncertain  
**Preca'riously**, *ad.* uncertainly; by dependance; at the plea ore of others

**Preca'riousness**, *s.* uncertainty  
**Pre'cat'ive**, *pre'cat'ory*, *a.* suppliant, submissive, beseeching

**Precau'tion**, *s.* a preservative caution  
**Precau'tion**, *v. a.* to warn beforehand

**Precau'tional**, **Precau'tionary**, *a.* preservative; preventive

**Precau'tions**, *a.* taking preventive measures  
**Preceda'neous**, *a.* previous, antecedent

**Precede**, *v. a.* to go before  
**Precedence**, **Precedency**, *s.* the state of going or being before

**Precedent**, *a.* going before; former  
**Precedent**, *s.* example; thing done before

**Precedented**, *a.* having a precedent  
**Prece'n'tor**, *s.* he that leads the choir

**Precept**, *s.* a rule, command, injunction  
**Precept'al**, *a.* consisting of precepts

**Precept'ive**, *a.* containing or giving precepts  
**Preceptor**, *s.* a teacher, a tutor

**Precept'ial**, *a.* relating to a preceptor  
**Precept'ory**, *a.* giving precepts

**Preces'sion**, *s.* the act of going before  
**Pre'clinet**, *s.* an outward limit, boundary

**Pre'cious**, *a.* valuable, costly, of great price  
**Pre'ciously**, *ad.* valuably; to a great price

**Pre'ciousness**, *s.* valuableness; worth  
**Pre'ciple**, *s.* a perpendicular declivity

**Precip'ient**, *a.* commanding; directing  
**Precipitability**, *s.* the state of being precipitable

**Precip'itable**, *a.* capable of precipitation  
**Precipitance**, **Precipitancy**, *s.* rash haste, headlong hurry

**Precip'itant**, *s.* a liquor to precipitate the ingredients in a solution

**Precip'itant**, *a.* falling headlong, hasty  
**Precipitantly**, *ad.* in headlong haste

**Precip'itate**, *s.* a corrosive mercurial medicine—*v. a.* to cast down; to hurry

**Precip'itate**, *a.* headlong, hasty, violent  
**Precip'itately**, *ad.* hastily, in blind fury

**Precip'itation**, *s.* hurry, blind rash haste  
**Precip'itator**, *s.* he that urges on rashly

**Precip'itous**, *a.* headlong; steep; hasty  
**Precip'itously**, *ad.* in violent haste

**Precip'itousness**, *s.* steepness of ascent  
**Preci'se**, *a.* formal, affected, finical, exact

**Preci'sely**, *ad.* exactly, nicely, formally  
**Preci'seness**, *s.* exactness; rigid nicety

**Precis'ian**, *s.* one who limits or restrains  
**Precis'ianism**, *s.* excessive exactness

**Precis'ion**, *s.* exact limitation, nicety  
**Preci'sive**, *a.* exactly limiting (anticipation)

**Preclu'de**, *v. a.* to shut out or hinder by some  
**Preclu'sion**, *s.* the act of precluding

**Preclu'sive**, *a.* hindering by anticipation  
**Preclu'sively**, *ad.* with hinderance by anticipation

**Preco'clous**, *a.* ripe before the time  
**Preco'clity**, **Preco'clousness**, *s.* ripeness before the time; early maturity

**Preco'gitate**, *v. a.* to consider beforehand  
**Preco'gitation**, *s.* previous consideration

**Preco'gn'ition**, *s.* previous knowledge  
**Pre-col'lection**, *s.* a collection previously made

**Precompo'se**, *v. a.* to compose beforehand  
**Preconcelt**, *s.* opinion antecedently formed

**Preconceive**, *v. a.* to form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand

**Preconception**, *s.* a previous opinion  
**Preconcert**, *v. a.* to concert beforehand

**Preconcert'ed**, *a.* settled beforehand  
**Preconiza'tion**, *s.* proclamation

**Precon'sign**, *v. a.* to consign beforehand  
**Precon'stitute**, *v. a.* to constitute beforehand

**Precon'tract**, *s.* a previous contract  
**Precontract**, *v. a.* to bind by a contract beforehand

**Precur'se**, *s.* a forerunning; going before  
**Precur'sor**, *s.* a forerunner; a harbinger

**Precur'sory**, *a.* introductory, previous  
**Preda'ceous**, *a.* living by prey or plunder

**Pred'al**, *a.* robbing; practising robbery  
**Preda'tion**, *s.* the act of plundering

**Preda'tious**, *a.* plundering, rapacious  
**Pred'atory**, *a.* practising rapine; ravenous

**Predacea'se**, *v. a.* to die before  
**Predacea'sed**, *a.* dead before

**Predacea'sor**, *s.* one who has preceded another  
**Predesign**, *v. a.* to design beforehand

**Predestina'rian**, **Predestina'tor**, *s.* one who maintains the doctrine of predestination

**Predestina'rian**, *a.* relating to predestination  
**Predes'tinate**, *v.* to decree beforehand

**Predes'tinate**, *part. a.* predestinated  
**Predestina'tion**, *s.* supposed decree of Providence, by means whereof things are brought to pass by a fatal necessity

**Predes'tine**, *v. a.* to decree beforehand  
**Predeter'minate**, *a.* before determined

**Predeter'mination**, *s.* previous resolution  
**Predeter'mine**, *v. a.* to doom or confine by previous decree

**Pred'ial**, *a.* consisting of farms  
**Predicability**, *s.* capacity of being affirmed

POVERTY OF MIND IS OFTEN CONCEALED UNDER THE GARB OF SPLENDOR.



[PRE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

Pred'icable, *s.* a logical term of affirmation  
 Pred'icable, *a.* that may be affirmed  
 Predicament, *s.* a class, condition, kind  
 Predicamental, *a.* relating to predicaments  
 Predicant, *s.* one that affirms any thing  
 Pred'icate, *s.* what is affirmed of a subject  
 Pred'icate, *v. a.* to affirm or declare  
 Predica'tion, *s.* affirmation, declaration  
 Pred'icatory, *a.* affirmative; positive; decisive  
 Prediet', *v. a.* to foretel; to foreshow  
 Predic'tion, *s.* a prophecy; a foretelling  
 Predic'tive, *a.* prophetic, foretelling  
 Predic'tor, *s.* one who foretels  
 Prediges'tion, *s.* digestion too soon performed  
 Predilec'tion, *s.* a prepossession in favour of any particular person or thing  
 Predispo'nent, *a.* disposing by prior influence  
 Predispo'se, *v. a.* to dispose beforehand  
 Predisposi'tion, *s.* previous adaptation  
 Predom'inance, *s.* prevalence, superiority  
 Predom'inant, *a.* prevalent, ascendant  
 Predom'inantly, *ad.* with superior influence  
 Predom'inate, *v. n.* to prevail in or over  
 Predomina'tion, *s.* superior influence  
 Pre-elect', *v. a.* to choose beforehand  
 Pre-elec'tion, *s.* previous choice or election  
 Pre-em'inance, *s.* superiority, preëdence  
 Pre-em'inent, *a.* excellent above others  
 Pre-em'inently, *ad.* in a superior manner  
 Pre-emp'tion, *s.* the right of buying any commodity before other persons  
 Preen, *v. a.* to trim the feathers—*s.* an instrument used by clothiers  
 Pre-enga'ge, *v. a.* to engage beforehand  
 Pre-engagem'ent, *s.* precedent obligation  
 Pre-estab'lish, *v. a.* to engage beforehand  
 Pre-estab'lishment, *s.* settlement beforehand  
 Pre-examina'tion, *s.* previous examination  
 Pre-exam'ine, *v. a.* to examine beforehand  
 Pre-exist', *v. a.* to exist beforehand  
 Pre-exist'ence, *s.* existence beforehand  
 Pre-exist'ent, *a.* preëding in existence  
 Pre-existima'tion, *s.* esteem beforehand  
 Preface, *s.* an introduction to a book, &c.  
 Preface, *v.* to say something introductory  
 Prefacer, *s.* the writer of a preface  
 Prefatory, *a.* introductory  
 Prefect, *s.* a governor, a commander  
 Prefecture, *s.* the office of government  
 Prefer', *v. a.* to regard more; advance, raise  
 Preferable, *a.* eligible above another  
 Preferableness, *s.* state of being preferable  
 Preferably, *ad.* in preference  
 Preference, *s.* estimation before another  
 Prefer'ment, *s.* advancement, preference  
 Prefer'rer, *s.* one who prefers  
 Prefig'urate, *v. a.* to show beforehand  
 Prefigura'tion, *s.* antecedent representation  
 Prefig'urative, *a.* exhibiting by antecedent representation  
 Prefig'ure, *v. a.* to exhibit beforehand  
 Preh'ne, *v. a.* to limit beforehand  
 Preini'tion, *s.* previous limitation  
 Prefix', *v. a.* to appoint beforehand; settle  
 Pre'fix, *s.* a particle placed before a word  
 Prefix'ion, *s.* the act of prefixing  
 Preform', *v. a.* to form beforehand  
 Preful'gency, *s.* superior brightness  
 Preg'nable, *a.* that may be overcome  
 Preg'nance, *s.* state of being impregnated  
 Preg'nancy, *s.* the state of being with young; fertility; power; acuteness  
 Preg'nant, *a.* breeding, teeming, fruitful  
 Preg'nantly, *ad.* fruitfully; fully; plainly  
 Pre'grave, *v. a.* to bear down; to depress  
 Pregrav'itate, *v. n.* to descend by gravity

Pregusta'tion, *s.* the act of tasting first  
 Prehen'site, *a.* coiling round; applied to the tails of certain animals which fasten themselves by them to trees, &c.  
 Prehen'sion, *s.* a taking hold; a seizing  
 Prehn'ite, *s.* a greenish silicious mineral  
 Pre-instrue't, *v. a.* to instruct previously  
 Pre-intima'tion, *s.* previous intimation  
 Prejud'ge, *v. a.* to judge beforehand; generally, to condemn beforehand  
 Prejud'gment, *s.* judgment without examination  
 Prejud'iciary, *s.* prepossession; prejudice  
 Prejud'icate, *v. n.* to form a judgment without examination  
 Preju'dicate, *a.* formed before due examination  
 Prejudica'tion, *s.* a judging beforehand  
 Preju'dicative, *a.* forming an opinion or decision without examination  
 Prejudice, *s.* prepossession, mischief, hurt  
 Prejudice, *v.* to fill with prejudice; hurt  
 Prejudiced, *a.* prepossessed by unexamined opinions  
 Prejudi'cial, *a.* hurtful, injurious; opposite  
 Prejudi'cially, *ad.* in a manner so as to pre-  
 Prejudi'cialness, *s.* mischievousness [judice  
 Prelacy, *s.* the dignity or office of a prelate  
 Prelate, *s.* a bishop, a high ecclesiastic  
 Prelateship, *s.* office of a prelate  
 Prelatical, *a.* relating to prelates or prelacy  
 Prelat'ically, *ad.* with reverence to prelates  
 Prela'tion, *s.* a preference; a setting above  
 Pre'latist, *s.* an advocate for prelacy  
 Prelature, Prelateship, *s.* the state or dignity of a prelate  
 Prelect', *v. n.* to discourse; to read a lecture  
 Prelec'tion, *s.* reading; lecture  
 Prelec'tor, *s.* a reader; a lecturer  
 Preliba'tion, *s.* taste beforehand  
 Preliminary, *a.* a preparatory act  
 Prelim'inary, *a.* previous, introductory, antecedent, preparatory  
 Prelim'inaryly, *ad.* previously, anteedently  
 Prelude, *s.* a flourish of music before a full concert; something introductory  
 Prelude, *v. n.* to serve as an introduction  
 Preluder, *s.* one who plays an extemporary introduction to a piece of music  
 Prelu'dious, *a.* previous; introductory  
 Prelu'sive, *a.* introductory, proemial  
 Prelu'sory, *a.* introductory; previous  
 Prematu'ry, *a.* ripe too soon; too soon said or done; too early; too hasty  
 Prematu'ryly, *ad.* too early; too soon  
 Prematu'ryness, Prematu'ryty, *s.* too great haste; unseasonable earliness  
 Premed'itate, *v. n.* to think beforehand  
 Premed'itated, *a.* contrived beforehand  
 Premed'itately, *ad.* with premeditation  
 Premedita'tion, *s.* a meditating beforehand  
 Premier'it, *v. a.* to deserve before another  
 Premier'ices, *s.* first fruits  
 Premier, *s.* a chief person; a first minister  
 Premier, *a.* first, chief, principal  
 Premier'ship, *s.* the office of the first minister of state  
 Premious, *a.* rich in gifts  
 Premise, *v. n.* to make antecedent propositions; to explain previously  
 Premises, *s.* in logic, the two first propositions of a syllogism; in law-language, houses or lands  
 Premium, *s.* something given to invite a loan or a bargain  
 Premon'ish, *v. a.* to warn beforehand  
 Premon'ishment, *s.* previous information  
 Premon'ition, *s.* previous intelligence

POWER DISCOVERS THE REAL DISPOSITION OF A MAN.

PREFER THAT GLORY WHICH ENDURES TO ALL ETERNITY.



[PRE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

Premonitory, *a.* previously advising  
 Premonstrants, *s.* monks of Premontrè, in the Isle of France  
 Premonstrate, *v. a.* to show beforehand  
 Premonstration, *s.* the showing beforehand  
 Premotion, *s.* previous motion  
 Premunire, *s.* a writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable  
 Premunition, *s.* anticipation of objection  
 Prenomen, *s.* a name among the Romans answering to our Christian name  
 Prenominate, *v. a.* to forename  
 Prenomination, *s.* the being named first  
 Prenotion, *s.* foreknowledge; prescience  
 Prensation, *s.* act of seizing with violence  
 Prentice. [See Apprentice.]  
 Prenunciate, *v. a.* to declare beforehand  
 Prenunciation, *s.* act of telling before  
 Preobtain, *v. a.* to obtain beforehand  
 Preoccupancy, *s.* a taking possession before  
 Preoccupate, *v. a.* to anticipate, prepossess  
 Preoccupation, *s.* prepossession  
 Preoccupy, *v. a.* to seize before another  
 Preominate, *v. a.* to prognosticate  
 Preopinion, *s.* prepossession, prejudice  
 Preoption, *s.* the right of first choice  
 Preordain, *v. a.* to ordain beforehand  
 Preordination, *s.* antecedent decree  
 Preordinate, *part. a.* preordained  
 Preordination, *s.* the act of preordinating  
 Preparable, *a.* that may be prepared  
 Preparation, *s.* act of preparing any thing to any purpose; previous measures; any thing made by process; accomplishment  
 Preparative, *s.* that which is done in order to something else  
 Preparative, *a.* serving to prepare  
 Preparatively, *ad.* by way of preparation  
 Preparatory, *a.* introductory, antecedent  
 Prepare, *v.* to make ready, qualify, form  
 Prepare, *s.* preparation, previous measures  
 Preparedly, *ad.* in a manner prepared  
 Preparedness, *s.* state of being prepared  
 Preparer, *s.* one that prepares  
 Prepen'se, *a.* preconceived; contrived beforehand, as, malice *prepen'se*  
 Prepen'se, *v. n.* to deliberate beforehand  
 Prepollence, Prepollency, *s.* prevalence; superiority of power  
 Prepollent, *a.* having superior power  
 Preponderance, *s.* superiority of weight  
 Preponderant, *a.* outweighing  
 Preponderate, *v. a.* to outweigh; to exceed in influence  
 Preponderation, *s.* the act or state of outweighing anything  
 Prepos'e, *v. a.* to put before  
 Preposi'tion, *s.* in grammar, a particle set before a noun, and governing a case  
 Preposi'tional, *a.* pertaining to a preposition  
 Preposi'tive, *a.* put before — *s.* a word put before another word  
 Prepositor, *s.* a scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest  
 Preposi'ture, *s.* a provostship  
 Prepossession, *v. a.* to prejudice, to bias  
 Prepossession, *s.* first possession; prejudice; preconceived opinion  
 Prepossession, *s.* a previous possessor  
 Preposterous, *a.* wrong, absurd, perverted  
 Preposterously, *ad.* absurdly, strangely, &c.  
 Preposterousness, *s.* absurdity  
 Prepotency, *s.* preeminence; superiority  
 Prepotent, *a.* mighty; very powerful  
 Prepace, *s.* the foreskin [time or order  
 Preremote, *a.* more remote in previous

Prerequisite, *v. a.* to demand beforehand  
 Prerequisite, *a.* that is previously necessary  
 Preresolve, *v. n.* to determine beforehand  
 Prerogative, *s.* exclusive privilege or right  
 Prerogative-court, *s.* a court for the trial of testamentary causes  
 Prerogative, *a.* having an exclusive privilege or right; having prerogative  
 Presage, Presa'gement, *s.* a prognostic  
 Presage, *v. a.* to forebode; to foreshow  
 Presageful, *a.* foreboding; full of presage  
 Presager, *s.* a foreteller; foreshower  
 Presbyta, *s.* a defect of sight occasioned by the flatness of the eye  
 Presbyter, *s.* an elder; a presbyterian  
 Presbyterial, *a.* pertaining to a presbyter  
 Presbyterian, *s.* a follower of Calvin — *a.* pertaining to one particular denomination of dissenters from the established church  
 Presbyterianism, *s.* the principles and discipline of presbyterians  
 Presbytery, *s.* eldership; priesthood; also church government by lay elders  
 Prescience, *s.* a knowledge of futurity  
 Prescient, *a.* foreknowing; prophetic  
 Prescind, *v. a.* to cut off; to abstract  
 Prescind'ent, *a.* abstracting; cutting off  
 Prescious, *a.* having foreknowledge  
 Prescribe, *v.* to order; to influence arbitrarily; to direct medically  
 Prescriber, *s.* one who gives directions  
 Prescript, *s.* a direction, precept, order — *a.* laid down in a precept  
 Prescriptible, *a.* that may be prescribed for  
 Prescription, *s.* a rule produced and authorized by long custom till it has the force of law; a medical receipt  
 Prescriptive, *a.* pleading the continuance and authority of custom  
 Presence, *s.* priority of place in sitting  
 Presence, *s.* state of being present; mien; demeanour; quickness at expedients  
 Presence-chamber, *s.* the room in which a great person receives company  
 Presensa'tion, *s.* previous notion or idea  
 Presensa'tion, *s.* perception beforehand  
 Present, *a.* not absent; not past; ready  
 Present, *s.* a gift, a donation; a mandate  
 Present, *v. a.* to exhibit, to give, to prefer, to offer, to favour with gifts  
 Presentable, *a.* that may be presented  
 Presentaneous, *a.* ready, immediate  
 Presenta'tion, *s.* the act of presenting; the gift of an ecclesiastical benefice  
 Presentative, *a.* capable of being presented  
 Presentee, *s.* one presented to a benefice  
 Present'er, *s.* one that presents  
 Presential, *a.* supposing actual presence  
 Presentiality, *s.* state of being present  
 Presentiate, *v. a.* to make present  
 Presentiment, *s.* notion previously formed  
 Presently, *ad.* at present; immediately  
 Presentment, *s.* the act of presenting  
 Presentness, *s.* quickness at emergencies  
 Preservable, *a.* fit to be preserved  
 Preservation, *s.* the act of preserving  
 Preservative, *a.* having power to preserve  
 Preservative, *s.* that which has the power of preserving; something preventive  
 Preservatory, *a.* that may tend to preserve — *s.* that which has the power of preserving  
 Preserve, *v.* to save, keep, season fruits, &c.  
 Preserve, *s.* fruit preserved in sugar  
 Preserver, *s.* one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief  
 Preses, *s.* a president

PASSION EVAPORATES BY WORDS, AS GRIEF DOES BY TEARS.

[PRE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRI]

Pres'ide, *v.n.* to be set over, direct, manage  
 Pres'idency, *s.* superintendence  
 Pres'ident, *s.* one at the head of a society  
 Pres'idential, *a.* presiding  
 Pres'identship, *s.* the office of president  
 Pres'idial, Pres'id'iary, *a.* relating to a gar-  
 rison; having a garrison  
 Pres'ignifica'tion, *s.* act of showing beforehand  
 Pres'ignify, *v.a.* to show beforehand  
 Press, *v.* to squeeze; distress; urge, force  
 Press, *s.* an instrument for pressing; a  
 crowd; case for clothes; the machine by  
 which printing is performed  
 Press'bed, *s.* a bed so formed as to be shut up  
 Press'er, *s.* one that presses or works at a press  
 Press'gang, *s.* a gang of sailors that go about  
 to press men into naval service  
 Press'ing, *part.a.* very urgent; squeezing  
 Press'ing, *s.* the act of applying force to  
 Press'ingly, *ad.* with force; urgently [bodies  
 Press'ion, *s.* the act of pressing  
 Press'itant, *a.* gravitating; heavy  
 Press'man, *s.* a printer who works at a press;  
 one who forces men into the navy  
 Press'moucy, *s.* money for pressed soldiers  
 Press'sure, *s.* force; affliction; an impression  
 Press't, *a.* ready; neat, tight—*s.* a loan  
 Presta'tion (*money*), a sum paid annually by  
 archdeacons to their bishops  
 Presta'tion, *s.* purveyance  
 Pres'ter, *s.* a fiery meteor; the external  
 part of the neck  
 Pres'tiges, *s. pl.* illusions; impostures  
 Prestigia'tion, *s.* a deceiving; a juggling  
 Presti'giator, *s.* a juggler; a cheat  
 Presti'giatory, Presti'gious, *a.* juggling;  
 practising tricks; imposing upon [priest  
 Pres'timony, *s.* a fund for the support of a  
 Pres'to, *ad.* [Ital.] quick (a musical term)  
 Pres'tric'tion, *s.* dimness  
 Presu'mable, *a.* that may be presumed  
 Presu'mably, *ad.* without examination  
 Presu'me, *v.n.* to suppose; affirm; venture  
 Presu'mer, *s.* one that presumes  
 Presu'ming, *part.a.* supposing; confident  
 Presumption, *s.* a conjecture; supposition  
 previously formed; arrogance; pride  
 Presump'tive, *a.* presumed; supposed, as the  
*presumptive* heir; confident, arrogant  
 Presump'tively, *ad.* by previous supposition  
 Presump'tuous, *a.* haughty; irreverent  
 Presump'tuously, *ad.* haughtily; proudly  
 Presump'tuousness, *s.* irreverence  
 Presuppo'sal, *s.* supposal previously formed  
 Presuppo'se, *v.a.* to suppose beforehand  
 Presupposi'tion, *s.* previous supposition  
 Presum'ise, *s.* surmise previously formed  
 Preten'se, *s.* a pretext; an assumption  
 Pretend', *v.* to allege falsely; to show hy-  
 pocritically; to claim; to presume  
 Pretend'edly, *ad.* by false representation  
 Pretend'er, *s.* one who claims or arrogates  
 to himself what does not belong to him  
 Pretend'ingly, *ad.* falsely; arrogantly  
 Preten'sion, *s.* a claim; a false appearance  
 Preterimperfect, *a.* in grammar, the tense  
 not perfectly past  
 Pre'terite, *a.* in grammar, the past tense  
 Pre'teriti'tion, *s.* the act of going past  
 Preterlap'sed, *a.* past and gone  
 Pre'terle'gal, *a.* not agreeable to law  
 Pre'termiss'ion, *s.* the act of omitting  
 Pre'termit', *v.a.* to pass by, omit, neglect  
 Pre'ternat'ural, *a.* not natural; irregular  
 Pre'ternatural'ly, Pre'ternaturalness, *s.* man-  
 ner different from the order of nature

Pre'ternatural'ly, *ad.* in a manner different  
 from the common order of nature  
 Preterper'fect, *a.* absolutely past  
 Preterplu'perfect, *a.* time relatively past, or  
 past before some other past time  
 Pre'text', *s.* a pretence; false allegation  
 Pre'tor, *s.* a Roman judge; a mayor  
 Pre'torial, *a.* judicial; pronounced by, or  
 pertaining to the pretor  
 Pre'torian, *a.* belonging to the pretor  
 Pre'torium, *s.* the judgment-hall; the gen-  
 eral's tent in a camp  
 Pre'torsbip, *s.* the office of pretor  
 Pre'tily, *ad.* neatly, elegantly, agreeably  
 Pre'tiness, *s.* beauty without dignity  
 Pre'ty, *a.* neat, elegant, handsome  
 Pre'ty, *ad.* in some degree, nearly  
 Pre'typ'ity, *v.a.* to prefigure  
 Prevail', *v.* to be in force, overcome, per-  
 suade; to have influence; to have power  
 Prevail'ing, *a.* having most influence  
 Prevalence, Prev'alency, *s.* superiority;  
 influence; great predominance  
 Prev'alent, *a.* powerful, predominant  
 Prev'alently, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly  
 Prevar'icate, *v.n.* to cavil; to quibble  
 Prevarica'tion, *s.* double dealing; shuffling  
 Prevaricator, *s.* a caviller, a shuffler  
 Pre've'ne, *v.a.* to hinder; to come between  
 Pre've'nient, *a.* preceding; preventive  
 Prevent', *v.* to hinder, obstruct; to guide  
 Preventable, *a.* capable of being prevented  
 Prevent'er, *s.* one that hinders; an obstructer  
 Prevent'ingly, *ad.* so as to stop  
 Preven'tion, *s.* act of going before; antici-  
 pation, hindrance, prejudice  
 Prevent'ional, *a.* tending to prevention  
 Prevent'ive, *s.* an antidote previously taken  
 Prevent'ive, *a.* preservative; hindering  
 Preven'tively, *ad.* in such a manner as tends  
 to prevention  
 Prev'ious, *a.* antecedent; going before  
 Prev'iously, *ad.* beforehand; antecedently  
 Prev'iousness, *s.* antecedence  
 Prev'ision, *s.* a seeing beforehand  
 Prewar'n', *v.n.* to give previous notice of ill  
 Prey, *s.* something to be devoured; spoil  
 Prey, *v.* to feed by violence; to plunder  
 Preyer, *s.* a robber; devourer; plunderer  
 Pri'apism, *s.* a preternatural tension  
 Price, *s.* value; estimation; rate; reward  
 Price, *v.a.* to value; to estimate  
 Price'less, *a.* invaluable; without price  
 Prick, *v.* to pierce, to goad—*s.* a puncture  
 Prick'er, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument  
 Prick'et, *s.* a buck in his second year  
 Prick'ing, *s.* sensation of being pricked  
 Prick'le, *s.* a small sharp point; a thorn  
 Prick'leback, *s.* a small fish  
 Prick'liness, *s.* fulness of sharp points  
 Prick'lonse, *s.* a word of contempt for a tailor  
 Prick'ly, *a.* full of sharp points  
 Prick'song, *s.* song set to music  
 Pride, *s.* inordinate self-esteem; haughti-  
 ness; insolent exultation; ostentation  
 Pride, *v.a.* to rate one's self too high  
 Pri'deful, *a.* insolent; full of scorn  
 Pri'deless, *a.* void of pride  
 Pri'dingly, *ad.* in pride of heart  
 Pri'er, *s.* one who inquires too narrowly  
 Priest, *s.* one who officiates at the altar  
 Priest'craft, *s.* religious fraud  
 Priest'ess, *s.* a female priest  
 Priest'hood, *s.* the office of a priest  
 Priest'like, *a.* resembling a priest  
 Priest'liness, *s.* the manner, &c. of a priest

PLEASURE IS SELDOM FOUND WHERE IT IS MOST EAGERLY SOUGHT.

PRUDENCE IS A CHRISTIAN AS WELL AS A MORAL VIRTUE.



[PRI]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO]

Priest'ly, *a.* belonging to a priest; sacerdotal  
 Priest'ridden, *a.* governed by priests  
 Prig, *s.* a pert, conceited, little fellow  
 Prig, *v. n.* to steal; to flich  
 Prill, *s.* a bril or turbot  
 Prim, *a.* formal, precise, affectedly nice  
 Prim, *v. a.* to deck with affected nicety  
 Primacy, *s.* dignity or office of a primate  
 Primage, *s.* a duty paid to a master of a ship for the use of his stores, &c.  
 Primal, *a.* first; original  
 Primarily, *ad.* in the first intention  
 Primariness, *s.* the state of being first  
 Primary, *a.* first in order, chief, principal  
 Primate, *s.* the chief ecclesiastic  
 Primateship, *s.* the office of a primate  
 Primateal, *a.* pertaining to a primate  
 Prime, *a.* early; first-rate; first  
 Prime, *s.* the dawn; the morning; best part; spring of life; the flower or choice; height of health, beauty, or perfection  
 Prime, *v. a.* to put powder into the touch-hole or pan of a gun, &c.; to lay the first colours on in painting  
 Primely, *ad.* originally, excellently, well  
 Primeness, *s.* excellence  
 Primer, *s.* the first book for children  
 Primero, *s.* an ancient game at cards  
 Primeval, *a.* original; such as was at first  
 Primigenial, Prim'igenous, *a.* first born; original; primogenial  
 Priming, *s.* the powder in the pan of a gun; among painters, the first colour  
 Primip'ilar, *a.* pertaining to the captain of the vanguard  
 Prim'ital, *a.* of the first production  
 Primitive, *s.* a primitive word  
 Primitive, *a.* ancient, original, former  
 Prim'itively, *ad.* originally, primarily, at first, according to ancient practice  
 Prim'itiveness, *s.* state of being original  
 Prim'ness, *s.* formality; demureness  
 Primogenial, *a.* first-born; original [father  
 Primogenitor, *s.* the first father or fore-  
 Primogeniture, *s.* state of being first born  
 Primogenitreship, *s.* right of eldership  
 Primord'ial, *a.* existing from the beginning  
 Primord'ial, *s.* origin; first principle  
 Primord'ian, *s.* a kind of plum  
 Primord'iate, *a.* existing from the first  
 Primp, *v. n.* to behave in a ridiculously formal or affected manner  
 Prim'rose, *s.* the name of a spring flower  
 Primum-mob'ile, *s.* [Lat.] a first mover; the highest sphere in the Ptolemaic system  
 Prim'y, *a.* blooming  
 Prince, *s.* a sovereign; a king's son; chief  
 Princedom, *s.* the rank, estate, &c. of a prince; sovereignty  
 Prince'like, *a.* becoming a prince  
 Prince'liness, *s.* the state of a prince  
 Princely, *a.* royal, august, generous  
 Princely, *ad.* in a princelike manner  
 Princes-feather, *s.* the herb amaranth  
 Princess, *s.* a sovereign lady; the daughter of a king; a prince's consort  
 Principal, *a.* chief, capital, essential  
 Principal, *s.* a head, a chief; one primarily engaged; a sum placed out at interest  
 Principality, *s.* a prince's domain  
 Principally, *ad.* chiefly; above the rest  
 Princip'leness, *s.* the state of being chief  
 Principate, *s.* principality; supreme rule  
 Princip'ia, *s. pl.* first principles  
 Principia'tion, *s.* analysis into constituent or elemental parts

Prin'ciple, *s.* a constituent part; original cause; motive; tenet; a settled opinion  
 Prin'ciple, *v. a.* to establish or fix in any tenet  
 Prink, *v. n.* to prank; to deck for show  
 Print, *s.* mark made by impression; form, size &c. of the types used in printing; formal method---v. to mark by impression  
 Print'er, *s.* one who prints books, &c.  
 Print'ing, *s.* the art or process of imprinting letters or words; typography  
 Print'less, *a.* void of any impression  
 Prior, *a.* former, antecedent, anterior  
 Prior, *s.* the head of a priory of monks  
 Priorate, *s.* government by a prior  
 Prior'ess, *s.* superior of a convent of nuns  
 Prior'ity, *s.* precedence in time or place  
 Prior'y, *ad.* antecedently  
 Priorship, *s.* office or dignity of a prior  
 Pri'ory, *s.* a convent inferior to an abbey  
 Pri'sage, *s.* a kind of duty or custom  
 Prism, *s.* a kind of mathematical glass, triangularly formed, by the oblique action of which the refracted light assumes different colours  
 Prismatic, *a.* formed like a prism  
 Prismatically, *ad.* in the form of a prism  
 Prismatoid'al, *a.* having a prismatic form  
 Prismo'id, *s.* a solid body like a prism  
 Pris'my, *a.* pertaining to a prism  
 Pris'on, *s.* a gaol, place of confinement  
 Pris'on, *v. a.* to shut up; to confine  
 Pris'onbase, *s.* a kind of rural play  
 Pris'oner, *s.* a captive, one under arrest  
 Pris'onhouse, *s.* a place of confinement  
 Pris'onnement, *s.* imprisonment; captivity  
 Pris'tine, *a.* first, ancient, original  
 Prith'ee, *abbreviation for I pray thee*  
 Privacy, *s.* secrecy, retreat, taciturnity  
 Privado, *s.* a secret or intimate friend  
 Private, *a.* secret, alone, particular, not relating to the public, not open  
 Private, *s.* a common soldier  
 Privateer, *s.* a private ship of war  
 Privateer, *v. a.* to fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private subjects  
 Privately, *ad.* secretly, not openly  
 Privateness, *s.* secrecy; privacy; retirement  
 Privation, *s.* absence or loss of any thing; obstruction, &c.  
 Priv'ative, *s.* that of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound  
 Priv'ative, *a.* causing privation, negative  
 Priv'atively, *ad.* by the absence of something necessary to be present  
 Privativeness, *s.* notation of absence of something that should be present  
 Privet, *s.* an evergreen; a plant  
 Priv'ilege, *s.* immunity, public right  
 Priv'ilege, *v. a.* to grant a privilege, exempt  
 Priv'ily, *ad.* privately, secretly  
 Priv'ity, *s.* private concurrence  
 Priv'y, *s.* place of retirement; necessary-house  
 Priv'y, *a.* private, secret, acquainted with  
 Privy-coun'sellor, *s.* a member of the privy council  
 Privy-seal, Privy-sig'net, *s.* the seal used by the king previous to the great seal  
 Prize, *s.* a reward gained; booty  
 Prize, *v. a.* to rate, esteem, value highly  
 Prize'lighter, *s.* one who fights for a reward  
 Prize'r, *s.* one that values  
 Pro'a, or Pro'e, *s.* an Indian sailing vessel  
 Prob'ability, *s.* likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence of argument  
 Prob'able, *a.* likely, or like to be

PRIDE, PERCEIVING HUMILITY HONOURABLE, OFTEN BORROWS HER CLOAK.



[PRO]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO]

Probably, *ad.* likely, in all likelihood  
 Pro'bang, *s.* a piece of whalebone with a sponge affixed to it, used in surgery  
 Pro'bate, *s.* the proof of wills, &c.  
 Proba'tion, *s.* a proof, trial, noviciate  
 Probation'al, Probation'ary, Pro'bative, *a.* serving for trial or proof  
 Proba'tioner, *s.* one upon trial ; a novice  
 Proba'tionship, *s.* state of probation  
 Proba'tor, *s.* an examiner ; an approver  
 Probe, *s.* a surgeon's instrument  
 Probe, *v. a.* to search, to try with a probe  
 Pro'be-scissors, *s.* scissors for opening wounds  
 Prob'ity, *s.* uprightness, honesty, veracity  
 Problem, *s.* a question proposed for solution  
 Problematic'al, *a.* uncertain, disputable  
 Problematically, *ad.* uncertainly  
 Problem'atize, *v. n.* to propose problems  
 Probos'cis, *s.* the trunk of an elephant, &c.  
 Prob'rous, *a.* infamous ; full of dishonesty  
 Proca'cious, *a.* petulant ; saucy ; loose  
 Proca'city, *s.* sauciness, petulance  
 Proca'tare'tic, *a.* forerunning, antecedent  
 Proca'tar'is, *s.* the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent  
 Proceedure, *s.* manner of proceeding  
 Proceed', *v. n.* to go on ; to arise ; to prosecute ; to make progress, to advance  
 Proceed'er, *s.* one who goes forward  
 Proceed'ing, *s.* a transaction ; legal process  
 Proceeds', *s. pl.* the produce ; the sum obtained ; as, the proceeds of an estate  
 Procelessmatic', *a.* exhorting by songs or  
 Procel'lous, *a.* tempestuous [speeches  
 Proception, *s.* preoccupation ; act of taking something sooner than another  
 Proce're, *a.* tall ; of lofty stature  
 Procer'ity, *s.* tallness, height of stature  
 Pro'cess, *s.* course of law ; order of things  
 Proce'ssion, *s.* a train marching in solemnity  
 Proce'ssion, *v. n.* to go in procession  
 Proce'ssional, *a.* relating to a procession—*s.* a book relating to Popish processions  
 Proce'ssionary, *a.* going in procession  
 Pro'chein, *a.* (in law) next ; nearest  
 Proce'hronism, *s.* an error in chronology, by dating an event before it happened  
 Pro'cidence, *s.* a sinking or falling-down  
 Procid'uous, *a.* that falls from its place  
 Proclinet', *r.* complete preparation  
 Proclaim, *v.* to publish solemnly ; to tell openly, to outlaw by public denunciation  
 Proclaim'er, *s.* one publishing by authority  
 Procla'mation, *s.* a public notice given by authority ; a declaration of the king's will  
 Proclive', *a.* inclination to a thing  
 Procliv'ity, *s.* propensity, readiness  
 Procliv'ous, *a.* inclined, tending  
 Procon'sul, *s.* a Roman governor  
 Procon'sular, *a.* belonging to a proconsul  
 Procon'sulate, *s.* the office of a proconsul  
 Procon'sulship, *s.* the office of a proconsul  
 Procras'tinate, *v.* to defer, delay, put off  
 Procras'tina'tion, *s.* delay, dilatoriness  
 Procras'tinator, *s.* a dilatory person  
 Procreant, *a.* productive, pregnant  
 Pro'create, *v. a.* to generate, to produce  
 Procrea'tion, *s.* generation, production  
 Pro'creative, *a.* generative, productive  
 Pro'creativity, *s.* power of generation  
 Pro'creator, *s.* a generator, begetter  
 Proct'or, *s.* an advocate in the civil law ; an attorney in the spiritual court ; the magistrate of the university

Proct'orage, *s.* management  
 Proctor'al, *a.* of or belonging to the academical proctor ; magisterial  
 Proct'orship, *s.* the office of a proctor  
 Procumb'ent, *a.* lying down, prone  
 Procur'able, *a.* obtainable, acquirable  
 Procur'acy, *s.* the management of any thing  
 Procura'tion, *s.* the act of procuring ; money paid to a bishop by incumbents on account of the expense attending his visitation  
 Procurator, *s.* a manager, agent, factor  
 Procurator'al, *a.* done by procurator  
 Procurator'ship, *s.* office of a procurator  
 Procur'atory, *a.* tending to procuration  
 Procure', *v.* to obtain, to manage, to pimp  
 Procur'ement, *s.* the act of procuring  
 Procur'er, *s.* an obtainer, pimp, pander  
 Procure'ss, *s.* a bawd, a seducing woman  
 Prod'igal, *a.* profuse, wasteful, lavish  
 Prod'igal, *s.* a spendthrift, a waster  
 Prod'igality, *s.* extravagance, profusion  
 Prod'igalize, *v. n.* to be extravagant  
 Prod'igally, *ad.* profusely ; wastefully  
 Prod'igious, *a.* amazing, monstrous, vast  
 Prod'igiously, *ad.* amazingly, enormously  
 Prod'igiousness, *s.* amazing qualities  
 Prodig'y, *s.* a preternatural thing ; a monster ; any thing astonishing  
 Prodi'tion, *s.* treason, treachery  
 Prodi'torious, *a.* traitorous ; treacherous  
 Prodi'tory, *s.* treacherous ; perfidious  
 Prodr'ome, *s.* a forerunner  
 Produ'ce, *v. a.* to bring forth, yield, cause  
 Produ'ce, *s.* amount, profit, product  
 Produ'cent, *s.* one who exhibits or offers  
 Produ'cer, *s.* one that generates or produces  
 Producibility, *s.* power of producing  
 Produ'cible, *a.* that may be exhibited  
 Producibleness, *s.* state of being producible  
 Produ'ct, *s.* the thing produced, work, effect  
 Produ'ctible, *a.* capable of being produced  
 Produ'ction, *s.* whatever is produced  
 Produ'ctive, *a.* fertile, generative, efficient  
 Produ'ctiveness, *s.* state of being productive ; fertility  
 Pro'em, *s.* a preface ; an introduction  
 Pro'em, *v. a.* to preface ; to introduce  
 Proe'mial, *a.* introductory  
 Proe'mium, *s.* the preface to a discourse  
 Proem'ptosis, *s.* the lunar equation  
 Profana'tion, *s.* the act of profaning, polluting, or violating any thing sacred  
 Profane, *a.* not sacred ; irreverent ; polluted  
 Profane', *v. a.* to violate, to pollute, to put to wrong use, to misapply  
 Profan'ely, *ad.* irreverently, wickedly  
 Profan'eness, *s.* irreverence, impiety  
 Profane'r, *s.* one who profanes or pollutes  
 Profan'ity, *s.* profaneness ; impiety  
 Profec'tion, *s.* advance ; progression  
 Profess', *v.* to declare openly and plainly  
 Profess'edly, *ad.* openly, avowedly  
 Profes'sion, *s.* a vocation, known employment, calling ; declaration, opinion  
 Profes'sional, *a.* relating to a particular profession or employment [city  
 Profes'sionally, *ad.* in a professional capacity  
 Profes'sor, *s.* a public teacher of some art  
 Profes'sorial, *a.* relating to a professor  
 Profes'sorship, *s.* the office of a public teacher of any art or science  
 Prof'fer, *v. a.* to propose, offer, attempt  
 Prof'fer, *s.* an offer made, essay, attempt  
 Prof'ferer, *s.* he that offers  
 Prof'ficiency, Prof'iciency, *s.* advancement in any thing ; improvement gained

PREPARE FOR SICKNESS IN THE DAY OF HEALTH, AND FOR OLD AGE IN THY YOUTH.

PAST YEARS AND PAST PLEASURES ARE LIKE WATER POURED THROUGH A SIEVE.

[PRO]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO

Profi"cient, *s.* one who has made good advancement in any study or business  
 Profic'uons, *a.* advantageous; useful  
 Profile, *s.* the side-face, a half face  
 Profitist, *s.* one who takes profits  
 Profit, *s.* gain, advantage, improvement  
 Profit, *v.* to gain advantage, improve  
 Profitable, *a.* lucrative, beneficial  
 Profitableness, *s.* gainfulness, usefulness  
 Profitably, *ad.* advantageously, gainfully  
 Profitless, *a.* void of gain or advantage  
 Profligacy, *s.* profligate behaviour  
 Profligate, *a.* wicked, abandoned, debauched, lost to virtue and decency, shameless  
 Profligate, *s.* an abandoned wretch  
 Profligately, *ad.* shamelessly  
 Profligateness, *s.* extreme viciousness;  
 Profligation, *s.* defeat; rout [profligacy  
 Profluence, *s.* progress, course  
 Profluent, *a.* flowing forwards  
 Produ'vium, *s.* a flux; a liquid evacuation  
 Profound, *s.* the deep; the sea; the abyss  
 Profound, *v. n.* to dive; to penetrate  
 Profound, *a.* deep, learned, humble, lowly  
 Profoundly, *ad.* deeply; with deep insight  
 Profoundness, *s.* depth of knowledge  
 Profundity, *s.* depth of place or knowledge  
 Profuse, *a.* lavish, wasteful, overabounding  
 Profusely, *ad.* lavishly; prodigally  
 Profuseness, *s.* lavishness, prodigality  
 Profusion, *s.* prodigality, exuberance, plenty, abundance  
 Prog, *s.* victuals, provisions of any kind  
 Prog, *v. n.* to shift meanly for provisions  
 Progen'rate, *v. a.* to beget; to propagate  
 Progen'ation, *s.* the act of begetting  
 Progen'itor, *s.* an ancestor in a direct line  
 Pro'geny, *s.* offspring, issue, generation  
 Prognosis, *s.* judgment, formed from symptoms, of the event of a disease  
 Prognostic, *s.* a prediction, a token fore-running a disease or recovery  
 Prognostic, *a.* foretelling  
 Prognosticable, *a.* that may be foretold  
 Prognosticate, *v. a.* to foretell, to foreshow  
 Prognostication, *s.* the act of foretelling  
 Prognosticator, *s.* one who foretels  
 Program'ma, Programm'e, *s.* a proclamation; an advertisement; a preface  
 Progress, *s.* a course; improvement  
 Progress, *v. n.* to move forward; to pass  
 Progression, *s.* regular advance, course  
 Progressional, *a.* advancing, increasing  
 Progressive, *a.* going forward, advancing  
 Progressively, *ad.* by a regular course  
 Progressiveness, *s.* the state of advancing  
 Prohibit, *v. a.* to forbid, debar, hinder  
 Prohibit'or, *s.* forbinder; interdicter  
 Prohibit'ion, *s.* an interdiction, &c.  
 Prohibitive, *a.* implying prohibition  
 Prohibitory, *a.* containing a prohibition  
 Proin, *v. a.* to lop; to cut; to prune  
 Project, *s.* a scheme, contrivance, design  
 Project, *v.* to scheme, contrive; jut out  
 Projectile, *a.* impelled forward  
 Projectile, *s.* a body put in motion  
 Projection, *s.* act of shooting forwards; delineation; scheme, plan  
 Projectment, *s.* design; contrivance  
 Projector, *s.* one who forms schemes, &c.  
 Projecture, *s.* a jutting-out  
 Prolap'se, *v. a.* to extend out too much  
 Prolate, *v. a.* to pronounce, to utter  
 Prolate, *a.* oblate, flatted at the poles  
 Prolat'ion, *s.* pronouncement, delay  
 Prolegom'ena, *s.* an introductory discourse

Prolep'sis, *s.* an anticipation of objections  
 Prolep'tical, *a.* previous, antecedent  
 Prolep'tically, *ad.* by way of anticipation  
 Proleta'neous, *a.* having a numerous offspring  
 Proleta'rian, *a.* wretched, vile, vulgar  
 Proletary, *s.* one of the lowest order  
 Prolif'eros, *a.* (in botany) prolifere  
 Prolific, Prolif'ic, *a.* fruitful, generative  
 Prolif'icacy, *s.* extreme fruitfulness; great productiveness  
 Prolif'ically, *ad.* fruitfully; pregnantly  
 Prolification, *s.* generation of children  
 Prolif'icness, *s.* the state of being prolific  
 Prolif'ix, *a.* tedious, not concise, dilatory  
 Proximity, *s.* tediousness; want of brevity  
 Prox'ity, *ad.* at great length; tediously  
 Proloc'utor, *s.* the speaker of a convocation  
 Prolocutorship, *s.* the office of prolocutor  
 Prologize, *v. n.* to deliver a prologue  
 Pro'logue, *s.* a speech before a stage play  
 Pro'logue, *v. a.* to introduce with a prologue  
 Prolong, *v. a.* to lengthen out, to put off  
 Prolongate, *v. a.* to extend or lengthen  
 Prolonga'tion, *s.* a delay to a later time  
 Prolong'er, *s.* that which lengthens out, continues, or delays  
 Prolu'sion, *s.* a prelude; an essay  
 Promena'de, *s.* a walk, walking—*v. a.* to walk in a public situation  
 Promethe'an, *a.* pertaining to Prometheus  
 Prom'inece, *s.* a jutting-out, protuberance  
 Prom'inent, *a.* jutting or standing out  
 Prom'inently, *ad.* so as to stand out beyond the other parts  
 Promis'euous, *a.* mingled, confused  
 Promis'euously, *ad.* with confused mixture  
 Promis'euousness, *s.* the state of being promiscuous [conferred  
 Promise, *s.* declaration of some benefit to be  
 Prom'ise, *v.* to give one's word, to assure  
 Prom'isebreach, *s.* violation of a promise  
 Prom'isebreaker, *s.* a violator of promises  
 Promisee', *s.* the person to whom a promise  
 Prom'iser, *s.* one who promises [is made  
 Prom'ising, *part. a.* giving hopes  
 Prom'issorialy, *ad.* by way of promise  
 Prom'issory, *a.* containing a promise  
 Prom'ontory, *s.* a headland, a cape  
 Promo'te, *v. a.* to forward, advance, exalt  
 Promo'ter, *s.* an advancer, encourager  
 Promo'tion, *s.* encouragement, preferment  
 Promo'tive, *a.* tending to promote  
 Promo've, *v. a.* to forward, to promote  
 Prompt, *a.* quick, ready, propense, acute  
 Prompt, *v. a.* to assist, to incite, to remind  
 Prompt'er, *s.* one who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him, &c.  
 Promptitude, *s.* readiness, quickness  
 Promptly, *ad.* readily; expeditiously  
 Promptness, *s.* readiness; quickness  
 Promptu'ary, *s.* a magazine, a repository  
 Prompture, *s.* suggestion; instigation  
 Promul'gate, Promul'ge, *v. a.* to publish, to teach openly; to assert publicly  
 Promulgation, *s.* publication; exhibition  
 Promulgator, *s.* a publisher; open teacher  
 Promulger, *s.* a publisher; promulgator  
 Prona'os, Prona'ou, Prona'us, *s.* the porch or vestibule of a building  
 Prona'tion, *s.* that position of the hand in which the palm is turned downward  
 Prona'tor, *s.* a muscle of the radius that helps to turn the palm downwards  
 Prone, *a.* bending downward, inclined  
 Proneness, *s.* an inclination; a descent  
 Prong, *s.* a fork, a pitch-fork

PRIDE, LIKE A SHEPHERD, DRIVETH MEN WHITHER IT PLEASETH.



PRO]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO

Pronominal, *a.* belonging to a pronoun  
 Pronoun, *s.* a word used for a noun  
 Pronoun'ce, *v.* to speak, to utter, to pass judgment, to utter sentence  
 Pronoun'ceable, *a.* that may be pronounced  
 Pronoun'cer, *s.* one who pronounces  
 Pronoun'cial, *a.* pertaining to pronunciation  
 Pronuncia'tion, *s.* the mode of utterance  
 Pronun'ciative, *a.* uttering confidently  
 Pronun'ciatory, *a.* giving the pronunciation  
 Proof, *s.* trial, test, evidence; impenetrability; a rough sheet of print to be corrected; firmness, hardness  
 Proof, *a.* impenetrable, able to resist  
 Proofless, *a.* wanting evidence, unproved  
 Prop, *s.* a support, that which holds up  
 Prop, *v. a.* to support, to sustain, to keep up  
 Propagable, *a.* that may be propagated  
 Propagan'dism, *s.* the propagating of tenets or principles [principles  
 Propagan'dist, *s.* one who propagates any  
 Prop'agate, *v.* to generate, increase, extend  
 Propaga'tion, *s.* a generation, production  
 Prop'agator, *s.* one who continues by successive production; a spreader  
 Propel', *v. a.* to drive forward  
 Propend', *v. n.* to incline to any part or side  
 Propen'dency, *s.* tendency of desire  
 Propen'se, *a.* inclined, disposed, prone  
 Propen'seness, *s.* natural tendency [dency  
 Propen'sion, Propen'sity, *s.* inclination, ten-  
 Prop'er, *a.* peculiar, fit, exact; one's own  
 Prop'erate, *v. a.* to hasten  
 Prop'eration, *s.* the act of hastening  
 Prop'erty, *ad.* fitly; in a strict sense  
 Prop'erness, *s.* the quality of being proper  
 Prop'erty, *s.* peculiar quality; possession  
 Prop'hasis, *s.* a foreknowledge of diseases  
 Prop'h'ecy, *s.* a prediction, declaration  
 Prop'h'esier, *s.* one who prophesies  
 Prop'h'esy, *v. n.* to predict, to foretell  
 Prop'h'esying, *s.* the act of foretelling  
 Prop'h'et, *s.* a foreteller of events  
 Prop'h'etess, *s.* a female prophet [events  
 Prop'h'etic, Prop'h'ical, *a.* foretelling future  
 Prop'h'etically, *ad.* with knowledge of futu-  
 rity; in manner of a prophecy  
 Prop'hylac'tic, *a.* preventive; preservative  
 —*s.* a preventive; a preservative [seat  
 Prop'i'tiatory, *s.* among the Jews, the mercy  
 Propina'tion, *s.* the act of pledging  
 Prop'ine, *v. a.* to offer in kindness [near  
 Propin'quate, *v. n.* to approach; to draw  
 Propin'quity, *s.* proximity, kindred  
 Prop'i'tiable, *a.* that may be propitiated  
 Prop'i'tiate, *v. a.* to induce to favour  
 Propiti'a'tion, *s.* an atonement for a crime  
 Prop'i'tiator, *s.* one that propitiates  
 Prop'i'tiatory, *a.* serving to propitiate  
 Prop'i'tious, *a.* favourable, kind, merciful  
 Prop'i'tiously, *ad.* favourably, kindly  
 Prop'i'tiousness, *s.* favourableness  
 Pro'plasm, *s.* a mould, a matrix  
 Pro'plas'tice, *s.* the art of making moulds  
 Prop'olis, *s.* a glutinous substance, with which bees close the holes of their hives  
 Propo'nent, *s.* one who makes a proposal  
 Propor'tion, *s.* an equal part, ratio, size  
 Propor'tion, *v. a.* to adjust parts, to fit  
 Propor'tionable, *a.* adjusted, such as is fit  
 Propor'tionableness, *s.* state or quality of being proportionable  
 Propor'tionably, *ad.* according to proportion  
 Propor'tional, *a.* having due proportion  
 Propor'tional'ity, *s.* the quality of being proportional

Proportionally, *ad.* in a stated degree  
 Propor'tionate, *a.* adjusted to something else that is according to a certain rate  
 Propor'tionate, *v. a.* to adjust according to settled rates to something else  
 Propor'tionately, *ad.* according to a certain rate or comparative relation  
 Propor'tionateness, *s.* the state of being by comparison adjusted  
 Propor'tionless, *a.* wanting proportion  
 Propo'sal, *s.* a proposition or design propounded to consideration or acceptance  
 Propo'se, *v. a.* to offer to the consideration  
 Propo'ser, *s.* one that offers any thing to consideration  
 Proposi'tion, *s.* a thing proposed; a sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed  
 Proposi'tional, *a.* considered as a proposition  
 Propound', *v. a.* to propose, offer, exhibit  
 Propound'er, *s.* he that offers; a proposer  
 Propre'fect, *s.* (among the Romans) a prefect's lieutenant  
 Propri'etary, *s.* a possessor in his own right  
 Propri'etary, *a.* belonging to a certain owner  
 Propri'etor, *s.* a possessor in his own right  
 Propri'etress, *s.* a female possessor  
 Propri'ety, *s.* accuracy; justness; proper state  
 Propri'gn, *v. a.* to defend, to vindicate  
 Propugnation, *s.* a defence  
 Propu'gner, *s.* a defender; one who vindicates  
 Propulsa'tion, *s.* the act of repelling  
 Propul'se, *v. a.* to keep off; to repel  
 Propul'sion, *s.* the act of driving forward  
 Propul'sory, *a.* serving to drive back  
 Propyla'um, Prop'y'lon, *s.* a porch, a portal  
 Pro're, *s.* the prow or fore part of a ship  
 Pro'reption, *s.* the act of creeping on  
 Pro'rogation, *s.* a prolongation; state of lengthening out to distant time  
 Pro'ro'gue, *v. a.* to protract, put off, delay  
 Pro'ruption, *s.* the act of bursting out  
 Prosa'ic, *a.* belonging to or like prose  
 Prosa'ist, *s.* a writer of prose  
 Prose'num, *s.* the fore part of a stage  
 Prosenneah'e'dral, *a.* with nine faces on two adjacent parts of a crystal  
 Proscri'be, *v. a.* to censure capitally  
 Proscri'ber, *s.* one that interdicts  
 Pro'script, *s.* a person sentenced for death, or whose property is to be confiscated  
 Proserip'tion, *s.* a doom to destruction; outlawry; confiscation of property  
 Proscrip'tive, *a.* proscribing  
 Prose, *s.* the usual way of speaking or writing, in opposition to verse  
 Prose, *v. a.* to make a tedious relation  
 Prose'cute, *v. a.* to pursue, continue, sue  
 Prose'cution, *s.* a pursuit; a criminal suit  
 Prose'cutor, *s.* one who pursues any purpose, or pursues another by law  
 Prose'lyte, *s.* a convert to a new opinion  
 Prose'lytize, Prose'lytize, *v. a.* to convert  
 Prose'lytism, *s.* desire to make converts  
 Prose'mina'tion, *s.* propagation by seed  
 Pro'ser, *s.* one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters [prosody  
 Proso'dial, Proso'dical, *a.* of or relating to  
 Proso'dian, Proso'dist, *s.* one skilled in prosody or metre  
 Proso'dy, *s.* that part of grammar that teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measure of verse  
 Prosopolep'sy, *s.* respect for persons  
 Prosopope'ia, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, by which things are spoken of in language suited to persons; personification

PROLIX DISCOURSES ARE SELDOM EITHER PROLIFIC OR PROFITABLE.

PEOPLE WHO ARE INSOLVENT TO THOSE ABOVE THEM, CROUCH TO THOSE ABOVE THEM.



[PRO]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRU]

Prospect, *s.* a view, an object of view  
 Prospection, *s.* act of looking forward  
 Prospective, *a.* viewing at a distance  
 Prospectively, *ad.* with reference to the  
 Prospectus, *s.* the plan proposed [future]  
 Prosper, *v.* to be successful, to thrive  
 Prosperity, *s.* good success, good fortune  
 Prosperous, *a.* successful, fortunate  
 Prosperously, *ad.* successfully; fortunately  
 Prosperousness, *s.* prosperity  
 Prospection, *s.* the act of looking forward  
 Prostata-gland, *s.* a gland situate near the  
 neck of the bladder  
 Prostration, *s.* dejection, depression  
 Prothesis, Prothesis, *s.* any artificial part  
 of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.  
 Prosthetic, *a.* prefixed, as a letter  
 Prostitute, *a.* vicious for hire  
 Prostitute, *s.* a public strumpet, a hireling  
 Prostitute, *v.* a. to sell upon vile terms  
 Prostitution, *s.* the act of prostituting  
 Prostitute, *s.* one who abuses or disgraces  
 Prostrate, *a.* laid flat along, lying at mercy  
 Prostrate, *v.* a. to throw down, to lay flat,  
 to cast one's self at the feet of another  
 Prostration, *s.* the act of falling down in  
 adoration; dejection, depression  
 Prostyle, *s.* a building that has only pillars  
 in the front [more syllogisms]  
 Prosylogism, *s.* the connexion of two or  
 Prothesis, *s.* a maxim or proposition  
 Protatic, *a.* placed in the beginning  
 Protean, *a.* pertaining to Proteus  
 Protect, *v.* a. to defend, to save, to shield  
 Protection, *s.* a defence, a shelter  
 Protective, *a.* defensive, sheltering  
 Protector, *s.* a defender, supporter, regent  
 Protectorate, *s.* government by a protector  
 Protectorship, *s.* office of a protector  
 Protectress, *s.* a female defender  
 Pretend, *v.* a. to hold out, to stretch forth  
 Protrivety, *s.* peevishness, petulance  
 Protest, *v.* to give a solemn declaration of  
 opinion or resolution  
 Protest, *s.* a declaration against a thing  
 Protestant, *s.* one of the reformed religion,  
 who protests against popery  
 Protestant, *a.* belonging to Protestants  
 Protestantism, *s.* the Protestant religion  
 Protestation, *s.* a solemn declaration, a vow  
 Protester, *s.* one who protests  
 Proteus, *s.* [Lat.] one who assumes any shape  
 Prothonotariship, *s.* the office or dignity of  
 the principal register  
 Prothonotary, *s.* a head register or notary  
 Protocol, *s.* the original copy of a writing  
 Protocologist, *s.* a Russian clerk; a registrar  
 Protomartyr, *s.* the first martyr, St. Stephen  
 Protoplast, *s.* an original; a model  
 Protoplasmic, *a.* first formed [toxyde]  
 Protosulphate, *s.* sulphuric acid with a pro-  
 totype, *s.* the original of a copy  
 Protoxide, *s.* a substance combined with  
 oxygen in the first degree [degree]  
 Protoxidize, *v.* a. to oxidize in the first  
 Protract, *v.* a. to draw out, delay, lengthen  
 Protractor, *s.* one who protracts; a delayer  
 Protraction, *s.* a delay; a lengthening out  
 Protractive, *a.* dilatory, delaying  
 Proptetic, *a.* hortatory; persuasive  
 Protractor, *s.* an instrument for delineating  
 angles on paper  
 Protrude, *v.* to thrust forward  
 Protrusion, *s.* the act of thrusting forward  
 Protrusive, *a.* thrusting or pushing forward  
 Protuberance, *s.* a swelling above the rest

Protuberant, Protuberous, *a.* prominent,  
 Protuberate, *v.* n. to swell out [swelling]  
 Protuberation, *s.* act of swelling out  
 Proud, *a.* elated, arrogant, lofty, grand  
 Proudly, *ad.* arrogantly, ostentatiously  
 Provable, *a.* that may be proved  
 Provably, *ad.* in a manner capable of proof  
 Prove, *v.* to evince; to try; to experience  
 Proveditor, Provedore, *s.* one who under-  
 takes to procure supplies for an army  
 Provender, *s.* food for brutes, hay, corn, &c.  
 Prover, *s.* one who shows by argument  
 Proverb, *s.* an adage; a short pithy sen-  
 tence in common use  
 Proverb, *v.* a. to speak proverbially  
 Proverbial, *a.* mentioned in a proverb  
 Proverbialist, *s.* one who speaks in proverbs  
 Proverbially, *ad.* in a proverb  
 Provide, *v.* to prepare; supply; stipulate  
 Provided, *a.* on these terms; on condition  
 Providence, *s.* divine superintendence;  
 prudence, frugality, foresight  
 Provident, *a.* forecasting; cautious; pru-  
 dent with respect to futurity  
 Providential, *a.* effected by Providence  
 Providentially, *ad.* by the care or interven-  
 tion of Providence  
 Providently, *ad.* with wise precaution  
 Provider, *s.* one who provides or procures  
 Province, *s.* a conquered country; a coun-  
 try governed by a delegate; office; busi-  
 ness; region; tract  
 Provincial, *a.* relating to a province; rude  
 Provincial, *s.* a spiritual or chief governor  
 Provincialism, *s.* manner of speaking pecu-  
 liar to a certain district of a country  
 Provinciality, *s.* peculiarity of provincial  
 language; unpolished phraseology  
 Provinciate, *v.* a. to turn to a province  
 Proviner, *v.* a. to propagate vines by laying  
 a branch in the ground  
 Provision, *s.* a providing beforehand; vic-  
 tuals, food; measures taken; terms settled  
 Provision, *v.* a. to supply with provisions  
 Provisional, *a.* temporarily established  
 Provisionally, *ad.* by way  
 of provision, temporarily  
 Provisionary, *a.* making provision [sloes]  
 Provisionment, *s.* act of supplying provi-  
 Provviso, *s.* a stipulation; a caution  
 Provisor, *s.* a purveyor [tion]  
 Provisory, *a.* conditional; implying limita-  
 Provocation, *s.* a cause of anger  
 Provocative, *s.* any thing which revives a  
 decayed or cloyed appetite  
 Provocative, *a.* stimulating; inciting  
 Provocateness, *s.* the quality of being pro-  
 Provocatory, *s.* a challenge [vocative]  
 Provoke, *v.* a. to rouse, enrage, challenge  
 Provoker, *s.* one that raises anger  
 Provokingly, *ad.* so as to raise anger  
 Provost, *s.* the chief of any corporate body  
 Provostship, *s.* the office of a provost  
 Prow, *s.* the head or fore part of a ship  
 Prowess, *s.* bravery, military courage  
 Prowl, *v.* to rove over; wander for prey  
 Prowl, *s.* a roving for prey  
 Prowler, *s.* one that roves about for prey  
 Proximate, *a.* next, near; immediate  
 Proximally, *ad.* without intervention  
 Proximus, *a.* immediate, next  
 Proximity, *s.* nearness; neighbourhood  
 Proxy, *s.* a substitute or agent for another  
 Proxyship, *s.* office of a proxy  
 Pruce, *s.* Prussian leather  
 Prude, *s.* a woman over nice and scrupulous

POLITICS IS THE FOOD OF SENSE EXPOSED TO THE HUNGER OF FOLLY.

PSY]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PUG

PRAYER IS THE WING WHEREWITH THE SOUL FLIES TO HEAVEN.

Prudence, *s.* wisdom applied to practice  
 Prudent, *a.* practically wise, discreet  
 Prudential, *a.* consistent with prudence  
 Prudentiality, *s.* eligibility on principles of prudence  
 Prudentially, *ad.* according to prudence  
 Prudentials, *s. pl.* maxims of prudence  
 Prudently, *ad.* wisely, discreetly  
 Prudery, *s.* overmuch nicety in conduct  
 Prudish, *a.* affectedly grave  
 Prui'na, *s.* the hoar frost  
 Prui'nous, *a.* belonging to the hoar frost  
 Prune, *s.* a dried plum---*v.* to lop trees, &c.  
 Prunella, *s.* purified saltpetre; the dryness of the throat and tongue in fevers  
 Prunello, *s.* a kind of silken stuff; a plum  
 Pruner, *s.* one that crops trees  
 Pruniferous, *a.* bearing plums  
 Pruning, *s.* the topping off the superfluous branches of fruit-trees  
 Pruning-hook, Pruning-knife, *s.* a hook or knife used in lopping trees  
 Prurience, Prurieny, *s.* an itching for, or great desire  
 Prurient, *a.* itching, hot, eager  
 Pruriginous, *a.* having a tendency to itch  
 Prurigo, *s.* an itching  
 Prussian, *a.* pertaining to Prussia  
 Prussiate, *s.* a salt of prussic acid with a salifiable base  
 Prussic-acid, *s.* one of the strongest poisons known. It is a compound, and sometimes called hydrocyanic acid  
 Pry, *s.* narrow inspection  
 Pry, *v. n.* to inspect officiously, &c.  
 Prying, *part. a.* unceasingly active in learning the secrets of others  
 Pryingly, *ad.* with impertinent curiosity  
 Prytane, Prytanis, *s.* a President of the Senate of Five Hundred, in Ancient Greece  
 Prytaneum, *s.* a common-hall  
 Psalm, *s.* a holy song, a sacred hymn [N.B. In all words beginning with *Ps*, or *Pt*, the letter *P* is silent  
 Psalmist, *s.* a writer, &c. of psalms [mody  
 Psalmodic, Psalmodical, *a.* relating to psalm  
 Psalmodist, *s.* one who sings holy songs  
 Psalmody, *s.* a singing of psalms  
 Psalmographer, *s.* a writer of psalms  
 Psalmography, *s.* the writing of psalms  
 Psalter, *s.* a psalm-book, book of psalms  
 Psaltery, *s.* a kind of harp for psalms  
 Psammite, *s.* a species of sandstone  
 Pse'ndo, *a.* false, counterfeit, pretended  
 Pseudo-apostle, *s.* a false apostle  
 Pseudograph, Pseudography, *s.* false writing; a counterfeit hand  
 Pseudologist, *s.* a retailer of falsehood  
 Pseudology, *s.* false speaking, lying  
 Pseudo-metallic (lustre), *s.* the lustre perceptible only when held towards the light  
 Pseudomorphous, *a.* of irregular shape  
 Pseudonymous, *a.* having a fictitious signature  
 Pseudo-philosophy, *s.* a pretended philosophy  
 Pseudo-philosophy, *s.* false philosophy [moth  
 Pseudo-thrice, *s.* a species of insect like a  
 Pseudo-volcanic, *a.* pertaining to a pseudo-volcano [lava  
 Pseudo-volcano, *s.* a volcano that emits no  
 Pshaw! *interj.* expressing contempt, &c.  
 Psittacus, *a.* of the parrot kind  
 Psoras, *s.* the two inside muscles of the loins  
 Psora, *s.* [Gr.] scabiness, mange  
 Psychologic, Psychologic, *a.* of or belonging to the study of the soul

Psychologist, *s.* one who treats on the soul  
 Psychology, *s.* a treatise on the soul  
 Psycrophobia, *s.* a dread of any thing cold  
 Ptarmigan, *s.* a bird; the white grouse  
 Ptisan, *s.* a cooling medical drink made of pearl barley, decocted with raisins, &c.  
 Ptolemaic, *a.* belonging to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer; in which the earth is supposed to be fixed in the centre of the universe [tion  
 Ptyalism, *s.* an effusion of spittle; saliva  
 Ptymagogue, *s.* a medicine producing sapuberty, *s.* ripeness of age [llva  
 Pubes, *s.* the hairiness of plants  
 Pubescence, *s.* the state of puberty  
 Pubescent, *a.* arriving at puberty  
 Public, *a.* common, not private; manifest  
 Public, *s.* the body of a nation; the people  
 Publican, *s.* a toll-gatherer; a victualler  
 Publication, *s.* the act of publishing  
 Publicist, *s.* a writer on the laws of nature  
 Publicity, *s.* notoriety [and nations  
 Publicly, *ad.* openly, in full view [munity  
 Public-spirited, *a.* interested for the common  
 Public-spirit, *s.* a disposition to advance the public good  
 Publish, *v. a.* to make known, to set forth  
 Publisher, *s.* one who gives publicity to any thing; one who publishes a book  
 Puccoon, *s.* a plant; the blood-root  
 Puce, *a.* of a dark-brown colour  
 Pucelage, *s.* a state of virginity  
 Puceron, *s.* a tribe of insects infesting the bark of trees  
 Puck, *s.* a supposed sprite or fairy  
 Puckball, *s.* a fungous plant full of dust  
 Pucker, *s.* anything gathered into a fold  
 Pucker, *v. a.* to gather into plaits or folds  
 Pudder, *s.* a noise, bustle, tumult  
 Pudder, *v.* to make a tumult; embarrass  
 Pudding, *s.* a sort of food; a gut  
 Pudding-bag, Pudding-cloth, *s.* the bag or cloth in which a pudding is boiled  
 Pudding-pie, *s.* a pudding with meat baked in it; a kind of custard [clerical gown  
 Pudding-sleeve, *s.* a sleeve of the full-dress  
 Pudding-stone, *s.* conglomerate sandstone  
 Pudding-time, *s.* the beginning of a meal  
 Puddle, *s.* a small dirty lake, a dirty splash  
 Puddle, *v. n.* to make a dirty stir  
 Puddly, *a.* muddy; dirty; miry  
 Pudency, Pudency, *s.* modesty, chastity  
 Puden'da, *s. pl.* the parais of generation  
 Pu'erie, *a.* childish, boyish, trifling  
 Puerility, *s.* childishness, boyishness  
 Puerperal, *a.* relating to childbirth  
 Puerperous, *a.* bearing children; lying in  
 Puff, *s.* a small blast or breath of wind; a utensil used in powdering the hair; any thing light or porous; undeserved praise  
 Puff, *v. a.* to swell with wind; to pant  
 Puff-ball, *s.* a fungus full of dust  
 Puffer, *s.* one that puffs; a boaster  
 Puffin, *s.* a water-fowl; a fish  
 Puffinapple, *s.* a sort of apple  
 Puffiness, *s.* the quality of being turgid  
 Puffingly, *ad.* tumidly; with swell  
 Puffy, *a.* windy; flatulent; tumid; turgid  
 Pug, *s.* a small Dutch dog; a monkey  
 Pugh! *interj.* denoting contempt  
 Pugil, *s.* a small quantity  
 Pugilism, *s.* practice of fighting with the fists  
 Pugilist, *s.* a fighter; a boxer  
 Pugilistic, *a.* relating to prize-fighting  
 Pugna'cions, *a.* inclinable to fight  
 Pugna'city, *s.* inclination to fight

PLENTY BEGETTETH WANT, FOR HE THAT HATH MUCH NEEDS MUCH.



[PUN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PUR]

Pu'sine, *a.* young, younger; later in time;  
 petty, small, inconsiderable, puny  
 Pu'sance, *s.* power, force, might  
 Pu'sant, *a.* powerful, mighty, forcible  
 Pu'santly, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly  
 Pu'ke, *s.* a medicine causing a vomit  
 Pu'ke, *v. n.* to vomit—*a.* of a colour between black and russet  
 Pu'chritude, *s.* beauty, grace, comeliness  
 Pu'le, *v. n.* to whine, to cry, to whimper  
 Pu'licene, *a.* pertaining to a flea  
 Pu'licose, Pu'licous, *a.* abounding with fleas  
 Pu'ling, *s.* the act of crying like a chicken;  
 a kind of whine  
 Pu'lingly, *ad.* with whining; with complaint  
 Pu'lk'ha, *s.* a Laplander's travelling-sledge  
 Pull, *s.* the act of pulling; pluck  
 Pull, *v. a.* to draw violently, to pluck, to tear  
 Pu'let, *s.* a young hen  
 Pu'ley, *s.* a small wheel for a running eord  
 Pu'licat, *s.* a kind of silk handkerchief  
 Pu'ulate, *v. n.* to germinate; to bud  
 Pu'ulation, *s.* the act of budding  
 Pu'monary, Pu'monic, Pu'monical, Pu'mo'neous, *a.* pertaining to the lungs  
 Pu'monary, *s.* the plant lung-wort  
 Pu'monic, *s.* a medicine for diseases of the  
 Pu'lp, *v. n.* to deprive of the pulp [lungs]  
 Pu'lp, *s.* any soft mass; soft part of fruit  
 Pu'plit, *s.* an exalted place to speak in  
 Pu'pousness, *s.* softness  
 Pu'p'y, Pu'p'ous, *a.* soft, pappy, full of pulp  
 Pu'stile, *a.* that may be struck or beaten,  
 as a drum, tabor, &c.  
 Pu'sate, *v. n.* to beat or throb  
 Pu'sation, *s.* the act of beating or moving  
 with quick strokes against any thing op-  
 posing; also the beating of the pulse  
 Pu'sative, *a.* beating; throbbing  
 Pu'sator, *s.* a striker; a beater  
 Pu'satory, *a.* beating like the pulse  
 Pu'se, *s.* motion of the blood; all sorts of  
 grain contained in pods  
 Pu'se, *v. n.* to beat as the pulse  
 Pu'st'ic, *a.* moving or exciting the pulse  
 Pu'sion, *s.* the act of driving forward  
 Pu'taceous, *a.* macerated; softened  
 Pu'verable, *a.* possible to be reduced to dust  
 Pu'verate, *v. a.* to beat into powder  
 Pu'verin, Pu'verine, *s.* ashes of barilla  
 Pu'verization, *s.* reduction to dust or powder  
 Pu'verize, *v. a.* to reduce to powder or dust  
 Pu'verous, *a.* consisting of dust; like powder  
 Pu'verulence, *s.* dustiness; abundance of dust  
 Pu'verulent, *a.* dusty, reduced to powder  
 Pu'vil, *s.* sweet scents—*v. a.* to perfume  
 Pu'ma, *s.* a rapacious quadruped of America  
 Pu'mate, *v. a.* to smoothe with pumice  
 Pu'm'ce, *s.* a spongy stone, full of pores  
 Pu'm'ceous, *a.* pertaining to pumice  
 Pu'mp, *s.* a water engine; a sort of shoe  
 Pu'mp, *v.* to work a pump, to throw out  
 water by a pump; to examine artfully  
 Pu'mp-brake, *s.* the handle of a ship's pump  
 Pu'mp-dale, *s.* a long wooden tube to re-  
 ceive and convey the pumped water  
 Pu'mper, *s.* the person or the instrument  
 that pumps; an intrusive fellow  
 Pu'mplon, Pu'mplin, *s.* a plant  
 Pu'n, *s.* an equivocation, a quibble  
 Pu'n, *v. n.* to quibble, to play upon words  
 Pu'nc, *s.* a pointed instrument, which,  
 driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a  
 mixed liquor; the buffoon or harlequin of  
 the puppet-show; a short fat fellow  
 Pu'nc, *v. a.* to bore a hole with a punch

Pu'nc'le, *s.* a bowl to make punch in  
 Pu'nc'leon, *s.* a tool; a cask of 84 gallons  
 Pu'nc'ler, *s.* an instrument to make holes  
 Pu'nc'hinello, *s.* a buffoon; a puppet  
 Pu'nc'h'y, *a.* short; thick; fat  
 Pu'nc'tated, *a.* drawn to a point  
 Pu'nc'tiform, *a.* having the form of a point  
 Pu'nc'tifio, *s.* nicety of behaviour  
 Pu'nc'tifious, *a.* exact, nice, ceremonious  
 Pu'nc'tifiously, *ad.* with great exactness  
 Pu'nc'tifousness, *s.* exactness of behaviour  
 Pu'nc'to, *s.* ceremony; the point in fencing  
 Pu'nc'tual, *a.* exact, scrupulously accurate  
 Pu'nc'tualist, *s.* one who is very exact  
 Pu'nc'tuality, Pu'nc'tualness, *s.* exactness  
 Pu'nc'tually, *ad.* exactly, scrupulously  
 Pu'nc'tuate, *v. a.* to distinguish by points  
 Pu'nc'tuation, *s.* the method of pointing  
 Pu'nc'tuist, *s.* one skilled in punctuation  
 Pu'nc'tulate, *v.* to mark with small spots  
 Pu'nc'ture, *s.* a hole made with a sharp point  
 Pu'ndit, *s.* a learned Bramin  
 Pu'ngency, *s.* power of pricking; acridness  
 Pu'ngent, *a.* pricking, sharp, acrimonious  
 Pu'nic, *a.* false, faithless, treacherous  
 Pu'nic, *s.* the ancient language of the Car-  
 Pu'nic'ceous, *a.* purple [thaginians]  
 Pu'nicness, *s.* smallness, tenderness  
 Pu'nish, *v. a.* to chastise, correct, afflict  
 Pu'nishable, *a.* worthy of punishment  
 Pu'nishableness, *s.* the quality of deserving  
 or admitting punishment  
 Pu'nisier, *s.* one who inflicts pains for crime  
 Pu'ishment, *s.* the pain or penalty inflicted  
 for a crime; chastisement  
 Pu'ntion, *s.* punishment  
 Pu'ntive, Pu'ntory, *a.* punishing  
 Pu'nk, *s.* a strumpet; a prostitute  
 Pu'ning, *s.* the art of playing on words  
 Pu'ner, Pu'nter, *s.* one who is fond of puns  
 Pu'nt, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat  
 Pu'nt, *v. n.* to play at basset or ombre  
 Pu'nter, *s.* one that plays in basset  
 Pu'ny, *a.* young; inferior; peaking; weakly  
 Pu'p, *v.* to bring forth whelps—*s.* a puppy  
 Pu'pa, *s.* in natural history, the chrysalis  
 Pu'pil, *s.* the apple of the eye; a scholar  
 Pu'plage, *s.* minority; wardship; the state  
 of being a scholar  
 Pu'pularity, *s.* nonage; state of a pupil  
 Pu'pillary, *a.* pertaining to a pupil [sects  
 Pu'piv'orous, *a.* feeding on the larvas of In-  
 Pu'p'et, *s.* a small doll; a wooden image  
 Pu'p'etman, *s.* the master of a puppetshow  
 Pu'p'et-player, *s.* one that manages the mo-  
 Pu'p'etry, *s.* affectation [tious of a puppet  
 Pu'p'etshow, *s.* a mock play by images  
 Pu'p'y, *s.* a whelp; a saucy ignorant fellow  
 Pu'pyism, *s.* extreme affectation; foppery  
 Pu'r, *s.* the gentle noise made by a cat  
 Pu'r, *v. n.* to purr as a cat or a leopard  
 Pu'ranic, *a.* pertaining to the sacred poems  
 of the Hindoos [stone  
 Pu'r'beck-stone, *s.* a hard calcareous sand-  
 Pu'r'blind, *a.* short-sighted, near-sighted  
 Pu'r'blindness, *s.* shortness of sight  
 Pu'r'chasable, *a.* that may be purchased  
 Pu'r'chase, *s.* any thing bought for a price  
 Pu'r'chase, *v. a.* to buy, to obtain at an ex-  
 pense; to expiate by a fine, &c.  
 Pu'r'chase-money, *s.* money laid out in the  
 purchase of any thing  
 Pu'r'chaser, *s.* one who makes a purchase  
 Pu're, *a.* not sullied; chaste; unmingled  
 Pu'rely, *ad.* in a pure manner; merely  
 Pu'reness, *s.* clearness; innocence

PRAISE IS POISON TO AN AMBITIOUS MAN, FOR IT LEADS HIM BEYOND THE SCOPE OF HONESTY.



Pur'fle, Pur'flew, *s.* a border of embroidery  
 Pur'fle, *v. a.* to decorate with embroidery  
 Purgat'ion, *s.* the act of cleansing, &c.  
 Purgat'orial, *a.* relating to purgatory  
 Pur'gative, *s.* a cathartic medicine  
 Pur'gative, *a.* cleaning downwards  
 Purgat'orial, *a.* relating to purgatory  
 Pur'gatory, *s.* a place in which the Papists suppose that souls are purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven  
 Purge, *s.* a medicine causing stools  
 Purge, *v.* to cleanse, clear, evacuate by stool  
 Pur'ger, *s.* a cleanser; purge; cathartic  
 Pur'ging, *s.* a cleansing; a looseness  
 Purification, *s.* the act of purifying, &c.  
 Purif'icative, Purif'icatory, *a.* having power or tendency to make pure  
 Pur'ifier, *s.* a cleanser, a refiner  
 Pur'iform, *a.* like pus; in the form of pus  
 Pur'ify, *v.* to make or grow pure; to clear  
 Pur'ifying, *s.* the act of making clean  
 Pur'ism, *s.* immaculate morals and conduct  
 Pur'ist, *s.* one over nice in the use of words  
 Pur'itan, *s.* a pretender to eminent sanctity  
 Pur'itan, Puritan'ic, Puritan'ical, *a.* relating to puritans; saintly [puritans  
 Puritan'ically, *ad.* after the manner of the  
 Pur'itanism, *s.* the doctrine of the puritans  
 Pur'itanize, *v. n.* to affect puritanism  
 Pur'ity, *s.* cleanness, chastity, innocence  
 Purl, *s.* a kind of lace; a bitter malt liquor  
 Purl, *v. n.* to flow with a gentle noise  
 Pur'lien, *s.* an enclosure, district, border  
 Pur'ling, *s.* the continual murmur of a stream  
 Pur'ling, *part. a.* running with a murmuring noise as a stream or brook does  
 Pur'lines, *s.* inside braces to rafters  
 Purloin, *v. a.* to steal, to pilfer, to filch  
 Purloin'er, *s.* a thief; a plagiarist  
 Purloin'ing, *s.* theft; plagiarism  
 Pur'party, *s.* a share, a part in a division  
 Pur'ple, *s.* the purple colour; a purple dress  
 —*v. a.* to colour with purple  
 Pur'ple, *a.* red tinged with blue  
 Pur'ples, *s. pl.* purple spots in a fever  
 Pur'plish, *s.* somewhat purple; like purple  
 Pur'port, *s.* a design, tendency, meaning  
 Pur'port, *v. a.* to intend; to tend to show  
 Pur'pose, *s.* intention, design, effect  
 Pur'pose, *v. a.* to design, intend, resolve  
 Pur'poseless, *a.* having no effect  
 Pur'posely, *ad.* by design; by intention  
 Purpres'ture, *s.* an encroachment on public property  
 Pur'prise, *s.* the whole compass of a manor  
 Pur'purate, *s.* purpuric acid with a sal-  
 Pur'pure, *a.* purple [liable base  
 Pur'puric (acid), *s.* the effect of nitric acid upon the lilac  
 Pur'r, *s.* a sea lark  
 Purse, *s.* a small bag to contain money, &c.  
 Purse, *v. a.* to contract as a purse  
 Pur'senet, *s.* a net of a purselike form  
 Pur'seigne, *s.* the insolence of a purse-proud person; vulgar ostentation  
 Pur'seproud, *a.* puffed up with money  
 Pur'ser, *s.* an officer on board a ship who has the care of the provisions, &c.  
 Pur'siness, *s.* shortness of breath  
 Pur'slah, *s.* a plant  
 Pur'suable, *a.* that may be pursued  
 Pur'suance, *s.* process; prosecution  
 Pur'suant, *a.* done in consequence or prosecution of any thing  
 Pur'sue, *v. a.* to chase, continue, proceed

Pursuer, *s.* one who follows in hostility  
 Pursuit, *s.* the act of following; a chase  
 Pur'suivant, *s.* an attendant on heralds  
 Pur'sy, *a.* short-breathed and fat  
 Pur'tenance, *s.* the pluck of an animal  
 Pur'tulence, *s.* generation of pus or matter  
 Pur'ulent, *a.* full of corrupt matter or pus  
 Pur'vey', *v.* to buy in provisions; to procure  
 Pur'vey'ance, *s.* procurement of victuals  
 Pur'vey'or, *s.* one who provides victuals  
 Pur'view, *s.* a proviso; a providing clause  
 Pus, *s.* corruption, thick matter  
 Push, *v. a.* to thrust, push forward, urge  
 Push, *s.* a thrust; attack; trial; pimple  
 Push'er, *s.* one that drives forward  
 Push'ing, *a.* enterprising; vigorous  
 Push'pin, *s.* a child's play  
 Pusillanim'ity, *s.* cowardice, timidity  
 Pusillan'imus, *a.* mean-spirited, cowardly  
 Pusillan'iously, *ad.* with pusillanimity  
 Pusillan'iousness, *s.* meanness of spirit  
 Puss, *s.* the term for a hare or cat  
 Pus'siness, *s.* the state of being bloated  
 Pus'sy, *a.* inflated; fat; swelled  
 Pus'tular, *a.* covered with pustules  
 Pus'tulate, *v. a.* to form into pustules  
 Pus'tule, *s.* a little pimple or wheal; a push  
 Pus'tulous, *a.* full of pustules, pimply  
 Put, *v.* to lay; place; repose; urge; state; unite; propose; form; regulate  
 Put, *s.* a rustic, a clown; a game at cards  
 Put'age, *s.* (in law) prostitution on the woman's part; fornication  
 Put'aism, *s.* the life of a prostitute  
 Put'ative, *a.* supposed; reputed  
 Put'id, *a.* mean, low, worthless  
 Put'idness, *s.* meanness; vileness  
 Put'red'inous, *a.* stinking; rotten  
 Putrefac'tion, *s.* rottenness  
 Putrefac'tive, *a.* tending to putrefaction  
 Putrefac'tiveness, *s.* a tendency to putrefac-  
 Put'refy, *v.* to rot, to make rotten [tion  
 Putres'cent, *s.* the state of rotting  
 Putres'cence, *a.* growing rotten  
 Putres'cible, *a.* susceptible of putrefaction  
 Put'rid, *a.* rotten, corrupt, offensive  
 Putrid'ity, Putrid'ness, *s.* rottenness  
 Put'ter, *s.* one who puts or places  
 Put'ter-on, *s.* an inciter or instigator  
 Put'tingstone, *s.* a stone to be thrown by  
 Put'tock, *s.* a bird, the buzzard [hand  
 Put'ty, *s.* a cement used by glaziers—*v. a.* to lay on a kind of cement  
 Puz'le, *s.* embarrassment; perplexity  
 Puz'le, *v. a.* to embarrass, to perplex  
 Puz'zle-headed, *a.* having the head bewildered  
 Puz'zler, *s.* one that perplexes  
 Puz'zlane, *s.* volcanic ashes or earth  
 Py'e'nite, *s.* a mineral; the shorlous topaz  
 Pye, *s.* a confused mass; a bird  
 Pye'nostyle, *s.* a building with close columns  
 Py'garg, Pygar'gus, *s.* a fowl of the genus  
 Pyg'mean, *a.* belonging to a pygmy [Faleo  
 Pyg'my, *s.* a dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high; anything little  
 Pyke, *s.* a foot messenger in India [Council  
 Py'lagore, *s.* a member of the Amphictyonic  
 Pylor'ic, *a.* pertaining to the pylorus  
 Pyl'o'rus, *s.* the lower orifice of the stomach  
 Py'rocanth, *s.* a kind of thorn [land  
 Pyra'lolite, *s.* a greenish mineral from Fin-  
 Pyra'mid, *s.* a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one  
 Pyram'idal, Pyram'id'ic, Pyram'id'ical, *a.* in the form of a pyramid

PYX]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[QUA

Pyramid'ically, *ad.* in form of a pyramid  
Pyramid'icalness, *s.* the state or quality of  
being pyramidal

Pyrant'idoid, Pyr'amoid, *s.* a solid figure  
formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola

Pyre, *s.* a pile on which the dead are burnt

Pyr'enite, *s.* a variety of the garnet

Pyret'ics, *s.* medicines which cure fevers

Pyretology, *s.* a treatise on fevers

Pyriform, *a.* having the form of a pear

Pyrita'ceous, *a.* pertaining to pyrites

Pyr'ite, *s.* a marcasite; the firestone

Pyr'itic, Pyr'itical, *a.* containing pyrites

Pyr'itiferous, *a.* producing pyrites

Pyr'itize, *v. a.* to convert into pyrite

Pyr'itology, *s.* a treatise on pyrites

Pyr'itous, *a.* of the nature of pyrites

Pyr'oboli, *s. pl.* the fireworks of the ancients

Pyr'obolical, *a.* relating to fireworks

Pyr'ogoni, *s.* a variety of diopside

Pyr'olatry, *s.* adoration of fire

Pyr'olig'neous, Pyr'olig'nic, Pyr'olig'non, *a.*  
produced or generated by the distillation  
of wood [nois acid

Pyr'olig'nite, *s.* a salt formed from pyr'olig-  
Pyr'olith'ic (acid), *s.* a recently discovered  
acid from the uric

Pyr'ologist, *s.* a believer in the doctrine of

Pyr'ology, *s.* a treatise on heat [latent heat

Pyr'omancy, *s.* a divination by fire

Pyr'omantic, *a.* pertaining to pyromancy—  
*s.* one who pretends to divine by fire

Pyr'ometer, *s.* an instrument to measure the  
alteration of the dimensions of metals,  
and other solid bodies, arising from heat

Pyr'ophane, *s.* a mineral naturally opaque,  
but when heated transparent [heat

Pyr'oph'aneous, *a.* rendered transparent by  
pyr'oph'orous, *a.* resembling pyr'oph'orus

Pyr'oph'orus, *s.* a substance which ignites  
when exposed to the air

Pyr'or'ithite, *s.* a very rare mineral

Pyr'oscope, *s.* an instrument for measuring  
the pulsation of the air

Pyr'osis, *s.* a morbid redness of the face

Pyr'os'malite, *s.* a mineral found in Sweden

Pyr'otar'teric, Pyr'otar'tarous (acid), *s.* that  
distilled from the pure tartre of potash

Pyr'otar'trite, *s.* a salt formed by pyrotar-  
tarous acid with another substance

Pyr'otech'nic, Pyr'otech'nic'al, *a.* relating to  
fireworks

Pyr'otech'nic's, *s.* the art of fireworks

Pyr'otech'nist, *s.* one who understands the  
art of pyrotechny

Pyr'otech'ny, *s.* the art of making fireworks

Pyr'ot'ic, *a.* caustic, burning

Pyr'ot'ics, *s. pl.* in medicine, caustics

Pyr'oxene, *s.* the mineral augite

Pyr'oxen'ic, *a.* pertaining to pyroxene

Pyr'rhic, *s.* a poetic foot of two short syl-  
lables; a kind of dance

Pyr'rhon'ic, *a.* pertaining to pyrrhonism

Pyr'rhonism, *s.* scepticism; universal doubt

Pyr'rhonist, *s.* one who doubts every thing

Pythagore'an, *s.* a follower of Pythagoras

Pythagore'an, *a.* relating to the doctrine of  
Pythagoras, on the transmigration of souls,  
and the situation of the heavenly bodies

Pythag'orism, *s.* doctrines of Pythagoras

Pyth'ian, *a.* pertaining to the priestess of

Pyth'oneas, *s.* a sorceress, a witch [Apollo

Pyth'onic, *a.* pretending to foretell events

Pyth'onist, *s.* a conjurer [Icra keep the host

Pyx, *s.* the box in which the Roman Catho-

Pyx'is, *s.* the cavity of the hip-bone

## Q.

Q IS a consonant borrowed from the  
Latin or French, for which the Sax-  
ons used *cw*. It was used as a Latin nu-  
meral for 500; and, with a dash over it,  
for 500,000

Quab, *s.* a sort of fish

Quachil'to, *s.* a Brazilian aquatic fowl

Quack, *v. n.* to cry like a duck; to brag

Quack, *s.* a tricking practitioner in physic  
or any other art

Quack, *a.* falsely pretending to cure diseases

Quack'ery, *s.* mean or bad acts in physic

Quack'ish, *a.* boasting like a quack

Quack'ism, *s.* the practice of quackery

Quad'ragene, *s.* a papal indulgence, multi-  
plying the remission of penance by forties

Quad'rages'ima, *s.* the time of Lent

Quad'rages'im'al, *a.* pertaining to Lent

Quad'rangle, *s.* a figure that has four right  
sides, and as many angles

Quadran'gular, *a.* having four right angles

Quad'rant, *s.* the fourth part; an instru-  
ment with which altitudes are taken

Quadran'tal, *a.* in the fourth part of a circle

Quadran'tal, *s.* the amphora, a water-vessel

Quad'rat, *s.* a piece of metal to fill spaces be-  
tween words in printing

Quad'rate, *s.* a square; an aspect of the  
heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant  
from each other ninety degrees

Quad'rate, *v. n.* to suit; to correspond

Quad'rate, *a.* having four equal sides

Quadratic, *a.* belonging to a square

Quad'ratrix, *s.* a square; a kind of line in  
geometry

Quad'rature, *s.* the act of squaring; the  
first and last quarter of the moon [earth

Quad'rel, *s.* a square stone made of chalky

Quadr'en'ial, *a.* comprising four years

Quadr'en'ially, *ad.* once in four years

Quad'r'ible, *a.* that may be squared

Quadricep'sular, *a.* having the seed-vessel  
divided into four partitions

Quadricep'sions, *a.* having four horns

Quadricep'simal, *a.* having ten faces, as with  
some crystals

Quadricep'sitate, *a.* having four teeth

Quadrif'id, *a.* cloven into four divisions

Quadrigen'a'ries, *a.* consisting of forty

Quadrif'igous, *a.* pinnate; with four pair of  
leaflets

Quadrilat'eral, *a.* having four sides

Quadrilat'eral, *a.* consisting of four letters

Quadrill'e, *s.* a game at cards; a dance

Quadrilo'cular, *a.* having four cells

Quadrino'mial, *a.* having four denominations

Quadrino'mial, *a.* consisting of four deno-  
minations

Quadrif'artite, *a.* divided into four parts

Quadrif'artitely, *ad.* in four divisions

Quadrif'artition, *s.* a division by four

Quadrif'lylous, *a.* having four leaves

Quadrif'eme, *s.* a galley with 4 tiers of oars

Quadrif'yllable, *s.* a word of four syllables

Quadrif'valve, Quadrif'valvar, *a.* having  
four valves

Quadrif'val, *a.* having four ways meeting at  
one and the same point

Quadr'oön, *s.* the offspring of a mulatt  
woman by a white man

Quadrumanous, *a.* having four hands

QUIET CONSCIENCES NEVER PRODUCE UNQUIET CONVERSATIONS.

QUETNESS AND PEACE FLOURISH WHERE JUSTICE AND REASON GOVERN.



QUA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[QUE

Quad'rune, *s.* a gritstone with a calcareous  
 Quad'rured, *s.* a four-footed animal [cement  
 Quad'rured, *a.* having four feet  
 Quadru'pedal, Quadru'pedous, Quadru'pe-  
 dant, *a.* going on four feet  
 Quad'ruple, *a.* fourfold, four times told  
 Quad'ruple, *v. a.* to make four times as much  
 Quadru'plicate, *v. a.* to make fourfold  
 Quadru'plication, *s.* the taking or adding a  
 thing four times  
 Quad'ruple, *ad.* in a fourfold proportion  
 Quæ're, *v. n.* [Lat.] inquire; seek; a word put  
 when any thing is recommended to inquiry  
 Quaff, *v.* to drink luxuriously or largely  
 Quaffer, *s.* he who quaffs—*v. a.* to feel ont  
 Quag'gy, *a.* boggy, soft, not solid  
 Quag'mire, *s.* a shaking marsh; a bog  
 Quail, *s.* a bird of game  
 Quail, *v. n.* to sink into dejection  
 Quail'ing, *s.* act of failing in resolution  
 Quail'pipe, *s.* a pipe to allure quails with  
 Quaint, *a.* nice, superfluously exact  
 Quaint'ly, *ad.* nicely, exactly; artfully  
 Quaint'ness, *s.* affected elegance  
 Quake, *s.* a shudder; a tremulous agitation  
 Quake, *v. n.* to shake with cold or fear  
 Quaker, *s.* one of a religious sect, distin-  
 guished by several particularities in opi-  
 nions, dress, and manners  
 Quakerism, *s.* the tenets of the Quakers  
 Quakerly, *a.* resembling Quakers  
 Quak'ing, *s.* trepidation  
 Qualifiable, *a.* that may be qualified  
 Qualification, *s.* an accomplishment, &c.  
 Qualifier, *s.* that which qualifies  
 Qualify, *v. a.* to make fit; soften, modify  
 Quality, *s.* nature relatively considered;  
 property; temper; rank; qualification  
 Qualin, *s.* a sudden fit of sickness; a tem-  
 porary rising of the conscience  
 Qualm'ish, *a.* seized with sickly languor  
 Qualm'ishness, *s.* a sensation of nausea  
 Quandary, *s.* a doubt; a difficulty  
 Quantitative, Quantitative, *a.* estimable ac-  
 cording to quantity  
 Quant'ity, *s.* bulk; weight; portion; mea-  
 sure of time in pronouncing syllables  
 Quant'um, *s.* the quantity, the amount  
 Quarantine, *s.* the space of 40 days, during  
 which a ship, suspected of infection, is  
 obliged to forbear intercourse with the  
 inhabitants of the place at which it arrives  
 Quarrel, *s.* a brawl, scuffle, contest  
 Quarrel, *v. n.* to debate; scuffle; find fault  
 Quarreller, *s.* one who quarrels  
 Quarrelling, *s.* dispute; disagreement  
 Quarrellous, *a.* easily provoked to anger  
 Quarrelsome, *a.* inclined to quarrels  
 Quarrelsome'ly, *ad.* petulantly; cholericly  
 Quarrelsome'ness, *s.* petulance  
 Quarry, *s.* an arrow; game; stone-mine  
 Quarry, *v. n.* to prey upon, to feed on  
 Quarryman, *s.* one who digs in a quarry  
 Quart, *s.* the fourth part of a gallon  
 Quartan, *a.* occurring every fourth day  
 Quartan-ague, *s.* an ague in which the fit  
 returns every fourth day  
 Quarta'tion, *s.* a chymical operation  
 Quarter, *s.* a fourth part; mercy; station;  
 region; a measure of eight bushels  
 Quarter, *v. a.* to divide into four parts; to  
 station soldiers; to diet; to bear as an  
 appendage to the hereditary arms  
 Quarterage, *s.* a quarterly allowance  
 Quarter-day, *s.* one of the four days in the  
 year on which rent, &c. is paid

Quar'terdeck, *s.* the short upper-deck  
 Quar'tering, *s.* a partition of a shield con-  
 taining many coats of arms  
 Quar'terly, *ad.* once in a quarter of a year  
 Quar'terly, *a.* consisting of a fourth  
 Quar'termaster, *s.* an officer who regulates  
 the quarters for soldiers  
 Quar'tern, *s.* the fourth part of a pint  
 Quar'ters, *s.* the station appointed for soldiers  
 Quarter-se'ssions, *s.* a court of law held every  
 quarter of a year  
 Quar'terstaff, *s.* an ancient staff of defence  
 Quar'tile, *s.* an aspect of the planets, when  
 they are three signs or ninety degrees dis-  
 tant from each other  
 Quar'to, *s.* a book, of which every leaf is a  
 quarter of a sheet  
 Quartz, *s.* a kind of metallic stone  
 Quas, *s.* a beverage of the Russians  
 Quash, *v.* to crush, to squeeze; to annul  
 Quash, *s.* a pompon, a kind of uelon  
 Quassa'tion, *s.* the act of shaking  
 Quas'sia, *s.* a medicinal bitter  
 Quar'ter-cousins, *s. pl.* those within the four  
 first degrees of kindred  
 Quater'nary, Quater'nion, Quater'nity, *s.*  
 the number four  
 Quator'ze, *s.* at piquet, four cards of the  
 same denomination  
 Quat'rain, *s.* four lines rhyming alternately  
 Quat'rine, *a.* consisting of four parts  
 Quave, *v. n.* to shake; to vibrate  
 Qua'ver, *v. n.* to shake the voice; to vibrate  
 —*a.* shake of the voice; a musical note  
 Qua'verer, *s.* a warbler; one who quavers  
 Quav'ring, *s.* act of shaking the voice, or  
 of producing a shake on an instrument  
 Quay, *s.* a key for landing goods  
 Quean, *s.* a strumpet, a worthless woman  
 Quea'siness, *s.* the sickness of a nauseated  
 stomach  
 Quea'sy, *s.* fastidious, sick, squeamish  
 Queck, *v. n.* to shrink; to show pain  
 Queen, *s.* the wife of a king  
 Queen, *v. n.* to imitate a queen  
 Queen-dow'ager, *s.* the widow of a king  
 Queen'ing, *s.* an apple  
 Queen'-like, *a.* resembling a queen  
 Queen'ly, *a.* suitable to a queen  
 Queer, *a.* odd, strange; awkward; original  
 Queer'ly, *ad.* particularly; oddly; strangely  
 Queer'ness, *s.* oddness; particularity  
 Queest, *s.* a kind of wild pigeon  
 Quell, *v. a.* to crush; appease; subdue  
 Quell'er, *s.* one that subdues  
 Quel'uechose, *s.* [Fr.] a trifle; a kickshaw  
 Quench, *v.* to extinguish, cool, allay  
 Quench'able, *a.* that may be quenched  
 Quench'er, *s.* that which quenches  
 Quench'less, *a.* unextinguishable  
 Quer'ele, *s.* a complaint to a court  
 Que'rent, *s.* a complainant; an inquirer  
 Querim'o'nious, *a.* querulous; complaining  
 Querim'o'niously, *ad.* querulously  
 Querim'o'niousness, *s.* disposition to complain  
 Que'r'ist, *s.* an asker of questions  
 Quern, *s.* a hand-mill for grinding grain  
 Quer'po, *s.* a dress close to the body  
 Quer'quedule, *s.* an aquatic fowl  
 Quer'ry. [See *Equerry*.]  
 Quer'mous, *a.* habitually complaining  
 Quer'mously, *ad.* in a complaining manner  
 Quer'mousness, *s.* the habit or quality of  
 complaining mournfully  
 Que'ry, *v. n.* to question; to express doubts  
 Que'ry, *s.* an inquiry; a question

QUARRELS ARE EASILY BEGUN, BUT WITH DIFFICULTY ENDED.

QUESTIONS OF MOMENT REQUIRE DELIBERATE ANSWERS.



[QUI]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[QUO]

Quest, *s.* a search; an impaneled jury  
 Quest, *v. n.* to search for; to seek  
 Question, *s.* interrogatory, doubt, dispute  
 Question, *v.* to inquire, doubt, dispute  
 Questionable, *a.* suspicious, doubtful  
 Questionableness, *s.* the quality of being questionable  
 Questionary, *a.* inquiring; questioning  
 Questioner, Questionist, *s.* an inquirer  
 Questionless, *ad.* without doubt, certainly  
 Questman, *s.* a starter of lawsuits; an inquirer into misdemeanors, &c.  
 Questor, *s.* a Roman public treasurer  
 Questorship, *s.* office of a questor  
 Questorist, *s.* a seeker; a pursuer  
 Questuary, *s.* one who collects profits  
 Questuary, *a.* greedy, studious of profit  
 Queue, *s.* hair twisted and worn as a tail  
 Quib, *s.* sarcasm, a bitter taunt  
 Quib'ble, *v. n.* to pun, to equivocate  
 Quib'ble, *s.* slight cavil; a pun  
 Quib'bler, *s.* an equivocator; a punster  
 Quick, *a.* living; ready, swift, speedy  
 Quick, *s.* living flesh; any sensible part  
 Quick, *ad.* nimbly; speedily; readily  
 Quick'en, *v.* to make or become alive; excite  
 Quick'ener, *s.* that which accelerates  
 Quick-eyed, *a.* having sharp sight  
 Quick'lime, *s.* an earthy substance calcined  
 Quick'ly, *ad.* speedily, nimbly, actively  
 Quick-match, *s.* a combustible composition used by artillery-men  
 Quick'ness, *s.* sharpness, activity, speed  
 Quick'sand, *s.* a shifting or shaking sand  
 Quickscented, *a.* having quick perception by the nose  
 Quick'set, *s.* a sort of thorn of which hedges are made; a living plant, set to grow  
 Quicksighted, *a.* having a sharp sight  
 Quicksightedness, *s.* sharpness of sight  
 Quick'silver, *s.* mercury, a fluid mineral  
 Quick'silvered, *a.* overlaid with quicksilver  
 Quickwitted, *a.* having ready wit  
 Quid, *s.* [probably a corruption of *quid*] something chewed; as, a *quid* of tobacco  
 Quid'dany, *s.* marwade, a confection of quinces made with sugar [thing]  
 Quid'dative, *a.* constituting the essence of a  
 Quid'dit, *s.* a subtlety; an equivocation  
 Quid'dity, *s.* a quirk, cavil; essence  
 Quid'die, *v. a.* to spend time in a trifling manner  
 Quid'dler, *s.* one who spends time triflingly  
 Quid'dling, *s.* the spending of time triflingly  
 Quid'dnne, *s.* one who knows all that occurs  
 Quies'cence, Quies'cency, *s.* repose, rest  
 Quies'cent, *a.* resting, lying at repose  
 Quiet, *a.* still; smooth—*s.* repose, rest  
 Quiet, *v. a.* to calm, pacify, put to rest  
 Quies'ter, *s.* the person or thing that quiets  
 Quietism, *s.* tranquillity of mind  
 Quietist, *s.* one who holds that religion consists in the rest and quiet of the mind  
 Quietly, *ad.* calmly, peaceably, at rest  
 Quietness, *s.* tranquillity; stillness  
 Quietude, *s.* tranquillity, rest, repose  
 Quietux, *s.* a full discharge, rest, death  
 Quill, *s.* the strong feather of the wing  
 Quill, *v. a.* to form in folds, like quills  
 Quillet, *s.* a subtlety; nicety; quibble  
 Quilt, *s.* the cover of a bed—*v. a.* to stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them  
 Quilting, *s.* the act of forming a quilt  
 Quinary, *a.* consisting of five  
 Quinate (leaf), *s.* a sort of digitate leaf

Quince, *s.* a tree and its fruit  
 Quincun'cial, *a.* in form like a quincunx  
 Quincunx, *s.* a form of plantation in which five trees are disposed in a square, one at each corner and one in the centre, and this repeated again and again, forms a regular grove or orchard  
 Quindec'agon, *s.* a plain fifteen-sided figure  
 Quinde'cemvir, *s.* one of the fifteen magistrates of Rome  
 Quindecem'virate, *s.* the body of fifteen magistrates or their office  
 Quin'ia, Quin'ine, *s.* a powerfully tonic medicine from yellow bark  
 Quinquages'ima, *s.* Shrove-Sunday  
 Quinquag'ular, *a.* having five corners  
 Quinquartic'ular, *a.* consisting of five articles  
 Quinqueap'sular, *a.* having five capsules  
 Quinquedentate, *a.* having five teeth  
 Quinqued'arious, *a.* opening into five parts  
 Quinqu'efid, *a.* cloven in five parts  
 Quinqu'efoliate, *a.* having five leaves  
 Quinqu'eliteral, *a.* consisting of five letters  
 Quinquelobate, *a.* having five lobes  
 Quinqueloc'ular, *a.* having five cells  
 Quinquennial, *a.* continuing five years; happening once in five years  
 Quinqu'epartite, *a.* divided into five parts  
 Quinqu'ermic, *s.* a galley with five rows of  
 Quinqu'eval'vular, *a.* having five valves [oars  
 Quinqu'ina, *s.* the drug Jesuit's bark  
 Quin'sy, *s.* a disease in the throat  
 Quint, *s.* set or sequence of five  
 Quintain, *s.* a post with a turning top  
 Quint'al, *s.* a hundred pound weight  
 Quint'essence, *s.* the spirit, chief force, or virtue of any thing; a fifth being [sense  
 Quint'essential, *a.* containing the quintessence  
 Quint'ile, *s.* the aspect of planets when 72 degrees distant from each other  
 Quint'in, *s.* an upright post with a turning top, used for the exercise of tilting  
 Quintuple, *a.* five-fold, five times told  
 Quip, *s.* a jest, a taunt—*v. a.* to rally  
 Quire, *s.* twenty-four sheets of paper  
 Quire, *v. n.* to sing in concert—*s.* a chorus; a body of church singers  
 Quir'ister, *s.* a chorister; a singer in concert  
 Quirk, *s.* a subtlety, pun, smart taunt  
 Quirk'ish, *a.* consisting of quirks or turns  
 Quirp'le, *s.* the Indian ferret  
 Quit, *a.* free; clear; absolved  
 Quit, *v. a.* to discharge, requite, give  
 Quitel'grass, *s.* dog-grass  
 Quite, *ad.* completely, perfectly  
 Quilt-rent, *s.* a small reserved rent  
 Quilts, *ad.* even in beds, upon equal terms  
 Quilt'al, *s.* return; repayment  
 Quittance, *s.* a receipt, a recompense  
 Quittance, *v. a.* to repay; to recompense  
 Quilt'er, *s.* a deliverer; scoria of tin  
 Quilt'er-bone, *s.* a hard round swelling on the foot of a horse  
 Quiver, *s.* a case for arrows—*v. n.* to quake  
 Quivered, *a.* furnished with a quiver [hling  
 Quivering, *s.* the act of shaking or trembling  
 Quixotic, *a.* wild; absurd; extravagant  
 Quixotism, *s.* romantic and absurd notions or actions (like those of Don Quixote)  
 Quiz, *s.* an enigma; a riddle—*v. n.* to puzzle;  
 Quob, Quap, Quop, *v. n.* to throb [to riddle  
 Quod'libet, *s.* a subtlety; a nice point  
 Quodlibeta'rian, *s.* one who talks or disputes on any subject [ject  
 Quodlibet'ical, *a.* not restrained to one subject  
 Quodlibet'ically, *ad.* so as to be debated

QUICKNESS AND PRECISION ARE THE LIFE AND ESSENCE OF BUSINESS.

[RAC]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RAI

Quoif, Quoif'ure, *s.* a cap, a head-dress  
 Quoif, *v. a.* to dress with a head-dress  
 Quoin, *s.* a corner; wedge; instrument  
 Quoit, *s.* an iron to pitch at a mark  
 Quoit, *v.* to throw quoits; to throw  
 Quon'dam, *a.* having been formerly  
 Quorum, *s.* a special commission of justices  
 of the peace, &c. before whom all matters  
 of importance must be transacted  
 Quot'a, *s.* a share, proportion, rate  
 Quota'tion, *s.* a citation, a passage quoted  
 Quote, *v.* to cite an author; to adduce the  
 words of another  
 Quoter, *s.* a citer; one who quotes  
 Quoth, *v. imp.* for *say* or *said*  
 Quotidian, *a.* daily, happening every day  
 Quotidian, *s.* an ague or a fever; any thing  
 which returns every day  
 Quo'tient, *s.* the number produced by the  
 division of two given numbers

## R.

**R** called the canine letter, because it is  
 uttered with some slight resemblance  
 to the growl or snarl of a cur; has one  
 constant sound in English: as *red, rose,*  
*more, murmur;* in words derived from  
 the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, as in  
*rhapsody*

Rab'ite, *v. n.* to recover a hawk to the fist  
 Raba'to, *s.* a kind of ruff  
 Rab'bet, *s.* a joint in carpentry, a groove  
 Rab'bet, *v. a.* to pare down the edges of  
 boards so as to make them fit each other  
 Rab'bi, Rab'bin, *s.* a Jewish doctor  
 Rabbin'ic, *s.* the language of the Rabbins  
 Rabbin'ic, *a.* relating to Rabbins  
 Rabbinism, *s.* a rabbinic expression  
 Rabbinist, *s.* one well versed in the doctrine  
 of the Rabbins  
 Rab'bit, *s.* a four-footed furry animal  
 Rab'bit-warren, *s.* an enclosure for rabbits  
 Rab'ble, *s.* an assemblage of low people  
 Rab'blement, *s.* an assembly of mean people  
 Rabbol'ogy, *s.* the performing mathema-  
 tical operations with little square rods  
 Rab'id, *a.* mad, raging, furious  
 Rab'idness, *s.* fierceness; furiousness  
 Rab'inet, *s.* a piece of small ordnance  
 Race, *s.* a family, generation; particular  
 breed; running match, course; train  
 Race, *v. n.* to run as in a race; to run swiftly  
 Race-gin'ger, *s.* ginger in the root  
 Racehorse, *s.* a horse bred to run for prizes  
 Racema'tion, *s.* cluster, like that of grapes  
 Ra'ceme, *s.* a species of hirsutousness  
 Racemiferous, *a.* bearing clusters  
 Ra'ceinous, *a.* growing in clusters  
 Ra'cer, *s.* a runner; one that contends in  
 speed; a racehorse  
 Rach'te, *s.* [Lat.] the rickets [the back  
 Rach'tic, *a.* belonging to the muscles of  
 Ra'ciness, *s.* the state of being racy  
 Rack, *s.* an engine to torture with; ex-  
 treme pain; a frame for hay, bottles, &c.  
 Rack, *v. a.* to torment, harass; defecate  
 Rack'er, *s.* one who torments  
 Rack'et, *s.* a noise; an instrument with  
 which to strike the ball at tennis  
 Rack'et, *v.* to frolic; to make a noise  
 Rack'ety, *a.* noisy; making a noise  
 Rack'ing, *s.* torture of mind or body; act  
 of draining off liquors from lees

Rack rent, *s.* rent raised to the utmost  
 Rack'renter, *s.* one who pays the utmost rent  
 Racoon', *s.* an American animal like a fox  
 Ra'cy, *a.* strong, flavorous; having lost its  
 luscious quality by age  
 Rad'dle, *v. a.* to twist together  
 Rad'dle, *s.* a long stick used in hedging  
 Rad'dock, Rud'dock, *s.* a bird; the redbrea-  
 t  
 Ra'dial, *a.* belonging to a spiral curve with  
 ray-like points  
 Ra'diance, *s.* a sparkling lustre, glitter  
 Ra'diant, *a.* shining, brightly sparkling  
 Ra'diantly, *ad.* with sparkling lustre  
 Ra'diate, *v. n.* to emit rays; to shine  
 Ra'diated, *a.* adorned with rays  
 Radia'tion, *s.* an emission of rays  
 Rad'ical, *s.* a primitive word  
 Rad'ical, *a.* primitive; implanted by nature;  
 a term by which certain levelling politicians  
 are distinguished; as, *radical* reformers  
 Radical'ity, Rad'icalness, *s.* primitiveness;  
 the state of being radical  
 Rad'ically, *ad.* originally, primitively  
 Rad'icate, *v. a.* to root, to plant firmly  
 Rad'icate, *a.* deeply infixed  
 Radica'tion, *s.* the act of taking root  
 Rad'icle, *s.* that part of the seed of a plant  
 which becomes its root [heavenly bodies  
 Radion'eter, *s.* the instrument to measure  
 Rad'ish, *s.* a root commonly eaten raw  
 Ra'dius, *s.* the semidiameter of a circle  
 Ra'dix, *s.* [Lat.] the root  
 Raff, *s.* a confused heap; a low fellow  
 Raff, *v. a.* to sweep, to huddle  
 Raffle, *v. n.* to cast dice for a prize  
 Raffle, *s.* a casting dice for prizes  
 Raft, *s.* a float of timber  
 Rafter, *s.* the roof timber of a house  
 Raftered, *a.* built with rafters  
 Rafts'man, *s.* a man who manages a raft  
 Rafty, *a.* damp; musty; rancid  
 Rag, *s.* worn-out clothes; a tatter  
 Rag, *v. a.* to scold opprobriously  
 Ragamuffin, *s.* a paltry mean fellow  
 Rage, *s.* violent anger, passion, fury  
 Rage, *v. n.* to be in a rage; to be heated with  
 excessive anger  
 Ra'geful, *a.* furious; violent  
 Rag'ged, *a.* rent into, or drest in rags; rugged  
 Rag'gedness, *s.* state of being dressed in tat-  
 ters; unevenness  
 Ra'ging, *s.* violence; impetuosity  
 Ra'gingly, *ad.* with vehement fury  
 Rag'man, *s.* one who deals in rags  
 Ragout', *s.* meat stewed and highly seasoned  
 Rag'stone, *s.* a gray stone which breaks in  
 a ragged manner; a whetstone  
 Rag'wort, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Rail, *s.* a bird of the genus *Rallus*  
 Rail, *s.* a sort of wooden or iron fence  
 Rail, *v.* to enclose with rails; to insult  
 Rail'er, *s.* one who scoffs or insults  
 Rail'ing, *s.* insolent reproachful language;  
 rails, as the iron *railing*  
 Rail'ingly, *ad.* scoffingly; like a scoffer  
 Rail'ery, *s.* slight satire, satirical mirth  
 Rail'leur, *s.* [Fr.] a jester; a mocker  
 Rail'road, Rail'way, *s.* rails of iron placed  
 horizontally in two parallel rows on a  
 road, for carriage-wheels to run on with-  
 out friction, in order to facilitate the con-  
 veyance of heavy goods  
 Ra'sment, *s.* vesture, garment, dress  
 Rain, *s.* water falling from the clouds—*v. n.*  
 to fall in drops from the clouds  
 Rain'ient, *a.* injured by rain

REASON GOVERNS THE WISE MAN, AND CUDGELS THE FOOL.

ROYALTY CONSISTS NOT IN GREAT POWER, BUT IN GREAT VIRTUES.

[RAN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RAS]

Rain'bow, *s.* an arch of various colours which appears in showery weather, formed by the refraction of the sunbeams  
 Rain'water, *s.* water from the clouds  
 Rain'y, *a.* showery, wet  
 Raip, *s.* a rod to measure ground  
 Raise, *v. a.* to lift, to erect, to exalt, to levy  
 Ra'iser, *s.* one that raises  
 Ra'sin, *s.* a dried grape  
 Ra'sing, *s.* the act of lifting or setting up  
 Rait, *v. a.* to season hemp or flax in water  
 Ra'jah, *s.* the title of a Hindoo chief  
 Ra'jaship, *s.* the dignity of a Rajah  
 Rake, *s.* a tool with teeth, by which light bodies are gathered up; a loose man  
 Rake, *v.* to gather or clear with a rake; to scour; to heap together; to search  
 Ra'kehell, *s.* a wild worthless fellow  
 Ra'keheli, *a.* wild; dissolute  
 Ra'ker, *s.* one who rakes; a scavenger  
 Ra'keshame, *s.* a base rascally fellow  
 Ra'kish, *a.* loose, lewd, dissolute  
 Ra'kishness, *s.* dissolute practices  
 Ra'ly, *s.* act of putting dispersed forces into order; exercise of satirical merriment  
 Ra'ly, *v.* to treat with satirical merriment; to put disordered forces into order  
 Ram, *s.* a male sheep  
 Ram, *v. a.* to drive with violence  
 Ram'adan, *s.* a solemn season for fasting among the Mahometans  
 Ram'age, *s.* boughs or branches  
 Ram'ble, *s.* an irregular excursion  
 Ram'ble, *v. n.* to rove loosely, to wander  
 Ram'bler, *s.* a rover, a wanderer  
 Ram'bling, *s.* the act of rambling  
 Ram'booze, Ram'buse, *s.* a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar  
 Ram'ekin, Ram'equins, *s.* slices of bread covered with a face of cheese and eggs  
 Ra'ments, *s.* scrapings; shavings  
 Ra'meous, *a.* belonging to a branch  
 Ramification, *s.* division or separation into branches; a branching-out  
 Ram'ify, *v.* to separate into branches  
 Ram'ier, *s.* an instrument with which any thing is driven hard, as the charge into a gun, or piles into the ground  
 Ram'mish, *a.* having a strong scent  
 Ramoon, *s.* a tree of America  
 Ra'mous, *a.* consisting of full of branches  
 Ramp, *s.* a leap, a spring  
 Ramp, *v. n.* to climb; to leap about  
 Ram'pacy, *s.* prevalence; exuberance  
 Ram'pant, *a.* exuberant, wanton, frisky  
 Ram'part, Ram'pire, *s.* the wall round fortified places; platform behind the parapet  
 Ram'pion, *s.* the name of several plants  
 Ranc'e'scent, *a.* becoming rancid or sour  
 Rap'id, *a.* strong-scented; stinking  
 Rancid'ity, Rancid'ness, *s.* a strong scent, as of old grease or oil  
 Ran'corous, *a.* malignant, malicious in the utmost degree  
 Ran'corously, *ad.* malignantly  
 Ran'cour, *s.* inveterate malignity  
 Rand, *s.* border, seam, shred  
 Ran'dom, *a.* done by chance, without plan  
 Ran'dom, *s.* want of direction, rule, or method; chance, hazard, roving motion  
 Ran'dom-shot, *s.* a shot not directed to a particular point  
 Ran'dy, *a.* riotous; obstreperous; disorderly  
 Range, *s.* rank; excursion; a kitchen grate  
 Range, *v.* to place in order or ranks; to rove  
 Ra'nger, *s.* a rover, a forest officer

Ra'ngership, *s.* the office of keeper of a forest  
 Ra'nging, *s.* the act of placing in lines  
 Ra'nine, *a.* resembling a frog  
 Rank, *a.* rancid; coarse; high grown  
 Rank, *s.* a line of men; class; dignity  
 Rank, *v.* to place in a row, to range, to class  
 Ran'kle, *v. n.* to fester, to be inflamed  
 Rank'ly, *ad.* luxuriantly; coarsely; grossly  
 Rank'ness, *s.* superfluity of growth  
 Ran'ny, *s.* the shrewmouse  
 Ran'sack, *v. a.* to plunder, to search  
 Ran'som, *s.* a price paid for liberty  
 Ran'som, *v. a.* to redeem from captivity  
 Rau'somer, *s.* one that redeems  
 Ran'somless, *a.* free from ransom  
 Rant, *s.* an extravagant flight of words  
 Rant, *v. n.* to use high-sounding language without dignity or sentiment  
 Ran'ter, *s.* a ranting fellow; one of a fanatical sect called *ranters*  
 Ran'tipole, *s.* a wild giddy girl—*v. n.* to run about wildly—*a.* wild, roving, rakish  
 Rant'y, *a.* wild; noisy; boisterous  
 Ran'ula, *s.* a soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue  
 Ranuncul'us, *s.* a flower; the crowfoot  
 Rap, *s.* a quick smart blow—*v. n.* to strike  
 Rapacious, *a.* seizing by violence, greedy  
 Rapaciously, *ad.* by violence; greedily  
 Rapaciousness, *s.* the being rapacious  
 Rapac'ity, *s.* inordinate plunder  
 Rape, *s.* a violent defloration of chastity; the act of snatching away; a plant  
 Ra'pseed, *s.* the seed of the rape whence oil is expressed  
 Rap'id, *a.* quick, swift, violent  
 Rap'id'ity, *s.* celerity, velocity, swiftness  
 Rap'idly, *ad.* swiftly; with quick motion  
 Rap'idness, *s.* celerity; swiftness  
 Rap'ids, *s. pl.* the part of a river where the current is the strongest  
 Ra'pier, *s.* a small sword for thrusting  
 Ra'pier-fish, *s.* the fish called xiphias  
 Rap'il, Rap'ilo, *s.* pulverized volcanic substances  
 Rap'ine, *s.* act of plundering, violence  
 Rap'ine, *v. a.* to plunder  
 Rappee', *s.* a coarse kind of snuff  
 Rap'per, *s.* one that raps or knocks  
 Rap'port, *s.* relation; proportion  
 Rapt, *s.* enraptured; inspired  
 Rap'tor, Rap'ter, *s.* a ravisher, a plunderer  
 Rap'ture, *s.* ecstasy, transport; rapidity  
 Rap'tured, *a.* ravished; transported  
 Rap'turist, *s.* an enthusiast  
 Rap'turous, *a.* ecstatic; transporting  
 Rare, *a.* scarce; subtle; excellent; raw  
 Ra'reeshow, *s.* a show carried in a box  
 Rarefaction, *s.* an extension of any thing; opposed to condensation  
 Ra'refiable, *a.* admitting rarefaction  
 Ra'refy, *v.* to make or become thin  
 Ra'rely, *ad.* seldom; finely; accurately  
 Ra'reness, Ra'rity, *s.* uncommonness; thinness; subtlety  
 Ras'cal, *s.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel  
 Rascal'ity, *s.* the scum of the people  
 Rascal'ion, *s.* one of the lowest people  
 Ras'cally, *a.* worthless, mean  
 Rase, *s.* a canel; a slight wound  
 Rase, *v. a.* to skim, to root up, to erase  
 Rash, *a.* precipitate—*s.* a breaking-out  
 Rash'er, *s.* a thin slice of bacon  
 Rash'y, *ad.* violently, without thought  
 Rash'ness, *s.* foolish contempt of danger  
 Rasp, *s.* a large rough file; a berry

RETIREMENT IS A PRISON TO THE FOOL, BUT A PARADISE TO THE WISE.



RAV]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REA

RECTITUDE OF WILL IS THE GREATEST ORNAMENT OF THE MIND.

Rasp, *v. a.* to rub or file with a rasp  
 Ras'patory, *s.* a surgeon's rasp  
 Rasp'berry, *s.* a berry of a pleasant flavour  
 Rasp'berry-bush, *s.* the bramble producing  
 Raspe'r, *s.* a scraper [raspberries  
 Ra'sure, *s.* the act of scraping; the mark of  
 writing after its erasure  
 Rat, *s.* an animal of the mouse kind  
 Ra'table, *a.* set at a certain value  
 Ra'tably, *ad.* proportionably  
 Ratafi'a, *s.* a delicious cordial liquor  
 Ratan', *s.* a small Indian cane [catch rats  
 Rat'catcher, *s.* one whose business it is to  
 Ratch, *s.* a wheel in a clock which serves to  
 make it strike  
 Ratch'et, *s.* a stop in a watch  
 Ratch'il, *s.* (with miners), fragments of stone  
 Rate, *s.* a price fixed; degree, quota; parish  
 tax; a standard, a proportion  
 Rate, *v. a.* to value; to chide hastily  
 Ra'ter, *s.* one who makes an estimate  
 Rath, *a.* early, before the time—*s.* a hill  
 Ra'ther, *ad.* more willingly; especially  
 Rat'ification, *s.* a confirmation  
 Ra'tifier, *s.* the person that ratifies  
 Ra'tify, *v. a.* to confirm, settle, establish  
 Ra'ting, *s.* chiding; scolding  
 Ra'tio, *s.* a proportion, a rate  
 Ratio'ciate, *v. n.* to reason; to argue  
 Ra'tiocina'tion, *s.* a reasoning, a debate  
 Ra'tio'cative, *a.* argumentative  
 Ra'tion, *s.* a certain allowance, or share of  
 provisions, forage, &c.  
 Ra'tional, *a.* agreeable to reason; endowed  
 with reason, wise; judicious  
 Rationa'le, *s.* a detail with reasons  
 Ra'tionalism, *s.* the tenets of a rationalist  
 Ra'tionalist, *s.* one who argues or proceeds  
 in any act wholly upon reason  
 Rational'ity, *s.* the power of reasoning  
 Ra'tionally, *ad.* reasonably, with reason  
 Ra'tionalness, *s.* the state of being rational  
 Ra'tlins, *s. pl.* the steps of a rope ladder  
 Ratoon', *s.* a sprout from the root of a sugar-  
 Rats'bane, *s.* arsenic, poison for rats [cane  
 Rat'tail, *s.* a disease in the pasteru of a horse  
 Ratteen', *s.* a kind of woollen stuff  
 Rat'tle, *s.* empty talk; a child's plaything  
 Rat'tle, *v.* to rattle, to scold, to make a noise  
 Rat'tleheaded, *a.* giddy, not steady  
 Rat'tlesnake, *s.* a venomous snake that has  
 rattles at the tail  
 Rat'tlesnake-root, *s.* a plant used as a re-  
 medy against the bite of a rattlesnake  
 Rat'tling, *s.* the noise made by a rapid suc-  
 cession of quick sounds  
 Rau'city, *s.* hoarseness; *a.* a harsh noise  
 Ran'cous, *a.* hoarse; harsh  
 Rav'age, *s.* spoil; ruin; waste.  
 Rav'age, *v. a.* to lay waste, ransack, pillage  
 Rav'ager, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler  
 Rave, *v. n.* to be mad; to be very fond of  
 Ravel, *v. a.* to entangle; to untwist  
 Ravel, *v. n.* to fall into perplexity or con-  
 fusion; to be unwoven.  
 Rav'ellu, *s.* a half moon in fortification  
 Rav'en, *v. n.* to prey on with rapacity  
 Rav'en, *s.* a large black carrion fowl  
 Rav'en, Rav'ui, *s.* prey; rapine; rapacious-  
 ness; unmitigated plunder  
 Rav'ener, *s.* one who plunders  
 Rav'ening, *s.* propensity to plunder  
 Rav'enous, *a.* voracious, hungry to rage  
 Rav'enously, *ad.* with raging voracity  
 Rav'enousness, *s.* furious voracity  
 Ra'ver, *s.* one who raves

Rav'et, *s.* an insect of the West Indies  
 Rav'ine, *s.* a deep hollow pass  
 Ra'ving, *s.* a furious exclamation  
 Rav'ingly, *ad.* with distraction or frenzy  
 Rav'ish, *v. a.* to violate, to force; to rap-  
 ture, to delight, to transport  
 Rav'isher, *s.* he that violates; a woman  
 Rav'ishing, *s.* a seizing and carrying away  
 by violence; ecstatic delight; transport  
 Rav'ishly, *ad.* to extremity of delight  
 Rav'ishment, *s.* violation; transport  
 Raw, *a.* not subdued by fire; sore; chill;  
 immature; unripe; not concocted  
 Raw'boned, *a.* having large or strong bones  
 Raw'ish, *a.* cold with damp  
 Raw'ly, *ad.* unskillfully; without experience  
 Raw'ness, *s.* state of being raw; unskillfulness  
 Ray, *s.* a beam of light; a fish; an herb  
 Ray, *v. a.* to streak; to shoot forth  
 Ray'less, *a.* dark, without a ray  
 Raze, *s.* a root of ginger  
 Raze, *v. a.* to overthrow; efface; extirpate  
 Raze'e', *s.* a ship of war cut down to a smaller  
 Ra'zor, *s.* a tool used in shaving [size  
 Ra'zor-bill, *s.* a web-footed bird  
 Ra'zor-fish, *s.* a kind of fish with a com-  
 pressed body  
 Re-absorb', *v. a.* to swallow up again  
 Re-absorp'tion, *s.* act of swallowing again  
 Re-access', *s.* re-admittance  
 Reach, *s.* power, ability, extent, fetch  
 Reach, *v.* to arrive at, extend to; to vomit  
 Re-act', *v. a.* to return an impulse  
 Re-ac'tion, *s.* the reciprocation of any im-  
 pulse, or force impressed  
 Read, *v.* to peruse, to learn or know fully  
 Read, *part. a.* [pro. red] skilful by reading  
 Read'able, *a.* that may be or is fit to be read  
 Re-adept'ion, *s.* act of regaining, recovery  
 Rea'der, *s.* one who reads; a studious man  
 Rea'dership, *s.* the office of reader in a  
 church or college  
 Read'ily, *ad.* with speed; expeditely  
 Read'iness, *s.* promptitude; facility  
 Read'ing, *s.* study, a lecture, a public lec-  
 ture, prelection; variation of copies  
 Re-adjourn', *v. a.* to put off again to another  
 time; to summon again  
 Re-adjust', *v. a.* to put in order again what  
 had been discomposed  
 Re-adjust'ment, *s.* a second adjustment  
 Re-admis'sion, *s.* the act of admitting again  
 Re-admit', *v. a.* to admit or let in again  
 Re-admit'tance, *s.* allowance to enter again  
 Re-adopt', *v. a.* to adopt again  
 Re-adorn', *v. a.* to decorate again  
 Re-advertency *s.* the act of reviewing  
 Ready, *ad.* in a state of preparation  
 Read'y, *a.* prompt, willing; near, at hand  
 Re-affirm', *v. a.* to affirm a second time  
 Re-affirm'ance, *s.* a second confirmation  
 Re-agent, *s.* that by which re-action is pro-  
 duced  
 Re'al, *a.* true, genuine—*s.* a Spanish coin  
 Re'algar, *s.* sulphur and arsenic combined  
 Real'ity, *s.* truth, verity, real existence  
 Realiza'tion, *s.* the act of realizing  
 Re'allze, *v. a.* to bring into being or act  
 Re-allege', *v. a.* to allege again  
 Re'al'ly, *ad.* with actual existence, truly  
 Realm, *s.* a kingdom, a state  
 Re'al'ty, *s.* loyalty; reality  
 Ream, *s.* twenty quires of paper  
 Re-animate', *v. a.* to restore to life  
 Re-anima'tion, *s.* the act of reviving from ap-  
 parent death

RECREATIONS SHOULD NOT BE OUR BUSINESS, BUT FIT US FOR IT.

[REB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REC

Re-annex', *v. a.* to annex or join again  
 Re-annexa'tion, *s.* the act of annexing again  
 Reap, *v. a.* to cut down corn; to obtain  
 Reap'er, *s.* one who reaps and gathers corn  
 Reap'ing-hook, *s.* a hook used to cut corn  
 Re-ap'par'el, *v. a.* to clothe again  
 Re-appear, *v. n.* to appear again  
 Re-appear'ance, *s.* act of appearing again  
 Re-applica'tion, *s.* act of applying anew  
 Re-ap'ply, *v. a.* to apply again  
 Re-ap'point, *v. a.* to appoint again  
 Re-ap'point'ment, *s.* a second appointment  
 Re-ap'por'tion, *v. a.* to apportion again  
 Re-ap'por'tionment, *s.* a second apportionment  
 Rear, *s.* the hinder troop, last class [ment  
 Rear, *v. a.* to raise up, to elevate, to rouse  
 Rear, *a. raw*; half roasted; half sodden  
 Rear-ad'miral, *s.* the admiral who carries his flag at the mizen topmast head  
 Rear'guard, *s.* the guard that passes last, or follows the main body  
 Rear'mouse, Re'rem'ouse, *s.* a bat  
 Rear'rank, *s.* the last rank of a battalion  
 Rear'ward, *s.* the end; the latter part  
 Re-as'cend', *v.* to climb or mount up again  
 Re-as'cen'sion, *s.* a remounting  
 Re-as'cent, *s.* a returning ascent  
 Re-ass'ign, *v. a.* to assign back  
 Re-assim'ilate, *v. a.* to cause to resemble anew  
 Re-assimila'tion, *s.* a second assimilation  
 Rea'son, *s.* a faculty or power of the soul; cause, motive, principle  
 Rea'son, *v.* to argue or examine rationally  
 Rea'sonable, *a.* endowed with reason; just  
 Rea'sonableness, *s.* moderation; fairness  
 Rea'sonably, *ad.* agreeably to reason  
 Rea'soner, *s.* one who reasons  
 Rea'soning, *s.* argument  
 Rea'sonless, *a.* void of reason [together  
 Re-assem'blage, *s.* state of being again brought  
 Re-assem'ble, *v. a.* to collect anew  
 Re-as'sert', *v. a.* to assert anew  
 Re-assu'me, *v. a.* to resume, to take again  
 Re-assump'tion, *s.* act of reassuming  
 Re-assu'rance, *s.* a second assurance  
 Re-assu're, *v. a.* to restore from terror  
 Re-assu'rer, *s.* one who insures the first under-writer  
 Re-at'tach, *v. a.* to attach a second time  
 Re-at'tach'ment, *s.* a second attachment  
 Re-attempt', *v. a.* to try again  
 Reave, *v. a.* to take by stealth or violence  
 Rebap'tism, *s.* a second baptism  
 Rebaptiza'tion, *s.* renewal of baptism  
 Rebapt'ize, *v. a.* to baptize again  
 Rebapt'izer, *s.* one that baptizes again  
 Reba'te, *v.* to blunt; lessen--*s.* discount  
 Reba'tement, *s.* diminution  
 Re'bec, *s.* a three-stringed fiddle  
 Re'b'el, *s.* one who opposes lawful authority  
 Re'b'el, *v. n.* to oppose lawful authority  
 Re'b'el, *a.* guilty of rebellion  
 Re'b'eller, *s.* one that rebels  
 Re'b'ell'ion, *s.* an insurrection or taking up arms against lawful authority  
 Re'b'ell'ious, *a.* opposing lawful authority  
 Re'b'ell'iously, *ad.* in opposition to authority  
 Re'b'ell'iousness, *s.* the being rebellious  
 Re'b'ell'ow, *v. n.* to echo back a loud noise  
 Re'b'los'som, *v. n.* to blossom again  
 Rebo'at'ion, *s.* the return of a loud bellowing sound; loud reverberation  
 Rebo'li', *v.* to take fire; to be hot  
 Rebound', *s.* the act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted  
 Rebound', *v.* to spring back, to reverberate

Rebra'ce, *v. a.* to brace again  
 Rebuff', *s.* a quick and sudden resistance  
 Rebuff', *v. a.* to beat back, to discourage  
 Rebuild', *v. a.* to build again; to repair  
 Rebu'kable, *a.* worthy of reprehension  
 Rebu'ke, *s.* reprehension  
 Rebu'ke, *v. a.* to reprehend; to chide  
 Rebu'keful, *a.* reprehensive  
 Rebu'kefully, *ad.* with reprehension  
 Rebu'ker, *s.* a chider; a reprehender  
 Rebulli'tion, *s.* act of boiling again  
 Re'bus, *s.* a word or name represented by things; a sort of riddle  
 Rebut', *v. a.* to beat back; to keep off  
 Rebut'ter, *s.* an answer to a rejoinder  
 Recall', *s.* a calling over or back again  
 Recall', *v. a.* to call back; to revoke  
 Recall'able, *a.* that may be recalled  
 Recant', *v. a.* to retract an opinion  
 Recanta'tion, *s.* a retracting an opinion  
 Recan'ter, *s.* one who recants  
 Recapa'cite, *v. a.* to capacitate again  
 Recapit'ulate, *v. a.* to repeat again distinctly  
 Recapitula'tion, *s.* a detail repeated  
 Recapit'ulatory, *a.* repeating again  
 Recap'tion, *s.* a second distress or seizure  
 Recap'tor, *s.* one who retakes  
 Recap'ture, *s.* a prize retaken from those who had taken it  
 Recap'ture, *v. a.* to retake a prize  
 Recar'nify, *v. a.* to convert again into flesh  
 Recar'ry, *v. a.* to carry back  
 Recast', *v. a.* to throw again; to mould anew  
 Rec'e'de, *v. n.* to fall back, retreat, desist  
 Recel'pt', *s.* a reception; an acquittance  
 Recel'pt', *v. a.* to give a receipt for  
 Recel'v'able, *a.* capable of being received  
 Receiv'ableness, *s.* capability of receiving  
 Recei've, *v. a.* to take, to admit, to allow, to entertain; to embrace intellectually  
 Receiv'edness, *s.* general allowance  
 Receiv'er, *s.* one who receives  
 Recele'brate, *v. a.* to celebrate anew  
 Re'cency, *s.* newness; new state  
 Recen'se, *v. a.* to review; to revise  
 Recen'sion, *s.* an enumeration, review  
 Re'cent, *a.* new, late, not long passed  
 Re'cently, *ad.* newly, lately, freshly  
 Re'centness, *s.* newness; freshness  
 Recep'tacle, *s.* a place to receive things in  
 Recep'tacular, *a.* pertaining to the receptacle  
 Re'ceptary, *s.* the thing received  
 Receptibility, *s.* the possibility of receiving  
 Reception, *s.* act of receiving; admission; treatment; welcome; entertainment  
 Recept'ive, *a.* capable of receiving  
 Receptivity, *s.* state of being receptive  
 Recept'ory, *a.* generally admitted  
 Re'cess, *s.* a retirement; departure; privacy  
 Re'cess'ion, *s.* the act of retreating  
 Recha'nge, *v. a.* to change again  
 Rechar'ge, *v. a.* to accense in return, re-attack  
 Recheat', *s.* recalling hounds by winding a horn when they are on a wrong scent  
 Recho'ose, *v. a.* to choose a second time  
 Recidiva'tion, *s.* the act of falling back  
 Recid'i'vous, *a.* subject to fall again  
 Re'cipe, *s.* a medical prescription  
 Re'cipient, *s.* a receiver; a vessel to receive  
 Re'cip'rocal, *a.* mutual; alternate  
 Re'cip'rocal, *s.* (in arithmetic) unity divided by the quantity  
 Re'cip'rocally, *ad.* mutually; interchangeably  
 Re'cip'rocality, *s.* mutual return [ably  
 Re'cip'rocate, *v. n.* to act interchangeably  
 Re'cip'rocation, *s.* action interchanged

RATHER CONFESS IGNORANCE, THAN FALSELY PROFESS KNOWLEDGE.



[REC]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REC

REPENTANCE IS NOT A SINGLE ACT, BUT A HABIT, OR VIRTUE.

Reciprocity, *s.* reciprocal obligation  
 Reciprocorious, *a.* horned like a ram  
 Recision, *s.* a cutting off, a making void  
 Recital, Recitation, *s.* rehearsal, repetition, enumeration  
 Recitative, Recitativo, *s.* a kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song  
 Recitative, *a.* reciting; rehearsing  
 Recitatively, *ad.* in a recitative manner  
 Recite, *v. a.* to repeat, to enumerate  
 Reciter, *s.* one who recites  
 Reck, *v.* to heed, to mind, to care for  
 Reckless, *a.* heedless, careless, mindless  
 Recklessness, *s.* carelessness; negligence  
 Reckon, *v.* to number; to esteem; to compute  
 Reckoner, *s.* one who computes  
 Reckoning, *s.* an estimation, calculation  
 Reclaim, *s.* reformation; recovery  
 Reclaim, *v. a.* to reform, correct, recal  
 Reclaimable, *a.* that may be reclaimed  
 Reclaimant, *s.* one that opposes  
 Reclaimless, *a.* not to be reclaimed  
 Reclamation, *s.* a recovery  
 Reclinate, *a.* (in botany) bent downwards  
 Reclination, *s.* the act of reclining  
 Recline, *v. n.* to lean sideways or back  
 Recluse, *v. a.* to close again  
 Recluide, *v. a.* to open, unlock  
 Recluse, *a.* shut up, retired  
 Recluse, *s.* one living in a secluded state  
 Reclusely, *ad.* in retirement; like a recluse  
 Recluseness, Reclusion, *s.* retirement  
 Reclusive, *a.* affording concealment  
 Recoagulation, *s.* a second coagulation  
 Recoact, *v. a.* to vump up  
 Recognisable, *a.* that may be acknowledged  
 Recognisance, *s.* a bond of record; a badge  
 Recognise, *v. a.* to acknowledge; to review  
 Recognisee, *s.* one in whose favour a bond or recognisance is drawn [a recognisance  
 Recognisor, *s.* one who gives or enters into  
 Recognition, *s.* acknowledgment  
 Recognitor, *s.* one of a jury on assize  
 Recoil, *v. n.* to rush back, fall back, shrink  
 Recoil, Recoiling, *s.* a falling back  
 Recoilingly, *ad.* with retrocession  
 Recoin, *v. a.* to coin over again  
 Recoinage, *s.* the act of coining anew  
 Re-collect, *v. a.* to gather again  
 Re-collect, *v. a.* to recover to memory, &c.  
 Recollection, *s.* a revival in the memory of former ideas; recovery of notion [lecting  
 Recollective, *a.* having the power of recol-  
 Recombination, *s.* combination a second time  
 Recombine, *v. a.* to join together again  
 Recomfort, *v. a.* to comfort again  
 Recommence, *v.* to begin anew  
 Recommend, *v. a.* to commend to another  
 Recommendable, *a.* worthy of praise  
 Recommendableness, *s.* the quality of being recommendable [mendation  
 Recommendably, *ad.* so as to deserve com-  
 Recommendation, *s.* the act of recommend-  
 ing; the terms used to recommend  
 Recommendationary, *a.* recommending  
 Recommender, *s.* one who recommends  
 Recommendation, *v. a.* to commission again  
 Recommit, *v. a.* to commit anew  
 Recommitment, *s.* a second commitment  
 Recommunicate, *v. a.* to communicate again  
 Recompact, *v. a.* to join anew  
 Recompense, *s.* a requital, an amends  
 Recompense, *v. a.* to repay, to requite  
 Recompiment, *s.* a new compilation  
 Recompose, *v. a.* to settle or adjust anew

Recomposition, *s.* composition renewed  
 Reconcilable, *a.* that may be reconciled  
 Reconcilableness, *s.* consistence; disposi-  
 tion to renew friendship  
 Reconcile, *v. a.* to make things agree, &c.  
 Reconciliation, *s.* a reconciliation  
 Reconciler, *s.* one who renews friendship be-  
 tween others  
 Reconciliation, *s.* renewal of friendship  
 Reconciliatory, *a.* tending to reconcile  
 Recondensation, *s.* the act of recondensing  
 Recondense, *v. a.* to condense anew  
 Recondite, *a.* profound, abstruse; secret  
 Reconditory, *s.* a storehouse, a repository  
 Reconduct, *v. a.* to conduct back again  
 Reconfirm, *v. a.* to establish again  
 Reconjoin, *v. a.* to join anew  
 Reconnoitre, *v. a.* to view, to examine  
 Reconquer, *v. a.* to conquer again  
 Reconsecrate, *v. a.* to consecrate anew  
 Reconsecration, *s.* a renewed consecration  
 Reconsider, *v. a.* to turn over in the mind  
 Reconsideration, *s.* a second consideration  
 Reconsole, *v. a.* to comfort again  
 Reconvene, *v. a.* to assemble anew  
 Reconversion, *s.* a second conversion  
 Reconvert, *v. a.* to convert again  
 Reconvay, *v. a.* to convey again  
 Reconvoyance, *s.* transferring a title back  
 to a former proprietor  
 Record, *v. a.* to register; to celebrate  
 Record, *s.* an authentic enrolment  
 Recordation, *s.* remembrance  
 Recorder, *s.* a law officer; a sort of flute  
 Recouch, *v. n.* to lie down again  
 Recount, *v. a.* to relate in detail  
 Recourse, *s.* an application for help, &c.  
 Recover, *v.* to regain; to grow well again  
 Recoverable, *a.* that may be restored, &c.  
 Recoveree, *s.* a person against whom judg-  
 ment is obtained [his favour  
 Recoveror, *s.* one who obtains judgment in  
 Recovery, *s.* a restoration from sickness  
 Recreant, *s.* a cowardly suppliant  
 Recreant, *a.* cowardly, mean-spirited  
 Recreate, *v. a.* to refresh, to delight  
 Re-creation, *v. a.* to create anew; to revive  
 Recreation, *s.* relief after toil; diversion  
 Re-creation, *s.* a forming anew  
 Re-creative, *a.* refreshing; diverting  
 Recreatively, *ad.* with recreation  
 Recreativeness, *s.* the quality of being di-  
 Recrement, *s.* dross, filth, spume [verting  
 Recremental, Recrementitious, *a.* drossy  
 Recriminate, *v. a.* to accuse in return  
 Recrimination, *s.* an accusation retorted  
 Recriminator, *s.* one who retorts  
 Recriminatory, *a.* retorting accusation  
 Recross, *v. a.* to cross again  
 Recrudescence, Recrudescency, *s.* the state  
 of becoming painful again  
 Recrudescence, *s.* growing painful again  
 Recruit, *v. a.* to repair, replace, supply  
 Recruit, *s.* a newly-enlisted soldier; supply  
 Recruiting, *s.* the business of raising new  
 soldiers [cond crystallizing  
 Recrystallization, *s.* the process of a se-  
 Recrystallize, *v. n.* to crystallize again  
 Rectangle, *s.* a right angle made by the  
 falling of one line perpendicularly upon  
 another, and which consists of 90 degrees  
 Rectangled, Rectangular, *a.* having right  
 Rectangularly, *ad.* with right angles [angles  
 Rectifiable, *a.* capable of being set right  
 Rectification, *s.* the act of setting right  
 what is wrong; superior distillation

RAISE NOT THE CREDIT OF YOUR WIT AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR JUDGMENT.



[RED]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REE

**Rec'tifier**, *s.* one who rectifies  
**Rec'tify**, *v. a.* to make right, reform; exalt and improve by repeated distillation  
**Rectilin'cal**, **Rectilin'ear**, **Rectilin'eous**, *a.* consisting of right lines  
**Rec'titude**, *s.* straightness; uprightness  
**Rec'tor**, *s.* a minister of a parish; a ruler  
**Rec'torial**, *a.* belonging to a rector  
**Rec'torship**, *s.* the office of a rector  
**Rec'tory**, *s.* a parish church, or spiritual living, with all its rights, glebes, &c.  
**Rec'tress**, **Rec'trix**, *s.* a governess  
**Rec'tum**, *s.* the last of the large intestines  
**Recumb'ation**, *s.* the posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose  
**Recu'le**, *v. n.* to retire; to fall backward  
**Recumb'**, *v. n.* to lean; to repose  
**Recumb'ence**, **Recumb'ency**, *s.* a leaning posture  
**Recumb'ent**, *a.* lying, leaning, listless  
**Recuper'ation**, *s.* the recovery of a thing  
**Recup'orative**, **Recup'eratory**, *a.* belonging to recovery  
**Recur**, *v. n.* to have recourse to, &c.  
**Recu're**, *v. a.* to recover from sickness  
**Recu'reless**, *a.* incapable of remedy  
**Recur'ence**, **Recur'ency**, *s.* a return  
**Recur'rent**, *a.* returning from time to time  
**Recur'vate**, *v. a.* to bend back  
**Recur'vate**, *a.* bent outwards  
**Recur'vation**, **Recur'vity**, **Recur'v'dness**, *s.* flexure backwards  
**Recur'v'e**, *v. a.* to bow or bend back  
**Recur'viroster**, *s.* a fowl with its beak bent  
**Recur'vous**, *a.* bent backward [upwards  
**Recu'sancy**, *s.* non-conformity  
**Recu'sant**, *s.* one who refuses any terms of communion or society  
**Recu'sant**, *a.* refusing to conform  
**Recu'sation**, *s.* the act by which a judge is restrained from trying a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested  
**Recu'se**, *v. a.* to refuse, to reject  
**Re'cus'able**, *a.* capable of being beaten back  
**Re'cus'ion**, *s.* the act of beating back  
**Red**, *a.* of the colour of blood  
**Redact'**, *v. a.* to reduce into form  
**Redar'gue**, *v. a.* to refute, to convict  
**Redar'gution**, *s.* a refutation; a conviction  
**Red'breast**, *s.* a small bird, a robin  
**Red'chalk'**, *s.* a kind of clay ironstone  
**Red'coat**, *s.* a name of contempt for a soldier  
**Red'den**, *v.* to make or grow red; to blush  
**Redden'dunn**, *s.* the clause reserving the rent  
**Red'dish**, *a.* somewhat red [in leases  
**Red'dishness**, *s.* a tendency to reddish  
**Reddi'tion**, *s.* restitution  
**Red'ditive**, *a.* answering to an Interrogation  
**Red'die**, *s.* a sort of mineral; red chalk  
**Red'e**, *s.* counsel, advice---*v. a.* to advise  
**Redeem'**, *v. a.* to ransom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to recover  
**Redeem'able**, *a.* capable of redemption  
**Redeem'ableness**, *s.* state of being redeemable; capacity for redemption  
**Redeem'er**, *s.* one who ransoms or redeems, in particular the Saviour of the world  
**Redeem'ing**, *a.* that does or may redeem  
**Redeliber'ate**, *v. a.* to reconsider  
**Redeliv'er**, *v. a.* to deliver or give back  
**Redeliv'erance**, *s.* a second deliverance  
**Redeliv'ery**, *s.* the act of delivering back  
**Redemand'**, *v. a.* to demand back  
**Redemand'**, *s.* a demand back again  
**Redemand'able**, *a.* that may be demanded back again

**Redem'ise**, *v. a.* to convey or transfer back---*s.* reconveyance  
**Redemption**, *s.* a ransom, the purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ  
**Redempt'ory**, *a.* paid for ransom  
**Redescend'**, *v. n.* to descend again  
**Red gum**, *s.* a disease of children newly born  
**Red'hot**, *a.* heated to redness  
**Red'ient**, *a.* returning  
**Redigest'**, *v. a.* to digest again  
**Redin'tegrate**, *v. a.* to restore; to make new  
**Redin'tegrated**, *a.* restored; renewed  
**Redin'tegration**, *s.* renovation; restoration  
**Redisbur'se**, *v. a.* to repay  
**Redisp'ose**, *v. a.* to adjust or dispose anew  
**Redissolv'e**, *v. a.* to dissolve again  
**Redistrib'ute**, *v. a.* to deal back again  
**Redistrib'ution**, *s.* a second distribution  
**Red'lead'**, *s.* a kind of coarse red mineral  
**Red'ly**, *ad.* with redness  
**Red'ne's**, *s.* the quality of being red  
**Red'olence**, **Red'olency**, *s.* a sweet scent  
**Red'olent**, *a.* sweet of scent, fragrant  
**Redoub'le**, *v. a.* to double again  
**Redoubt'**, *s.* the outwork of a fortification  
**Redoubtable**, *a.* formidable, much feared  
**Redoubt'ed**, *a.* much feared, awful  
**Redound'**, *v. n.* to be sent back by reaction  
**Red'pole**, *s.* a bird with a red head  
**Redraft'**, *v. a.* to draw or draft anew---*s.* a second draft or copy  
**Redraw'**, *v. a.* to draw a second time  
**Redress'**, *v. a.* to set right, relieve, amend  
**Redress'**, *s.* amendment; relief; remedy  
**Redress'er**, *s.* one who affords relief  
**Redress'ive**, *a.* succouring; affording remedy  
**Redress'less**, *a.* without relief  
**Red'sear**, *v. n.* to break or crack under the hammer, in consequence of being too hot  
**Red'shank**, *s.* the name of a bird  
**Red'start**, **Red'tail**, *s.* a small bird  
**Red'streak**, *s.* a sort of apple; also cider  
**Redu'ce**, *v. a.* to make less; subdue, degrade  
**Redu'cement**, *s.* a subduing; a diminishing  
**Redu'cer**, *s.* one that reduces  
**Redu'cible**, *a.* possible to be reduced  
**Redu'cibleness**, *s.* quality of being reducible  
**Reduct'**, *s.* a little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; a place to which troops may retire when surprised  
**Redu'ction**, *s.* the act of reducing  
**Reduct'ive**, *a.* having the power to reduce  
**Reduct'ive**, *s.* that which has the power of reducing  
**Reduct'ively**, *ad.* by reduction; by consequence [fluity  
**Redund'ance**, **Redund'ancy**, *s.* a super-  
**Redund'ant**, *a.* superfluous, overflowing  
**Redund'antly**, *ad.* superabundantly  
**Redu'plicate**, *v. a.* to double over again  
**Reduplication**, *s.* the act of doubling  
**Redu'plicative**, *a.* doubling again  
**Red'wing**, *s.* the name of a bird  
**Ree**, *v. a.* to sift, to riddle---*s.* a small coin  
**Re-echo'**, *v. n.* to echo back  
**Reed**, *s.* a hollow knotted stalk; a pipe  
**Reed'ed**, *a.* covered with or made like reed  
**Reed'en**, *a.* consisting of reeds  
**Reed'grass**, *s.* a plant; bnr-reed  
**Re-edification**, *s.* act of rebuilding  
**Re-ed'ify**, *v. a.* to rebuild, to build again  
**Reed'less**, *a.* being without reeds  
**Reed'y**, *a.* abounding with reeds  
**Reef**, *s.* that part of a sail in which there is a row of eyelet-holes; a chain of rocks

RAGE ROBS A MAN OF HIS REASON, AND MAKES HIM A LAUGHING-STOCK.

[REF]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REF]

REVENGE MAY GRATIFY A MALIGNANT FEELING, BUT IT CANNOT REPAIR AN INJURY.

Reef, *v. a.* to reduce the sails of a ship  
 Reef-band, *s.* a piece of canvass sewed on a sail to strengthen it  
 Reef-tackle, *s.* ropes used in reefing sails  
 Reek, *s.* smoke, vapour—*v. n.* to smoke  
 Reek'y, *a.* smoked; tanned; black [dance  
 Reel, *s.* a frame on which yarn is wound; a  
 Reel, *v.* to wind on a reel; to stagger  
 Re-elect, *v. a.* to elect again  
 Re-election, *s.* a fresh or repeated election  
 Re-electible, *a.* capable of being re-elected  
 Re-embark, *v. a.* to take shipping again  
 Re-embarkation, *s.* a going on board ship again [array  
 Re-embattle, *v. a.* to range again in battle  
 Re-embod'y, *v. a.* to embody again  
 Re-emerge, *v. n.* to emerge after being ob-  
 Re-enact, *v. a.* to enact anew [secured  
 Re-enaction, Re-enactment, *s.* the passing into law again  
 Re-enforce, *v. a.* to send fresh forces  
 Re-enforcement, *s.* fresh assistance  
 Re-engage, *v. a.* to engage again  
 Re-enjoy, *v. a.* to enjoy again or anew  
 Re-enjoyment, *s.* a second enjoyment  
 Re-enkindle, *v. a.* to enkindle anew  
 Re-enlist, *v. a.* to enlist a second time  
 Re-enter, *v. a.* to enter again or anew  
 Re-enthrone, *v. a.* to replace on a throne  
 Re-entrance, *s.* the act of entering again  
 Re-establish, *v. a.* to establish anew  
 Re-establisher, *s.* one that establishes again  
 Re-establishment, *s.* the act of re-establishing; a restoration  
 Reeve, Reve, *s.* a steward; the bailiff of a manor [a hole or block  
 Reeve, *v. a.* to pass the end of a rope through  
 Re-examination, *s.* a renewed examination  
 Re-examine, *v. a.* to examine anew  
 Re-exchange, *s.* a renewed exchange  
 Re-export, *v. a.* to export again  
 Re-exportation, *s.* the exporting what has been imported  
 Reflect, *v. a.* to refresh by eating  
 Reflection, *s.* refreshment after hunger, &c.  
 Reflective, *a.* refreshing—*s.* that which re-  
 Reflectory, *s.* an eating-room [freshes  
 Refel, *v. a.* to repress, to refute  
 Refer, *v. a.* to yield to another's judgment  
 Referable, *a.* capable of being considered, as in relation to something else  
 Referee, *s.* one to whom any thing is referred for his decision  
 Reference, *s.* relation; view toward; al-  
 lusion to; arbitration; mark referring to the bottom of a page  
 Referendary, *s.* an officer who, formerly, delivered the royal answer to petitions  
 Referential, *a.* that may be referred to  
 Referment, *s.* reference for decision  
 Ferment, *v. a.* to ferment anew  
 Referrible, *a.* capable of being referred  
 Refind, *v. a.* to find again  
 Refine, *v. a.* to purify, to clear from dross  
 Refinedly, *ad.* with affected elegance  
 Refinement, *s.* state of being purified  
 Refinement, *s.* an improvement, &c.  
 Refiner, *s.* a purifier, one who refines  
 Refinery, *s.* the place and apparatus for refining metals  
 Refit, *v. a.* to repair, to fit up again  
 Reflect, *v. a.* to throw back; to reproach  
 Reflectent, *a.* bending or flying back  
 Reflection, *s.* attentive consideration; cen-  
 sure; the act of throwing back  
 Reflectible, *a.* that may be reflected

Reflecting, *a.* given to consideration  
 Reflectingly, *ad.* with reflection; with censure  
 Reflective, *a.* considering things past  
 Reflector, *s.* one who reflects  
 Reflex, *s.* reflection—a. directed backward  
 Reflex, *v. a.* to bend back  
 Reflexibility, *s.* quality of being reflexible  
 Reflexible, *a.* capable of being thrown back  
 Reflexity, *s.* the capacity of being reflected  
 Reflexive, *a.* respecting something past  
 Reflexively, *ad.* in a backward direction  
 Reflorescence, *s.* a blossoming anew  
 Reflourish, *v. n.* to flourish anew  
 Reflow, *v. n.* to flow back; to flow again  
 Refluatation, *s.* a flowing back  
 Refluence, *s.* the state of flowing back  
 Refluent, *a.* reflowing; flowing back  
 Reflux, *s.* a flowing back; ebb of the tide  
 Refrillate, *v. a.* to strengthen; to refresh  
 Refocillation, *s.* restoration of strength by refreshment; reflection  
 Refoment, *v. a.* to foment anew  
 Reform, *v.* to change from worse to better  
 Reform, *s.* a reformation  
 Reformation, *s.* change from worse to better  
 Re-formation, *s.* the act of forming anew  
 Reformatory, *a.* contributing to reformation  
 Reformer, *s.* one who makes a change for the better; one concerned in bringing about the reformation; one who advocates or promotes political reforms  
 Reformatist, *s.* one of the reformed religion  
 Reformatization, *s.* a fortifying again  
 Reformatify, *v. a.* to fortify anew  
 Refossion, *s.* the act of digging up  
 Refound, *v. a.* to cast anew  
 Refract, *v. a.* to break the course of rays  
 Refractarias, *s.* a mineral [acute angle  
 Refracted, *a.* (in botany) bent back to an  
 Refracting, *a.* that turns rays from a direct course  
 Refraction, *s.* variation of a ray of light  
 Refractive, *a.* having power of refraction  
 Refractoriness, *s.* a sullen obstinacy  
 Refractory, *a.* obstinate, contumacious  
 Refragable, *a.* capable of confutation, &c.  
 Refrain, *v.* to hold back, forbear, abstain  
 Reframe, *v. a.* to put together again  
 Refrangibility, *s.* in optics, rays of light re-  
 fracted in passing through one transparent medium into another  
 Refrangible, *a.* capable of being refracted  
 Refrenation, *s.* the act of restraining  
 Refresh, *v. a.* to recreate, improve, cool  
 Refresher, *s.* that which refreshes  
 Refreshing, *s.* relief after fatigue, &c.  
 Refreshment, *s.* food, rest, relief after pain  
 Refret, *s.* the burden of a song  
 Refrigerant, *a.* cooling, refreshing  
 Refrigerant, *s.* a cooling medicine  
 Refrigerate, *v. a.* to refresh by cooling  
 Refrigeration, *s.* the act of cooling  
 Refrigerative, *a.* able to make cool  
 Refrigeratory, *s.* a part of a distilling-ves-  
 sel, filled with water to cool the condens-  
 ing vapours; a cooling medicine—a. cool-  
 ing; having the power to cool  
 Refrigerium, *s.* [lat.] a refrigeration  
 Rest, *s.* a chink, a crevice  
 Refuge, *s.* shelter from danger or distress  
 Refuge, *v.* to shelter; to take refuge  
 Refugee, *s.* one who flies for protection  
 Refulgence, *s.* splendour, brightness  
 Refulgent, *a.* bright, shining, glittering  
 Refulgently, *ad.* in a shining manner  
 Refund, *v. n.* to pour back, repay, restore

REASON WRAPPED UP IN FEW WORDS IS GENERALLY OF THE GREATEST WEIGHT.

[REG]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REI]

Refr<sup>u</sup>-able, *a.* that may be refused  
 Refu<sup>s</sup>al, *s.* a denial; right of choice; option  
 Refu<sup>s</sup>e, *v.* to deny, to reject, not to accept  
 Refu<sup>s</sup>e, *s.* worthless remains; dross  
 Refu<sup>s</sup>e, *a.* unworthy of reception  
 Refu<sup>s</sup>er, *s.* he who refuses or rejects  
 Refu<sup>s</sup>table, *a.* that may be refuted  
 Refuta<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* a refuting of an assertion  
 Refu<sup>t</sup>e, *v.* a. to prove false or erroneous  
 Refu<sup>t</sup>er, *s.* one who refutes  
 Regai<sup>n</sup>, *v.* a. to recover, to gain anew  
 Regal, *a.* royal, kingly  
 Regi<sup>l</sup>e, *v.* a. to refresh, to gratify, to feast  
 Regi<sup>l</sup>e, *s.* an entertainment; a treat  
 Regal<sup>e</sup>ment, *s.* entertainment, refreshment  
 Regi<sup>l</sup>ia, *s.* the ensigns of royalty  
 Regal<sup>i</sup>ty, *s.* royalty, sovereignty, kingship  
 Regal<sup>l</sup>y, *ad.* in a regal manner  
 Regard<sup>u</sup>, *v.* a. to value, to observe, to respect  
 Regard<sup>u</sup>, *s.* attention, respect, reverence  
 Regard<sup>u</sup>able, *a.* observable; worthy of note  
 Regard<sup>u</sup>ant, *a.* (in heraldry) with the face turned towards the tail  
 Regard<sup>u</sup>er, *s.* one that regards; an officer of the king's forest  
 Regard<sup>u</sup>ful, *a.* attentive, taking notice of  
 Regard<sup>u</sup>fully, *ad.* attentively; heedfully  
 Regard<sup>u</sup>less, *a.* negligent, inattentive  
 Regard<sup>u</sup>lessly, *ad.* without heed  
 Regard<sup>u</sup>lessness, *s.* negligence; inattention  
 Regath<sup>u</sup>er, *v.* a. to collect a second time  
 Regat<sup>a</sup>, *s.* [Ital.] an assemblage of yachts, boats, &c. collected together for the amusements of sailing and rowing; a boat-race (lation Orion)  
 Reg<sup>e</sup>l, Reg<sup>l</sup>, *s.* a fixed star in the constel-  
 Re<sup>g</sup>ency, *s.* the government of a kingdom during the minority, &c. of a prince  
 Regen<sup>e</sup>rac<sup>y</sup>, *s.* state of being regenerate  
 Regen<sup>e</sup>rate, *a.* born anew by grace  
 Regen<sup>e</sup>rate, *v.* a. to reproduce; to renew by spiritual change  
 Regen<sup>e</sup>rate-ness, *s.* state of being regenerate  
 Regen<sup>e</sup>ration, *s.* a new birth by grace  
 Regen<sup>e</sup>ratory, *a.* having power to renew  
 Re<sup>g</sup>ent, *s.* a governor, a deputed ruler  
 Re<sup>g</sup>ent, *a.* governing, ruling  
 Re<sup>g</sup>entess, *s.* a protectress of a kingdom  
 Re<sup>g</sup>entship, *s.* deputed authority  
 Reg<sup>e</sup>rm<sup>i</sup>nate, *v.* a. to germinate again  
 Reg<sup>e</sup>rm<sup>i</sup>nation, *s.* a budding-out again  
 Re<sup>g</sup>icide, *s.* the murderer of a king; the murder of a king  
 Re<sup>g</sup>imen, *s.* a diet in time of sickness  
 Re<sup>g</sup>iment, *s.* a body of soldiers; rule, polity  
 Regimental, *a.* belonging to a regiment  
 Regimentals, *s. pl.* the uniform dress of a regiment of soldiers  
 Re<sup>g</sup>ion, *s.* a country; tract of land; space; place; rank; part of the body  
 Re<sup>g</sup>ister, *s.* a list, a record  
 Re<sup>g</sup>ister, *v.* a. to record in a register  
 Re<sup>g</sup>istrars<sup>h</sup>ip, *s.* the office of register  
 Re<sup>g</sup>istrar, Re<sup>g</sup>ist<sup>r</sup>ary, *s.* an officer whose business is to write and keep the register  
 Registra<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* the act of inserting in a register  
 Re<sup>g</sup>istry, *s.* the place where a register is kept; the facts set down  
 Reg<sup>l</sup>et, *s.* a flat narrow moulding; an even ledge of wood used by printers to separate the lines in pages widely printed  
 Reg<sup>n</sup>ant, *a.* predominant, prevalent  
 Regor<sup>g</sup>e, *v.* a. to vomit up, to swallow back  
 Reg<sup>r</sup>aft, *v.* a. to graft again  
 Reg<sup>r</sup>ant, *v.* a. to graft back or again

Regra<sup>t</sup>e, *v.* a. to buy up provisions and sell them again in the same market  
 Regra<sup>t</sup>er, *s.* an unfair huckster  
 Regreet<sup>u</sup>, *v.* a. to greet a second time  
 Regreet<sup>u</sup>, *s.* an exchange of salutation  
 Regress<sup>u</sup>, *v.* n. to go back; to return  
 Re<sup>g</sup>ress, *s.* passage back; power of return  
 Regres<sup>s</sup>ion, *s.* a returning or going back  
 Regres<sup>s</sup>ive, *a.* passing back; returning  
 Regres<sup>s</sup>ively, *ad.* in a backward manner  
 Regret<sup>u</sup>, *v.* a. to repent, to be sorry for  
 Regret<sup>u</sup>, *s.* vexation at something past  
 Regret<sup>u</sup>ful, *a.* full of regret; sorrowful  
 Regret<sup>u</sup>fully, *ad.* with regret  
 Reg<sup>u</sup>lar, *a.* orderly, agreeable to rule  
 Reg<sup>u</sup>lar, *s.* a soldier belonging to a permanent army; a monk  
 Regular<sup>i</sup>ty, *s.* a certain order; a method  
 Regular<sup>l</sup>y, *ad.* constantly, methodically  
 Reg<sup>u</sup>lars, *s. pl.* soldiers in the pay and at the disposal of government  
 Regu<sup>l</sup>ate, *v.* a. to adjust by rule; to direct  
 Regula<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* a method, order, rule  
 Regu<sup>l</sup>ator, *s.* that part of a machine which makes the motion equal  
 Regu<sup>l</sup>ize, *v.* a. to reduce to pure metal  
 Regu<sup>l</sup>us, *s.* the finest part of metals  
 Regur<sup>g</sup>itate, *v.* to throw or be poured back  
 Regurgita<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* the act of swallowing back  
 Rehabilitate, *v.* a. to restore a delinquent to former rank, privilege, or right  
 Rehabilita<sup>t</sup>ion, *s.* act of restoring a right or privilege which had been forfeited  
 Rehear<sup>u</sup>, *v.* a. to hear again  
 Rehear<sup>u</sup>ing, *s.* a second hearing  
 Rehear<sup>u</sup>sal, *s.* a previous recital  
 Rehear<sup>u</sup>se, *v.* a. to recite previously, to tell  
 Rehears<sup>u</sup>er, *s.* one who recites  
 Re<sup>l</sup>igle, *s.* a groove for any thing to run in  
 Re<sup>l</sup>ign, *s.* the time of a king's government  
 Re<sup>l</sup>ign, *v.* n. to rule as a king; to prevail  
 Re-imbod<sup>y</sup>, *v.* a. to embody again  
 Re-imbursable, *a.* that may be repaid  
 Re-imburse, *v.* a. to pay back again, to repair  
 Re-imburs<sup>e</sup>ment, *s.* reparation or repayment  
 Re-imburs<sup>e</sup>r, *s.* one who repays  
 Re-implant<sup>u</sup>, *v.* a. to plant or graft again  
 Re-importune, *v.* a. to entreat again  
 Re-impregnate, *v.* a. to impregnate anew  
 Re-impression, *s.* a repeated impression  
 Re-imprint<sup>u</sup>, *v.* a. to imprint again  
 Re-impris<sup>u</sup>on, *v.* a. to imprison a second time  
 Re-impris<sup>u</sup>onment, *s.* a second imprisonment for the same cause  
 Re<sup>l</sup>in, *s.* part of a bridle—*v.* a. to curb  
 Re<sup>l</sup>indeer, *s.* a deer which, in the northern regions, is used for drawing sledges  
 Re-infec<sup>t</sup>, *v.* a. to infect again  
 Re-ingra<sup>t</sup>uate, *v.* a. to ingratiate again  
 Re-inhabit, *v.* a. to inhabit again  
 Re<sup>l</sup>in<sup>l</sup>ess, *a.* wanting a rein; unchecked  
 Re-inlist<sup>u</sup>, *v.* a. to enlist again  
 Re-inlist<sup>u</sup>ment, *s.* the act of enlisting anew  
 Re-inquire, *v.* a. to inquire a second time  
 Reins, *s. pl.* the bitmors; the lower back  
 Re-insert<sup>u</sup>, *v.* a. to insert a second time  
 Re-insertion, *s.* a second insertion  
 Re-inspect<sup>u</sup>, *v.* a. to inspect again  
 Re-inspection, *s.* a second inspection  
 Re-inspire, *v.* a. to inspire anew  
 Re-install<sup>u</sup>, *v.* a. to put again in possession  
 Re-install<sup>u</sup>ment, *s.* a second installment  
 Re-insta<sup>t</sup>e, *v.* a. to restore to its former state  
 Re-insta<sup>t</sup>ement, *s.* the act of putting in a former state (same property)  
 Re-insurance, *s.* a second insurance of the

RESIST NOT THE LAWS: THEY ARE THE SAFEGUARD OF THE PEOPLE.



Re-insure, *v. a.* to insure the same property a second time  
 Re-integration, *s.* a making whole again  
 Re-interrogate, *v. a.* to question repeatedly  
 Re-inthronise, *v. a.* to place again upon the throne [minister  
 Re-is Effen'di, *s.* the title of a Turkish state  
 Re-invest, *v. a.* to invest anew  
 Re-investment, *s.* a second investment  
 Re-invigorate, *v. a.* to reanimate  
 Reit, *s.* sedge or sea-weed  
 Re-iterate, *v. a.* to repeat again and again  
 Re-iteration, *s.* a frequent repetition  
 Reject, *v. a.* to refuse, to discard, to cast off  
 Rejectable, *a.* that may be rejected  
 Rejecter, *s.* one who rejects; a refuser  
 Rejection, *s.* the act of casting off or aside  
 Rejective, *a.* that rejects; casts off  
 Rejoice, *v.* to be glad; exult; to be joyful  
 Rejoicer, *s.* one that rejoices  
 Rejoicing, *s.* expression of joy  
 Rejoicingly, *ad.* with joy; with exultation  
 Rejoin, *v.* to join again; to meet one again; to reply to an answer  
 Rejoinder, *s.* reply to an answer, reply  
 Rejoin'der, *v. n.* to make a reply  
 Rejoin't, *v. a.* to reunite the joints  
 Rejourn, *v. a.* to adjourn to another time  
 Rejud'ge, *v. a.* to re-examine, to review  
 Rejuvenescence, Rejuvenescency, *s.* state of being young again  
 Rejuvenize, *v. a.* to make young again  
 Rekin'dle, *v. a.* to set on fire again  
 Reland, *v. a.* to land again  
 Relapse, *v. n.* to fall back into sickness, &c.  
 Relapse, *s.* the act of returning to vice or error once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness  
 Relapser, *s.* one who again falls into error  
 Relate, *v.* to recite; to have reference  
 Related, *a.* connected by birth or marriage  
 Relater, *s.* a narrator; an historian  
 Relating, *a.* having relation; concerning  
 Relation, *s.* narration; kindred; reference  
 Relational, *a.* having relation or kindred  
 Relationship, *s.* state of kindred or alliance  
 Relative, *s.* a relation, a kinsman  
 Relative, *a.* having relation; respecting  
 Relatively, *ad.* as it respects something else  
 Relativeness, *s.* state of having relation  
 Relator, *s.* (in law) one who informs in the nature of a *quo warranto*  
 Relax, *v.* to be remiss, to slacken, to remit  
 Relax, Relax'd, *a.* loosened, slackened  
 Relaxable, *a.* that may be remitted  
 Relaxation, *s.* remission, diminution  
 Relaxative, *s.* that which has power to relax  
 Relax'ing, *a.* tending to relax  
 Relay, *v. a.* to lay again  
 Relay, *s.* a fresh set of horses to relieve others on the road, or of dogs in the chase  
 Releasable, *a.* capable of being released  
 Release, *s.* dismission from confinement, pain, &c.; remission  
 Release, *v. a.* to set free from restraint, &c.  
 Releasement, *s.* act of discharging  
 Releaser, *s.* one who releases or sets free  
 Relegate, *v. a.* to banish, to exile  
 Relegation, *s.* exile, judicial banishment  
 Relent, *v.* to feel compassion; to mollify  
 Relentless, *a.* un pitying, unmerciful  
 Releasee, *s.* a person to whom a release is executed [lease  
 Relessor, *s.* the person who executes a release  
 Relevance, *s.* state of being relevant  
 Relevant, *a.* relieving; relative

Relevation, *s.* a raising or lifting up  
 Reliance, *s.* trust, dependence, confidence  
 Relic, *s.* something remaining; that which is kept with a kind of veneration  
 Relics, *s. pl.* the remains of dead bodies  
 Relict, *s.* a widow  
 Relief, *s.* succour, alleviation; relieve  
 Relier, *s.* one who places reliance  
 Relievable, *a.* capable of relief  
 Relieve, *v. a.* to succour; to change a guard  
 Relievo, *s.* the prominence of a figure, &c.  
 in sculpture or in painting  
 Relight, *v. a.* to light anew  
 Religion, *s.* a system of faith and worship  
 Religious, *a.* relating to religion  
 Religionist, *s.* a bigot to any religion  
 Religious, *a.* pious, devout, holy, exact  
 Religious, *s.* one bound by religious vows  
 Religiously, *ad.* piously; reverently  
 Religiousness, *s.* quality of being religious  
 Relinquish, *v. a.* to forsake; to give up  
 Relinquisher, *s.* one who relinquishes  
 Relinquishment, *s.* the act of giving up  
 Reliquary, *s.* the shrine or casket in which relics are kept  
 Reliquidate, *v. a.* to liquidate anew  
 Reliquida tion, *s.* a renewed liquidation  
 Relish, *s.* a taste; delight; liking  
 Relish, *v. n.* to season; to have a flavour  
 Relishable, *a.* gustable; having a taste  
 Relive, *v. n.* to revive; to live anew  
 Relove, *v. a.* to love in return  
 Relucent, *a.* shining, transparent  
 Reluctance, *s.* unwillingness, repugnance  
 Reluctant, *a.* unwilling, averse to  
 Reluctantly, *ad.* with unwillingness  
 Reluctate, *v. n.* to struggle against  
 Reluctation, *s.* repugnance; resistance  
 Relu'mine, Relu'mine, *v. a.* to light anew  
 Rely, *v. n.* to put trust in; to depend upon  
 Remain, *s.* a relic; that which is left  
 Remain, *v.* to continue; await; to be left  
 Remainder, *s.* what is left; remains  
 Remains, *s. pl.* relics; a dead body  
 Remake, *v. a.* to make anew  
 Rema'nd, *v. a.* to send or call back  
 Remanent, *s.* the part remaining  
 Remanent, *a.* remaining; continuing  
 Remanet, *s.* a cause left untried from one assizes till another  
 Remark, *s.* observation, notice  
 Remark, *v. a.* to note, distinguish, mark  
 Remarkable, *a.* observable, worthy of note  
 Remarkableness, *s.* worthiness of observation; state of being remarkable  
 Remarkably, *ad.* observably, uncommonly  
 Remark'er, *s.* an observer; one that remarks  
 Remar'ry, *v. a.* to marry a second time  
 Remas'ticate, *v. a.* to chew over again  
 Remastication, *s.* the act of chewing again  
 Remediable, *a.* capable of remedy  
 Remedial, Remediate, *a.* affording remedy  
 Remediless, *a.* not admitting remedy  
 Remed'lessly, *ad.* in a manner precluding a Remed'lessness, *s.* incurableness [remedy  
 Remedy, *s.* a medicine; reparation; cure  
 Rem'edy, *v. a.* to cure, to heal; to repair  
 Remelt, *v. a.* to melt a second time  
 Remem'br, *v. a.* to bear in or call to mind  
 Remem'berer, *s.* one who remembers  
 Remem'brance, *s.* retention in memory  
 Remem'brancer, *s.* one who reminds  
 Remem'orate, *v. a.* to call to remembrance  
 Rememoration, *s.* remembrance  
 Rem'igrate, *v. n.* to remove back again  
 Remig'ration, *s.* a removal back again

[REN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REP]

Remind, *v. a.* to put in mind  
 Reminiscence, *s.* the power of recollecting  
 Reminiscential, *a.* relating to reminiscence  
 Remise, *v. a.* to give or grant back  
 Remiss, *a.* slothful, careless, slack  
 Remissible, *a.* admitting forgiveness  
 Remission, *s.* abatement, cessation of Intemperance; pardon, forgiveness  
 Remissly, *ad.* carelessly, negligently  
 Remissness, *s.* carelessness, negligence  
 Remit, *v.* to relax; pardon a fault; send money to a distant place; slacken, abate  
 Remittment, *s.* forgiveness; pardon  
 Remittal, *s.* a remitting; a giving up  
 Remittance, *s.* a sum sent to a distant place  
 Remittent, *a.* temporarily ceasing  
 Remitter, *s.* one who pardons or remits  
 Remnant, *s.* a residue; what is left  
 Remnant, *a.* remaining; yet left  
 Remodel, *v. a.* to model anew  
 Remonstrance, *s.* a strong representation  
 Remonstrant, *s.* one that joins in a remonstrance; a German protestant  
 Remonstrant, *a.* expostulatory  
 Remonstrator, *v. n.* to show reason against  
 Remonstrator, *s.* act of remonstrating  
 Remonstrator, *s.* one who remonstrates  
 Remora, *s.* an obstacle; a fish that sticks to the bottoms of ships; a surgical instrument  
 Remorate, *v. a.* to hinder; to delay [ment  
 Remord, *v.* to rebuke; to feel remorse  
 Remordecy, *s.* compunction  
 Remorse, *s.* sorrow for a fault, tenderness  
 Remorseful, *a.* compassionate, tender  
 Remorseless, *a.* cruel, savage, un pitying  
 Remorselessly, *ad.* without remorse  
 Remorselessness, *s.* unpitying cruelty  
 Remote, *a.* distant in time, place, or kin; foreign; not closely connected  
 Remotely, *ad.* distantly; not immediately  
 Remoteness, *s.* distance, not nearness  
 Remotion, *s.* the act of removing  
 Remould, *v. a.* to mould or shape anew  
 Remount, *v. n.* to mount again  
 Removability, *s.* capacity of being displaced  
 Removable, *a.* that may be removed  
 Removal, *s.* a dismission from a post, &c.  
 Remove, *s.* change of place [situation  
 Remove, *v.* to put from its place; to change  
 Removédness, *s.* the state of being removed  
 Remover, *s.* one that removes  
 Remugient, *a.* rebelling [warded  
 Remunerability, *s.* capability of being remunerated  
 Remunerable, *a.* fit to be rewarded  
 Remunerate, *v. a.* to reward, requite, repay  
 Remuneration, *s.* reward; recompense  
 Remunerative, *a.* giving rewards, &c.  
 Remuneratory, *a.* affording recompense  
 Remurmur, *v.* to utter back in murmurs  
 Reinal, *a.* belonging to the reins  
 Reinard, *s.* the name given to a fox  
 Renascency, *s.* state of being reproduced  
 Renascent, *a.* rising or springing anew  
 Renascible, *a.* possible to be produced again  
 Renavigate, *v. a.* to navigate again  
 Rencontre, *s.* a personal opposition; sudden combat; casual engagement, &c.  
 Rencontre, *v.* to fight unexpectedly; to skirmish with another  
 Rend, *v. a.* to tear with violence; lacerate  
 Render, *v. a.* to return, repay; translate  
 Render, *s.* one that tears by violence  
 Renderable, *a.* that may be rendered  
 Rendering, *s.* version; translation  
 Rendezvous, *s.* a place of meeting according to appointment

Rendezvous, *v. n.* to meet at a place  
 Rendible, *a.* that may be restored  
 Rendition, *s.* the act of yielding  
 Renegade, Renegado, *s.* an apostate  
 Renesce, *v. a.* to give new vigour to  
 Renew, *v. a.* to renovate; to repeat  
 Renewable, *a.* capable of being renewed  
 Renewal, *s.* act of renewing, renovation  
 Renewedness, *s.* the state of being renewed  
 Renewer, *s.* one who renews  
 Renewing, *s.* the act of making new  
 Reniform, *a.* having the form of the kidneys  
 Renitency, *s.* resistance, opposition  
 Renitent, *a.* resisting, opposing, repelling  
 Rennet, *s.* the juice of a calf's udder, used in turning milk into curds  
 Rennet, Renetting, *s.* a kind of apple  
 Renounce, *s.* at cards, the act of not following the suit when it might be done  
 Renounce, *v.* to disown; to abnegate  
 Renouncement, *s.* act of renouncing  
 Renouncer, *s.* one who disowns or denies  
 Renouncing, *s.* the act of denying  
 Renovate, *v. a.* to renew, to restore  
 Renovation, *s.* the act of renewing  
 Renown, *s.* fame, celebrity, merit  
 Renown, *v. a.* to make famous  
 Renowned, *a.* famous, eminent  
 Renownedly, *ad.* with celebrity; with fame  
 Renownless, *a.* inglorious; without renown  
 Rent, *s.* a laceration; annual payment  
 Rent, *v. a.* to tear; to hold by paying rent  
 Rentable, *a.* that may be rented  
 Rentage, *s.* money paid for any thing held of another  
 Rent, *s.* schedule or account of rents  
 Rentcharge, *s.* a charge on an estate  
 Renter, *s.* he that holds by paying rent  
 Rentroll, *s.* list of rents or revenues  
 Renuerate, *v. a.* to recount  
 Renunciate, *v. a.* to bring back intelligence  
 Renunciation, *s.* the act of renouncing  
 Renunciative, *a.* renouncing; annulling  
 Renverse, *a.* (in heraldry) inverted  
 Re-obtain, *v. a.* to obtain again  
 Re-obtainable, *a.* that may be obtained again  
 Re-oppose, *v. a.* to oppose again  
 Re-ordain, *v. a.* to ordain again or anew  
 Re-ordination, *s.* a being ordained again  
 Re-organization, *s.* the act of organizing anew  
 Re-organize, *v. a.* to organize anew  
 Repacify, *v. a.* to pacify again  
 Repack, *v. a.* to pack a second time  
 Repair, *v.* to amend, to refit; to go unto  
 Repair, *s.* a reparation, a supply of loss  
 Repairable, Repairable, *a.* capable of being amended or retrieved  
 Repairer, *s.* an amender; a restorer  
 Repand, Repandous, *a.* bent upwards  
 Repairably, *ad.* in a manner capable of remedy by restoration or amendment  
 Reparation, *s.* act of repairing; amends  
 Reparative, *a.* amending defect or loss  
 Reparative, *s.* that which repairs  
 Repartee, *s.* a smart or witty reply  
 Repartee, *v. n.* to make smart replies  
 Repartition, *s.* division into smaller portions  
 Repass, *v.* to pass again, to pass back  
 Repast, *s.* the act of taking food; a meal  
 Repasture, *s.* entertainment  
 Repatriate, *v. n.* to restore to one's own home or country  
 Repay, *v. a.* to recompense, to requite  
 Repayable, *a.* that is to be repaid  
 Repayment, *s.* the act of repaying  
 Repeal, *v. a.* to recall, abrogate, revoke

READY-MONEY PAYMENTS ARE THE BEST PROMOTERS OF FRUGALITY.



[REP]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REP]

Repral', *s.* revocation, recall from exile  
 Repealability, *s.* the quality of being repealable  
 Repeal'able, *a.* capable of being repealed  
 Repeal'er, *s.* one who revokes or abrogates  
 Repeat, *s.* in music, a mark denoting repetition of a preceding part  
 Repeat', *v. a.* to recite; to do again  
 Repeat'edly, *ad.* over and over, frequently  
 Repeat'er, *s.* one who repeats; a watch  
 Repeda'tion, *s.* act of going back  
 Repel', *v.* to drive back; to act with force  
 Repell'ency, *s.* the principle of repulsion  
 Repel'lent, *s.* an application that has a repelling power—a. having power to repel  
 Repel'ler, *s.* one that repels  
 Repent', *v. n.* to reflect on with sorrow  
 Repent'ance, *s.* a penitent sorrow for sins  
 Repent'ant, *s.* one who repents of sin  
 Repent'ant, *a.* sorrowful for sin  
 Repent'er, *s.* one who repents  
 Repent'ingly, *ad.* with repentance  
 Rep'e'ople, *v. a.* to stock with people anew  
 Rep'e'opling, *s.* the act of reoppling  
 Repercuss', *v. a.* to beat or drive back  
 Repercus'sion, *s.* the act of driving back  
 Repercus'sive, *a.* rebounding, driven back  
 Repert'itions, *a.* found, gained by finding  
 Rep'ertory, *s.* a book of records; a treasury  
 Repet'ition, *s.* a recital; a repeating  
 Repet'itional, Repet'itory, *a.* containing repetitions  
 Rep'ine, *v. n.* to fret, to be discontented  
 Repi'ner, *s.* one that frets or murmurs  
 Repi'ning, *s.* the act of complaining [ing]  
 Repi'ningly, *ad.* with complaint or murmur  
 Repla'ce, *v. a.* to put again in place  
 Repla'cement, *s.* the act of replacing  
 Replant', *v. a.* to plant anew  
 Replant'able, *a.* that may be replanted  
 Replanta'tion, *s.* the act of replanting  
 Replead', *v. a.* to plead again  
 Replead'er, *s.* a second pleading  
 Replen'ish, *v. a.* to stock, to fill; to finish  
 Reple'te, *a.* full, completely filled  
 Reple'tion, *s.* the state of being too full  
 Reple'tive, *a.* replenishing; filling  
 Reple'tively, *ad.* so as to be filled  
 Reple'vable, *a.* that may be replevied  
 Repley'in, Repley'y, *v. a.* to set at liberty any thing seized, upon security given  
 Replica'tion, *s.* a repurcussion; a reply  
 Repli'er, *s.* one who answers  
 Reply', *v. a.* to answer, to rejoin  
 Reply, *s.* an answer; return to an answer  
 Reply'er, *s.* he that makes answer  
 Repol'ish, *v. a.* to polish again  
 Repo'rt, *s.* a rumour, account; loud noise  
 Repo'rt, *v. a.* to tell, relate, noise abroad  
 Repo'rter, *s.* one who gives an account  
 Reposa'l, *s.* the act of reposing  
 Repose', *s.* rest, sleep, quiet, peace  
 Repose', *v.* to lay to rest, lodge, lay up  
 Reposed'ness, *s.* state of being at rest  
 Repos'ite, *v. a.* to lodge in a place of safety  
 Reposi'tion, *s.* the act of replacing  
 Repos'itory, *s.* a storehouse, or place where any thing is safely laid up; a warehouse  
 Repossess', *v. a.* to possess again  
 Reposses'sion, *s.* act of possessing again  
 Repour', *v. a.* to pour again  
 Reprehend', *v. a.* to reprove, blame, chide  
 Reprehend'er, *s.* a blamer; censurer  
 Reprehen'sible, *a.* culpable, censurable  
 Reprehen'sibleness, *s.* blameableness  
 Reprehen'sibly, *ad.* blamably; culpably

Reprehen'sion, *s.* reproof, open blame  
 Reprehen'sive, *a.* given to reproof  
 Reprehen'sory, *a.* containing reproof  
 Represent', *v. a.* to exhibit; describe; appear for another; tell respectfully  
 Represent'ant, *s.* one exercising the character or power of another  
 Representa'tion, *s.* an image; description  
 Represent'ative, *s.* a substitute in power  
 Represent'ative, *a.* bearing the character or power of another  
 Represent'atively, *ad.* by delegacy  
 Represent'er, *s.* one who shows or exhibits  
 Represent'ment, *s.* an image; a likeness  
 Repress', Repres'sion, *s.* the act of crushing  
 Repress', *v. a.* to crush, subdue, compress  
 Repress'er, *s.* one who represses  
 Repress'ive, *a.* able or tending to repress  
 Reprie'val, *s.* respite after condemnation  
 Reprie've, *s.* a respite after sentence of death  
 Reprie've, *v. a.* to respite from punishment  
 Rep'rimand, *s.* a rebuke, reprehension  
 Reprim'and, *v. a.* to chide, check, reprove  
 Reprint', *s.* a re-impression  
 Reprint', *v. a.* to print a new edition  
 Rcpri'sal, *s.* a seizure by way of retaliation  
 Reprise', *v. a.* to take in retaliation  
 Reproach', *v. a.* to censure, to upbraid  
 Reproach', *s.* censure, shame, disgrace  
 Reproach'able, *a.* deserving reproach  
 Reproach'ful, *a.* scurrilous, shameful; vile  
 Reproach'fully, *ad.* opprobriously  
 Rep'robate, *a.* lost to virtue, abandoned  
 Rep'robate, *s.* one abandoned to wickedness—*v. a.* to disallow, to reject  
 Rep'robateness, *s.* state of being reprobate  
 Rep'robater, *s.* one who reprobates  
 Rep'robation, *s.* a condemnatory sentence  
 Rep'robationer, *s.* one who hastily abandons others to eternal destruction  
 Rep'robative, Rep'robatory, *a.* condemning  
 Rep'robatory, *s.* in strong and reproachful terms  
 Reprod'uce, *v. a.* to produce again or anew  
 Reprod'ucer, *s.* one who produces anew  
 Reprod'uction, *s.* the act of producing anew  
 Reproof', *s.* blame to one's face; rebuke  
 Repro'vable, *a.* deserving reproof or blame  
 Reprove', *v. a.* to blame, to check, to chide  
 Repro'ver, *s.* one that reproves  
 Repru'ne, *v. a.* to prune a second time  
 Rep'tile, *s.* a creeping thing; a mean person  
 Rep'tile, *a.* creeping upon many feet; base  
 Repub'lic, *s.* a commonwealth  
 Repub'lican, *s.* one who holds that a commonwealth without monarchy is the best form of government  
 Repub'lican, *a.* having the supreme power vested in more than one  
 Repub'licanism, *s.* attachment to a republic  
 Repub'licanize, *v. a.* to convert to republican principles  
 Republica'tion, *s.* re-impression of a book  
 Repub'le of Letters, the studious and learned of all countries distinguished from the illiterate  
 Repub'lish, *v. a.* to publish anew  
 Repub'lisher, *s.* one who republishes  
 Repud'iable, *a.* fit to be rejected  
 Repud'iate, *v. a.* to divorce, to put away  
 Repudia'tion, *s.* a divorce, rejection  
 Repu'gn, *v.* to oppose, to withstand  
 Repu'gnance, *s.* reluctance; contrariety  
 Repu'gnant, *a.* disobedient; contrary  
 Repu'gnantly, *ad.* contradictorily  
 Repul'ulate, *v. n.* to bud again or anew  
 Repulla'tion, *s.* the act of budding again

RASH OATHS, WHETHER KEPT OR BROKEN, FREQUENTLY PRODUCE GUILT.

RECEIVE BLESSINGS WITH THANKFULNESS, AND AFFLICTIONS WITH RESIGNATION.



[RES]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RES]

Repul'se, *s.* a being driven off, or put aside  
 Repul'se, *v. a.* to beat back, to drive off  
 Repul'ser, *s.* one who beats back  
 Repul'sion, *s.* act of driving off from itself  
 Repul'sive, *a.* having power to beat back  
 Repul'siveness, *s.* the quality of being repulsive  
 Repur'chase, *s.* the act of buying again  
 Repur'chase, *v. a.* to buy again  
 Rep'utable, *a.* honourable; of good repute  
 Rep'utableness, *s.* the quality of being of good repute  
 Rep'utably, *ad.* without discredit  
 Reputa'tion, *s.* honour; character of good  
 Repu'te, *v. a.* to account, to think, to hold  
 Repu'te, *s.* character, reputation, credit  
 Repu'tedly, *ad.* in common estimation  
 Repu'teless, *a.* disreputable; disgraceful  
 Request, *s.* an entreaty, demand; repute  
 Request, *v. a.* to ask, solicit, entreat  
 Reques'ter, *s.* a petitioner; a solicitor  
 Requick'en, *v. a.* to reanimate  
 Requiem, *s.* a hymn for the dead; rest  
 Requ'i'tory, *s.* a sepulchre  
 Requ'irable, *a.* fit to be required  
 Requ'ire, *v. a.* to demand, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary; to need  
 Requ'irement, *s.* demand; requisition  
 Requ'irer, *s.* one who requires  
 Re'quisite, *a.* necessary, needful, proper  
 Re'quisite, *s.* any thing necessary  
 Re'quisitely, *ad.* in a requisite manner  
 Re'quisiteness, *s.* state of being requisite  
 Requis'i'tion, *s.* a demand; application as of  
 Requis'i'tive, *a.* indicating demand [right  
 Requis'i'tory, *a.* sought for; demanded  
 Requ'i'tal, *s.* a retaliation; a recompense  
 Requ'ite, *v. a.* to repay, to recompense  
 Requ'iter, *s.* one who requites  
 Re-resolve, *v. a.* to resolve a second time  
 Resall', *v. a.* to sail back  
 Res'ale, *s.* the second or subsequent sale  
 Resalu'te, *v. a.* to salute or greet anew  
 Rescind', *v. a.* to cut off; to abrogate a law  
 Resci'ssion, *s.* an abrogation, a cutting-off  
 Resci'ssory, *a.* having power to abrogate  
 Rescri'be, *v. a.* to write back or over again  
 Re'script, *s.* the edict of an emperor  
 Res'cuable, *a.* that may be rescued  
 Res'cue, *v. a.* to set free from danger, violence, or confinement  
 Res'cue, *s.* a deliverance from restraint, &c.  
 Res'cuer, *s.* one that rescues  
 Research', *s.* an inquiry, strict search  
 Research', *v. a.* to examine; to inquire  
 Research'er, *s.* one who makes inquiry  
 Reseat', *v. a.* to seat again  
 Resec'tion, *s.* act of cutting or paring off  
 Reseek', *v. a.* to seek again  
 Reseize, *v. a.* to seize again; to reinstate  
 Resezure, *s.* seizure a second time  
 Resell', *v. a.* to sell the same again  
 Resem'blable, *a.* that may be compared  
 Resem'blance, *s.* a similitude, a likeness  
 Resemble, *v. a.* to be like; to compare  
 Resend', *v. a.* to send back; to send again  
 Resent', *v. a.* to take as an affront, &c.  
 Resent'er, *s.* one who resents injuries  
 Resent'ful, *a.* malignant, easily provoked  
 Resent'ingly, *ad.* with continued anger  
 Resent'ive, *a.* easily excited to resentment  
 Resent'ment, *s.* a deep sense of injury  
 Reserva'tion, *s.* something kept back  
 Reser'vative, *a.* reserving  
 Reser'vatory, *s.* the place in which any thing is reserved or kept

Reser'v'e, *s.* a store untouched; an exception  
 Reser'v'e, *v. a.* to keep in store, to retain, to lay up for a future time  
 Reser'v'd, *a.* modest, sullen, not frank  
 Reser'vedly, *ad.* with reserve; coldly  
 Reser'vedness, *s.* want of frankness  
 Reser'v'er, *s.* one that reserves  
 Res'er'voir, *s.* a conservatory of water; a store  
 Reset'tle, *v. a.* to settle again  
 Reset'tlement, *s.* the act of settling again  
 Reship', *v. a.* to ship or load again  
 Reship'ment, *s.* the act of loading a ship  
 Res'istance, *s.* residence; abode [second time  
 Res'istant, *a.* resident—*s.* a resident  
 Res'ide, *v. n.* to live in a place; to subside  
 Res'idence, *s.* place of abode; dwelling  
 Res'id'ent, *a.* dwelling in a place  
 Res'id'ent, *s.* an agent, a public minister  
 Residen'tiary, *s.* an ecclesiastie who keeps a certain residence  
 Residentiary, *a.* holding residence  
 Res'id'er, *s.* one who resides in a place  
 Resid'ual, *a.* relating to the residue  
 Resid'uary, *a.* entitled to the residue of property, as, a *residuary* legatee  
 Res'id'ue, *s.* the remaining part, what is left  
 Resid'uum, *s.* that which is left after distribution, &c.  
 Resie'ge, *v. a.* to seat again; to reinstate  
 Res'ign, *v. a.* to give or yield up, to submit  
 Re-sig'na'tion, *s.* a resigning; a submission  
 Resig'n'd, *a.* submissive to the will of God  
 Re-sig'n'edly, *ad.* with resignation  
 Resig'n'er, *s.* one that resigns  
 Resig'n'ment, *s.* the act of resigning  
 Res'alah, *s.* an ancient patriarchal coin  
 Res'ile, *v. n.* to start or spring back  
 Resil'ience, *s.* a starting or leaping back  
 Resil'ient, *a.* starting or springing back  
 Resili'tion, *s.* the act of springing back  
 Res'in, Ros'in, *s.* the fat sulphureous part of some vegetable, &c. which is either natural or procured by art  
 Resinif'erous, *a.* producing resin  
 Res'iniform, *a.* having the form of resin  
 Res'ino-elec'tric, *a.* containing electricity produced by the friction of resinous substances  
 Res'ino-extrac'tive, *a.* denoting resin to predominate in the extractive matter  
 Res'inous, *a.* containing resin, or like resin  
 Res'inousness, *s.* quality of being resinous  
 Resipis'cence, *s.* after-wisdom; repentance  
 Resist', *v. a.* to oppose, to act against  
 Resist'ance, *s.* the act of resisting, opposition  
 Resist'ant, *s.* that which resists  
 Resist'er, *s.* one who makes opposition  
 Resist'ibility, *s.* quality of being resistible  
 Resist'ible, *a.* that may be resisted  
 Resist'ive, *a.* having power to resist  
 Resist'less, *a.* that cannot be resisted  
 Resist'lessly, *ad.* so as not to be opposed  
 Resol'uble, *a.* that may be melted  
 Resol'ute, *a.* determined, firm, steady  
 Resol'utely, *ad.* determinately; firmly  
 Resol'uteness, *s.* state of being resolute  
 Resolu'tion, *s.* a fixed determination  
 Resol'u'tive, *a.* having power to dissolve  
 Resol'vable, *a.* that may be analyzed  
 Resolve, *v.* to inform; to solve; to melt; to analyze; to determine; to confirm  
 Resolve, *s.* fixed determination, resolution  
 Resol'vedly, *ad.* with firmness; decisively  
 Resol'vedness, *s.* resolution; firmness  
 Resol'vent, *s.* that which has the power of causing solution

REMEMBRANCE OF PAST PLEASURE AUGMENTS PRESENT PAIN.

[RES]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RET]

REPRESSION, IF YOU ARE WISE, CAN NEVER DO YOU HARM.

Resol'vent, *a.* having power to dissolve  
 Resol'ver, *s.* one who forms a firm resolution; that which separates parts  
 Resol'ving, *s.* the act of determining a fixed  
 Res'onance, *s.* a resound; an echo [purpose  
 Res'onant, *a.* resounding; echoing  
 Resorb', *v. a.* to swallow up  
 Resorb'ent, *a.* swallowing up  
 Resort', *v. n.* to have recourse to; to repair  
 Resort', *s.* a meeting, assembly, concourse  
 Resort'er, *s.* one that frequents or visits  
 Resound', *s.* echo; return of sound  
 Resound', *v.* to echo, to sound; to celebrate  
 Resour'ce, *s.* a resort, an expedient  
 Resour'celess, *a.* without resource  
 Resow', *v. a.* to sow again  
 Respeak', *v. a.* to speak again  
 Respect', *v. a.* to regard; to have relation to  
 Respect', *s.* regard, reverence; motive  
 Respectability, Respectableness, *s.* the state or quality of being respectable  
 Respectable, *a.* deserving of respect  
 Respectably, *ad.* so as to merit respect  
 Respect'er, *s.* one that has partial regard  
 Respect'ful, *a.* full of outward civility  
 Respect'fully, *ad.* with a degree of reverence  
 Respect'fulness, *s.* quality of being respectful  
 Respective, *a.* particular, relative  
 Respectively, *ad.* particularly; relatively  
 Respect'less, *a.* having no respect  
 Resper'se, *v. a.* to disperse in small drops  
 Resper'sion, *s.* the act of sprinkling  
 Respirable, *a.* that can respire  
 Respiration, *s.* the act of breathing; relief  
 Respiratory, *a.* having power to respire  
 Respi're, *v. n.* to breathe; to rest from toil  
 Respite, *s.* a reprieve, pause, interval  
 Respite, *v. a.* to suspend a sentence  
 Resplendence, Resplen'dency, *s.* lustre, brightness, great effulgence  
 Resplen'dent, *a.* shining, bright  
 Resplen'dently, *ad.* brightly, splendidly  
 Resplit', *v. a.* to split again  
 Respond', *s.* a short anthem interrupting the middle of a chapter  
 Respond', *v. n.* to correspond, to answer  
 Respond'ent, *s.* one who answers in a suit  
 Respond'ent, *a.* answering  
 Responsal, *a.* answerable; responsible  
 Respons'e, *s.* an alternate answer, a reply  
 Responsibility, Respons'ibleness, *s.* state of being accountable or answerable for  
 Responsible, *a.* answerable, accountable  
 Respon'sion, *s.* the act of answering  
 Responsive, Respon'sory, *a.* answering  
 Respon'sory, *s.* an answer; a response  
 Rest, *s.* sleep, repose, quiet, peace; support  
 Rest, *a.* others; those not included  
 Rest, *v.* to sleep; die; be still; lean; remain  
 Restag'nant, *a.* remaining without flow, &c.  
 Restag'nate, *v. n.* to stand without flow  
 Restauration, *s.* the act of recovering to the former state  
 Restem', *v. a.* to force against the current  
 Rest'ful, *a.* quiet; being at rest  
 Rest'fully, *ad.* in a state of quiet [born  
 Rest'less, *a.* unwilling to stir; stib-  
 Restinct'ion, *s.* the act of extinguishing  
 Rest'ing-place, *s.* a place of rest  
 Rest'itute, *v. a.* to recover to a former state  
 Restit'ution, *s.* the act of restoring  
 Rest'itutor, *s.* a restorer  
 Restiveness, *s.* obstinate reluctance  
 Rest'less, *a.* sleepless, unquiet  
 Rest'lessly, *ad.* without rest; unquietly  
 Rest'lessness, *s.* unquietness; agitation

Resto'ral, *a.* that may be restored  
 Restoration, *s.* replacing in a former state  
 Resto'rative, *s.* a medicine that has the power of recruiting life or health  
 Resto'rative, *a.* able to recruit life, &c.  
 Resto're, *v. a.* to relieve; to give back  
 Resto'ret, *s.* one that restores or repairs  
 Restrain', *v. a.* to withhold, repress, limit  
 Restrain'able, *a.* capable of being restrained  
 Restrain'edly, *ad.* with restraint  
 Restrain'er, *s.* one that restrains  
 Restraint', *s.* an abridgment of liberty, &c.  
 Restrict', *v. a.* to limit, to confine  
 Restriction, *s.* confinement, limitation  
 Restrictive, *a.* expressing limitation  
 Restrictively, *ad.* with limitation  
 Restrinc'e, *v. a.* to confine; to contract  
 Restrinc'ency, *s.* the power of contracting  
 Restrinc'ent, *a.* having power to bind  
 Restrinc'ent, *s.* a medicine operating as an  
 Restrive, *v. a.* to strive anew [astringent  
 Resubjection, *s.* a second subjection  
 Resublimation, *s.* a second sublimation  
 Resublime, *v. a.* to sublime a second time  
 Resudation, *s.* act of sweating out again  
 Result', *v. n.* to fly back; to arise  
 Result', *s.* an effect produced; consequence  
 Resultance, *s.* the act of resulting  
 Resultant, *s.* the combined effect of two or more opposite forces  
 Resumable, *a.* that may be taken back  
 Resume, *v. a.* to take back; to begin again  
 Resum'mon, *v. a.* to summon again; to recall  
 Resumption, *s.* the act of resuming  
 Resumptive, *a.* taking back  
 Resu'pinate, *a.* reverted; turned upside down  
 Resupination, *s.* the act of lying on the back  
 Resu'pine, *a.* lying on the back  
 Resurre'ction, *s.* revival from the dead  
 Resurvey', *v. a.* to review or survey again  
 Resurvey, *s.* a second survey  
 Resuscitate, *v. a.* to raise up again, renew  
 Resuscitation, *s.* the act of raising up again from either sleep or death, &c.  
 Resuscitative, *a.* raising from death to life  
 Re'tail, *s.* sale by small quantities  
 Retail', *v. a.* to divide into, or sell, in small quantities, or at second hand  
 Retail'er, *s.* one who sells by small quantities to the public at large  
 Retain', *v.* to keep, to hire, to continue  
 Retain'er, *s.* an adherent; a dependant  
 Reta'ke, *v. a.* to take again  
 Reta'ker, *s.* one who takes again  
 Reta'king, *s.* a taking again; a recapture  
 Reta'late, *v. a.* to return, repay, requite  
 Retaliation, *s.* return of like for like  
 Retal'iative, *a.* returning either a bad or good office by another  
 Retal'iatory, *a.* capable of retaliation  
 Retard', *v.* to hinder, to delay; to stay back  
 Retardation, *s.* the act of delaying  
 Retard'ative, *a.* with power to retard  
 Retard'er, *s.* a hinderer; an obstructor  
 Retard'ment, *s.* act of delaying  
 Retch, *v. n.* to strain, to vomit  
 Rete'ulous, *a.* resembling network  
 Rete'ction, *s.* the act of disclosing something  
 Reticulation, *s.* net-work [concealed  
 Reten'tion, *s.* act of retaining, memory  
 Reten'tive, *a.* having power to retain  
 Reten'tiveness, *s.* the faculty of retention  
 Ret'icence, *s.* concealment by silence  
 Ret'icle, *s.* a small net  
 Retic'ular, Retic'ulate, Retic'ulated, *a.* resembling a net; made of network

REFORM THOSE THINGS IN YOURSELF THAT YOU BLAME IN OTHERS.



[RET]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REV]

*Ret'icula*, *s.* a pocket, bag, or purse, to be carried in the hand  
*Ret'iform*, *a.* having the form of a net  
*Ret'ina*, *s.* that part of the eye, or expansion of the optic nerve, which receives the image of the object in vision  
*Retinasphalt*, *Ret'inite*, *s.* a kind of bituminous substance; the pitch-stone  
*Ret'inque*, *s.* a train of attendants [ification  
*Retira'de*, *s.* a kind of retrenchment in fortification  
*Ret'ire*, *v.* to retreat, to withdraw  
*Ret'ire*, *s.* retreat; place of privacy  
*Ret'ired*, *part. a.* secret, solitary, private  
*Ret'iredly*, *ad.* in solitude; in privacy  
*Ret'iredness*, *s.* solitude; privacy; secrecy  
*Ret'irement*, *s.* a private abode or habitation  
*Retort*, *s.* a glass vessel; a censure returned  
*Retort*, *v. a.* to throw back; to return  
*Retort'er*, *s.* one that retorts  
*Retort'ing*, *s.* act of casting back censure  
*Retort'ion*, *s.* the act of retorting  
*Retoss*, *v. a.* to toss or throw back again  
*Retouch*, *v. a.* to improve by new touches  
*Retra'ce*, *v. a.* to trace back or over again  
*Retract*, *v. a.* to recall, recant, resume  
*Retract'able*, *a.* that may be retracted  
*Retract'ate*, *v. a.* to recant; to unsay  
*Retract'ation*, *s.* a recantation; change of opinion declared [back  
*Retract'ible*, *Retract'ile*, *a.* that may be drawn  
*Retraction*, *s.* a withdrawing a question  
*Retractive*, *a.* withdrawing; taking from  
*Retractive*, *s.* that which withdraws  
*Retract'it*, *s.* the withdrawing a suit in court  
*Retreat*, *s.* a place of retirement or security  
*Retreat*, *v. n.* to retire, to take shelter  
*Retrench*, *v.* to cut off, confine, reduce  
*Retrench'ment*, *s.* a reduction of expense  
*Retrib'ute*, *v. a.* to pay back  
*Retrib'uter*, *s.* one that makes retribution  
*Retribution*, *s.* a repayment; a requital  
*Retributive*, *Retributory*, *a.* repaying  
*Retri'ive*, *v. a.* to recover, repair, regain  
*Retriev'able*, *a.* that may be retrieved  
*Retriment*, *s.* dregs; refuse  
*Retroac'tion*, *s.* act of forcing backwards  
*Retroac'tive*, *a.* acting or going backwards  
*Retroac'tively*, *ad.* by returned action  
*Retroce'de*, *v. n.* to go backwards  
*Retroce'sion*, *s.* the act of going back  
*Retroduc'tion*, *s.* a leading back, &c.  
*Ret'roflex*, *a.* bent in different directions  
*Retrofract*, *Retrofract'ed*, *a.* bent back, as if broken  
*Retrograda'tion*, *s.* act of going backward  
*Retrograde*, *v. n.* to go backward  
*Ret'rograde*, *a.* going backwards; contrary  
*Retrogres'sion*, *s.* the act of going back  
*Retrogres'sive*, *a.* going or moving backward  
*Retrom'gent*, *s.* an animal stalling backwards—a. volting urine backwards  
*Retrom'p'sive*, *a.* driving back; repelling  
*Retrom'sely*, *ad.* in a backward direction  
*Retrospect*, *s.* a look on things past  
*Retrospection*, *s.* a looking backwards  
*Retrospective*, *a.* looking backwards  
*Retrospect'ively*, *ad.* by way of retrospect  
*Retrover'sion*, *s.* a turning backwards  
*Ret'rovert*, *v. a.* to turn back—a. turned back  
*Ret'ride*, *v. a.* to thrust back  
*Retund*, *v. a.* to blunt, to turn the edge of  
*Return*, *v.* to come or go back; to retort; to repay; to send back; to transmit  
*Return*, *s.* the act of coming back; profit; repayment, restitution, relapse  
*Return'able*, *a.* allowed to be returned

*Return'er*, *s.* one who returns  
*Return'ing-officer*, *s.* he who makes returns of writs, &c.  
*Return'less*, *a.* admitting no return  
*Retu'se*, *a.* (in botany) blunted  
*Reu'nion*, *s.* reuniting; a rejoining; cohesion or concord  
*Reun'ite*, *v. a.* to join again, to reconcile  
*Reun'ition*, *s.* second conjunction  
*Reus'site*, *s.* a kind of crystallized salt  
*Revaluation*, *s.* a fresh valuation  
*Reveal*, *v. a.* to disclose, lay open, impart  
*Revealer*, *s.* one that discovers to view  
*Reveal'ment*, *s.* the act of revealing  
*Reveil'le*, *s.* the military notice, by beat of drum, that it is time to rise  
*Revel*, *v. n.* to carouse—a. a noisy feast  
*Revel*, *v. a.* to retract, to draw back  
*Revela'tion*, *s.* a communication of sacred truths, &c. by a teacher from heaven  
*Rev'eller*, *s.* one who feasts with jollity  
*Rev'elling*, *s.* loose jollity; revelry  
*Rev'elrout*, *s.* a mob, an unlawful assembly  
*Rev'elry*, *s.* loose jollity, festive mirth  
*Revenge*, *s.* return of an injury or affront  
*Revenge*, *v. a.* to return an injury, &c.  
*Revengeful*, *a.* vindictive, given to revenge  
*Revengefully*, *ad.* vindictively  
*Revengefulness*, *s.* vindictiveness  
*Revengeless*, *a.* incapable of revenge  
*Revenge'ment*, *s.* return of an injury  
*Revenge'r*, *s.* one who takes revenge  
*Reven'ue*, *s.* an income; annual profits  
*Reverb*, *v. a.* to reverberate, to resound  
*Reverberant*, *a.* resounding; beating back  
*Reverberate*, *v.* to bound back; to resound  
*Reverbera'tion*, *s.* a beating or driving back  
*Reverberatory*, *a.* returning; beating back  
*Reverberatory*, *s.* a reverberating furnace contrived to throw back the heat of the fire  
*Reve're*, *v. a.* to reverence, to venerate, to honour with an awful respect  
*Rever'ence*, *s.* veneration, respect; a bow  
*Rever'ence*, *v. a.* to regard with respect  
*Rever'encer*, *s.* one who pays reverence  
*Rever'end*, *a.* venerable; deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy  
*Rever'ent*, *a.* humble; testifying veneration  
*Reverent'ial*, *a.* expressing reverence  
*Reverent'ially*, *ad.* with show of reverence  
*Reverently*, *ad.* respectfully; with awe  
*Rever'er*, *s.* one who reverates or reveres  
*Rever'ie*, *Rever'y*, *s.* irregular thought  
*Rever'sal*, *s.* a change of sentence  
*Rever'sal*, *a.* intended to reverse  
*Rever'se*, *v.* to subvert, repeal, contradict  
*Rever'se*, *s.* the opposite side, vicissitude  
*Rever'sed*, *part. a.* repealed, inverted  
*Rever'sedly*, *ad.* in a reversed manner  
*Rever'seless*, *a.* not to be reversed  
*Rever'sely*, *ad.* on the opposite side  
*Rever'sible*, *a.* that may be reversed  
*Rever'sion*, *s.* succession, right of succession  
*Rever'sionary*, *a.* having a right to be enjoyed in succession  
*Rever'sioner*, *s.* one who has a reversion  
*Revert*, *v.* to change, to return  
*Revert'ent*, *s.* a medicine that restores the natural order of inverted motions  
*Revert'ible*, *a.* that may be returned  
*Revert'ive*, *a.* changing; returning  
*Revert*, *v. a.* to put again in possession  
*Revest'ary*, *s.* a place for vestments  
*Revert'ment*, *s.* the strong wall supporting the earth of a rampart  
*Revi'brate*, *v. n.* to vibrate back

REPROACH NOT THE UNHAPPY, FOR THE HAND OF GOD IS ON THEM.



[REW]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RIC]

Revibration, *s.* the act of vibrating back  
 Reviction, *s.* a return to life  
 Revictual, *v. a.* to stock with victuals again  
 Review, *v. a.* to look back, to survey, to examine, to re-examine  
 Review, *s.* a survey, re-examination  
 Reviewer, *s.* one who reviews  
 Revigorate, *v. a.* to add new vigour  
 Revile, *v. a.* to reproach, abuse, vilify  
 Revilement, *s.* contumelious language  
 Reviler, *s.* one who reviles another  
 Reviling, *s.* the act of reproaching  
 Revilingly, *ad.* in an opprobrious manner  
 Revival, Revision, *s.* a re-examination  
 Revise, *v. a.* to review, to overlook  
 Revise, *s.* a proof of a sheet that has been previously corrected  
 Reviser, *s.* an examiner; superintendent  
 Revisional, Revisionary, *a.* pertaining to revision  
 Revisit, *v. a.* to visit again  
 Revision, *s.* act of revisiting  
 Revival, *s.* recall from obscurity, &c.  
 Revive, *v.* to return to life; renew; rouse  
 Reviver, *s.* that which invigorates or revives  
 Revivifier, *v. a.* to recall to life  
 Revivification, *s.* the act of recalling to life  
 Revivify, *v. a.* to recall to life  
 Reviving, *part. a.* comforting, recovering  
 Reviviscence, *s.* renewal of life  
 Reviviscence, *a.* reviving; restoring life  
 Revivor, *s.* the reviving of a suit at law  
 Revocable, *a.* that may be recalled  
 Revocableness, *s.* the quality of being revocable  
 Revocate, *v. a.* to recall, to call back  
 Revocation, *s.* act of recalling; a repeal  
 Revoke, *v. a.* to repeal, reverse, draw back  
 Revoke, *v. n.* (at whist) to play contrary to the leading suit when it was in your power to have followed it  
 Revoke, *s.* act of renouncing at cards  
 Revokement, *s.* revocation; repeal; recall  
 Revolt, *v. n.* to fall off from one to another; to rise against a prince or state  
 Revolt, *s.* desertion; change of sides  
 Revolter, *s.* a deserter; a renegade  
 Revolvable, *a.* capable of revolving  
 Revolution, *s.* returning motion; a change of government in a state or country  
 Revolute, *a.* rolled back  
 Revolutionary, *a.* originating in a revolution; anarchical  
 Revolutionist, *s.* a favourer of revolutions  
 Revolutionize, *v. a.* to change the government of any state or country  
 Revolutionizing, *s.* the effecting a radical change in the government  
 Revolve, *v.* to perform a revolution; to consider, to meditate on  
 Revolve, *s.* constant revolution  
 Revomit, *v. a.* to vomit again  
 Revulsion, *s.* the act of drawing humours from one part of the body to another  
 Revulsive, *a.* having the power of revulsion  
 Revulsive, *s.* that which has the power of withdrawing  
 Reward, *v. a.* to recompense, to repay  
 Reward, *s.* recompense given to merit  
 Rewardable, *a.* worthy of reward  
 Rewardableness, *s.* worthiness of reward  
 Rewarder, *s.* one that recompenses  
 Rewet, *s.* the lock of a gun, &c.  
 Rewish, *a.* inclined to copulation, as doves  
 Reword, *v. a.* to repeat in the same words  
 Rewrite, *v. a.* to write a second time

Rhab'arbarate, *a.* impregnated with rhabarb  
 Rhabdology, *s.* the computing by rods  
 Rhab'domancy, *s.* divination by a wand  
 Rhapsodist, *s.* one who writes rhapsodies  
 Rhapsodical, *a.* unconnected; wild  
 Rhapsody, *s.* irregular, wild, and unconnected writings of speech  
 Rhein-berry, *s.* buckthorn, a plant  
 Rhenish, *s.* a kind of German wine  
 Rhetizite, *s.* a mineral of a whitish colour  
 Rhetoric, *s.* oratory, the art of speaking  
 Rhetorical, *a.* pertaining to rhetoric  
 Rhetorically, *ad.* figuratively; like an orator  
 Rhetoricalness, *s.* the state or circumstance of being rhetorical  
 Rhetorication, *s.* an argument more florid in diction than substantial  
 Rhetoricate, Rhetorize, *v. n.* to play the orator; to act on the passions  
 Rhetorician, *s.* a master of rhetoric  
 Rheum, *s.* a thin watery humour oozing out of the glands of the month, eyes, &c.  
 Rheumatic, *a.* relating to the rheumatism  
 Rheumatism, *s.* a painful disease usually affecting the joints or limbs  
 Rheumy, *a.* full of sharp moisture  
 Rhinocercal, *a.* like a rhinoceros  
 Rhinoceros, *s.* a large beast in the East Indies, armed with a horn on his nose  
 Rhodian, *a.* pertaining to the island of Rhodes  
 Rhodites, *s.* a precious stone of a rose colour  
 Rhodium, *s.* a newly-discovered white metal, found in crude platina  
 Rhododendron, *s.* a flowering shrub  
 Rhodonite, *s.* a kind of reddish mineral  
 Rhomb, *s.* a quadrangular figure  
 Rhombic, *a.* shaped like a rhomb  
 Rhomboid, *s.* a fish of the turbot kind  
 Rhomboid, *s.* a figure approaching to a rhomb; a kind of muscle fish  
 Rhomboidal, *a.* approaching in shape to a rhomb or quadrangular figure  
 Rhomb-spar, *s.* a grayish white mineral  
 Rhu'barb, *s.* a medicinal purgative root  
 Rhu'barbine, *s.* a vegetable substance obtained from rhu'barb  
 Rhumb, *s.* a kind of spiral line  
 Rhumb-line, *s.* a kind of compass line  
 Rhyme, *s.* the consonance of verses, poetry  
 Rhyme, *v. n.* to agree in sound; make verses  
 Rhy'mless, *a.* not having consonance of verses; terminating discordantly  
 Rhy'mer, Rhy'mester, *s.* a versifier  
 Rhy'mic, *a.* pertaining to rhyme  
 Rhythm, *s.* metre, verse, numbers; in music, the proportion of the movements to each other  
 Rhyth'mical, *a.* harmonical, musical  
 Rial, *s.* an old gold coin, value 10s.  
 Riant, *a.* laughing, exciting laughter  
 Rib, *s.* a bone; a piece of timber in ships  
 Rib, *v. a.* to enclose as by ribs  
 Ribald, *s.* a loose, rough, mean wretch—a coarse and scurrilous  
 Ribaldry, *s.* mean, brutal, obscene talk  
 Ribband, Rib'bon, *s.* a fillet of silk  
 Ribbed, *a.* furnished or marked with ribs  
 Rice, *s.* a kind of esculent grain  
 Rice-bird, *s.* a bird of North America  
 Rich, *a.* wealthy; precious; fertile; copious  
 Riches, *s. pl.* plenty of money or possessions  
 Richly, *ad.* wealthily, splendidly  
 Richness, *s.* opulence, splendour; fertility  
 Rick, *s.* a pile or heap of corn, hay, &c.  
 Rickets, *s.* a disease in children  
 Rick'ety, *a.* diseased with the rickets

RISE EARLY, LIVE SOBERLY, AND APPLY THYSELF WITH INDUSTRY.

REMEMBER THAT YOUR THOUGHTS AS WELL AS DEEDS ARE RECORDED IN HEAVEN.

Ricochet, *s.* [Fr.] the firing of a piece of ordnance at such an elevation as shall cause the shot or shell to bound along the opposite rampart

Rid, *v. a.* to set free, clear, drive away  
Rid'dance, *s.* deliverance, disembarcance  
Rideau, *s.* [Fr.] a small mound of earth extending along a plain, and serving to cover a camp, &c.

Riddle, *s.* an enigma, any thing puzzling; a dark problem; a coarse or open sieve

Riddle, *v. t.* to solve; to sift by a coarse sieve

Riddler, *s.* one who speaks ambiguously

Riddlingly, *ad.* In the manner of a riddle

Ride, *s.* an excursion in a vehicle or on horseback; a road or place to ride in

Ride, *v. a.* to travel on horseback, &c.

Rider, *s.* one who rides a horse, &c.; an after-clause added to a bill while pending in Parliament

Ridge, *s.* the upper part of a slope, &c.

Ridge, *v. a.* to form a ridge; to wrinkle

Rid'gel, Rid'geling, *s.* a cast half-castrated

Rid'gy, *a.* rising in a ridge

Rid'icule, *s.* wit that provokes laughter

Rid'icule, *v. a.* to expose to laughter

Rid'iculous, *s.* one that ridicules

Rid'iculous, *a.* fit to be laughed at

Rid'iculously, *ad.* in a manner worthy of laughter or contempt

Rid'iculousness, *s.* the quality of being ridiculous

Rid'ing, *s.* a district; one of the three divisions of Yorkshire

Rid'inghabit, *s.* a dress worn by women when they ride on horseback

Rid'inghood, *s.* a hood to bear off rain

Rid'ing-house, Rid'ing-school, *s.* a place in which the art of riding is taught

Rid'ot, *s.* a sort of public assembly

Rie, *s.* an esculent grain

Rife, *a.* prevalent; abounding

Ri'fely, *ad.* prevalently; abundantly

Ri'feness, *s.* prevalence; abundance

Ri'ffraff, *s.* the refuse of any thing [ed lines]

Ri'fle, *s.* a gun having within its barrel indent-

Ri'fle, *v. a.* to rob, to pillage, to plunder

Ri'feman, *s.* a soldier armed with a rifle

Ri'fler, *s.* a robber, plunderer, pillager

Rift, *s.* a cliff, a breach—*v.* to split

Rift, *v. a.* to cleave; to split, to burst

Rig, *s.* a wanton; a trick; a joke—*v. n.* to play the wanton; to play tricks

Rig, *v. a.* to dress; to fit with tackling

Rigadon, *s.* a kind of French dance

Rig'ation, *s.* the act of waterlugging

Rig'ger, *s.* one that rigs or dresses

Rig'ging, *s.* the tackling, &c. of a ship

Rig'gish, *a.* wanton, lewd

Righ, *a.* fit, suitable; straight; true—*ad.* properly, justly, in truth, very—*s.* justice; claim; privilege—*v. a.* to relieve from wrong—*v. n.* to become erect, as a ship after recovering from the effects of a storm—*interj.* an expression of approbation

Righteous, *a.* just, virtuous, equitable

Righteously, *ad.* honestly; virtuously

Righteousness, *s.* virtue; goodness

Righter, *s.* one who does justice

Righ'tful, *a.* having a just claim; honest

Righ'tfully, *ad.* according to right

Righ'tfulness, *s.* moral rectitude

Righ'tly, *ad.* properly, honestly, exactly

Righ'tness, *s.* rectitude; strictness

Rigid, *a.* stiff, severe, sharp, cruel

Rigid'ity, *s.* stiffness, want of easy elegance

Rigidly, *ad.* severely; inflexibly

Ri'gidness, *s.* severity, inflexibility

Rig'marole, *s.* a repetition of idle words

Rig'orous, *a.* severe, over-harsh

Rig'orously, *ad.* severely; without mitigation; scrupulously

Rig'orousness, *s.* severity without mitigation

Rig'our, *s.* cold; severity; strictness; rage

Rill, Rill'et, *s.* a small brook or stream

Rill, *v. n.* to run in small streams

Rim, *s.* a border, a margin, an edge

Rime, *s.* a hoar frost; a hole, a chink

Rime, *v. n.* to freeze with hoar frost

Rim'ose, Rim'ous, *a.* full of chinks

Rim'ple, *s.* a wrinkle—*v. a.* to pucker

Rim'pling, *s.* an undulation

Rim'y, *a.* steamy, foggy, misty

Rind, *s.* bark, husk—*v. n.* to husk, to bark

Ring, *s.* a circle; a circle of gold worn as an ornament; a sound, as of a bell

Ring, *v. a.* to strike bells so as to make them sound; to fit with rings [ceive a ring]

Ring-bolt, *s.* an iron bolt with an eye to re-

Ring'bone, *s.* a callus growing in the pastern

Ring'dove, *s.* a kind of pigeon [of a horse]

Ring'er, *s.* one who rings

Ring'ing, *s.* a tinkling sound; the art of producing harmony from bells

Ring'leader, *s.* the head of a mob or riot

Ring'let, *s.* a small ring; a circle; a curl

Ring'streaked, *a.* circularly streaked

Ring'tail, *s.* a kind of kite

Ring'worm, *s.* a circular tetter; a disease

Rinse, *v. a.* to cleanse by washing, &c.

Riot, *s.* an uproar, sedition, tumult

Riot, *v. n.* to revel, to raise an uproar

Riot'er, *s.* one who makes a riot

Riot'ing, *s.* loose or excessive festivity; the making a riot

Riot'ous, *a.* licentious, turbulent

Riot'ously, *ad.* luxuriously; turbulently

Riot'ousness, *s.* state of being riotous

Rip, *s.* a laceration; a rent

Rip, *v. a.* to tear, to lacerate; to disclose

Ripe, *a.* complete, mature, finished

Ri'pely, *ad.* maturely; at the fit time

Ri'pen, *v. n.* to grow ripe; to mature

Ri'peness, *s.* maturity, perfection, fitness

Ri'pper, *s.* one who rips or lacerates

Ri'pple, *v. n.* to lave or wash lightly over

—*s.* agitation of water on the surface

Ri'ppling, *s.* the noise of water lavng or running over the banks

Rise, *v. n.* to get up, ascend; grow; increase

Rise, *s.* a beginning; ascent; increase

Ri'ser, *s.* one that rises locally or figuratively

Ri'abil'ity, *s.* the faculty of laughing

Ri'sible, *a.* exciting laughter; ridiculous

Ri'sing, *s.* act of getting up; gradual appearance of the sun, &c., above the horizon; insurrection

Risk, *s.* hazard, danger, chance of harm

Risk, *v. a.* to hazard, to put to chance

Risk'er, *s.* he who risks or hazards

Rite, *s.* a solemn act of religion

Ritornello, *s.* [Ital.] the repeat or burden of an air or song

Ritual, *s.* a book of religious ceremonies

Ritual, *a.* solemnly ceremonious

Ritualist, *s.* one skilled in the ritual

Ritually, *ad.* with some particular ceremony

Riv'age, *s.* a bank; a coast; the shore

Ri'val, *s.* a competitor—*v. a.* to emulate—*v. n.* to be competitors—a. emulous

Ri'val'ity, *s.* competition; rivalry

Ri'val'ry, *s.* competition; emulation

Ri'valship, *s.* state or character of a rival

[ROC]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ROC]

Rive, *v.* to split, to cleave, to be divided  
 Rivet, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles  
 River, *s.* a stream of water running from its source to the sea  
 River, *s.* one who splits or cleaves  
 River-dragon, *s.* a crocodile  
 Riveret, *s.* a small stream; a rill  
 River god, *s.* the tutelary deity of a river  
 River-horse, *s.* the hippopotamus  
 River-water, *s.* the water of a river  
 Rivet, *s.* a fastening pin that is clenched  
 Rivet, *v. a.* to fasten strongly with rivets  
 Rivulet, *s.* a small river, a brook  
 Rixation, *s.* a brawl; a quarrel  
 Rix-dollar, *s.* a German coin, value 4s. 6d.  
 Roach, *s.* the name of a fish  
 Road, *s.* a large way for travelling; path  
 Roadstead, *s.* a place for ships to anchor in  
 Roadster, *s.* a horse accustomed to travelling on the highroad  
 Roadway, *s.* the public road; the highway  
 Roam, *v.* to wander, ramble, rove  
 Roamer, *s.* a rambler; a wanderer  
 Roaming, *s.* the act of wandering  
 Roan, *a.* bay, sorrel, or black spotted  
 Roan, *s.* leather resembling morocco  
 Roan-tree, *s.* the mountain ash  
 Roar, *v. n.* to make a loud noise  
 Roar, *s.* the cry of a wild beast, &c.  
 Roarer, *s.* a noisy fellow; a term applied to a broken-winded horse  
 Roaring, *s.* cry of the lion or other beast; outcry of distress; sound of the wind or sea  
 Roast, *v. a.* to dress meat; to banter  
 Roast, *s.* any thing roasted—*a.* roasted  
 Roaster, *s.* one who roasts; a gridiron  
 Roasting, *s.* a severe teasing  
 Rob, *s.* insipidated juices  
 Rob, *v. a.* to steal, to plunder  
 Roballo, *s.* a fish found in Mexico  
 Robbe, *s.* the sea-dog or seal  
 Robber, *s.* a thief, a plunderer  
 Robbery, *s.* theft by force or with privy  
 Robe, *s.* a dress of dignity  
 Robe, *v. a.* to dress pompously; to invest  
 Robert-Herb-robert, *s.* a plant  
 Rob'in, Robin-red-breast, *s.* a small bird with a red breast  
 Robin-good-fellow, *s.* a sprite; a goblin  
 Rob'orant, *a.* strengthening  
 Rob'orants, *s. pl.* medicines to strengthen and give vigour to the constitution  
 Roborean, *a.* having the nature of oak  
 Roboreons, *a.* made of oak  
 Robust, *a.* strong, sinewy, violent  
 Robustious, *a.* vigorous; uncontrollable  
 Robustiously, *ad.* with violence; with fury  
 Robustness, *s.* strength; vigour  
 Roc'amboles, *s.* a kind of wild garlic [alum  
 Roche-alum, Rock-alum, *s.* a pure sort of  
 Roch'et, *s.* a surplice; a fish  
 Rock, *s.* a vast mass of stone; a defence  
 Rock, *v.* to shake; to move to and fro  
 Rock-basin, *s.* a place cut in the rocks to hold water [among the Druids]  
 Rock-butter, *s.* a subsulphate of alumina  
 Rock-crystal, *s.* the finest kind of quartz  
 Rock'doe, *s.* a species of deer  
 Rock'er, *s.* one who rocks the cradle  
 Rock'et, *s.* an artificial firework; a plant  
 Rock'iness, *s.* state of being rocky  
 Rock'ing, *s.* state of being shaken by alternate motions to and fro  
 Rock'less, *a.* being without rocks  
 Rock-oil, *s.* petrol, or petroleum  
 Rock'-pigeon, *s.* a pigeon which builds in rocks

Rock'rose, *s.* a plant; a flower  
 Rockru'by, *s.* a sort of garnet  
 Rock'salt, *s.* a mineral salt  
 Rock'wood, *s.* ligniform asbestos  
 Rock'work, *s.* a building imitating rocks  
 Rock'y, *a.* full of rocks; hard, stony  
 Rod, *s.* a twig, instrument of correction  
 Rodomont, *s.* a vain boaster—a bragging  
 Rodomonta'de, *s.* an empty noisy bluster  
 Rodomonta'de, *v. n.* to brag or bluster  
 Rodomonta'dist, *s.* one who brags  
 Roe, *s.* the female of the hart; eggs of fish  
 Roebuck, *s.* a small species of deer  
 Ro'gal, Roga'lian, *a.* belonging to a funeral  
 Roga'tion, *s.* the litany; supplication [pile  
 Roga'tion-week, *s.* the second week preceded by Whitsunday  
 Rogue, *s.* a vagabond, a knave, a wag  
 Rogue, *v. n.* to play knavish tricks  
 Roguery, *s.* villany, knavery, waggery  
 Rogueship, *s.* the qualities of a rogue  
 Roguish, *a.* fraudulent, knavish, waggish  
 Roguishly, *ad.* knavishly; wantonly  
 Roguishness, *s.* the qualities of a rogue  
 Roist, *v. n.* to be at free quarters; to bluster  
 Roister, *s.* a turbulent, lawless, blustering fellow—*v. n.* to bluster  
 Roll, *v.* to move in a circle; to enwrap  
 Roll, *s.* the act of rolling; a mass made round; a register; catalogue; warrant  
 Roller, *s.* any thing turning on its own axis; a bandage; a fillet  
 Rolling-pin, *s.* a round smooth piece of wood to mould paste, &c.  
 Rolling-press, *s.* a press for printing pictures, &c. on copperplates  
 Ro'lly-pooly, *s.* a kind of game with a ball  
 Romage, *s.* a tumult, a bustle  
 Ro'man, *s.* a native of Rome; a papist  
 Ro'man, *a.* pertaining to Rome  
 Roman'ce, *s.* a fable, a fiction, a lie  
 Roman'ce, *v. n.* to tell untruths; to forge  
 Roman'cer, *s.* a forger of tales, a liar  
 Ro'manism, *s.* tenets of the church of Rome  
 Ro'manist, *s.* one who professes popery  
 Ro'manize, *v. a.* to latinize; to convert to  
 Romish or papistical opinions  
 Roman'tic, *a.* wild, fanciful, improbable  
 Roman'tically, *ad.* wildly; extravagantly  
 Roman'ticness, *s.* quality of being romantic  
 Ro'mish, *a.* Polish; belonging to Rome  
 Romp, *s.* a rude untampt girl; rude play  
 Romp, *v. n.* to play rudely and noisily  
 Rompling, *s.* rude or noisy play  
 Romp'ish, *a.* inclined to rude or rough play  
 Romp'ishness, *s.* disposition to rude sport  
 Ron'dean, *s.* a name applied to songs which end with the first part or strain repeated  
 Ron'dure, *s.* a circle; a round  
 Ron'lon, *s.* a fat bulky woman  
 Rout, *s.* an animal stunted in growth  
 Rood, *s.* the fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, or five yards and a half in long measure; the holy cross  
 Rood-loft, *s.* a gallery in the church on which the cross was set to view  
 Roof, *s.* the cover of a house; the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate or upper part of the mouth  
 Roof, *v. a.* to cover with a roof  
 Roofing, *s.* materials for a roof  
 Roof'less, *a.* wanting a roof; uncovered  
 Roof'y, *a.* furnished with roofs  
 Rook, *s.* a bird; a cheat; a piece at chess  
 Rook, *v. n.* to rob, to cheat, to deceive  
 Rook'ery, *s.* a nursery of rooks

REASON WITHOUT EXERCISE WILL DEGENERATE TO INANITY.

REPENSE IS AS NECESSARY IN CONVERSATION AS IN A PICTURE.



[ROS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ROU]

Rook'y, *a.* inhabited by rooks  
 Room, *s.* space, extent; stead; chamber  
 Room'age, *s.* space, place  
 Room'ful, *a.* abounding with rooms  
 Room'iness, *s.* space; quantity of extent  
 Room'y, *a.* spacious, wide, large  
 Roop, *s.* a harshness  
 Roost, *s.* a perch on which birds rest  
 Roost, *v. n.* to sleep as a bird; to lodge  
 Root, *s.* that part of the plant, &c. which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the first cause  
 Root, *v.* to take root; radicate; destroy  
 Root'bound, *a.* fixed to the earth by a root  
 Root'ed, *a.* fixed, deep, radical  
 Root'edly, *ad.* deeply, strongly  
 Root'er, *s.* one who tears up by the root  
 Root'let, *s.* the fibrous part of a root  
 Root'y, *a.* full of or consisting of roots  
 Ropal'ic, *a.* club-formed  
 Rope, *s.* a thick hempen cord, string, halter  
 Rope, *v. n.* to concrete into filaments  
 Rope-dancer, *s.* one who dances on ropes  
 Rope-ladder, *s.* a ladder made of ropes  
 Rope-maker, *s.* one who makes ropes  
 Rope-making, *s.* the art of making ropes or cordage  
 Rope'ry, *s.* place where ropes are made  
 Rope-walk, *s.* a place where ropes are made  
 Rope-yarn, *s.* yarn for ropes  
 Ro'piness, *s.* a rosy or glutinous quality  
 Ro'py, *a.* viscons, glutinous, tenacious  
 Ro'quelaure, *s.* a man's cloak  
 Ro'ral, Ro'rid, *a.* dewy; moist with dew  
 Ro'ration, *s.* the falling of the dew  
 Ro'rif'erous, *a.* producing dew  
 Ro'rif'luent, *a.* flowing with dew  
 Ro'ru'lent, *a.* full of dew  
 Rosa'ceous, *a.* composed of several petals disposed after the manner of a rose  
 Ro'sary, *s.* a set of beads, containing 15 ave-marias, and 15 pater-nosters; a particular devotion addressed to the Virgin Mary  
 Ro'scid, *a.* abounding with dew  
 Rose, *s.* a fragrant flower  
 Ro'seal, *a.* like a rose in smell or colour  
 Ro'seate, *a.* rosy, blooming, fragrant  
 Ro'sebay, *s.* a plant, the rhododendron  
 Ro'se-bud, *s.* an unbloomed rose  
 Ro'se-bush, *s.* a rose-tree  
 Ro'segall, *s.* an excrescence on the dog-rose  
 Ro'se-mallow, *s.* a large kind of mallow  
 Ro'semary, *s.* a plant  
 Ro'se-quartz, *s.* a subspecies of quartz  
 Ro'se-root, *s.* a plant of the genus Rhodiola  
 Ro'set, *s.* a red colour used by painters  
 Ro'sette, *s.* a riband or other material made up in the form of a rose  
 Ro'se-water, *s.* water distilled from roses  
 Ro'se-wood, *s.* a tree, the wood of which is dark and finely grained, and is used in ornamental furniture  
 Ro'sicru'cian, *s.* one of the sect who styled themselves brothers of the holy cross; one who searches for the philosopher's stone; a cheat—*a.* pertaining to a rosi-  
 Ro'sin, *s.* inspissated turpentine [crucian  
 Ro'sin, *v. a.* to rub with rosin  
 Ro'siness, *s.* state or quality of being rosy  
 Ro'siny, *a.* resembling rosin  
 Ro'sland, *s.* healthy land  
 Ro'soglio, *s.* a rich cordial made at Trieste  
 Ro'spo, *s.* a fish of Mexico  
 Ro'ssel, *s.* light land  
 Ro'sset, *s.* the large ternate bat  
 Ro'ssignol, *s.* the nightingale

Ros'tel, *s.* (in hotany) the descending plane part of the heart of the seed  
 Ros'ter, *s.* the plan of duty for military officers  
 Ros'tral, *a.* having some resemblance to the beak of a ship or rostrum  
 Ros'trated, *a.* adorned with beaks  
 Ros'trum, *s.* the beak of a bird; a pulpit  
 Ro'ssy, *a.* like a rose in bloom, fragrance, &c.  
 Ro'sy-crowned, *a.* crowned with roses  
 Rot, *v.* to putrefy, to make putrid  
 Rot, *s.* a distemper in sheep; putrefaction  
 Ro'ta, *s.* an ecclesiastical court of Rome  
 Ro'talite, *s.* a genus of fossil shells  
 Ro'tary, Ro'tatory, *a.* whirling as a wheel  
 Ro'tate, *a.* (in botany) wheel-shaped  
 Ro'tated, *a.* whirled round  
 Ro'tation, *s.* a turning round; succession  
 Ro'ta-to-plane, *a.* (in botany) wheel-shaped and flat  
 Ro'ta'tor, *s.* that which gives to any machine or instrument a circular motion  
 Ro'te, *s.* words uttered by mere memory; a harp, lyre—*v. a.* to fix in the memory  
 Roth'er-beasts, *s.* cattle of the bovine genus  
 Roth'er-nails, *s.* (with shipwrights) full-headed nails  
 Roth'office, *s.* a variety of black grenate  
 Ro'toco, *s.* an eastern weight of 5lbs.  
 Ro'tten, *a.* putrid, not firm, not sound  
 Ro'ttenness, *s.* state of being rotten  
 Ro'tten-stone, *s.* a kind of useful soft stone  
 Ro'tund, *a.* round, circular, spherical  
 Ro'tundifo'lious, *a.* having round leaves  
 Ro'tundity, *s.* roundness, circularity  
 Ro'tun'do, Ro'tun'da, *s.* a round building  
 Rou'cou, *s.* a substance used in dyeing, the anatto  
 Rouge, *s.* a red paint—*a.* red—*v. n.* to lay rouge upon the face  
 Rough, *a.* not smooth, harsh, severe, stormy  
 Rough'-cast, *s.* a form in its first rudiments; a kind of coarse plaster  
 Rough'-cast, *v. a.* to mould without nicety  
 Rough'-draught, *s.* a sketch; a copy  
 Rough'-draw, *v. a.* to draw or trace coarsely  
 Rough'-en, *v.* to make or grow rough  
 Rough'-hew, *v. a.* to shape rudely or roughly  
 Rough'-hewn, *p. a.* rugged; unpolished  
 Rough'ly, *ad.* rudely, severely, holsterously  
 Rough'ness, *s.* unevenness, harshness  
 Rough'-shod, *a.* having the foot fitted with a roughened shoe, (used of horses)  
 Rough'ings, *s. pl.* grass after mowing  
 Rough'-work, *v. a.* to work coarsely over  
 Rough'-wrought, *a.* done coarsely  
 Rou'leau, *s.* [Fr.] a little roll  
 Rou'nee, *s.* the handle of a printing-press  
 Rou'nceval, *s.* a kind of pea  
 Round, *a.* circular; plain; smooth; brisk  
 Round, *s.* a circle, sphere, district; rundle  
 Round, *ad.* on all sides—*prep.* circularly about—*v. a.* to surround; to make circular or smooth—*v. n.* to grow round in form; to go round, as a guard  
 Round'about, *a.* ample; indirect; loose  
 Round'delay, *s.* a kind of ancient poetry  
 Round'head, *s.* a puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round  
 Round-head'ed, *a.* having a round top  
 Round'house, *s.* the constable's prison  
 Round'ing, *a.* round or roundish—*s.* (on board ship) old ropes applied to prevent chafing  
 Round'ish, *a.* somewhat round  
 Round'let, *s.* a little circle  
 Round'ly, *ad.* in a round form, plainly

REVENGE IN COLD BLOOD IS THE DEVIL'S OWN ACT AND DEED.

RICHES GOTTEN WITH CRAFT, ARE COMMONLY LOST WITH SHAME.

[RUD]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RUM

Roundness, *s.* sphericity; cylindrical form  
 Round-robin, *s.* a written petition or remonstrance, signed by several persons round a ring or circle  
 Rouse, *v.* to wake from slumber; excite  
 Rouser, *s.* that which rouses  
 Rousing, *a.* having power to excite  
 Rout, *s.* a multitude, rabble, tumultuous crowd; the confusion of an army defeated or dispersed  
 Rout, *v.* to defeat; assemble in crowds  
 Route, *s.* a road, way; march, journey  
 Routine, *s.* custom, practice  
 Rove, *v.* to ramble, to range, to wander  
 Rover, *s.* a wanderer, pirate; fickle person  
 Rowing, *s.* act of rambling or wandering  
 Row, *s.* a range of men or things  
 Row, *s.* a riotous noise; a drunken debauch  
 Row, *v.* to impel a vessel in the water with oars; to drive or help forward  
 Rowel, *s.* the point of a spur; an issue  
 Rowel, *v. a.* to keep open with a rowel  
 Rowen, *s.* a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green  
 Row'er, *s.* one who manages an oar  
 Row-lock, *s.* the part of a boat on which the oar rests  
 Row-port, *s.* the square hole in vessels through which the oars are used  
 Royal, *a.* kingly, becoming a king, regal  
 Royal, *s.* the highest sail in a ship, just above the top-gallant sail; the name of a large-sized paper  
 Royalism, *s.* attachment to royalty  
 Royalist, *s.* an adherent to a king  
 Royalize, *v. a.* to make royal  
 Royally, *ad.* in a kingly manner, regally  
 Royalty, *s.* the office or state of a king  
 Roy'nish, *a.* paltry; mean; rude  
 Rub, *v.* to scour, polish; fret; get through  
 Rub, *s.* friction; hinderance; difficulty  
 Rubber, *s.* one that rubs; a coarse file; two games out of three; a whetstone  
 Rubbish, *s.* ruins of buildings; refuse  
 Rubble, *s.* rubbish; small stones  
 Rubble-stone, *s.* stone worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge  
 Rubbly, *a.* abounding with small stones  
 Rubefacient, *a.* making red—*s.* an application exciting redness  
 Rubellite, *s.* a kind of silicious mineral  
 Rubescent, *a.* of a reddish colour  
 Rubican, *a.* darkly coloured with a grayish tinge, applied to horses  
 Rubicel, *s.* a variety of the ruby  
 Rubicund, *a.* ruddy; blood-red  
 Rubicundity, *s.* disposition to redness  
 Rubied, *a.* of a red or ruby colour  
 Rubific, Rubious, Rub'n, Rubrical, *a.* red  
 Rubification, *s.* the act of making red  
 Rubify, *v. a.* to make red  
 Rubiginous, *a.* rusty; mildewed [2s. 7d.  
 Ruble, *s.* a silver coin of Russia valued at Rubric, *s.* directions printed in prayer-books and books of law—a. red  
 Rubrical, *a.* placed in rubrics  
 Rubricate, *v. a.* to mark with red  
 Rubstone, *s.* a stone to scour or sharpen  
 Rub'y, *s.* a precious red stone; a blotch  
 Rub'y, *a.* of the colour of a ruby  
 Ruck, *v. a.* to cower; to sit close—*s.* silk or linen folded over and lying uneven  
 Ructation, *s.* breaking wind upwards  
 Ructuosity, *s.* frequent eructation  
 Rud, *s.* redness; bluish; red ochre

Rudd, *s.* a fish of the genus Cyprinus  
 Rud'der, *s.* the part that steers a ship  
 Rud'diness, *s.* approaching to redness  
 Rud'dle, *s.* red earth  
 Rud'dleman, *s.* one who is employed in digging ruddle, or red earth  
 Rud'dy, *a.* approaching to red; red  
 Rude, *a.* rough, harsh; ignorant, artless  
 Rudely, *ad.* in a rude manner, violently  
 Rudeness, *s.* incivility, boisterousness  
 Ruder'ture, *s.* the figure of a rope often filling the flutings of the column  
 Rudera'tion, *s.* the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones  
 Rudiment, *v. a.* to ground; to settle in the rudiments of any science  
 Rudiments, *s.* the first elements of a science; the first part of education  
 Rudimental, *a.* relating to first principles  
 Rue, *v. a.* to grieve for, lament—*s.* an herb  
 Rueful, *a.* mournful, woful, sorrowful  
 Ruefully, *ad.* mournfully; sorrowfully  
 Ruefulness, *s.* sorrow; mournfulness  
 Rue'ell, *s.* an assembly at a private house; a circle; a street  
 Rufescent, *a.* reddish; tinged with red  
 Ruff, *s.* a puckered linen ornament; a fish  
 Ruff, *v. a.* to trump at cards  
 Ruffian, *a.* brutal, savagely boisterous  
 Ruffian, *s.* a brutal fellow, a robber  
 Ruffianlike, Ruff'ianly, *a.* dissolute; brutal  
 Ruffie, *s.* a particular roll of a drum  
 Ruffie, *v.* to disorder, to fret; to plait  
 Ruffie, *s.* an ornament for the wrists  
 Ruffier, *s.* a bully; a boisterous fellow  
 Ruffling, *s.* commotion; disturbance  
 Ruffling, Ruff'd, Ruff'ing, *s.* a particular beat or roll of the drum  
 Rufous, *a.* reddish inclining to yellow  
 Rug, *s.* a coarse, nappy, woollen cloth  
 Rugged, *a.* rough; brutal, surly; shaggy  
 Ruggedly, *ad.* in a rugged manner  
 Rug'dness, *s.* roughness; asperity  
 Rugine, *s.* a surgeon's rasp  
 Rugose, Rug'ous, *a.* full of wrinkles  
 Rugosity, *s.* state of being wrinkled  
 Ruin, *s.* fall, destruction; the loss of fortune; the remains of a building  
 Ruin, *v.* to subvert, destroy, impoverish  
 Ruinate, *v. a.* to bring to poverty, &c.  
 Ruiner, *s.* one that ruins [ruins  
 Ruinform, *a.* having the appearance of  
 Ruinous, *a.* fallen to ruin; mischievous  
 Ruinously, *ad.* with ruin, destructively  
 Ruinousness, *s.* a ruinous state  
 Rule, *s.* government; sway; regularity  
 Rule, *v.* to govern, to control, to settle  
 Ruler, *s.* a governor; an instrument by which lines are drawn  
 Ruling, *a.* having superior influence  
 Ruly, *a.* moderate; quiet; orderly  
 Rum, *s.* a spirit drawn from sugar  
 Rum, *a.* odd; queer (a cant term)  
 Rum'ble, *v. n.* to make a hoarse low noise  
 Rum'bler, *s.* the thing that rumbles  
 Rum'bling, *s.* a low hoarse continued noise  
 Rum'en, *s.* the paunch or upper stomach of animals that chew the cud  
 Rum'inant, *a.* chewing the cud  
 Rum'inant, *s.* an animal that chews the cud  
 Rum'inate, *v.* to chew the cud; to muse  
 Rumination, *s.* a chewing the cud; meditation, reflection  
 Ruminator, *s.* one that considers or thinks of a matter, or pauses on it  
 Rum'mage, *s.* act of searching for things

RATHER MISTRUST TOO SOON, THAN BE DECEIVED TOO LATE.

RESOLUTION IS GROUNDED ON HONOUR, DESPERATION ON DANGER.

Rum'mage, *v.* to search places, to plunder  
 Rum'ner, *s.* a large glass, a drinking-cup  
 Rum'orous, *a.* famous; notorious  
 Rum'our, *s.* flying or popular report  
 Rum'our, *v. a.* to report abroad; to bruit  
 Rum'ourer, *s.* a reporter; spreader of news  
 Rump, *s.* the buttock, end of the back bone  
 Rump'le, *s.* a rough plait; a wrinkle  
 Rump'le, *v. a.* to crush out of shape  
 Rump'less, *a.* destitute of a tail  
 Run, *v.* to move swiftly, flee, go away, vanish; to melt; to smuggle  
 Run, *s.* a flow; a course; continued success  
 Run'agate, *s.* a fugitive; a coward  
 Run'away, *s.* one that flies from danger  
 Run'cation, *s.* the act of clearing away weeds  
 Run'cinate, *a.* cut into transverse acute segments pointing backwards  
 Run'dle, *s.* the step of a ladder; a round  
 Run'dlet, Run'let, *s.* a small barrel  
 Rune, *s.* the runic letter or character  
 Runes, *s.* gothic poetry  
 Rung, Rung'-head, *s.* those timbers of a ship which are bolted to the keel; the floor-timbers  
 Run'ic, *a.* denoting the letters and language of the ancient northern nations; Gothic  
 Run'nel, *s.* a rivulet, a small brook  
 Run'ner, *s.* one who runs; a shoot  
 Run'net. [See Ren'net.]  
 Run'ning, *s.* act of moving on with celerity  
 Run'ning-fight, *s.* a battle between one who flees and his pursuer  
 Run'ning-rigging, *s.* the rigging of a ship passing through blocks  
 Run'ning-title, *s.* the title of a book continued on the top of every page  
 Run'nion, *s.* a paltry scurvy wretch  
 Runt, *s.* a dwarf animal; a small cow  
 Rupee', *s.* an Indian coin, value 2s. 4d.  
 Rup'tion, *s.* breach; solution of continuity  
 Rup'ture, *s.* a breach of peace; eruption  
 Rup'ture, *v. a.* to break; to burst  
 Ru'ral, *a.* belonging to the country  
 Ru'ralist, *s.* one who leads a country life  
 Ru'ral'ity, *s.* the quality of being rural  
 Ru'rally, *ad.* as in the country  
 Ru'ralness, *s.* the quality of being rural  
 Ru'ric'olist, *s.* an inhabitant of the country  
 Ru'ric'genous, *a.* born in the country  
 Ru'se, *s.* [Fr.] artifice; stratagem; trick  
 Rush, *s.* a plant; a worthless thing  
 Rush, *v. n.* to enter or move with violence  
 Rush, Rush'ing, *s.* violent course  
 Rush'candle, Rush'light, *s.* a tallow candle with the wick made of rush  
 Rush'er, *s.* one who rushes forward  
 Rush'iness, *s.* state of being full of rushes  
 Rush'ing, *s.* any commotion or violent course  
 Rush'like, *a.* resembling a rush; weak  
 Rush'y, Rush'ed, *a.* abounding with rushes  
 Ru'sna, *s.* a kind of Turkish depilatory  
 Rus', *s.* a kind of biscuit or hard bread  
 Ru'ss, *a.* pertaining to the Russians—*s.* the Russian language  
 Rus'set, *s.* a country dress  
 Rus'set, *a.* reddish brown; coarse; rustic  
 Rus'setting, *s.* a rough kind of apple  
 Rus'sety, *a.* of a russet colour  
 Rus'sian, *s.* an inhabitant of Russia—a. pertaining to Russia  
 Rust, *s.* a red crust grown upon iron, &c.; oxide of metal (or inactivity)  
 Rust, *v.* to gather rust; to impair by time  
 Rustic, *s.* a clown; a country swain  
 Rust'ic Rust'ical, *a.* rural, rude, plain

Rus'tically, *ad.* rudely; inelegantly  
 Rus'ticalness, *s.* the quality of being rustic  
 Rus'trate, *v. n.* to dwell in the country  
 Rustica'tion, *s.* residence in the country  
 Rust'icity, *s.* rural appearance, simplicity  
 Rust'ily, *ad.* in a rusty manner; shabbily  
 Rust'iness, *s.* the state of being rusty  
 Rust'le, *v. n.* to make a low rattling noise  
 Rust'ling, *s.* a continuation of small noises  
 Rust'y, *a.* covered with rust, impaired  
 Rut, *s.* the track of a cart-wheel, &c.; the copulation of deer, wild boars, &c.  
 Rut, *v. n.* to desire to come together  
 Ru'ta-baga, *s.* the Swedish turnip  
 Ruth, *s.* mercy, pity, tenderness  
 Ru'thful, *a.* rueful, woful, compassionate  
 Ru'thfully, *ad.* wofully; sorrowfully  
 Ru'thless, *a.* cruel, pitiless, barbarous  
 Ru'thlessly, *ad.* without pity; cruelly  
 Ru'thlessness, *s.* want of pity  
 Ru'til, Ru'tile, *s.* an oxide of titanium  
 Ru'tilant, *a.* shining; brilliant  
 Ru'tilate, *v. n.* to shine; to appear bright  
 Ru'tter, *s.* a rider; a trooper  
 Ru'turkin, *s.* an old crafty fox; a beguiler  
 Ru'tter, *s.* a direction of the road or of the course at sea; an old traveller  
 Ru'tish, *a.* wanton, libidinous, lustful  
 Ru'tishness, *s.* wantonness, libidinousness  
 Ru'ttle, *s.* the rattle in the throat  
 Ry'al, *s.* a Spanish coin worth sixpence three farthings  
 Rye, *s.* a coarse kind of bread corn  
 Ry'e-grass, *s.* a kind of strong grass  
 Ry'ot, *s.* an Indian peasant or husbandman  
 Ryth, *s.* a ford

## S.

S, IN the beginning of words, has invariably its natural and hissing sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*, as *rose, rogare, rosy, osier, nose, resident, busy, business*.—In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*, and sometimes *z*, as in *as, has*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*  
 Sab'aoth, *s.* hosts or armies  
 Sabbata'rian, *s.* one who rigorously observes the Sabbath or seventh day of the week—a. belonging to the Jewish sabbath  
 Sabbata'rianism, *s.* the tenets of those who keep the seventh day of the week holy, instead of the first  
 Sab'bat'h, *s.* the day of rest and worship  
 Sab'bat'h breaker, *s.* a violator of the sabbath  
 Sab'bat'h-breaking, *s.* profanation of the sabbath  
 Sab'bat'hless, *a.* unmindful of the sabbath  
 Sab'bat'leal, *a.* resembling the sabbath  
 Sab'batism, *s.* rigid observance of the Sabbath  
 Sab'bire, *s.* a piece of timber like a beam  
 Sab'blanism, *s.* the idolatrous worship of the sun, moon, and stars  
 Sab'ine, *s.* a plant  
 Sa'ble, *s.* a dark fur—a. black, dark  
 Sab'o't, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of wooden shoe  
 Sa'bre, *s.* a clumber, short broad sword  
 Sa'bre, *v. a.* to strike with a sabre  
 Sabul'osity, *s.* grittiness, sandiness  
 Sab'ulous, *a.* gritty, sandy, gravelly  
 Sacca'de, *s.* a sudden violent check to a horse's speed



[SAG]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SAL

Sacchariferous, *a.* producing sugar  
 Saccharine, *a.* having the qualities of sugar  
 Saccholactic (acid), *s.* the acid obtained from sugar of milk [with a base]  
 Saccholate, *s.* a salt of saccholactic acid  
 Sacerdotal, *a.* belonging to the priesthood  
 Sachem, *s.* the chief of an Indian tribe  
 Sack, *s.* a bag containing three bushels; plunder, pillage; Canary wine  
 Sack, *v. a.* to take by storm, pillage, plunder; to put in bags  
 Sack'age, *s.* act of plundering a place  
 Sack'but, *s.* a kind of pipe  
 Sack'cloth, *s.* a kind of coarse cloth  
 Sackful, *s.* a full sack or bag  
 Sack'ing, *s.* the cloth which supports a bed; cloth of which sacks are made; the act of plundering a town  
 Sackpos'set, *s.* a posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients  
 Sacrament, *s.* an oath; the Lord's supper  
 Sacramental, *a.* constituting or pertaining to a sacrament  
 Sacramentally, *ad.* as a sacrament  
 Sacramentarian, *s.* a name reproachfully applied by Papists to Protestants  
 Sacramentary, *s.* a book of prayers and directions respecting the sacraments  
 Sa'cred, *a.* holy, consecrated, inviolable  
 Sa'credly, *ad.* inviolably; religiously  
 Sa'credness, *s.* holiness, sanctity  
 Sacrific, Sacrificial, *a.* employed in sacrifice  
 Sacrificable, *a.* capable of sacrifice  
 Sacrificant, *s.* one who offers a sacrifice  
 Sacrificatory, *a.* offering sacrifice  
 Sacrifice, *v. a.* to offer up; destroy; devote  
 Sa'crifice, *s.* an offering made to God; any thing destroyed or finally quitted  
 Sa'crificer, *s.* one who offers sacrifice  
 Sa'crificial, *a.* pertaining to sacrifice  
 Sa'crilege, *s.* the robbery of a church  
 Sa'crilegious, *a.* violating things sacred  
 Sa'crilegiously, *ad.* with sacrilege  
 Sa'crilegiousness, *s.* the crime of sacrilege  
 Sa'crilegist, *s.* one who commits sacrilege  
 Sa'cring-bell, *s.* a bell rung before the host  
 Sa'crist, Sa'cristan, *s.* a sexton; a vestry-keeper; a church officer  
 Sa'cristy, *s.* the vestry of a church  
 Sa'rosanct, *a.* inviolable; sacred  
 Sad, *a.* sorrowful, heavy, gloomy; bad  
 Sad'den, *v. a.* to make sad or gloomy  
 Sad'dle, *s.* a seat to put on a horse's back  
 Sad'dle, *v. a.* to put on a saddle; to load  
 Sad'dlebacked, *a.* having a hollow back  
 Sad'dlebow, *s.* part of a saddle  
 Sad'dler, *s.* one who makes saddles  
 Sad'duces, *s. pl.* a sect among the Jews  
 Sad'ducism, *s.* the tenets of the Sadducees  
 Sad'iron, *s.* an instrument for ironing clothes  
 Sa'lly, *ad.* sorrowfully, miserably  
 Sa'dness, *s.* mournfulness, melancholy  
 Safe, *a.* free from danger—*s.* a buttry  
 Safecon'duct, *s.* a convoy, passport, guard  
 Sa'fe-guard, *s.* a defence, convoy, passport  
 Sa'fely, *ad.* without danger, without hurt  
 Sa'fety, *s.* freedom from danger; custody  
 Sa'fety-valve, *s.* the valve of a steam-boiler  
 Sa'f'low, Sa'f'flower, *s.* the plant bastard saffron  
 Sa'f'flower, *s.* a deep red fœcula separated from orange-coloured flowers  
 Sa'f'ron, *s.* a plant—a yellow  
 Sag, *v.* to hang heavy; to load, to burden  
 Saga'cions, *a.* quick of thought or scent  
 Saga'clously, *ad.* with penetration

Saga'cionsness, *s.* quickness of discernment  
 Saga'city, *s.* acuteness, keenness  
 Sag'athy, *s.* a kind of serge [Indians]  
 Sagamore, *s.* a chief among the American  
 Sage, *s.* a plant; a man of wisdom—a wise  
 Sa'gely, *ad.* wisely, prudently  
 Sa'geness, *s.* wisdom, gravity, prudence  
 Sa'genite, *s.* acicular rutile  
 Sa'gittal, *a.* belonging to an arrow  
 Sagittarius, *s.* one of the signs of the zodiac  
 Sa'gittary, *s.* a centaur  
 Sa'gittate, *a.* shaped like the head of an arrow  
 Sa'go, *s.* a nourishing sort of grain  
 Sagoin', *s.* a kind of monkey  
 Sa'h'ite, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Sa'ick, *s.* a kind of Turkish vessel [clar'd  
 Said, *pret. and part. of say;* aforesaid, de-  
 Sail, *s.* a canvass sheet; a ship; a wing  
 Sail, *v.* to move with sails; to pass by sea  
 Sail'able, *a.* navigable  
 Sail'borne, *a.* conveyed by sails  
 Sail'er, *s.* one that sails  
 Sailing, *s.* the act of navigating a vessel  
 Sail-loft, *s.* a place for making sails  
 Sail'-making, *s.* the art of making sails  
 Sail'or, *s.* a seaman, one used to the sea  
 Sail'yard, *s.* a pole to extend a sail with  
 Sain, *s.* hog's lard  
 Sain'foin, Sain'tfoin, *s.* a sort of herb; trefoil  
 Saint, *s.* a person eminent for piety  
 Saint, *v.* to canonize; to appear very pious  
 Saint'ed, *a.* holy, pious; canonized  
 Saint'ess, *s.* a female saint  
 Saint'ly, Saint'like, *a.* holy, devout  
 Saint'ship, *s.* the character of a saint  
 Sake, *s.* final cause; purpose; account  
 Sa'ker, *s.* a kind of cannon; a hawk  
 Sala'cions, *a.* lustful, lecherous, wanton  
 Sala'cionsly, *ad.* lustfully  
 Sala'cionsness, Sala'city, *s.* lustfulness  
 Sa'ad, *s.* a food composed of raw herbs  
 Sa'ading, *s.* vegetables for salad  
 Sa'al'en'broth, *s.* a compound muriate of mercury and ammonia [a profound how  
 Salam', *s.* an eastern compliment of respect;  
 Sa'lamander, *s.* an animal like a lizard  
 Salaman'drine, *a.* like a salamander  
 Sa'ried, *a.* enjoying a salary  
 Sa'rary, *s.* annual or periodical payment  
 Sale, *s.* the act of selling, vent, market  
 Sa'leable, *a.* fit for sale, marketable  
 Sa'leableness, *s.* the state of being saleable  
 Salebro'sity, *s.* ruggedness, roughness  
 Sa'lebrous, *a.* rough, uneven, rugged  
 Salep', Saloop', *s.* a preparation from the root of a species of orchis  
 Sa'lesman, *s.* one who sells made clothes  
 Sa'lework, *s.* work for sale; careless work  
 Sa'lic. [See Salique-law.]  
 Sa'llent, *a.* leaping; panting; springing  
 Sa'llent, *s.* (in fortification), a projection  
 Sa'll'eros, *a.* producing salt  
 Sa'llifiable, *a.* capable of becoming a salt, or of combining with an acid to form one  
 Sa'llification, *s.* the act of salifying  
 Sa'll'y, *v. a.* to form into a neutral salt  
 Sa'll'got, *s.* a plant, the water-thistle  
 Sa'llina'tion, *s.* the washing with brine  
 Sa'll'ne, Sa'll'nois, *a.* consisting of salt  
 Sa'll'ne, *s.* a salt-spring  
 Sa'll'ness, *s.* saltiness  
 Sa'lln'eros, *a.* producing salt  
 Sa'lln'form, *a.* having the form of salt  
 Sa'lln'trous, *a.* consisting of salt-petre  
 Sa'll'no-terrene, *a.* denoting a compound of salt and earth

SHOW ME AN AMIABLE WEAKNESS, AND I WILL SHOW YOU A DISGUISED VICE.

SUCH AS ARE CARELESS OF THEMSELVES ARE SELDOM MINDFUL OF OTHERS.

Sal'ique-law, *s.* a law by which females were excluded from the crown of France  
 Sal'iva, *s.* spitte separated by the glands  
 Sal'ival, Sal'ivary, *s.* relating to spitte  
 Sal'ivate, *v. a.* to cause a spitting, &c.  
 Salivation, *s.* a cure effected by a profuse secretion of the saliva  
 Sal'ivous, *a.* having the nature of spitte  
 Sal'low, *a.* sickly; yellow—*s.* a willow  
 Sal'lowness, *s.* sickly paleness  
 Sal'y, *s.* a frolic; night; an eruption  
 Sal'y, *v. n.* to make an eruption; issue out  
 Sal'yport, *s.* a port to make sallies from  
 Salmagundi, *s.* a mixture of chopped meat, pickled herrings, oil, onions, vinegar, &c.  
 Salm'on, *s.* a delicious well-known fish  
 Salmontrout, *s.* a trout of the salmon kind  
 Saloon, *s.* an elegant lofty hall  
 Salsamenta'rious, *a.* belonging to salt  
 Salsua'cid, *a.* tasting both salt and sour  
 Salsu'ginous, *a.* saltish; somewhat salt  
 Salt, *s.* a well-known seasoning; wit  
 Salt, *a.* having the taste of salt  
 Salt, *v. a.* to season with salt  
 Saltant, *a.* leaping; jumping; dancing  
 Saltat'ion, *s.* act of dancing or jumping  
 Salt'cellar, *s.* a sort of cup to hold salt  
 Salt'er, *s.* one who salts or sells salt  
 Salt'ern, *s.* a place where salt is made  
 Salt'ier, *s.* (in heraldry), a St. Andrew's cross  
 Salt'ing, *s.* the impregnating with salt  
 Salt'ish, *a.* somewhat salt, brinish  
 Salt'ishness, *s.* a moderate degree of saltiness  
 Salt'less, *a.* insipid; not tasting of salt  
 Salt'y, *ad.* with the flavour of salt  
 Salt'mine, *s.* a mine where salt is obtained  
 Salt'ness, *s.* state of being salt  
 Salt'-pan, Salt'-pit, Salt'-work, *s.* a saltern; a place where salt is made  
 Saltpetre, *s.* a mineral salt, nitre  
 Saltpet're, *a.* pertaining to saltpetre  
 Salub'rious, *a.* wholesome, promoting health  
 Salub'riously, *ad.* so as to promote health  
 Salubrity, *s.* wholesomeness, healthfulness  
 Salutariness, *s.* wholesomeness  
 Salutary, *a.* wholesome; healthful; safe  
 Saluta'tion, *s.* act of saluting; greeting  
 Salutatory, *a.* greeting; introductory  
 Salute, *v. a.* to greet, to hail, to kiss  
 Salute, *s.* a salutation, greeting; a kiss  
 Salu'ter, *s.* he who salutes another  
 Salutif'erous, *a.* bringing health, healthy  
 Salvability, *s.* possibility to be saved  
 Salvable, *a.* possible to be saved  
 Salvage, *s.* a reward allowed for saving goods out of a wreck  
 Salva'tion, *s.* reception to the happiness of heaven; preservation from eternal death  
 Salvatory, *s.* a place where any thing is preserved; a repository  
 Salve, *v. a.* to help; to remedy  
 Salve, *s.* an emollient, remedy, cure  
 Salver, *s.* a piece of plate with a foot  
 Salvo, *s.* an exception; reservation; excuse  
 Salvor, *s.* one who saves a ship or goods at sea  
 Samaritans, *s.* a sect among the Jews  
 San'bo, *s.* the offspring of a black person and a mulatto  
 Same, *a.* identical, of the like kind  
 Sameness, *s.* identity, not different  
 Sam'let, *s.* a little salmon  
 Sam'phire, *s.* a plant preserved in pickle  
 Sam'ple, *s.* a specimen; part of a whole  
 Sam'pler, *s.* a piece of girl's needlework  
 San'able, *a.* remediable, curable  
 Sanct'ion, *s.* the act of curing

San'ative, *a.* of a healing quality, &c.  
 San'ativeness, *s.* power to cure  
 Sanctif'icate, *v. a.* to sanctify  
 Sanctifica'tion, *s.* the act of making holy  
 Sanctifier, *s.* that which sanctifies  
 Sanctify, *v. a.* to make holy or virtuous  
 Sanctif'icquent, *a.* speaking of sacred things  
 Sanctimonious, *a.* saintly, appearing holy  
 Sanctimoniously, *ad.* with sanctimony  
 Sanctimoniousness, *s.* the quality of being sanctimonious or prettendly holy  
 Sanctimony, *s.* holiness, devoutness  
 Sanct'ion, *s.* ratification; confirmation  
 Sanct'ion, *v. a.* to give a sanction to  
 Sanctitude, Sanct'ity, *s.* holiness, goodness  
 Sanctuarize, *v. a.* to shelter by means of sacred privileges  
 Sanctuary, *s.* a holy place, an asylum  
 Sand, *s.* gravelly earth; barren land  
 Sand, *v. a.* to sprinkle with sand  
 Sand'al, *s.* a sort of slipper or loose shoe  
 Sand'al-wood, Sand'ers, *s.* a kind of wood growing in the East Indies  
 Sand'arach, *s.* a mineral; a gum  
 Sand'-bag, *s.* a bag filled with sand  
 Sand'-bath, *s.* a bath made by warm sand  
 Sand'blind, *a.* having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them [pounce; a tree  
 Sand'-box, *s.* a box containing sand or  
 Sand'eel, *s.* a kind of eel commonly found under the sand  
 Sand'erling, *s.* a bird of the plover kind  
 Sand'ers, *s.* a precious kind of Indian wood  
 Sand'ever, *s.* the superfluous salt or recreation cast up in making glass  
 Sand'-flood, *s.* a vast mass of sand moving along the Arabian deserts  
 Sand'-heat, *s.* the heat of warm sand  
 Sand'iness, *s.* the state of being sandy  
 Sand'lx, *s.* a kind of red lead  
 Sand'piper, *s.* a bird of the genus Tringa  
 Sand'stone, *s.* a stone easily crumbled  
 Sand'wich, *s.* a thin slice of cold meat between two pieces of bread and butter  
 Sand'wort, *s.* a plant  
 Sand'y, *a.* full of sand, gritty; unsolid  
 Sane, *a.* sound in mind; healthy  
 Sang-froid, [Fr.] *s.* coolness; indifference  
 San'glac, *s.* a Turkish governor of a province  
 Sanguif'erous, *a.* conveying blood  
 Sanguifica'tion, *s.* production of blood; conversion of the chyle into blood  
 Sanguifier, *s.* a producer of blood  
 Sanguif'luous, *a.* flowing with blood  
 Sanguify, *v. n.* to produce blood  
 Sanguinarity, *s.* the state of being sanguinary or remorselessly cruel  
 Sanguinary, *a.* bloody, cruel, murderous  
 Sanguine, *s.* blood colour; the blood-stone  
 Sanguine, *a.* blood red; warm, ardent  
 Sanguinely, *ad.* ardently; confidently  
 Sanguineness, *s.* redness; fullness of blood; ardour; confidence  
 Sanguineous, *a.* full of blood  
 Sanguin'ity, *s.* ardour, heat, confidence  
 Sanguinivorous, *a.* subsisting on blood  
 Sanguisug, *s.* the bloodsucker; a leech  
 San'hedrim, *s.* the chief council among the Jews, consisting of 70 elders  
 San'icle, *s.* the plant Sclifera  
 Sand'lum, *s.* a genus of fossils  
 Sand'les, *s.* a watery serous excretion  
 Sand'lous, *a.* rumbling with thin matter  
 Sand'tary, *a.* tending to promote health  
 Sand'ty, *s.* soundness of mind

SMALL FAULTS, INDULGED, ARE LITTLE THIEVES TO LET IN GREATER.



[SAR]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SAV

San'nah, *s.* certain kinds of Indian muslin  
 San'scrit, *s.* the learned language of the bra-  
 mins; the original language of India  
 San'ton, *s.* a Turkish priest; a dervise  
 Sap, *s.* the vital juice of plants  
 Sap, *v.* to undermine, destroy, subvert  
 Sap, *s.* a trench for undermining  
 Sap'ajo, *s.* a particular class of monkeys  
 Sap'id, *a.* tasteful, palatable, savoury  
 Sapid'ity, Sap'idness, *s.* tastefulness; power  
 of stimulating the palate  
 Sa'pience, *s.* wisdom, knowledge, sagesness  
 Sa'pient, *a.* wise, sage, prudent  
 Sapien'tial, *a.* affording lessons of wisdom  
 Sap'-juice, *s.* an expressed vegetable juice  
 used by painters  
 Sap'less, *a.* wanting sap; dry; old; husky  
 Sap'ling, *s.* a young tree full of sap  
 Sapon'a'ceous, *a.* soapy, like soap  
 Saponification, *s.* conversion into soap  
 Saponify, *v. a.* to convert into soap  
 Saponule, *s.* essential oil with a base  
 Sa'por, *s.* taste, a stimulating quality  
 Sapor'ic, *a.* capable of producing tastes  
 Saporos'ity, *s.* the quality of a body exciting  
 Sa'porous, *a.* having taste [taste  
 Sa'pper, *s.* a kind of miner  
 Sapphi'ic, *a.* belonging to a kind of verse,  
 consisting of five feet, supposed to be  
 invented by Sappho  
 Sapphi're, *s.* a precious blue stone  
 Sapphirine, *a.* made of or like sapphirine  
 Sap'piness, *s.* succulence; simpleness  
 Sap'py, *a.* juicy, succulent; weak  
 Sar'aband, *s.* a Spanish dance  
 Saracenic, Saracenic'al, *a.* relating to the  
 Saracens, or to modern Gothic architecture  
 Sar'agoy, *s.* the opossum of the Moluccas  
 Sar'casm, *s.* a keen reproach, taunt, gibe  
 Sarcas'tic, Sarcas'tical, *a.* keen, taunting  
 Sarcas'tically, *ad.* tauntingly; severely  
 Sar'cenet, *s.* fine thin woven silk  
 Sar'cle, *v. a.* to weed corn  
 Sar'cocle, *s.* a kind of spurious rupture  
 Sar'cocol, Sarcocol'la, *s.* a medicinal semi-  
 transparent gum  
 Sar'colite, *s.* a kind of vitreous substance  
 Sarcolog'ical, *a.* pertaining to sarcology  
 Sarcolog'y, *s.* a treatise on the fleshy parts  
 of the body  
 Sarc'o'ma, *s.* a fleshy excrescence  
 Sarcom'atous, *a.* of the nature of a sarcoma  
 Sarcoph'agous, *a.* eating or feeding on flesh  
 Sarcoph'agus, *s.* a tomb or stone coffin  
 Sarcoph'agy, *s.* the practice of eating flesh  
 Sarcot'ic, *a.* producing new flesh  
 Sarcot'ic, *s.* an application promoting the  
 growth of flesh  
 Sarcu'lation, *s.* the act of weeding  
 Sar'dachate, *s.* the clouded and spotted agate  
 Sar'dan, *s.* a fish resembling the herring  
 Sarde, Sar'doin, *s.* a variety of cornelian  
 Sard'ia, *s.* the gold fish of Brazil  
 Sar'dine, Sar'donyx, *s.* a precious stone  
 Sardonian, Sardon'ic, *a.* forced, convulsive  
 Sar'gus, *s.* a fish of the Mediterranean  
 Sark, *s.* a shirt or shift  
 Sar'lac, *s.* the grunting ox of Tartary [ila  
 Sarma'tian, Sarmat'ic, *a.* pertaining to Sarma-  
 Sarmen'tous, *a.* full of twigs [cloth  
 Sar'pplier, *s.* a piece of canvass; a packing-  
 Sar'saparilla, *s.* the name of a plant of great  
 efficacy as a sudorific  
 Sarse, *s.* a fine sort of lawn sieve  
 Sart, *s.* (in agriculture) a piece of woodland  
 turned into arable

Sash, *s.* a silk belt; a window that lets up  
 and down by pulleys  
 Sas'safraz, *s.* a species of the cornel cherry,  
 the wood of which is used in physic  
 Sas'solin, Sas'soline, *s.* native boracic acid  
 Sas'sorol, Sasso'rol'la, *s.* a species of pigeon  
 Sas'tra, *s.* (with the Hindoos), a sacred book  
 Sa'tan, *s.* the prince of hell; the devil  
 Satan'ic, Satan'ical, *a.* devilish, infernal  
 Satan'ically, *ad.* with diabolical malice  
 Sa'tanism, *s.* a diabolical disposition  
 Sa'tchel, *s.* a small bag used by schoolboys  
 Sate, Sa'tiale, *v. a.* to glut, to satisfy  
 Sa'teless, *a.* insatiable  
 Sa'tellite, *s.* a small or secondary planet  
 revolving round a larger, as the moon  
 round the earth  
 Satelliti'ous, *a.* consisting of satellites  
 Sa'tiate, *a.* glutted, full to satiety  
 Sati'ety, *s.* the state of being filled, fulness  
 Sa'tin, *s.* a soft, close, and shining silk  
 Satinet, *s.* a sort of slight satin  
 Sa'tin-flower, *s.* a plant of the genus Lunaria  
 Sa'tin-spar, *s.* a mineral fibrous limestone  
 Sa'tion, *s.* the act of sowing  
 Sa'tire, *s.* a poem censuring vice, folly, &c.  
 Sathi'ic, Sathir'ical, *a.* belonging to satire  
 Sathir'ically, *ad.* with invective or censure  
 Sa'trist, *s.* one who writes satires  
 Sa'trize, *v. a.* to censure as in a satire  
 Satisfac'tion, *s.* the state of being pleased  
 or satisfied; atonement, amends  
 Satisfac'tive, *a.* giving satisfaction  
 Satisfac'torily, *ad.* to satisfaction  
 Satisfac'toriness, *s.* power of satisfying  
 Satisfac'tory, *a.* giving satisfaction or con-  
 tent; atoning  
 Sa'tisfier, *s.* one who makes satisfaction  
 Sa'tisfy, *v.* to content, please, convince  
 Sa'tive, *a.* sown in gardens  
 Sa'trap, *s.* a governor of a district  
 Sa'trapal, *s.* pertaining to a satrap  
 Sa'trapy, *s.* the office or dignity of a satrap  
 Sa'turable, *a.* impregnable with any thing  
 till it will receive no more  
 Sa'turant, *a.* impregnating to the full  
 Sa'turant, *s.* (in medicine), an absorbent  
 Sa'turate, *v. a.* to impregnate till no more  
 can be received or imbibed  
 Satura'tion, *s.* complete impregnation  
 Sa'turday, *s.* the last day of the week  
 Sa'turity, *s.* fulness, repletion  
 Sa'turn, *s.* a planet; (in chymistry), lead  
 Sa'turnalian, *a.* sportive; licentious  
 Sa'turnian, *a.* happy; golden  
 Sa'turnine, *a.* gloomy, grave; severe  
 Sa'turnist, *s.* one of a gloomy disposition  
 Sa'turnite, *s.* a mineral resembling lead  
 Sa'tyr, *s.* a sylvan god; a lustful man  
 Sa'tyrasis, *s.* immoderate lust  
 Sa'tyrion, *s.* a plant  
 Sa'uce, *s.* something to give relish to food  
 Sa'ucebox, *s.* an impertinent fellow  
 Sa'ucepan, *s.* a pan to make sauce in  
 Sa'ucer, *s.* a small plate for a teacup, &c.  
 Sa'ucily, *ad.* impudently, petulantly  
 Sa'uciness, *s.* impudence, petulance  
 Sa'ucisse, Sa'ucisson, *s.* [Fr.] a long bag  
 filled with powder to communicate to  
 mines, &c.  
 Sa'ucy, *a.* pert, petulant, insolent  
 Saun'ter, *v. n.* to wander about idly, loiter  
 Saun'ter, *s.* a ramble; an idler  
 Sau'sage, *s.* a composition of meat, spice, &c.  
 Sa'vable, *a.* capable of being saved  
 Sa'vableness, *s.* capability of being saved

SMALL GRIEFS ARE LOUD, BUT GREAT ONES ARE MOSTLY SILENT.

SERVICES AND KINDNESSES NEGLECTED MAKE FRIENDSHIP SUSPECTED.



[SCA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SCA]

Sav'age, *a.* wild, cruel, uncivilized  
 Sav'age, *s.* a barbarian, a man uncivilized  
 Sav'agely, *ad.* barbarously, cruelly  
 Sav'ageness, *s.* barbarity; cruelty  
 Sav'agism, *s.* the state of the uncivilized  
 Savanna, *s.* an open meadow without wood  
 Sa'velin, *s.* a fish of the trout kind  
 Sa'ver, *s.* one that saves  
 Sa'ver, *s.* a preserver; one who lays up money  
 Save, *v.* to preserve from danger or ruin;  
 to keep frugally—*ad.* except  
 Sa'veall, *s.* a pan to save candle-ends on  
 Sav'in, *s.* a plant; a species of juniper  
 Sav'ing, *a.* frugal—*conj.* excepting  
 Sav'ing, *s.* what is preserved from being spent  
 Sav'ingly, *ad.* with parsimony  
 Sav'ingness, *s.* parsimony; frugality  
 Sav'ings-bank, *s.* a deposit for the earn-  
 ings of the poor  
 Sa'viour, *s.* the Redeemer; he who saves  
 Sa'vorious, *a.* sweet; pleasant  
 Sa'vory, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Sa'voir, *s.* a scent, odour, taste  
 Sa'voir, *v.* to have a smell or taste; to like  
 Sa'voirily, *ad.* with a pleasing relish  
 Sa'voiriness, *s.* taste pleasing and piquant  
 Sa'voirless, *a.* wanting savour  
 Sa'voirly, *ad.* with a pleasing relish  
 Sa'voirly, *a.* well-seasoned; of good taste  
 Sa'voir, *a.* pleasing to the smell or taste  
 Savoy, *s.* a sort of colewort  
 Saw, *s.* an instrument with teeth, for cut-  
 ting boards or timber; a saying, a proverb  
 Saw, *v. a.* to cut timber, &c. with a saw  
 Sawdust, *s.* a dust arising from sawing  
 Sawyer, *s.* one that saws  
 Saw'fish, *s.* a fish with a dentated horn  
 Saw-fly, *s.* a fly with a serrated sting  
 Saw'pl't, *s.* a pit where wood is sawed  
 Saw'-wrest, *s.* the tool with which the teeth  
 of a saw are set  
 Sawyer, *s.* one who saws timber  
 Sax'atile, *a.* growing among rocks  
 Sax'ifrage, *s.* a plant used in medicine  
 Saxif'ragous, *a.* dissolvent of the stone  
 Sax'on, *s.* an ancient inhabitant of the north-  
 ern part of Germany—a. belonging to the  
 Saxon nation or language  
 Sax'onism, *s.* an idiom of the Saxon language  
 Say, *s.* a speech; a kind of woollen stuff  
 Say, *v.* to speak, utter, allege, tell  
 Say'ing, *s.* an expression; an opinion  
 Scab, *s.* an incrustation over a sore  
 Scab'bard, *s.* the sheath of a sword  
 Scab'bard, *v. a.* to put in a sheath  
 Scab'bed, *a.* covered with scabs; vile  
 Scab'bedness, *s.* the state of being scabbed  
 Scab'bliness, *s.* the quality of being scabby  
 Scabby, *a.* diseased with scabs  
 Scab'blous, *a.* itchy; leprous—*s.* a plant  
 Scabred'ity, Scab'rousness, *s.* ruggedness  
 Scab'rous, *a.* rough, rugged, harsh  
 Scab'wort, *s.* a plant  
 Scad, *s.* a kind of fish  
 Scaf'fold, *s.* a temporary gallery, a kind of  
 stage erected on certain occasions [sustain  
 Scaf'fold, *v. a.* to furnish with a scaffold; to  
 Scaf'foldage, *s.* a gallery; hollow floor  
 Scaf'folding, *s.* a support for workmen  
 Scagliola, *s.* a plaster like marble  
 Scal'able, *a.* that may be scaled with a ladder  
 Scala'de, Scala'do, *s.* the storming a place  
 by raising ladders against the walls  
 Scalfary, *a.* proceeding by steps like those  
 of a ladder  
 Scald, *s.* a poet of the northern nations

Scald, *v. a.* to burn with hot liquor  
 Scald, *s.* a scab; a burn with hot liquor  
 Scald'-head, *s.* a disease of the head  
 Scald'ic, *a.* relating to the northern bards  
 Scald'ing-hot, *a.* so hot as to scald the skin  
 Scale, *s.* a balance; the sign *Libra* in the  
 zodiac; part of the covering of a fish; a  
 ladder; means of ascent; line of dis-  
 tances; the gamut; a scalade  
 Scale, *v. a.* to mount; scrape off scales  
 Scale, *v. n.* to peel off in thin particles  
 Scal'ed, *a.* having scales like a fish  
 Scal'eless, *a.* having no scales  
 Scale'ne, *s.* (in geometry) a triangle that has  
 three sides unequal to each other  
 Scal'iness, *s.* the state of being scaly  
 Scal'ing-ladder, *s.* a ladder adapted to the  
 scaling of walls  
 Scall, *s.* leprosy; morbid baldness  
 Scalf'ion, *s.* a kind of onion  
 Scalf'op, *s.* a shellfish; indentation  
 Scalf'op, *v. a.* to indent the edge, &c.  
 Scalf'oped, *a.* having the edge indented  
 Scalp, *s.* the skull; the bone that encloses  
 the brain *v. a.* to deprive the skull of  
 its integuments  
 Scal'pel, *s.* a surgical instrument  
 Scalp'er, Scalp'ing-iron, *s.* an instrument for  
 cleansing carious bones  
 Scalp'ing-knife, *s.* a knife used by savages in  
 taking off the scalps of their prisoners  
 Scaly, *a.* covered with scales  
 Scam'ble, *v.* to scramble; shift awkwardly  
 Scam'bler, *s.* a bold intruder upon one  
 Scam'blingly, *ad.* with intrusive turbulence  
 Scam'nel, *s.* a bird  
 Scammo'niac, *a.* made with scammony  
 Scam'mony, *s.* a concreted resinous juice,  
 drawn from an Asiatic plant  
 Scam'per, *v. n.* to run with fear and speed  
 Scan, *v. a.* to examine nicely; to measure a  
 verse according to poetic rules  
 Scan'dal, *s.* a reproachful assertion; Infamy  
 Scan'dal, *v. a.* to charge falsely with faults  
 Scan'dalize, *v. a.* to disgrace, reproach, de-  
 fame; offend by some action  
 Scan'dalous, *a.* opprobrious, shameful, vile  
 Scan'dalously, *ad.* shamefully; censoriously  
 Scan'dalousness, *s.* opprobriousness; the qual-  
 ity of being publicly offensive  
 Scand'alum Magna'tum, [Lat.] scandal or  
 wrong done to any high personage  
 Scan'dent, *a.* climbing, creeping  
 Scan'ning, *s.* (in poetry) the method of  
 counting a verse to ascertain its number  
 Scan'sion, *s.* the act of scanning [of feet  
 Scant, *a.* parsimonious; scarce, not enough  
 Scant, *v. a.* to limit; to straighten  
 Scant'ily, *ad.* narrowly; sparingly  
 Scant'iness, *s.* want of space, compass, &c.  
 Scant'le, *v. a.* to divide into small pieces  
 Scant'let, *s.* a small quantity or piece  
 Scant'ling, *s.* timber cut to a small size  
 Scant'ling, *a.* not plentiful; small  
 Scant'ly, *ad.* scarcely; without amplitude  
 Scant'ness, *s.* meanness; smallness  
 Scant'y, *a.* narrow, small; poor, niggardly  
 Scap'ism, *s.* a cruel punishment for cri-  
 minals, practised in Persia  
 Scape, *v.* to escape—*s.* a slight evasion  
 Scape, *s.* a stem bearing the fructification  
 without leaves  
 Scape-goat, *s.* the goat set at liberty by the  
 Jews on the day of solemn expiation  
 Scap'grace, *s.* an idle worthless fellow  
 Scap'less, *a.* destitute of a scape

SUSPICION IS NO LESS AN ENEMY TO VIRTUE THAN TO HAPPINESS.

SELF-ESTEEM IS COMMONLY PUNISHED WITH UNIVERSAL CONTEMPT.

Scapment, *s.* part of the works of a clock ; the wheel whose tooth escapes by the action of the pendulum  
 Scapelite, *s.* a kind of crystalized mineral  
 Scapula, *s.* [Lat.] the shoulder-blade  
 Scapular, *a.* relating to the shoulders  
 Scapulars, *s.* two pairs of arteries and veins ; a feather in the shoulder of a bird  
 Scapular, Scapulary, *s.* part of the dress of certain religious orders  
 Scar, *s.* the mark of a cut ; a cicatrix  
 Scar, *v. a.* to mark as with a sore or wound  
 Scarab, Scarabee, *s.* a beetle  
 Scaramount, *s.* a buffoon in motley dress  
 Scarce, *a.* not plentiful, rare, uncommon  
 Scarce, Scarce, *ad.* hardly, scanty  
 Scarce, Scarce, *s.* want of plenty  
 Scard, *s.* a fragment of any brittle substance  
 Scare, *v. a.* to frighten, affright, terrify  
 Scarerow, *s.* an image set to frighten birds  
 Scarf, *s.* a loose covering for the shoulders  
 Scarf, *v. a.* to throw loosely on ; to join  
 Scarf-skin, *s.* the outer skin of the body  
 Scarification, *s.* an incision of the skin  
 Scarificator, *s.* a surgical instrument for topical bloodletting  
 Scarifier, *s.* one who scarifies  
 Scarify, *v. a.* to lance or cut the skin  
 Scarious, *a.* (in botany) tough ; thin, semi-transparent, and dry  
 Scarlatina, *s.* the scarlet fever  
 Scarlatinous, *a.* of a scarlet colour  
 Scarlet, *s.* a deep red colour ; red cloth  
 Scarlet, *a.* of the colour of scarlet [plant  
 Scarlet-bean, Scarlet-run, *s.* a garden  
 Scarlet-fever, *s.* a disease in which the body is covered with a red colour  
 Scarlet-oak, *s.* the ilex [soms  
 Scarlet-tree, *s.* a thorn bearing red blossoms  
 Scarp, *s.* the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place  
 Scarus, *s.* a sea-fish  
 Scate, *s.* an iron to slide with ; a flat fish  
 Scatrous, *a.* abounding with springs  
 Scath, *s.* waste ; damage ; mischief  
 Scath, *v. a.* to waste, destroy, damage  
 Scathful, *a.* mischievous, destructive  
 Scathless, *a.* free from harm or damage  
 Scatter, *v.* to spread thinly ; to disperse  
 Scatteredly, *ad.* dispersedly ; separately  
 Scattering, *s.* act of distributing  
 Scattering, *ad.* loosely ; dispersedly  
 Scatterling, *s.* a vagabond ; a wanderer  
 Scaturient, *a.* springing as a fountain  
 Scaturigulous, *a.* abounding with springs  
 Scaup, *s.* a fowl of the duck kind  
 Scavage, *s.* anciently a kind of duty on merchandise  
 Scavenger, *s.* a cleaner of the streets  
 Scavenger, *s.* a villain, a wicked wretch  
 Scene, *s.* part of a play ; an appearance  
 Scenery, *s.* imagery ; representation  
 Scenic, *a.* dramatic ; theatrical  
 Scenographic, Scenographical, *a.* drawn in perspective  
 Scenographically, *ad.* in perspective  
 Scenography, *s.* the art of perspective  
 Scent, *s.* smell, odour ; chase by smell  
 Scent, *v. a.* to smell ; to perfume  
 Scentful, *a.* odorous ; yielding much smell  
 Scentless, *a.* inodorous ; having no smell  
 Sceptic, *s.* one who doubts of all things  
 Sceptical, *a.* doubting every thing  
 Sceptically, *ad.* in a doubting manner  
 Scepticism, *s.* universal doubt  
 Scepticize, *v. n.* to pretend to doubt

Sceptre, *s.* the ensign of royalty borne in the hand  
 Sceptred, *a.* bearing a sceptre [hand  
 Schaalstein, Scale-stone, *s.* a rare mineral, called also tabular spar  
 Schedule, *s.* a small scroll ; an inventory  
 Scheelin, Scheilum, *s.* the mineral Tungsten  
 Schematist, *s.* a projector ; a schemer  
 Scheme, *s.* a plan, project, design  
 Scheme, *v. n.* to contrive ; to form or design  
 Schemer, Schemist, *s.* projector, contriver  
 Scheming, *a.* given to form schemes ; artful  
 Sche'sis, *s.* habitude ; general state of things  
 Schism, *s.* a division in the church  
 Schismatic, *s.* one guilty of schism  
 Schismatic, Schismatical, *a.* practising schism ; dissenting  
 Schismatically, *ad.* in a schismatical manner ; in the spirit of division  
 Schismatize, *v. n.* to commit the crime of schism ; to make a breach  
 Schollar, *s.* a disciple, a man of letters  
 Schollarlike, *a.* becoming a scholar  
 Schollarship, Schollarity, *s.* learning ; a knowledge of literature  
 Scholastic, *a.* pertaining to the school  
 Scholastic, *s.* one who adheres to the niceties or methods of the schools  
 Scholastically, *ad.* according to the schools  
 Scholasticism, *s.* the niceties of the schools  
 Scholiast, *s.* one who makes notes upon an author ; a commentator  
 Scholiast, Scholly, *v. n.* to write notes  
 Scholium, *s.* an explanatory note  
 School, *s.* a place for education  
 School, *v. a.* to instruct ; to train  
 School-boy, *s.* a boy that goes to school  
 School-fellow, *s.* a fellow student  
 School-house, *s.* a house for instruction  
 Schooling, *s.* instruction ; reprimand  
 Schoolman, *s.* one skilled in the niceties of academical disputation, and in divinity  
 Schoolmaster, *s.* he who teaches in a school  
 Schoolmistress, *s.* she who keeps a school  
 Schooner, *s.* a vessel with two masts  
 Sciagraph, *s.* the section of a building to show the inside thereof [sciagraphy  
 Sciagraphic, Sciagraphical, *a.* relating to Sciagraphy, *ad.* in a sciagraphic manner  
 Sciagraphy, *s.* the act of sketching ; the profile or section of a building  
 Sciatheric, *a.* belonging to a sun-dial  
 Sciatherically, *ad.* after the manner of a Sciatic, Sciatica, *s.* the hip-gout [sun-dial  
 Sciatic, Sciatica, *s.* the hip-gout [sun-dial  
 Sciatic, *a.* troubled with the hip-gout  
 Science, *s.* knowledge, art attained by precepts ; the seven liberal arts are grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy  
 Scientist, *a.* skillful ; knowing  
 Scientific, *a.* of or pertaining to science  
 Scientific, *a.* relating to any science  
 Scientifically, *ad.* in a scientific manner  
 Scintilla, *s.* a white transparent acid substance [See Cineter.] [stance  
 Scintillant, *a.* emitting sparks ; sparkling  
 Scintillate, *v. n.* to sparkle ; to emit sparks  
 Scintillation, *s.* the act of sparkling  
 Sciography, *s.* the science of shadows ; the art of finding the hour by tracing the shadows  
 Selfism, *s.* superficial knowledge [dow  
 Selfist, *s.* one of superficial knowledge  
 Selfous, *a.* knowing superficially  
 Selomachy, *s.* a battle with a shadow  
 Selomancy, *s.* a divination by shadows ; a calling up the spirits of the dead by magic  
 Selon, *s.* a small twig or shoot ; a graft

SO THE HEART BE RIGHT, IT MATTERS NOT WHICH WAY THE HEAD LIES.

SOME BY WIT GET WEALTH, BUT NONE BY WEALTH CAN PURCHASE WIT.



[seo]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[scr

Seloptic, *s.* a sphere with a lens turning like the eye—*a.* pertaining to the camera obscura [jects in a dark room]

Sciop'tics, *s.* the science of exhibiting ob-  
Sciroc, Scirocco, *s.* [See Sirocco.]

Scirr'ho'sity, *s.* an induration of the glands  
Self'r'ho'us, *a.* having a gland indurated

Scir'rhus, *s.* an indurated gland

Scis'sible, Scis'sile, *a.* that may be divided

Scis'sion, *s.* the act of cutting

Scis'sors, *s.* a small pair of shears

Scis'sure, *s.* a crack, rent, fissure

Sclavo'nian, Sclavonic, *a.* relating to the language or manners of the Slavi

Sclerotic, *a.* hard ; rough

Sclerotic, *s.* the outer coat of the eye ; an application in medicine for hardening and consolidating

Scot, *v. a.* to stop the wheel of a carriage

Scob'iform, *a.* having the form of saw-dust

Scoff, *s.* contemptuous ridicule ; scorn

Scoff, *v. n.* to deride or mock, to ridicule

Scoff'er, *s.* a contemptuous reproacher

Scoff'ingly, *ad.* in contempt, in ridicule

Scold, *v. n.* to chide ; quarrel clamorously

Scold'er, *s.* one who scolds or rails

Scold'ing, *s.* clamorous rude language

Scold'ingly, *ad.* with clamour ; like a scold

Scol'lop, *s.* a shell-fish ; an indenting

Scol'lop, *v. a.* to form or cut with scollups

Scolopen'dra, *s.* the centipede ; an herb

Scomm, *s.* a buffoon ; a flout ; a jeer

Scouce, *s.* a branched candlestick ; a small fort ; a bulwark ; the head

Scoone, *v. a.* to mulct, to fine

Scoop, *s.* a large ladle ; a sweep

Scoop, *v. a.* to lade out ; to cut hollow

Scooper, *s.* that which or one who scoops

Scoop-net, *s.* a net for sweeping the bottom of a river

Scope, *s.* intention ; drift ; aim ; space

Scop'iform, *a.* having the form of a broom

Scop'pet, *v. a.* to lade out

Scop'ulous, *a.* full of rocks [scurvy]

Scorbutic, Scorbutical, *a.* diseased with the

Scorbutically, *ad.* with tendency to scurvy

Scorch, *v.* to burn, to be dried up

Scor'dium, *s.* a plant, the water germander

Score, *s.* a long incision ; line drawn ; ac-  
count ; motive ; the number twenty

Score, *v. a.* to cut ; to set down as a debt

Scor'ia, *s.* [Lat.] dross ; recrement

Scor'aceous, *a.* drossy ; consisting of scorke

Scorification, *s.* the art of reducing a metal

Scor'iform, *a.* like dross [into scoria]

Scor'ify, *v. a.* to reduce to dross

Scor'ulous, *a.* drossy, foul, worthless

Scorn, *s.* contempt—*v.* to scoff, to despise

Scor'ner, *s.* a contemner

Scorn'ful, *a.* contemptuous, insolent, proud

Scorn'fully, *ad.* contemptuously, insolently

Scorn'fulness, *s.* the quality of being scornful

Scorn'ing, *s.* act of contempt or disdain

Scor'pion, *s.* a reptile with a very venomous  
sting ; a sign of the zodiac

Scor'pion-fly, *s.* a stinging insect

Scor'pion-grass, Scor'pion's-tail, *s.* a plant

Scor'tatory, *a.* pertaining to lewdness

Scor'za, *s.* a mineral, epidote

Scot, *s.* a Scotchman ; a parochial tax

Scotch, *s.* a slight cut or incision

Scotch, *v. a.* to cut slightly

Scotch, Scotchish, *a.* relating to Scotland

Scotch-col'lops, *s.* veal cut in small pieces

Scotter, *s.* the black duck

Scotfree, *a.* excused from paying his scot

Scot'ia, *s.* a semicircular cavity in the bases  
of columns

Scot'ograph, *s.* an instrument to enable blind  
persons to write, or for writing in the dark  
or while travelling in a carriage

Scot'omy, *s.* a swimming in the head

Scot'ticism, *s.* a Scottish idiom

Scoun'drel, *s.* a mean rascal, a villain

Scoun'drel, *a.* base ; denoting a scoundrel

Scoun'drellism, *s.* baseness ; rascality

Scour, *v.* to cleanse ; scamper ; purge

Scour'er, *s.* one who scours ; a purge

Scourge, *s.* a whip, a lash ; punishment

Scourge, *v. a.* to whip, punish, chastise

Scour'ger, *s.* a punisher or chastiser

Scour'ging, *s.* punishment by the scourge

Scour'ing, *s.* a looseness ; a flux

Scout, *s.* one who is sent privily to observe  
the motions of an enemy

Scout, *v. n.* to go out privately to observe

Scov'el, *s.* mops for sweeping an oven

Scow, *s.* a large flat-bottomed boat of North  
America

Scowl, *s.* a look of sullenness or gloom

Scowl, *v. n.* to frown, look angry or sullen

Scow'lingly, *ad.* with a frowning look

Scrab'ble, *v. n.* to make idle marks

Scrag, *s.* any thing lean or thin ; the neck

Scragged, *a.* rough ; full of asperities

Scraggedness, Scrag'giness, *s.* leanness ;

unevenness ; roughness ; ruggedness

Scrag'gily, *ad.* meagerly ; leanly

Scraggy, *a.* lean, thin ; rough, rugged

Serain'ble, *v. n.* to catch eagerly ; to climb

Serain'ble, *s.* eager contest for any thing

Serain'bler, *s.* one that scrambles

Serain'bling, *s.* the act of climbing with the  
hands, or seizing eagerly

Seranch, *v. a.* to grind between the teeth

Seranch'el, *a.* vile, worthless, grating

Serap, *s.* a small particle, fragment, bit

Serape, *v.* to pare lightly ; erase ; shave

Serape, *s.* difficulty, perplexity, distress

Serap'er, *s.* an iron utensil ; a vile fiddler

Serap'ing, *s.* that which is collected by  
serap'ing

Scratch, *s.* a slight wound or laceration

Scratch, *v. a.* to tear with the nails ; to  
wound slightly ; to draw awkwardly

Scratch'er, *s.* one that scratches

Scratch'es, *s.* a disease in horses' hoofs

Scraw, *s.* the surface or scurf

Scrawl, *s.* unskilful and inelegant writing

Scrawl, *v. a.* to draw or write badly

Scrawl'er, *s.* a clumsy and inelegant writer

Scray, *s.* a bird called a sea-swallow

Screable, *a.* that may be spit out

Screak, *v. n.* to make a loud shrill noise

Screak, *s.* a creaking ; a screech

Scream, *s.* a shrill, quick, loud cry

Scream'er, *s.* one of a genus of fowls [shrike]

Scream'ing, *s.* the act of crying out with a

Scream, *v. n.* to cry out as in terror, &c.

Screech, *s.* cry of horror and anguish

Screech, *v. n.* to shriek, to cry as an owl

Screech'owl, *s.* an owl that hoots by night

Screed, *s.* the work behind a cornice

Screen, *s.* any thing that affords shelter or  
concealment ; a riddle to sift sand

Screen, *v. a.* to shelter, hide ; sift, riddle

Screw, *s.* one of the mechanical powers

Screw, *v. a.* to fasten with a screw ; to press

Scrib'ulous, *a.* skilful in, or fond of writing

Scrib'ble, *s.* worthless bad writing

Scrib'ble, *v.* to fill with worthless writing ;  
to write without neatness ; to comb wool

SIN IS NOT LESS DANGEROUS BECAUSE MEN ARE HARDENED IN IT.



*Scribbler, s.* a petty author, a bad writer  
*Scribe, s.* a writer; secretary; public notary  
*Scribe, v. a.* to mark by a model or rule  
*Scrib'ing, s.* a term in carpentry, applied to the fitting of the edge of one board to the surface of another  
*Scrimp, a.* short; scanty  
*Serine, s.* a repository for writings [value  
*Ser'm'ium, s.* a coffer for holding articles of  
*Serip, s.* a small bag; a schedule; a small writing; a slip of paper  
*Seript, s.* a small writing; a printing type resembling writing  
*Serip'tory, a.* written; not delivered orally  
*Serip'tural, a.* contained in the bible  
*Serip'turalist, s.* one who adheres literally to the scriptures  
*Serip'ture, s.* the bible, the sacred writings  
*Serip'turist, s.* one who thoroughly understands the sacred writings  
*Seriv'ener, s.* one who draws contracts, &c.  
*Serof'ula, s.* the disease commonly called the king's evil  
*Serof'ulous, a.* diseased with the serofula  
*Serog, s.* a stunted shrub or bush  
*Scroll, s.* a writing wrapped up  
*Serof'tum, s.* the membrane which contains the seminal organs  
*Serub, s.* a mean fellow—*v. a.* to rub hard  
*Serub'bed, Serub'by, a.* mean, vile, sorry  
*Serup'le, s.* a doubt, a weight of 20 grains  
*Serup'le, v. n.* to doubt, to hesitate  
*Serup'pler, s.* a doubter; one who hesitates  
*Serup'ulize, v. a.* to perplex with seruples  
*Serup'ulous'ity, s.* doubt; extreme carelessness  
*Serup'ulous, a.* nicely doubtful; vigilant  
*Serup'ulously, ad.* carefully; anxiously  
*Serup'ulousness, s.* state of being scrupulous  
*Serut'able, a.* that may be searched  
*Serut'ation, s.* examination; inquiry  
*Serut'ator, s.* an inquirer; a searcher  
*Serut'ineer, s.* an examiner, an inquirer  
*Serut'inize, v. a.* to examine thoroughly  
*Serut'inizer, s.* one who examines critically  
*Serut'itious, a.* captious; full of inquiries  
*Serut'iny, s.* a strict search or inquiry  
*Serut'o're, s.* a case of drawers for papers  
*Scud, s.* a cloud swiftly driven by the wind  
*Scud, v.* to flee; to pass quickly  
*Scud'dle, v. n.* to run with affected haste  
*Scud'dle, s.* a confused quarrel or broil—*v. n.* to fight or struggle  
*Scu'fler, s.* one who scuffles  
*Sculk, v. n.* to lurk secretly; to lie close  
*Sculker, s.* one that hides; a lurker  
*Scull, v. a.* to impel a boat by rowing and turning an oar over the stern  
*Scull, s.* the brain-pan; a small oar  
*Scull'er, s.* a small boat with one rower  
*Scull'ery, s.* a place to clean and keep dishes  
*Scull'on, s.* a kitchen drudge  
*Scull'only, a.* low; base; worthless  
*Sculp, v. a.* to carve; to engrave—*s.* a print  
*Sculp'tile, a.* made by engraving  
*Sculp'tor, s.* a carver or engraver  
*Sculp'tural, a.* pertaining to sculpture  
*Sculp'ture, s.* art of carving; carved work  
*Sculp'ture, v. a.* to cut; to engrave  
*Scum, s.* what rises to the top of any liquor  
*Scum, v. a.* to clear off the scum  
*Scum'ber, s.* the dung of a fox  
*Scum'mings, s.* the matter taken off liquors  
*Scup'per-holes, s.* small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea  
*Scup'per-hose, s.* a leathern pipe attached to the scupper-holes

*Scup'per-plug, s.* a plug to stop a scupper  
*Scurf, s.* a dry scab; scale; adherent stain  
*Scurf, s.* another name for the bull-trout  
*Scurf'iness, s.* the state of being scurfy  
*Scurf'y, a.* having scurf or scabs  
*Scur'ile, a.* low, mean, lewdly jocose  
*Scurril'ity, s.* grossness of reproach, opprobrious language, lewdness of jocularity  
*Scur'rilous, a.* railing, saucy, abusive  
*Scur'rilously, ad.* with gross reproach  
*Scur'rilousness, s.* indecency of language; vulgarity  
*Scur'vily, ad.* vilely, basely, coarsely  
*Scur'viness, s.* meanness, sordiness, baseness  
*Scur'vogel, s.* a Brazilian fowl of the stork  
*Scur'vy, s.* a disease—a scabbed, vile [kind  
*Scur'vy-grass, s.* a plant; spoonwort  
*Scut, s.* the tail of a hare or rabbit [service  
*Scut'age, s.* the tax on lands held by knight-  
*Scut'cheon, s.* the field or ground on which a coat of arms is painted; pieces of brass placed over locks  
*Scute, s.* a French gold coin of 3s. 4d.  
*Scutellated, a.* formed like a pan  
*Scutiform, a.* shaped like a shield  
*Scuttle, s.* a wide shallow basket for coals, a small grate; a quick pace—*v.* to cut holes in the deck or sides of a ship  
*Scuttle-butt, Scuttle-cask, s.* a butt with a square aperture in its hidge lashed on board  
*Scuttle-fish, s.* the cuttle-fish [ship  
*Sey'tale, s.* a species of serpent  
*Seythic, s.* instrument for mowing grass, &c.  
*Seyth'ian, s.* a native of Seythia—a. pertaining to Seythia  
*Sea, s.* the ocean, a large body of salt water  
*Sea-anem'ony, s.* the animal flower  
*Sea-ape, s.* a marine animal distinguished for its antic tricks  
*Sea-bank, s.* a bank or mole against the sea  
*Sea-bat, s.* a sort of flying fish  
*Sea-bear, s.* an animal frequenting the sea  
*Sea-beard, s.* a marine plant  
*Sea-beat, s.* dashed by the waves of the sea  
*Sea-board, s.* the sea-shore—*ad.* towards the sea [force of the sea  
*Sea-boat, s.* a vessel capable of bearing the  
*Sea-born, a.* produced by the sea  
*Sea-bound, a.* bounded by the sea  
*Sea-boy, s.* a boy employed on shipboard  
*Sea-beach, s.* the sea-shore [ing the banks  
*Sea-breach, s.* irruption of the sea by break-  
*Sea-breeze, s.* wind blowing from the sea  
*Sea-built, a.* built for the sea  
*Sea-eale, s.* a plant of the genus Crambe  
*Sea-ealf, s.* the seal, a sea animal  
*Sea-eard, s.* the mariner's card or compass  
*Sea-carp, s.* a spotted fish living among rocks  
*Sea-chart, s.* a map of the sea-coast  
*Sea-coal, s.* pit-coal brought by sea  
*Sea-coast, s.* the land skirting the sea  
*Sea-eob, s.* a bird, the sea-gull  
*Sea-compass, s.* the mariner's compass  
*Sea-eoot, s.* a sea fowl  
*Sea-cormorant, s.* the sea-crow  
*Sea-crow, s.* a fowl of the gull kind  
*Sea-devil, s.* the fishing-frog, or toad-fish  
*Sea-dog, s.* a fish, the common seal  
*Sea-eel, s.* an eel caught in salt water  
*Sea-euircled, a.* encompassed by the sea  
*Sea-farer, s.* a traveller by sea; a mariner  
*Sea-faring, a.* employed or living at sea  
*Sea-fennel, s.* a plant, samphire  
*Sea-fight, s.* naval battle; battle on the sea  
*Sea-fish, s.* fish that live in the sea  
*Sea-fowl, s.* a bird that lives at sea

[SEA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SEC

Sea-fox, *s.* a species of *Squalus*  
 Sea-girdles, *s.* a sort of sea-mushroom  
 Sea-girt, *a.* encircled by the sea  
 Sea-god, *s.* one of the fabulous deities  
 Sea-green, *a.* of a sea-colour; cerulean  
 Sea-green, *s.* a plant, the saxifrage  
 Sea-guage, *s.* the depth of a vessel in water  
 Sea-gull, *s.* a waterfowl  
 Sea-hedgehog, *s.* a prickly sea-shell  
 Sea-holly, *s.* a plant of the genus *Eryngium*  
 Sea-holm, *s.* a small uninhabited island  
 Sea-horse, *s.* a small fish; the hippopotamus  
 Seal, *s.* the sea-calf; a stamp; confirmation  
 Seal, *v.* to fasten with a seal, ratify, close  
 Sea-lemon, *s.* a marine animal of the genus  
 Seafer, *s.* one that seals [Doris]  
 Sealike, *a.* resembling the sea  
 Sealing, *s.* the act of sealing  
 Sealing-wax, *s.* wax used to seal letters, &c.  
 Sea-lion, *s.* a marine animal with a mane  
 Seam, *s.* the juncture or suture at which two  
 edges are joined together; a measure of  
 eight bushels; a scar  
 Seam, *v.* to join together; to mark, to scar  
 Sea-maid, *s.* the mermaid  
 Seaman, *s.* a sailor, mariner; merman  
 Seaman-ship, *s.* naval skill  
 Sea-mark, *s.* a place distinguished at sea,  
 directing mariners as to their course  
 Sea-mew, *s.* a fowl that frequents the sea  
 Sea-mless, *a.* having no seam [Aphrodite]  
 Sea-mouse, *s.* a marine animal of the genus  
 Sea-mrent, *s.* a breach of the stitches  
 Seam-ster, *s.* one that sews well  
 Seam-stress, *s.* one who lives by sewing  
 Seamy, *a.* having a seam; showing the seam  
 Sean, Seine, *s.* a kind of large fishing-net  
 Sea-navelwort, *s.* a plant growing in Syria  
 Sea-needle, *s.* a name of the garfish  
 Sea-nettle, *s.* the anemone or animal flower  
 Sea-nymph, *s.* a goddess of the sea  
 Sea-ooze, *s.* the soft mud near the sea-shore  
 Sea-otter, *s.* a kind of otter with hind feet  
 Sea-owl, *s.* the lump-fish [like the seal's]  
 Sea-pad, *s.* the star-fish  
 Sea-panther, *s.* a fish like a lamprey  
 Sea-pheasant, *s.* the pin-tailed duck  
 Sea-pie, *s.* a dish of food common at sea  
 Sea-piece, *s.* a sea representation  
 Sea-port, *s.* a harbour or port for ships  
 Sea-pye, *s.* a fowl of the genus *Uria*  
 Scar, *v.* to burn—*a.* dry; no longer green  
 Searee, *v.* to sift finely—*s.* a fine sieve  
 Search, *s.* an inquiry, quest, pursuit  
 Search, *v.* to examine, to inquire, to seek  
 Searchable, *a.* that may be explored  
 Searcher, *s.* a seeker; an inquirer  
 Searching, *s.* examination; an inquisition  
 Searchless, *a.* avoiding search; inscrutable  
 Sea-cloth, *s.* a large strengthening plaster  
 Searedness, *s.* state of being seared or cau-  
 terized; insensibility  
 Sea-robber, *s.* a pirate  
 Sea-rocket, *s.* a plant of the genus *Bunias*  
 Sea-room, *s.* room at sea; far from the shore  
 Sea-royer, *s.* a pirate; a cruiser for plunder  
 Sea-scorpion, *s.* a huge marine animal like  
 Sea-service, *s.* naval service [a serpent]  
 Sea-shell, *s.* a shell found on the shore  
 Sea-shore, *s.* the coast of the sea  
 Sea-sick, *a.* sick by the motion of the sea  
 Sea-sickness, *s.* sickness caused by a ship's  
 Sea-side, *s.* the margin of the sea [motion]  
 Sea-son, *s.* one of the four parts of the year,  
 spring, summer, autumn, winter; a fit  
 time; a time not very long

Sea-son, *v.* to give a relish to; to mature  
 Sea-sonable, *a.* opportune, properly timed  
 Sea-sonableness, *s.* opportuneness of time  
 Sea-sonably, *ad.* at a proper time  
 Sea-soner, *s.* he who seasons any thing  
 Sea-soning, *s.* that which gives relish  
 Sea-surrounded, *a.* encompassed by the sea  
 Seat, *s.* a chair; mansion; situation  
 Seat, *v.* to place on seats; fix; place firm  
 Sea-term, *s.* a word or term peculiar to na-  
 vigation  
 Sea-toad, *s.* an ugly fish, so called  
 Sea-urchin, *s.* a genus of marine animals,  
 the Echinus  
 Sea-walled, *a.* defended by the sea  
 Sea-ward, *a.* directed towards the sea  
 Sea-ward, *ad.* towards the sea  
 Sea-water, *s.* the salt water of the ocean  
 Sea-weed, *s.* a marine plant of the genus  
 Fuens; also a common name for many  
 Sea-worthiness, *s.* fitness to resist wind and  
 weather, as a ship  
 Sea-worthly, *a.* fit to go to sea  
 Seba'ceous, *a.* suety; resembling suet  
 Seba'cic, *a.* (in chymistry) pertaining to fat  
 Sebate, *s.* a salt formed by sebatic acid and  
 a base  
 Se'cant, *a.* dividing into two parts—*s.* a line  
 Secta'rian, *s.* a member of any sect—*a.* be-  
 longing to sectaries  
 Sece'de, *v.* to withdraw; to leave  
 Sece'der, *s.* one who withdraws himself from  
 any proceedings  
 Seccess, *s.* retirement; retreat  
 Seccession, *s.* the act of withdrawing  
 Se'cle, *s.* a century, an age  
 Seclude, *v.* to shut up apart, to exclude  
 Seclusion, *s.* a secluding, a separating  
 Seclusive, *a.* that secludes or sequesters  
 Se'cond, *a.* next to the first; inferior  
 Se'cond, *s.* one who accompanies another in  
 a duel; supporter; 60th part of a minute  
 Se'cond, *v.* to support; to follow next  
 Se'condarily, *ad.* in the second order or de-  
 gree; not primarily or originally  
 Se'condariness, *s.* the state of being secondary  
 Se'condary, *a.* not primary—*s.* a delegate  
 Se'conder, *s.* one who supports the proposi-  
 tion or assertion of another  
 Se'condhand, *a.* not original; not primary  
 Se'condly, *ad.* in the second place  
 Se'cond-rate, *a.* of the second size, rank, or  
 quality  
 Se'cond-rate, *s.* the second order in dignity,  
 value, or strength  
 Se'cond-sight, *s.* the power of seeing things  
 future or things distant  
 Se'cond-sighted, *a.* having second sight  
 Se'crecy, *s.* privacy, solitude, close silence  
 Se'cret, *a.* concealed, private, unknown  
 Se'cret, *s.* a thing unknown; privacy  
 Se'cretaryship, *s.* the office of a secretary  
 Se'cretary, *s.* one who writes for another  
 Se'crete, *v.* to hide, conceal; to separate  
 Se'cretion, *s.* a separation of animal fluids  
 Se'cretist, *s.* a dealer in secrets  
 Se'cretitious, *a.* parted by animal secretion  
 Se'cretly, *ad.* privately; in secret  
 Se'cretness, *s.* quality of keeping a secret  
 Se'cretory, *a.* performing the office of se-  
 cretion; capable of separating  
 Seet, *s.* men united in certain tenets  
 Secta'rian, *s.* a member of any sect—*a.* be-  
 longing to any sect  
 Sectarianism, Seet'arism, *s.* adherence to  
 sects in opposition to things established

SPEAK WHAT YOU THINK, BUT NOT ALWAYS ALL YOU KNOW.

SOME ARE VERY BUSY, AND YET DO NOTHING.



Sec'tarist, *s.* a sectary; a dissenter  
 Sec'tary, *s.* a follower of a particular sect  
 Secta'tor, *s.* a follower; an imitator  
 Sectile, *a.* between brittle and malleable  
 Section, *s.* a distinct part of a writing or book; act of cutting; the part divided  
 Sectional, *a.* pertaining to a section  
 Sec'tor, *s.* a geometrical instrument  
 Sec'ular, *a.* not bound by rules, worldly  
 Secularity, *s.* worldliness; attention to the things of the present life  
 Secularization, *s.* act of secularizing  
 Secularize, *v. a.* to convert to common use  
 Sec'ularly, *ad.* in a worldly manner  
 Sec'ularness, *s.* worldliness; worldly-mindedness  
 Secunda'tion, *s.* the act of prospering  
 Sec'undine, *s.* the after-birth  
 Secu're, *a.* free from fear or danger; safe  
 Secu're, *v. a.* to make certain, to protect  
 Secu'rely, *ad.* without danger; carelessly  
 Secu'reness, *s.* safety; protection  
 Secu'rer, *s.* he that secures  
 Secu'rity, *s.* protection, defence, pledge  
 Sedan', *s.* a neat close chair for carriage  
 Seda'te, *a.* calm, quiet, still, serene  
 Seda'tely, *ad.* calmly, without disturbance  
 Seda'teness, *s.* calmness, tranquillity  
 Seda'tion, *s.* the act of composing  
 Seda'tive, *a.* assuaging; composing  
 Seda'tive, *s.* a medicine capable of diminishing the animal energy without destroying  
 Se'dent, *a.* inactive; sedentary [life  
 Sed'entarily, *ad.* living without much action  
 Sed'entari'ness, *s.* inactivity  
 Sed'entary, *a.* sitting much, inactive  
 Sedge, *s.* a growth of narrow flags  
 Sed'gy, *a.* overgrown with narrow flags  
 Sed'iment, *s.* what settles at the bottom  
 Sedi'tion, *s.* a tumult, an insurrection  
 Sedi'tionary, *s.* an inciter to sedition  
 Sedi'tious, *a.* factious, mutinous, turbulent  
 Sedi'tiously, *ad.* with factious turbulence  
 Sedi'tiousness, *s.* disposition to sedition  
 Sedu'ce, *v. a.* to tempt, corrupt, mislead  
 Sedu'cement, *s.* the act of seducing  
 Sedu'cer, *s.* a tempter; a corrupter  
 Sedu'cible, *a.* capable of being deceived  
 Seduc'tion, *s.* the act of seducing  
 Seduc'tive, *a.* apt to seduce or mislead  
 Sedu'city, *s.* assiduity, application, industry  
 Sed'u'ous, *a.* assiduous, industrious; painful  
 Sed'u'ously, *ad.* assiduously; diligently  
 Sed'u'ousness, *s.* assiduity; diligence  
 See, *s.* the diocese of a bishop  
 See, *v.* to perceive by the eye, to descry, to behold, to attend; to converse with  
 See, *interj.* look! observe! behold!  
 Seed, *s.* the organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new ones are generated; original; race  
 Seed, *v. n.* to bring forth seed  
 Seed'-bud, *s.* the germ of the fruit in embryo  
 Seed'-cake, *s.* a kind of sweet seedy cake  
 Seed'-leaf, *s.* the primary leaf  
 Seed'ling, *s.* a plant just risen from the seed  
 Seed'lip, *s.* a vessel in which the sower carries his seed  
 Seed'pearl, *s.* small grains of pearl  
 Seed'plot, *s.* the ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted  
 Seeds'man, *s.* a sower, he who sows seed  
 Seed'-time, *s.* the season for sowing  
 Seed'-vessel, *s.* that which contains the seeds  
 Seed'y, *a.* abounding with seed  
 See'ing, *s.* sight; vision—*ad.* since that

Seek, *v.* to look for; solicit; make search  
 Seek'er, *s.* one that seeks; an inquirer  
 Seel, *v. a.* to close the eyes  
 Seem, *v. n.* to appear, to have semblance  
 Seem'er, *s.* one that carries an appearance  
 Seem'ing, *s.* appearance, show, opinion  
 Seem'ingly, *ad.* in appearance, in semblance  
 Seem'ingness, *s.* plausibility; appearance  
 Seem'liness, *s.* decency, grace, beauty  
 Seem'less, *a.* unseemly; indecorous  
 Seem'ly, *a.* decent, becoming, proper, fit  
 Seem'ly, *ad.* in a decent proper manner  
 Seer, *s.* one who foresees events; a prophet  
 See'saw, *s.* a reciprocating motion  
 See'saw, *v. n.* to move with reciprocation  
 Seethe, *v. to* boil; to stew; to decoct in hot liquor; to be hot  
 Seeth'er, *s.* a boiler; a pot  
 Segar. [See Cigar.]  
 Seg'ment, *s.* a part of a circle comprehended between an arch and a chord thereof  
 Seg'regate, *v. a.* to separate or set apart  
 Segrega'tion, *s.* a separation from others  
 Seigneu'rial, *a.* invested with large power  
 Seign'ior, *s.* an Italian title for lord  
 Seign'orage, *s.* authority; acknowledgment of power; the king's claim to an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin  
 Seign'orize, *v. a.* to lord over  
 Seign'ory, *s.* a lordship; a jurisdiction  
 Seine, *s.* a kind of fishing-net  
 Sein'er, *s.* a fisher with nets  
 Seizable, *a.* that is liable to be seized  
 Seize, *v.* to take by force; to fasten on  
 Seizer, *s.* one who forcibly takes  
 Seiz'in, *s.* the act of taking possession  
 Seiz'ing, *s.* the act of taking suddenly  
 Seiz'ure, *s.* act of seizing, the thing seized  
 Sejun'ction, *s.* the act of separating  
 Sejun'gible, *a.* capable of being separated  
 Se'kos, *s.* a place in a heathen temple in which the images of deities were kept  
 Sel'dom, *ad.* rarely, not frequently  
 Select, *v. a.* to choose in preference to others  
 Select, *a.* nicely chosen; culled out  
 Select'er, Select'or, *s.* one who selects  
 Selection, *s.* the act of choosing  
 Select'ness, *s.* the state of being select  
 Sel'enite, *s.* a sort of fossil  
 Sel'enitic, *a.* pertaining to selcnites  
 Selenograph'ic, Selenograph'ical, *a.* belonging to selenography  
 Selenog'raphy, *s.* a description of the moon  
 Self, *pron.* one's self, the individual  
 Self-abas'ement, *s.* humiliation from conscious guilt  
 Self-abu'se, *s.* abuse of one's self  
 Self-accu'sing, *a.* accusing one's self  
 Self-admira'tion, *s.* admiration of one's self  
 Self-admi'ring, *a.* admiring one's self  
 Self-affi'ghted, *a.* frightened at one's self  
 Self-applau'se, *s.* applause of one's self  
 Self-ap'pro'ving, *a.* that approves of one's own conduct  
 Self-assu'med, *a.* assumed without authority  
 Self-ban'ished, *a.* exiled voluntarily  
 Self-begot'ten, *a.* begotten by one's own powers  
 Self-conceit', *s.* high opinion of one's self  
 Self-conceit'ed, *a.* vain; conceited  
 Self-confi'dence, *s.* confidence in one's self  
 Self-confident, *a.* confident of one's own powers {one's self  
 Self-consci'ousness, *s.* consciousness with  
 Self-consum'ing, *v.* that consumes itself

SO LONG AS YOU ARE IGNORANT, BE NOT ASHAMED TO LEARN.

MIGHT NOT GOOD COUNSEL, COME FROM WHAT QUARTER IT MAY



[SEM]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SEN]

Self-convicted, *a.* convicted by one's own avowal [own confession]  
 Self-conviction, *s.* conviction from one's  
 Self-created, *a.* created by one's self  
 Self-defence, *s.* the act of defending one's own  
 Self-delusion, *s.* the delusion of one's self  
 Self-denial, *s.* forbearing to indulge one's appetites or desires  
 Self-denying, *a.* denying one's self  
 Self-destruction, *s.* voluntary destruction  
 Self-determination, *s.* determination by one's own mind  
 Self-devoted, *a.* devoted in person  
 Self-devouring, *a.* devouring itself  
 Self-diffusive, *a.* having power to diffuse it  
 Self-enjoyment, *s.* internal satisfaction [self  
 Self-esteem, Self-estimation, *s.* the good opinion of one's self  
 Self-evidence, *s.* certainty resulting from a proposition without proof [sent  
 Self-evident, *a.* commanding immediate as-  
 Self-existent, *a.* existing without original or dependence on any thing else  
 Self-interest, *s.* a regard to self  
 Self-interested, *a.* selfishly attentive to one's individual interests  
 Selfish, *a.* void of regard for others  
 Selfishly, *ad.* with regard only to one's own interest  
 Selfishness, *s.* attention to one's own interest, without any regard to others  
 Self-love, *s.* the love of one's person  
 Self-murder, *s.* the destruction of a person by his own hand  
 Self-murderer, *s.* one who voluntarily destroys his own life  
 Self-praise, *s.* the praise of one's self  
 Self-reproving, *a.* reproving by conscious-  
 Self-same, *s.* numerically the same [ness  
 Self-sufficiency, *s.* a degree of conceitedness that induces a person to disregard the advice or assistance of another who knows better than himself  
 Self-sufficient, *a.* depending too much upon one's own abilities; conceited  
 Self-will, *s.* obstinacy  
 Self-willed, *a.* governed by one's own will  
 Self-will, *s.* a ridge of land between furrows  
 Sell, *v. a.* to part with for a price  
 Seller, *s.* a scab in a horse's pastern  
 Seller, *s.* one who sells; a vender  
 Self-vedge, *s.* the edge of cloth, &c.  
 Semaphore, *s.* a telegraph  
 Semaphorically, *ad.* in the manner of a telegraph; telegraphically  
 Semblable, *a.* like; resembling  
 Semblably, *ad.* with resemblance  
 Semblance, *s.* resemblance, appearance  
 Semblant, *a.* like; resembling  
 Semblative, *a.* suitable; fit; resembling  
 Semble, *v. n.* to represent, make a likeness  
 Sembl, *a.* in composition, signifies half  
 Semi-anular, *a.* half round; a ring  
 Semibreve, *s.* a note in music  
 Semicircle, *s.* half a circle  
 Semicircular, *a.* half round [ence  
 Semicircumference, *s.* half the circumference  
 Semicolon, *s.* a point made thus (;) denoting a longer pause than a comma  
 Semi-conspicuous, *a.* partly visible  
 Semi-cylindrical, *a.* half-cylindrical  
 Semi-diameter, *s.* half a diameter  
 Semi-diaphaneity, *s.* half transparency  
 Semi-diaphanous, *a.* half transparent  
 Semifloret, *s.* an imperfect floret, partly tubulous and partly expanded

Semiflorescous, *a.* having a semifloret  
 Semi-fluid, *a.* imperfectly fluid  
 Semilunar, *a.* resembling a half moon  
 Semi-metal, *s.* half metal; imperfect metal  
 Semi-metallic, *a.* pertaining to a semi-metal  
 Seminal, *a.* belonging to seed; radical  
 Seminality, *s.* the nature of seed  
 Seminalize, *v. a.* to sow or plant  
 Seminary, *s.* a seed plot; original; school  
 Seminary, *a.* seminal; belonging to seed  
 Seminate, *v. a.* to sow; to propagate  
 Semination, *s.* the act of sowing  
 Semiferous, *a.* seed-bearing  
 Semifruit, *a.* productive of seed  
 Semification, *s.* the propagation from the seed or seminal parts  
 Semi-obscure, *a.* partially obscured  
 Semi-orbicular, *a.* having the shape of a half orb [ordinate  
 Semi-orbinate, *a.* in conic sections, half the  
 Semi-ossaceous, *a.* half as hard as bone  
 Semi-ovate, *a.* half egg-shaped  
 Semi-oxygenated, *a.* half saturated with oxygen  
 Semipedal, *a.* containing half a foot  
 Semi-pellucid, *a.* imperfectly clear  
 Semi-perspicuous, *a.* not quite plain  
 Semi-quadrant, Semi-quadrant, *s.* an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees  
 Semiquaver, *s.* (in music) a note containing half the quantity of a quaver  
 Semi-quintile, *s.* an aspect of the planets when thirty-six degrees from one another  
 Semi-savage, *s.* one half civilized—*a.* half savage  
 Semi-sextile, *s.* an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or 30 degrees  
 Semi-spherical, *a.* belonging to half a sphere  
 Semi-spheroidal, *a.* like a half spheroid  
 Semitarian, *s.* an agne compounded of a tertian and a quotidian  
 Semitone, *s.* half a tone or note in music  
 Semitone, *a.* belonging to a semitone  
 Semi-transept, *s.* the half of a transept [rent  
 Semi-transparent, *a.* imperfectly transparent  
 Semi-transparent, *s.* partial opaceness  
 Semi-vitreous, *a.* partially vitreous  
 Semi-vitrified, *a.* imperfectly vitrified  
 Semi-vocal, *a.* pertaining to a semi-vowel  
 Semi-vowel, *s.* a consonant which makes an imperfect sound. They are *f, l, m, n, r, s*  
 Semperverent, *a.* always fresh; ever green  
 Semperverent, *a.* everlasting, perpetual  
 Semperverent, *s.* duration without end  
 Semister, Semister, *s.* one who sews  
 Semstress, Semstress. [See Seamstress.]  
 Senary, *a.* containing the number six  
 Senate, *s.* an assembly of counsellors who share in the government; a parliament  
 Senate-house, *s.* a place of public council  
 Senator, *s.* a member of the senate  
 Senatorial, *a.* pertaining to senators  
 Senatorially, *ad.* in a senatorial manner  
 Senatorship, *s.* the office of a senator  
 Semi, *v. a.* to despatch; to commission  
 Sender, *s.* the person that sends  
 Senectude, *s.* old age; ancientness  
 Seneca, Seneca, *s.* the plant rattle-snake-root  
 Senescence, *s.* a growing old; decay  
 Seneschal, *s.* a steward; high bailiff  
 Senescent, *s.* a plant  
 Senile, *a.* relating to old age  
 Senility, *s.* old age

SENSE SHINES WITH THE GREATEST LUSTRE WHEN SET IN HUMANITY.

SPEECH IS THE GIFT OF ALL, BUT THE WISDOM OF FEW.

Se'nior, *a.* older than another  
 Seniority, *s.* priority of birth; eldership  
 Sen'na, *s.* a plant used as a cathartic  
 Sen'night, Sev'ennight, *s.* a week  
 Senoc'ular, *a.* having six eyes  
 Sen'sated, *part. a.* perceived by the senses  
 Sensa'tion, *s.* perception by the senses  
 Sense, *s.* faculty of perceiving; meaning  
 Sen'seless, *a.* wanting sense; stupid  
 Sen'selessly, *ad.* stupidly; unreasonably  
 Sen'selessness, *s.* folly; absurdity  
 Sensibility, *s.* quickness of sensation  
 Sen'sible, *a.* having quick intellectual feel-  
 ing; convinced, persuaded; of good sense  
 Sen'sibleness, *s.* sensibility; reasonableness  
 Sen'sibly, *ad.* with sense; judiciously  
 Sen'sitive, *a.* having sense, but not reason  
 Sen'sitive-plant, *s.* a plant, the leaves of  
 which contract at the touch  
 Sen'sitively, *ad.* in a sensitive manner  
 Senso'rial, *a.* pertaining to the sensorium  
 Senso'rium, Sen'sory, *s.* the seat of sense,  
 the organ of sensation  
 Sen'sual, *a.* pleasing to the senses; carnal  
 Sen'sualist, *s.* one devoted to pleasure  
 Sensuality, *s.* addiction to carnal pleasures  
 Sen'sualize, *v. a.* to render sensual  
 Sen'sually, *ad.* in a sensual manner  
 Sensuousity, *s.* the state or quality of being  
 sensuous; passionateness  
 Sen'suous, *a.* pertaining to the senses; pa-  
 thetic; full of passion  
 Sen'tence, *s.* a determination; a period  
 Sen'tence, *v. a.* to condemn, to judge  
 Sen'tential, *a.* comprising sentences  
 Sen'tentious, *a.* short and energetic  
 Sen'tentiously, *ad.* by witty or pithy sen-  
 tences; with striking brevity  
 Sen'tentiousness, *s.* pithiness of sentences;  
 brevity with strength  
 Sen'tient, *a.* having the faculty of percep-  
 tion — *s.* one capable of perceiving.  
 Sen'timent, *s.* thought, notion, opinion  
 Sen'timental, *a.* abounding with sentiment;  
 expressing quick intellectual feeling  
 Sen'timentalism, *s.* a sentimental expression  
 Sen'timentalist, *s.* one that affects exquisite  
 sensibility  
 Sen'timentality, *s.* affectation of fine feeling  
 or exquisite sensibility  
 Sen'tinel, *s.* a soldier on guard  
 Sen'try, *s.* a watch; a sentinel  
 Sen'try-box, *s.* a place to shelter the senti-  
 nel from the weather  
 Se'pal, *s.* the small leaf of the calyx  
 Separability, *s.* the quality of admitting dis-  
 junction or disconnection  
 Sep'arable, *a.* that may be separated  
 Sep'arableness, *s.* capability of separation  
 Sep'arate, *v. a.* to break, disunite  
 Sep'arate, *a.* divided, disunited  
 Sep'arately, *ad.* apart, singly, distinctly  
 Sep'arateness, *s.* state of being separate  
 Sep'ar'ation, *s.* a disjunction, divorce  
 Sep'ar'atist, *s.* a schismatic; a seceder  
 Sep'arator, *s.* one who secedes; a divider  
 Sep'aratory, *s.* a chymical vessel for sepa-  
 rating liquors — *a.* used in separation  
 Sep'ulible, *a.* that may be buried  
 Sep'ulment, *s.* a hedge; a fence  
 Se'poy, *s.* an Indian native who is a soldier  
 in the Infantry of the East-India Company  
 Seps, *s.* a kind of venomous eff  
 Sept, *s.* a clan, race, generation  
 Septan'gular, *a.* having seven sides [marl]  
 Septa'ria, *s.* spheroidal masses of calcareous

Septem'ber, *s.* the ninth month of the year  
 Septen'partite, *a.* divided into seven parts  
 Sep'tenary, *s.* the number seven  
 Sep'tenary, *a.* consisting of seven  
 Septen'nial, *a.* lasting seven years  
 Septen'trion, *s.* the north; Charles's-wain  
 Septen'trional, *a.* relating to the north  
 Septen'trionally, *ad.* towards the north  
 Septen'trionate, *v. n.* to tend northerly  
 Sep'tic, *s.* any thing which has a tendency  
 to promote putrefaction  
 Sep'tic, *a.* tending to produce putrefaction  
 Sep'tic'city, *s.* tendency to putrefaction  
 Septifa'rious, *a.* having seven different ways  
 Sep'tif'ulous, *a.* flowing in seven streams  
 Sep'tifo'lious, *a.* having seven leaves  
 Sep'tiform, *a.* having seven forms  
 Septila'teral, *a.* having seven sides  
 Septin'sular, *a.* consisting of seven isles  
 Sep'ton, *s.* the matter that generates or pro-  
 motes putrefaction  
 Septuagena'rian, *s.* one who has attained the  
 age of seventy years [of seventy  
 Septua'genary, Septuages'im'al, *a.* consisting  
 Septuages'im'a, *s.* [Lat.] the third Sunday be-  
 fore Lent, so called because it is about se-  
 venty days before Easter  
 Sep'tuagint, *s.* the old Greek version of the  
 Old Testament, so called, as being sup-  
 posed the work of 72 interpreters  
 Sep'tuple, *a.* seven times as much  
 Sep'tuni, *s.* a membrane that serves as a  
 partition in any organ  
 Sepul'chral, *a.* relating to burial, &c.  
 Sep'ulchre, *s.* a tomb, grave, monument  
 Sep'ulchre, *v. a.* to bury; to entomb  
 Sep'ulture, *s.* interment, burial  
 Sequa'cious, *a.* following; attendant; ductile  
 Sequa'ciousness, *s.* state of being pliant  
 Sequa'city, *s.* ductility; toughness  
 Seq'uel, *s.* a conclusion; consequence  
 Se'quence, *s.* a following order  
 Se'quent, *a.* following; consequential  
 Sequen'tially, *ad.* in order; in succession  
 Sequest'er, *v. a.* to put aside; deprive of;  
 to withdraw for the sake of privacy  
 Sequest'able, *a.* that may be separated  
 Sequest'rate, *v. n.* to deprive of possession  
 Sequestra'tion, *s.* a separation; retirement;  
 deprivation of profits  
 Sequestra'tor, *s.* he into whose custody the  
 thing in dispute is committed  
 Sc'quin, *s.* a gold coin of Venice and Turkey  
 Serag'lio, *s.* a house where eastern concu-  
 bines are kept  
 Sera'l, *s.* an Indian place of accommodation  
 for travellers  
 Ser'aph, *s.* one of an order of angels  
 Seraph'ic, *a.* belonging to a seraph; angelic  
 Ser'aphim, *s.* the plural of Seraph  
 Seras'kier, *s.* a Turkish general  
 Serass', *s.* a fowl of the East Indies  
 Sere, Sere, *a.* withered; no longer green  
 Serena'de, *s.* music by lovers in the night—  
*v. a.* to entertain with nocturnal music  
 Serena'ta, *s.* a love song; amorous music  
 Sere'ne, *v. a.* to calm; to quiet; to clear  
 Sere'ne, *a.* calm, placid, quiet, untroubled  
 Sere'nely, *ad.* calmly, quietly, coolly  
 Sere'neness, Sere'nity, *s.* calmness, peace  
 Serf, *s.* a slave employed in husbandry  
 Serge, *s.* a kind of thin woollen cloth  
 Ser'geant, *s.* a petty officer in the army; a  
 degree in law next below a judge  
 Ser'geantry, *s.* a peculiar service due to the  
 king for the tenure of lands



Ser'geantship, *s.* the office of a sergeant  
 Ser'i'tum, *ad.* [Lat.] in order  
 Ser'i'ceous, *a.* pertaining to silk  
 Se'ries, *s.* sequence, succession, order  
 Se'rin, *s.* a song-bird of Italy and Germany  
 Se'rio-com'ple, *a.* uniting paths with humour  
 Se'rious, *a.* grave, solemn, important  
 Se'riously, *ad.* gravely, solemnly, in earnest  
 Se'riousness, *s.* gravity; solemnity  
 Ser'mon, *s.* a pious instructive discourse  
 Ser'mon, *v. a.* to teach dogmatically  
 Ser'moning, *s.* discourse; persuasion  
 Ser'monize, *v. n.* to preach a sermon; to give instruction in a formal manner  
 Ser'monizer, *s.* one that composes sermons  
 Se'roon', *s.* a bale or package  
 Se'ros'i'ty, *s.* thin watery part of the blood  
 Se'rous, *a.* thin, watery, adapted to serum  
 Se'roline, *s.* a species of bat  
 Ser'pent, *s.* a snake; a musical instrument  
 Serpenta'ria, *s.* the plant snake root  
 Serpenta'rius, *s.* a northern constellation  
 Serpent'-fish, *s.* a fish of the genus *Tonia*  
 Serpenti'ginous, *a.* bred of a serpent  
 Serpentine, *a.* winding like a serpent  
 Serpentine, Serpentine, *v. n.* to meander  
 Serpentine-stone, *s.* a species of tale or magnesian stone, variegated, and spotted like a serpent's skin  
 Serpent's-tongue, *s.* a plant of the genus *Ophioglossum*  
 Serpi'ginous, *a.* diseased with a tetter  
 Serpi'go, *s.* a kind of tetter; a ringworm  
 Serpulate, *s.* petrified shells of the *Serpula*  
 Ser'ulate, *a.* finely serrate or jagged  
 Ser'rate, Ser'rated, *a.* jagged like a saw  
 Serra'tion, *s.* formation in the shape of a saw  
 Ser'ra'ture, *s.* indenture like teeth of saws  
 Ser'ried, *a.* closely joined  
 Ser'rying, *s.* the act of driving close  
 Ser'ry, *v. a.* to drive hard together  
 Se'rum, *s.* the watery part of the blood  
 Ser'val, *s.* an animal of the feline genus  
 Ser'vant, *s.* one who serves another  
 Ser'vant-maid, *s.* a female servant  
 Ser'vant-man, *s.* a male servant  
 Serve, *v.* to attend at command; to assist  
 Ser'vice, *s.* an office; obedience, favour  
 Ser'vecable, *a.* active, diligent, useful  
 Ser'vecableness, *s.* usefulness; beneficialness  
 Ser'vecably, *ad.* so as to be servicable  
 Ser'vent, *a.* subordinate  
 Ser'vile, *a.* slavish, mean, fawning  
 Ser'velily, *ad.* mealy, slavishly, pitifully  
 Ser'veliveness, *s.* dependence; slavery  
 Ser'velity, *s.* slavishness, meanness  
 Ser'vitor, *s.* the lowest rank in a college  
 Ser'vitorship, *s.* office of a servitor  
 Ser'vitude, *s.* slavery, dependence  
 Ses'ame, Ses'ania, *s.* a species of Indian corn of which oil is made  
 Ses'ell, *s.* the meadow saxifrage  
 Sesquial'teral, *a.* one and a half more  
 Sesquid'pilate, *a.* in the ratio of five to two  
 Sesquiped'al, Sesquiped'al'ian, *a.* containing a foot and a half [to one]  
 Sesquip'licate, *a.* designating one and a half  
 Sesquiter'cio, Sesquiter'cious, *a.* having the ratio of four to three  
 Sess, *s.* a rate, a tax; cess charged  
 Ses'quitone, *s.* (in music) a minor third  
 Ses'sile, *a.* (in botany) sitting on the stem  
 Ses'sion, *s.* a sitting of magistrates  
 Ses'sional, *a.* pertaining to a session  
 Ses'terce, *s.* a Roman silver coin; also, a sum of about 81. of our money

Ses'tine, *s.* a stanza of six lines  
 Set, *v.* to place, to fix, to frame, to plant  
 Set, *part. a.* regular; in a formal manner  
 Set, *s.* a complete suit or assortment  
 Set'a'ceous, *a.* bristly; set with strong hairs  
 Se'tiform, *a.* having the form of a bristle  
 Set-off, *s.* a counterbalance; a decoration  
 Se'ton, *s.* an issue or rowel  
 Se'tous, *a.* (in botany) bristly  
 Settee', *s.* a long seat with a back  
 Se'tter, *s.* one who sets; a kind of dog  
 Se'tting, *s.* the apparent descent of the sun or other heavenly body below the horizon  
 Se'ttle, *s.* a seat, a bench with a seat  
 Se'ttle, *v.* to fix, confirm, determine, sink  
 Se'ttled, *a.* fixed, confirmed, determined  
 Se'ttledness, *s.* the state of being settled  
 Se'ttlement, *s.* act of settling; legal possession; subsidence; a colony; a jointure  
 Se'ttler, *s.* one who settles in a colony  
 Se'ttling, *s.* the act of making a settlement  
 Se'ven, *a.* four and three, one more than six  
 Se'venfold, *a.* repeated seven times  
 Se'venfold, *ad.* as seven to one  
 Se'vennight, Se'ven'ight, *s.* a week  
 Se'venscore, *a.* seven times twenty, 140  
 Se'venteen, *a.* ten and seven  
 Se'venteenth, *a.* the ordinal of seventeen  
 Se'venth, *a.* the ordinal of seven  
 Se'venthly, *ad.* in the seventh place  
 Se'ventieth, *a.* the ordinal of seventy  
 Se'venty, *a.* seven times ten  
 Se'ver, *v.* to force asunder, divide, disjoin  
 Se'veral, *a.* divers, many, distinct  
 Se'veral, *s.* each particular singly taken  
 Se'veral'ity, Se'veral'ty, *s.* state of separation from the rest; distinction  
 Se'veralize, *v. a.* to distinguish  
 Se'verally, *ad.* distinctly, separately  
 Se'verance, *s.* separation; partition  
 Se'vere, *a.* sharp, austere, cruel, painful  
 Se'verely, *ad.* painfully, afflictively, horribly  
 Se'verity, *s.* cruel treatment, rigour  
 Se'verle, *s.* a kind of white mineral  
 Se'vera'tion, *s.* the act of calling aside  
 Se'vera'ga, *s.* a kind of fish  
 Sew, *v. a.* to join with a needle and thread  
 Sew'el, *s.* (with huntsmen) something hung up to prevent deer from entering a place  
 Sew'er, *s.* a passage for water to run through; one who sews; an officer at feasts  
 Sex, *s.* the distinction of male and female  
 Sexagena'rian, *s.* one who has attained the age of sixty years  
 Sexa'genary, *a.* aged sixty years  
 Sexages'ima, *s.* second Sunday before Lent  
 Sexages'im'al, *a.* numbered by sixties  
 Sex'angle, *s.* a plain figure with six sides  
 Sexan'gular, *a.* having six angles  
 Sexan'gularly, *ad.* with six angles; hexag-  
 Sexen'ial, *a.* lasting six years [onally]  
 Sexen'ially, *ad.* once in six years  
 Sex'ocular, *a.* (in botany) six-celled  
 Sex'tant, *s.* the sixth part of a circle  
 Sex'tain, *s.* a stanza of six lines  
 Sex'tary, *s.* a measure of a pint and a half  
 Sex'tile, *s.* the distance of 60 degrees—a. belonging to that aspect which includes 60 degrees  
 Sex'ton, *s.* an under officer of the church  
 Sex'tonship, *s.* the office of a sexton  
 Sex'tuple, *a.* sixfold, six times told  
 Sex'ual, *a.* relating to the sexes  
 Sex'ualist, *s.* one who believes in the sexes of plants [by sex]  
 Sexuality, *s.* the state of being distinguished

SLANDERS ARE SATAN'S BELLOWERS TO BLOW UP CONTENTION.



[SHA]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SHE

SUBDUCE YOUR PASSIONS, AND EVERY DUTY OF LIFE WILL APPEAR EASY.

Shab'bily, *ad.* meanly, reproachfully  
 Shab'biness, *s.* meanness, raggedness  
 Shab'by, *a.* ragged, mean, slovenly, paltry  
 Shac'kle, *v. a.* to chain, to fetter, to link  
 Shac'kles, *s. pl.* fetters, chains, gyves  
 Shad, *s.* the name of a fish  
 Shad'dock, *s.* a variety of the orange  
 Shade, *s.* a shadow; screen, shelter  
 Shade, *v. a.* to cover from light or heat  
 Sha'diness, *s.* the state of being shady  
 Sha'ding, *s.* the different gradation of colours  
 Shad'ow, *s.* a shade, faint representation  
 Shad'ow, *v. a.* to cloud, darken; represent  
 Shad'ow-grass, *s.* a kind of grass so called  
 Shad'owing, *s.* gradation of light or colour  
 Shad'owy, *a.* full of shade; gloomy  
 Sha'dy, *a.* secure from light or heat; cool  
 Sha'dy, *a.* having a handle  
 Shaft, *s.* an arrow; narrow deep pit; a spire  
 Shag, *s.* rough hair; rough cloth; a bird  
 Shag, *v. a.* to make shaggy or rough  
 Shag, *a.* hairy; shaggy  
 Shag'ged, Shag'gy, *a.* rough, rugged, hairy  
 Shag'gedness, *s.* state of being shagged  
 Shagreen', *s.* a remarkably rough fish-skin  
 Shah, *s.* the Persian word for king  
 Shaik, Scheich, *s.* a chief; a lord  
 Shake, *v.* to tremble, to totter, to be agitated  
 Shake, *s.* a vibratory motion; concussion  
 Sha'ker, *s.* he or that which shakes  
 Sha'king, *s.* vibratory motion; trembling  
 Sha'ky, *a.* an appellation given by builders to timber, when it is cracked  
 Shale, *s.* a husk; a pod; the case of seeds  
 Shall, *an auxiliary verb*, denoting future time; to be hereafter able to  
 Shalloon', *s.* a slight woollen stuff  
 Sha'llop, *s.* a small vessel  
 Sha'llow, *a.* not deep; futile; silly  
 Sha'llow, *s.* a sand; a flat; a shoal  
 Sha'llow-brained, *a.* foolish; trifling  
 Sha'llowness, *s.* want of depth or thought  
 Sha'llstone, *s.* a kind of gray mineral  
 Shalot', *s.* a kind of small onion  
 Sham, *v. n.* to counterfeit, trick, cheat  
 Sham, *s.* a delusion, imposture, trick  
 Sham, *a.* false, counterfeit, fictitious  
 Sham'an, (in Russia) a conjuror  
 Sham'bles, *s.* a butchery; place to sell meat  
 Sham'bling, *a.* moving awkwardly  
 Shame, *s.* reproach, ignominy, disgrace  
 Shame, *v.* to make ashamed, to disgrace  
 Sha'mefaced, *a.* modest, bashful, sheepish  
 Sha'mefacedly, *ad.* bashfully; with modesty  
 Sha'mefacedness, *s.* bashfulness; timidity  
 Sha'meful, *a.* disgraceful, ignominious  
 Sha'mefully, *ad.* disgracefully, infamously  
 Sha'mefulness, *s.* disgracefulness  
 Sha'meless, *a.* impudent, audacious  
 Sha'melessly, *ad.* impudently; audaciously  
 Sha'melessness, *s.* impudence; immodesty  
 Sha'mer, *s.* whatever makes ashamed  
 Sham'mer, *s.* a cheat; an impostor  
 Sham'ols, Sham'my, *s.* a species of wild goat and its skin  
 Shampon', *v. a.* to rub and press the limbs and muscles after warm bathing, &c.  
 Shampooing, *s.* an operation effected by kneading and rubbing the limbs; the ensue is derived from the East, and is used after warm bathing, fatigue, &c.  
 Sham'rock, *s.* a three-leaved Irish grass  
 Shank, *s.* middle joint of the leg; the handle  
 Shank'ed, *a.* having a shank  
 Shan'ty, *a.* showy; gay; janty  
 Shape, *v. a.* to form, mould, image, create

Shape, *s.* a form, make, proportion  
 Sha'peless, *a.* wanting regularity of form  
 Sha'pelessness, *s.* destitution of regular form  
 Sha'peliness, *s.* beauty of proportion or form  
 Sha'pely, *a.* well-formed, symmetrical  
 Shard, *s.* a piece of a pot; plant; fish; frith  
 Shard'ed, *a.* sheathwinged  
 Share, *s.* a portion; dividend; plough-blade  
 Share, *v. a.* to divide, partake of, cut  
 Sha're-holder, *s.* one who holds a share in a joint fund  
 Sha'rer, *s.* one who divides, a partaker  
 Sha'ring, *s.* participation  
 Shark, *s.* a voracious sea-fish; a sharper  
 Shark, *v.* to pilfer; to fawn upon for a dinner  
 Shark'et, *a.* an artful knavish fellow  
 Shark'ing, *s.* petty rapine; trick  
 Sharp, *s.* a sharp or acute sound  
 Sharp, *a.* keen, piercing, acute, sour  
 Sharp, *v. a.* to make keen; to sharpen  
 Sharp'edged, *a.* having a fine keen edge  
 Sharp'en, *v. a.* to make keen; to make quick  
 Sharp'er, *s.* a cheating tricking fellow  
 Sharp'ly, *ad.* severely, keenly, afflictively  
 Sharp'ness, *s.* keenness; ingenuity; severity  
 Sharp'set, *a.* eager, vehemently desirous  
 Sharp'shooter, *s.* one skilled in the use of the rifle  
 Sharp'sighted, *a.* having quick sight  
 Sharp'-viced, *a.* having a sharp or thin face  
 Sharp'-witted, *a.* having an acute mind  
 Sha'ster, *s.* the Gentoo scriptures  
 Sha'tter, *v.* to break into pieces; to impair  
 Sha'tterbrained, *a.* inattentive, giddy  
 Sha'tters, *s. pl.* the fragments of any thing forcibly broken  
 Sha'ttery, *a.* disunited; not compact  
 Shave, *v. a.* to pare close with a razor, &c.  
 Sha'vegrass, *s.* a plant  
 Sha'ver, *s.* one who shaves; a sharp dealer  
 Sha'ving, *s.* a thin slice pared off any thing; the act of paring the surface  
 Shaw, *s.* a thicket, a small wood  
 Shawl, *s.* a kind of cloak  
 Shawm, *s.* a hautboy or cornet  
 She, the female personal pronoun  
 Shead'ing, *s.* a tithing, or parochial division, in the Isle of Man  
 Sheaf, *s.* a bundle of new-cut corn; a heap  
 Sheaf, *v. n.* to make sheaves  
 Shear, *v. a.* to strip or cut off with shears  
 Shear'bill, *s.* a fowl, the cut-water  
 Shear'er, *s.* one that shears sheep, &c.  
 Shear'ing, *s.* a sheep that has been only sheared  
 Shear'man, *s.* he that shears (once shorn)  
 Shears, *s.* an instrument with two blades  
 Sheat'-fish, *s.* a fish of the species Silurus  
 Sheath, *s.* a scabbard, the case of any thing  
 Sheath, Sheathe, *v. a.* to put into a sheath  
 Sheath'ed, *a.* invested with a sheath  
 Sheath'ing, *s.* that which defends as a sheath  
 Sheath'less, *a.* not having a sheath  
 Sheath-wing'ed, *a.* having hard cases which are folded over the wings  
 Sheath'y, *a.* forming a sheath  
 Sheave, *s.* the wheel of a block  
 Sheave, *v. a.* to bring together; to collect  
 Shed, *s.* a shelter made of boards, &c.  
 Shed, *v.* to spill, to scatter, to let fall  
 Shed'der, *s.* a spiller; one who sheds  
 Sheen, *s.* brightness, splendour—a bright  
 Sheep, *s.* a well-known animal  
 Sheep'-bite, *s.* a petty thief  
 Sheep'cot, *s.* a small inclosure for sheep  
 Sheep'fold, *s.* an inclosure to pen sheep in  
 Sheep'hook, *s.* a shepherd's crook

SEAL WORDS WITH SILENCE, AND SILENCE WITH OPPORTUNITY.

[SHI]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SHO]

Sheep'ish, *a.* over-modest, bashful, timorous  
 Sheep'ishly, *ad.* with diffidence; timorously  
 Sheep'ishness, *s.* timorous diffidence  
 Sheep's-eye, *s.* a loving sly look  
 Sheep'-shearer, *s.* one who shears sheep  
 Sheep'-shearing, *s.* the time of shearing sheep; a feast made when sheep are shorn  
 Sheep'-stealer, *s.* one who steals sheep  
 Sheep'-walk, *s.* a pasture for sheep [sides  
 Sheer, *s.* the longitudinal curve of a ship's  
 Sheer, *a.* clear, pure, unmingled  
 Sheer, *v. n.* to slip off clandestinely  
 Sheer-hulk, *s.* an old ship of war fitted up for dismantling other ships  
 Sheer'ly, *ad.* at once; quite; absolutely  
 Sheers, *s.* an engine for raising weights  
 Sheet, *s.* linen for a bed; a sail; paper, &c.  
 Sheet-an'chor, *s.* the largest anchor  
 Sheet-cop'per, *s.* copper in broad thin plates  
 Sheet'ing, *s.* cloth for making sheets  
 Sheet-iron, *s.* iron in broad thin plates  
 Sheet-lead, *s.* lead in sheets  
 Sheik, *s.* a person who has the care of an Egyptian mosque  
 Shek'el, *s.* a Jewish coin, value 2s. 6d.  
 She'drake, *s.* a wild duck  
 Shelf, *s.* a board fastened against a wall, &c. to place things on; a sand-bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water  
 Shelf'y, *a.* full of hidden rocks or banks  
 Shell, *s.* the hard covering of any thing, &c.  
 Shell, *v.* to strip off or cast the shell  
 Shell'-fish, *s.* a fish covered with a shell  
 Shelf-work, *s.* ornaments made of shells  
 Shelf'y, *a.* abounding with shells  
 Shelter, *s.* a cover from injury; protection  
 Shelter, *v.* to defend, protect, give shelter  
 Shelterless, *a.* without home or refuge  
 Shelter'y, *a.* affording shelter  
 Shell'ie, Shell'y, *s.* a small Scotch horse  
 Shelf, *v. a.* to place on shelves  
 Shelf'ing, *a.* sloping, slanting  
 Shelf'y, *a.* shallow; full of banks; rocky  
 Sheep'herd, *s.* one who tends sheep  
 Sheep'herdess, *s.* a lass that tends sheep  
 Sheep'herdish, *a.* resembling a shepherd  
 Sheep'herdly, *a.* pastoral; rustic  
 Sher'bet, *s.* a pleasant cooling liquor, made of lemons, rose-water, and sugar  
 Sher'iff, *s.* a chief annual county officer  
 Sher'iffalty, *s.* the office of the sheriff  
 Sher'ry, *s.* a kind of Spanish white wine  
 Shew. [See Show.]  
 Shil'boleth, *s.* [Hebrew] In a figurative sense, the criterion of a party  
 Shield, *s.* a buckler, defence, protection  
 Shield, *v. a.* to cover, to defend, to secure  
 Shift, *s.* an evasion; a woman's body linen  
 Shift, *v.* to exchange, alter, practise evasions  
 Shifter, *s.* an artful person, a trickster  
 Shifting, *s.* act of changing; evasion  
 Shift'ingly, *ad.* cunningly; deceitfully  
 Shift'less, *a.* wanting expedients to act, &c.  
 Shift'ing, *s.* a silver coin, value 12 pence  
 Shilly-shally, *s.* hesitation; want of determination; ridiculous indecision  
 Shift'y, *ad.* not frankly, not familiarly  
 Shin, *s.* the fore part of the leg  
 Shine, *v. n.* to glisten, to glitter, to be conspicuous; to be glossy, gay, splendid  
 Shine, *s.* fair weather; lustre, splendour  
 Shiness, *s.* unwillingness, reservedness  
 Shin'gles, *s.* a disease; a kind of tetter; thin boards, &c. to cover houses  
 Shinarz, *a.* bright; splendid; illustrious  
 Shiny, *a.* bright, lustrous, splendid

Ship, *s.* a large vessel to sail on the sea  
 Ship, *v. a.* to put on board a ship  
 Ship'board, *ad.* on board or in a ship  
 Ship'boy, *s.* a boy that serves in a ship  
 Ship'-builder, *s.* he who constructs a ship  
 Ship'-building, *s.* naval architecture  
 Ship'-cha'ndler, *s.* one who deals in cordage, canvass, &c.  
 Ship'-holder, *s.* the owner of a ship  
 Ship'less, *a.* destitute of ships  
 Ship'man, *s.* a sailor, a sea-faring man  
 Ship'mate, *s.* one who serves in the same ship  
 Ship'ment, *s.* the act of loading a ship; quantity of goods shipped  
 Ship'-money, *s.* an imposition formerly levied for fitting out ships  
 Ship'-owner, *s.* the proprietor of shipping  
 Ship'ping, *s.* vessels for navigation  
 Ship'ping, *a.* relating to ships  
 Shipwreck, *s.* loss of a ship by rocks, &c.  
 Shipwreck, *v. a.* to destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to lose all  
 Ship'wright, *s.* a ship carpenter or builder  
 Shire, *s.* a division of the kingdom, a county  
 Shi'remote, *s.* anciently, a county court  
 Shirk. [See Shark.]  
 Shirt, *s.* a man's under linen garment—*v. a.* to put on, or furnish with, a shirt  
 Shirt'less, *a.* wanting a shirt  
 Shist', Shis'tus, *s.* a species of argillaceous earth  
 Shis'tic, Shis'tous, *a.* pertaining to shist  
 Shit'tah, Shit'tim, *s.* a sort of precious wood  
 Shit'tle-cock, *s.* a cork stuck with feathers  
 Shive, *s.* a slice of bread; a thick splinter  
 Shiver, *s.* one fragment of many into which any thing is broken; a tremor  
 Shiver, *v.* to quake, to tremble, to chatter  
 Shiver-spar, *s.* a carbonate of lime  
 Shivering, *s.* the act of trembling  
 Shiver'y, *a.* loose of coherence; incompact  
 Shoad, *s.* a train of metallic stones directing to a mine  
 Shoal, *s.* a crowd; a shallow, sand-bank  
 Shoal, *v. n.* to throng; to grow shallow  
 Shoal, *a.* shallow; obstructed with banks  
 Shoal'iness, *s.* frequency of shallow places  
 Shoal'y, *a.* full of shoals or shallows  
 Shock, *s.* a conflict, a concussion; an offence  
 Shock, *v.* to shake violently; to disgust; to offend, to be offensive  
 Shock'ing, *a.* disgusting, dreadful, violent  
 Shock'ingly, *ad.* so as to disgust; offensively  
 Shoe, *s.* the outer cover of the foot  
 Shoe, *v. a.* to fit the foot with a shoe  
 Shoe'black, *s.* one who cleans shoes  
 Shoe'boy, *s.* a boy that cleans shoes  
 Shoe'buckle, *s.* a buckle to fasten the shoe  
 Shoe'inghorn, *s.* a horn to draw on shoes  
 Shoe'less, *a.* destitute of shoes  
 Shoe'maker, *s.* one who makes shoes  
 Shoe'r, *s.* one who fits the foot with a shoe  
 Shoe'string, *s.* a ribband to tie the shoes  
 Shog, *s.* violent concussion—*v.* to shake  
 Shoot, *s.* the act of any thing emitted from a distance; a branch; a young swine  
 Shoot, *v.* to discharge a gun, &c.; to germinate; to push forward; to jut out; to move swiftly; to feel a quick pain  
 Shooter, *s.* one that shoots; an archer  
 Shoot'ing, *s.* act of emitting as from a gun; sensation of quick pain  
 Shop, *s.* a place for sale or for work  
 Shop, *v. n.* to frequent shops for purchasing goods  
 Shop'board, *s.* a bench or table to work on

SPEAK NOT HIGHLY OF YOURSELF, LEST IT LEAD TO VAIN GLORY.

SEEK NOT AFTER THE FAILINGS OF OTHERS.



[SHR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SIC]

Shop/keeper, *s.* one who sells in a shop  
 Shop/lifter, *s.* one who under pretence of buying takes occasion to steal  
 Shop/lifting, *s.* the act of stealing goods privately from a shop  
 Shop/man, *s.* a man who serves in a shop  
 Shop/woman, *s.* a female who serves in a shop  
 Shore, *s.* coast of the sea, &c.; a drain; but-tress; the support of a building  
 Shore, *v. a.* to prop; to support  
 Shu'reless, *a.* having no shore  
 Short, *s.* a kind of black mineral  
 Short/a'ceous, *a.* like short  
 Short/ite, *s.* a kind of greenish mineral  
 Short, *a.* not long; scanty; brittle  
 Short-breathed, *a.* having shortness of breath  
 Short-dated, *a.* having little time to run  
 Short'en, *v. a.* to make short, contract, lop  
 Short-hand, *s.* compendious writing  
 Short-lived, *a.* not living or lasting long  
 Short/ly, *ad.* quickly, soon; concisely  
 Short'ness, *a.* the quality of being short  
 Short-sight'ed, *a.* defective in the sight  
 Short-sight'edness, *s.* defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye  
 Short-waisted, *a.* having a short body  
 Short-wind'ed, *a.* short-breathed; asthmatic  
 Shot, *s.* balls for guns, &c.; a reckoning  
 Shot/free, *a.* clear of the reckoning  
 Shot'ten, *a.* having ejected the spawn  
 Shough, Shock, *s.* a species of shaggy dog  
 Should, *auxiliary v.* denoting supposition, duty, doubt, &c.  
 Shoul'der, *s.* the joint that connects the arm to the body; a prominence  
 Shoul'der, *v. a.* to put on the shoulder; jostle  
 Shoul'derbelt, *s.* a belt for the shoulder  
 Shoul'derblade, *s.* the scapula, the bone of the shoulder [worn on the shoulder]  
 Shoul'derknot, *s.* a knot of lace or riband  
 Shout, *s.* a loud huzza of triumph, &c.  
 Shout, *v. n.* to cry in triumph, &c.  
 Shout'er, *s.* one who utters a shout  
 Shout'ing, *s.* act of loudly vociferating  
 Shove, *v.* to push by main strength, to push  
 Shove, *s.* the act of shoving, a push  
 Shov'el, *s.* an instrument for digging, &c.  
 Shov'el, *v. a.* to heap up with a shovel  
 Shov'elboard, *s.* a game and table to play on  
 Shov'eler, *s.* a fowl of the duck kind  
 Show, *v.* to exhibit; prove; direct; teach  
 Show, *s.* an exhibition; semblance; pomp  
 Show-bread', *s.* among the Jews, bread of exhibition  
 Shower, *s.* moderate or violent rain  
 Shower, *v. a.* to wet; scatter with liberality  
 Showerless, *a.* without showers  
 Show'ery, *a.* rainy, inclining to showers  
 Show'ily, *ad.* in a showy way; gaudily  
 Sho'winess, *s.* state of being showy  
 Sho'wy, *a.* splendid, gaudy, ostentatious  
 Shred, *s.* a small piece, a fragment  
 Shred, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces  
 Shred'ding, *s.* that which is cut off  
 Shrew, *s.* a peevish clamorous woman  
 Shrewd, *a.* cunning, smart, turbulent  
 Shrew'dly, *ad.* cunningly, wittily, sily, with strong suspicion  
 Shrewd'ness, *s.* sly cunning; archness  
 Shrew'ish, *a.* petulantly clamorous  
 Shrew'ishly, *ad.* petulantly; frowardly  
 Shrew'ishness, *s.* petulance; clamour  
 Shrew'-mouse, *s.* a mouse of which the bite is erroneously supposed to be venomous  
 Shrick, *v. n.* to scream—*s.* an inarticulate cry of anguish or horror

Shrieve, *s.* a corruption of sheriff  
 Shriev'al'ty, *s.* sheriffalty  
 Shrift, *s.* confession made to a priest  
 Shrike, *s.* the butcher bird  
 Shrill, *a.* sounding with an acute, tremulous, or vibrating sound  
 Shrill, *v. n.* to make a piercing sound  
 Shrill'ness, *s.* sharpness of sound  
 Shrill'y, *ad.* with a sharp sound  
 Shrimp, *s.* a small sea shell-fish; a dwarf  
 Shrimp, *v. a.* to contract  
 Shrine, *s.* a cabinet or case to hold relics, &c.  
 Shrink, *s.* contraction into less compass  
 Shrink, *v.* to contract itself; to express fear, pain, &c. by contracting the body  
 Shrink'er, *s.* one who shrinks  
 Shrink'ing, *s.* act of drawing back through fear or from danger  
 Shrive, *v. a.* to hear at confession  
 Shriv'el, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles  
 Shriv'el, *s.* a confessor  
 Shriv'ing, *s.* the act of making confession to a priest  
 Shroff, *s.* an East-Indian banker  
 Shroud, *s.* a winding-sheet; the dress of the dead; a shelter, a cover—*v.* to cover  
 Shrouds, *s. pl.* large ropes extended from the mast-head to the sides of a ship, to support the masts, and enable them to carry sail  
 Shroud'y, *a.* affording shelter  
 Shro'v'e-tide, Shrove-tu'esday, *s.* the day before Ash-Wednesday, or Lent  
 Shro'ving, *s.* the festivity of shrovetide  
 Shrub, *s.* a bush; spirit with acid and sugar  
 Shrub'bery, *s.* a plantation of shrubs  
 Shrub'y, *a.* full of or like shrubs  
 Shrug, *v. a.* to contract or draw up  
 Shrug, *s.* a contracting of the shoulders to signify contempt, pity, or aversion  
 Shrunk, Shrink'en, *part.* contracted  
 Shud'der, *v. n.* to quake with fear, &c.  
 Shud'der, *s.* a tremor; involuntary trembling  
 Shuf'fle, *v.* to dodge; to shift; to play mean tricks; to change the position of the cards; to move with an irregular gait  
 Shuf'fle, *s.* a disordering of things; a trick  
 Shuf'flecup, *s.* a kind of play or game  
 Shuf'fler, *s.* he who plays tricks or shuffles  
 Shuf'fling, *s.* trick; artifice; an irregular gait  
 Shuf'fling, *s.* evasive  
 Shun, *v. a.* to avoid; to endeavour to escape  
 Shut, *v.* to close, confine, exclude, contract  
 Shut'ter, *s.* a cover for a window, &c.  
 Shut'tle, *s.* an instrument used in weaving  
 Shut'tle-cock. [See Shittle-cock.]  
 Shy, *a.* reserved, cautious, suspicious  
 Shyly, *ad.* not familiarly; distantly  
 Shy'ness, *s.* unsociableness; reservedness  
 S'ialogogue, *s.* a medicine promoting the salivary discharge  
 Sib'cran, *a.* relating to Siberia  
 Sib'rite, *s.* red tourmalin  
 Sib'ilant, *a.* hissing  
 Sibila'tion, *s.* a hissing sound  
 Sib'yl, *s.* a pagan prophetess  
 Sib'yline, *a.* of or belonging to a sibyl  
 Sic'cate, *v. a.* to dry; to harden  
 Sicc'a'tion, *s.* the act of drying  
 Sic'cative, *a.* causing to dry—*s.* that which promotes drying  
 Sic'elty, *s.* dryness, want of moisture  
 Sicc, *s.* the number six at dice  
 Sick, *a.* afflicted with disease; disgusted  
 SICK, *v. n.* to sicken; to take a disease  
 Sick'en, *v.* to make sick; disgust; decay  
 Sick'ish, *a.* somewhat sick; inclined to be sick

SOME POOR MEN ARE UNDervalUED, BECAUSE WORTH NOTHING.

SOME RICH MEN ARE OVERvalUED, THOUGH NOTHING WORTH.



[SIG]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SIM]

Sick'lishness, *s.* a sensation of nausea  
 Sick'le, *s.* a hook for reaping corn  
 Sick'led, *a.* furnished with a sickle  
 Sick'liness, *s.* disposition to sickness  
 Sick'-list, *s.* a list containing the names of the sick  
 Sick'ly, *a.* not healthy, faint, weak  
 Sick'ness, *s.* a disease, disorder of the body  
 Side, *s.* the rib part of animals; the edge  
 Side, *a.* not direct—*v. n.* to join with  
 Sideboard, *s.* a side table on which conveniences are placed [a theatre  
 Side-box, *s.* an inclosed seat on the side of  
 Side-long, *a.* lateral, oblique, not direct  
 Side'r, *s.* one that joins a party  
 Side'ral, Side'real, Side'rean, *a.* starry; relating to the fixed stars  
 Side'rated, *a.* planet-struck; blasted  
 Side'ration, *s.* a sudden deprivation of sense and motion; a blast  
 Side'rite, *s.* a loadstone  
 Siderocal'cite, *s.* brown spar  
 Siderocle'pte, *s.* a greenish kind of mineral  
 Siderograph'ic, Siderograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to siderography [plates  
 Siderog'raphist, *s.* one who engraves steel  
 Siderog'raphy, *s.* the art of engraving on steel  
 Side'scope, *s.* an instrument for discovering the presence of iron in any substance  
 Side-saddle, *s.* a woman's seat on horseback  
 Side'sman, *s.* an assistant to a churchwarden  
 Side'ways, Side'wise, *ad.* on one side  
 Side, *v. n.* to walk sideways  
 Siege, *s.* the besieging a fortified place  
 Sie'nite, *s.* a compound granular rock  
 Sies'ta, *s.* the afternoon's nap, or short sleep, regularly taken by the inhabitants of hot countries  
 Sieve, *s.* hair or lawn strained on a hoop  
 Sift, *v. a.* to put through a sieve; to examine  
 Sifter, *s.* one who sifts; a sieve  
 Sigh, *s.* a mournful breathing; a sob  
 Sigh, *v.* to lament; to breathe audibly  
 Sigher, *s.* one who sighs [grief  
 Sigh'ing, *s.* act of breathing audibly, as in  
 Sight, *s.* the sense of seeing; a show  
 Sightfulness, *s.* clearness of sight  
 Sightless, *a.* blind, not slightly; offensive  
 Sightliness, *s.* handsomeness, seemliness  
 Sigh'tly, *a.* comely, seemly  
 Sig'il, *s.* a seal; a kind of charm  
 Sig'illative, *a.* fit or belonging to a seal  
 Sigmo'id'al, *a.* curved like the Greek *sigma*  
 Sign, *s.* a token, miracle, symbol, device  
 Sign, *v. a.* to mark, to ratify by writing  
 Signal, *s.* a sign that gives notice; a mark  
 Signal, *a.* memorable, remarkable  
 Signality, *s.* quality of something remarkable  
 Signalize, *v. a.* to make remarkable  
 Signally, *ad.* remarkably, memorably  
 Signation, *s.* an act of hoketening  
 Signatory, *a.* relating to a seal  
 Signature, *s.* a mark, sign; among printers, a letter to distinguish different sheets  
 Sign'er, *s.* one that signs his name  
 Sign'et, *s.* a seal, especially the king's [force  
 Signif'icance, Signif'icancy, *s.* meaning, Signif'icant, *a.* expressive, important  
 Signif'icantly, *ad.* with force of expression  
 Signification, *s.* a meaning by sign or word  
 Signif'icative, *a.* strongly expressive [sign  
 Signif'icatively, *ad.* so as to betoken by a  
 Signif'icator, *s.* that which signifies  
 Signif'icatory, *a.* that betokens  
 Signify, *v.* to declare, to mean, to import  
 Signor. [See Seigneur.]

Sign-man'ual, *s.* the signature of the king written with his own hand  
 Sign-post, *s.* that upon which a sign hangs  
 Sile, *s.* a strainer for milk—*v. a.* to strain  
 Silence, *s.* stillness, taciturnity, secrecy  
 Silence, *interj.* commanding silence  
 Silence, *v. a.* to forbid to speak; to still  
 Silent, *a.* mute, still, quiet, not speaking  
 Silen'tiary, *s.* one who keeps silence; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state  
 Sil'ently, *ad.* without speech or noise  
 Sil'entness, *s.* state of being silent  
 Sil'ex, Sil'ica, *s.* crystal, quartz, &c.; a pure white substance, formerly supposed to be one of the primitive earths  
 Silicical'earious, *a.* consisting of silicex and calcarious matter  
 Sillic'eous, *a.* made of flint; flinty  
 Silicical'ce, *s.* a silicious mineral  
 Silicif'erous, *a.* producing silicex  
 Sil'icify, *v. a.* to convert into silicex  
 Silicim'u'rite, *s.* an earth composed of silicex and magnesia  
 Sil'icited, *a.* impregnated with silicex  
 Sil'icium, *s.* the undecomposed base of silicex  
 Sil'icula, Sil'icle, *s.* (in botany) a little pod  
 Silic'ulose, *a.* husky; full of husks  
 Sil'iginose, *a.* made of fine wheat  
 Sil'iqua, *s.* a carat, six to a scruple; (in botany) a pod  
 Sil'iquose, Sil'iquous, *a.* having a pod  
 Silk, *s.* a fine soft thread, spun by silk-worms; any thing made of it  
 Silk, Sil'ken, *a.* made of silk; soft; tender  
 Silk'iness, *s.* softness; smoothness  
 Silk'man, Sil'k'mercer, *s.* a dealer in silk  
 Silk'-weaver, *s.* a weaver of silken stuffs  
 Silk'-worm, *s.* the worm that spins silk  
 Silk'y, *a.* made of silk; soft; pliant  
 Sill, *s.* the foot of a door-case, &c.  
 Sil'labub, Sil'libub, Syl'labub, *s.* a liquor made of milk, cider or wine, sugar, &c.  
 Sil'lly, *ad.* in a silly manner; foolishly  
 Sil'liness, *s.* simplicity; weakness  
 Sil'lon, *s.* an elevation of earth in the middle of a moat  
 Sil'ly, *a.* harmless, weak, simple, foolish  
 Silt, *s.* fine sea-sand; mud; slime  
 Sil'van, *a.* woody, full of woods  
 Sil'ver, *s.* a white hard metal  
 Sil'ver, *a.* made of or like silver  
 Sil'ver, *v. a.* to overlay with silver  
 Sil'ver-fir, *s.* a species of the fir-tree  
 Sil'ver-fish, *s.* a small fish with silvery stripes  
 Sil'vering, *s.* a covering of silver  
 Sil'verly, *ad.* with the appearance of silver  
 Sil'versmith, *s.* one who deals in silver, &c.  
 Sil'very, *a.* having the appearance of silver  
 Simar, *s.* a woman's loose robe  
 Sim'la, *s.* animals resembling man, such as the orang-outang, &c.  
 Sim'lar, *a.* of a like form or quality  
 Similar'ity, *s.* likeness, resemblance  
 Sim'larly, *ad.* in a similar manner  
 Sim'ile, *s.* a comparison for illustration  
 Similit'ive, *a.* expressing similitude  
 Similit'ude, *s.* likeness, comparison  
 Similit'udinary, *a.* denoting resemblance  
 Sim'lor, *s.* imitative gold, of red copper and  
 Sim'mer, *v. n.* to boil gently or slowly [zinc  
 Sim'nel, *s.* a kind of sweet bread or cake  
 Simo'nia, *s.* one who buys or sells preferment in the church  
 Simoni'cal, Simo'nious, *a.* guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment  
 Simoni'cally, *ad.* with the guilt of simony

SCORN NOT TO BE BETTERED BY THE GOOD EXAMPLE OF ANY.

**Sin'ony**, *s.* the crime of buying or selling church preferments

**Sin'mous**, *a.* having a flat nose; snub-nosed

**Sin'per**, *s.* a kind of pleasant smile

**Sin'per**, *v. n.* to smile or look pleasantly

**Sin'perer**, *s.* one who simpers

**Sin'pering**, *s.* the act of smiling sillily

**Sin'peringly**, *ad.* with a foolish smile

**Sin'ple**, *a.* plain; artless; unminged; silly

**Sin'ple**, *s.* a single ingredient; an herb, &c.

**Sin'ple-minded**, *a.* simple; unskilled; artless

**Sin'pleness**, *s.* the quality of being simple

**Sin'pler**, **Sin'plist**, *s.* an herbalist

**Sin'pleton**, *s.* a silly or simple person

**Sin'plif'cian**, *s.* an unskilled person

**Sin'plif'city**, *s.* plainness, weakness

**Sin'plifica'tion**, *s.* reduction to a simple state

**Sin'plify**, *v. a.* to render plain

**Sin'plish**, *s.* one skilled in simples

**Sin'ply**, *ad.* without art, foolishly

**Sin'ular**, *s.* one that counterfeits

**Sin'ulate**, *v. a.* to feign, to counterfeit

**Sin'ulate**, *a.* feigned; pretended

**Sin'ula'tion**, *s.* a dissembling, feigning

**Simultane'ity**, *s.* the occurrence of one thing

at the same time as another

**Simulta'neous**, *a.* acting together

**Simulta'neously**, *ad.* at the same time

**Simulta'neousness**, *s.* the state of happening

at the same time

**Sin**, *s.* a violation of the laws of God

**Sin**, *v. n.* to violate the laws of God

**Sin'apism**, *s.* a mustard poultice

**Sin'-born**, *a.* sprung from sin

**Since**, *ad.* before this; ago

**Since**, *conj.* because that—*prep.* after

**Since're**, *a.* pure, honest, uncorrupt

**Since'rely**, *ad.* perfectly; without hypocrisy

**Since'reness**, *s.* honesty of intention

**Sincer'ity**, *s.* purity of mind, honesty

**Sin'ciput**, *s.* the fore part of the head, from

the coronal suture to the forehead

**Sin'don**, *s.* a fold, a wrapper

**Sine**, *s.* a kind of geometrical line

**Sinecure**, *s.* an office which has revenue

without any employment

**Sinecurist**, *s.* one who holds a sinecure

**Sin'ew**, *s.* a tendon, muscle, or nerve

**Sin'ew**, *v. a.* to knit as by sinews

**Sin'ewed**, *a.* furnished with sinews, strong

**Sin'ewiness**, *s.* the quality of being sinewy

**Sin'ewless**, *a.* void of power or strength

**Sin'ewy**, *a.* nervous, strong, forcible

**Sin'ful**, *a.* not holy; wicked, profane

**Sin'fully**, *ad.* wickedly; irreverently

**Sin'fulness**, *s.* crime; neglect of religion

**Sing**, *v.* to form the voice to melody; to

celebrate; to give praises to; to relate or

mention in poetry

**Singe**, *s.* a slight superficial burn

**Singe**, *v. a.* to scorch, to burn slightly

**Sing'er**, *s.* one skilled in singing

**Sing'lug**, *s.* musical articulation

**Sing'ingly**, *ad.* with a kind of tune

**Sing'ing-man**, *s.* one who is employed to sing;

[a term still used in our cathedrals]

**Sing'ing-master**, *s.* one who teaches to sing

**Sin'gle**, *a.* alone, unmarried, individual

**Sin'gle**, *v. a.* to choose out from among others

**Sin'gleness**, *s.* sincerity; ingenuousness

**Sin'glestick**, *s.* a stick with a basket hilt,

used in an athletic exercise of attack and

defence; a rustic diversion

**Sin'gly**, *ad.* individually, only, by himself

**Sing song**, *s.* a contemptuous expression for

bad singing or defective intonation

**Sin'gular**, *a.* only one; particular; rare

**Sin'gularist**, *s.* one who affects singularity

**Sin'gular'ity**, *s.* any thing remarkable; a

curiosity; a distinguished character

**Sin'gularize**, *v. a.* to make single; to parti-

cularize

**Sin'gularly**, *ad.* particularly; strangely

**Sin'gult**, *s.* a sigh; the hiccup

**Sin'ical**, *a.* pertaining to a sine

**Sin'ister**, *a.* bad, perverse, corrupt, unfair;

being on the left hand

**Sin'ister-handed**, *a.* left-handed; unlucky

**Sin'isterly**, *ad.* perversely; unfairly

**Sinistror'al**, *a.* rising from left to right

**Sin'istrous**, *a.* perverse; wrong headed

**Sin'istrously**, *ad.* perversely; absurdly

**Sink**, *v.* to fall gradually, settle, decline

**Sink**, *s.* a drain, jakes, place of filth

**Sink'ing-fund**, *s.* a portion of the public

revenue set apart for the gradual reduc-

tion of the national debt of Great Britain

**Sin'less**, *a.* exempt from sin, innocent

**Sin'lessness**, *s.* exemption from sin

**Sin'ner**, *s.* an offender, a criminal

**Sin'-offering**, *s.* an expiation for sin

**Sin'oper**, **Sin'ople**, *s.* a kind of red earth

**Sin'ter**, *s.* a variety of carbonate of lime

**Sin'uate**, *v. n.* to bend in and out

**Sin'uated**, *a.* formed into bays by projections

and indentations

**Sinua'tion**, *s.* a bending in and out

**Sinuous'ity**, *s.* the quality of being sinuous

**Sin'uons**, *a.* bending in and out

**Sin'us**, *s.* a bay of the sea; gulf; opening

**Sip**, *v. a.* to drink by small draughts

**Sip**, *s.* a small draught; a small mouthful

**Sipe**, *v. n.* to ooze or drain out slowly

**Siphon**, *s.* a pipe to draw off liquids from a

vessel without raising the drogs

**Siphon'culated**, *a.* having a little spout

**Sip'per**, *s.* one that sips

**Sip'pet**, *s.* a small sop

**Sir**, *s.* a word of respect to men; the title of

a knight or baronet

**Sircar**, *s.* a government officer of Hindostan

**Sirdar**, *s.* a native chief of Hindostan

**Sire**, *s.* a father; a title given to the kings

of France

**Siren**, *s.* a fabulous sea-monster, who en-

ticed men by singing, and then devoured

them; figuratively, a mischievous enticer

**Siren**, *a.* alluring; bewitching like a siren

**Sirenize**, *v. a.* to allure as a siren

**Sir'asis**, *s.* an inflammation of the brain

through an excessive heat of the sun

**Sir'ius**, *s.* the great dog-star

**Sir'toin**, *s.* the loin of beef

**Sirname**, *s.* [See Surname]

**Sir'o**, *s.* a mite

**Sirocco**, *s.* the south-east, or Syrian wind

**Sir'rah**, *s.* a name of reproach and insult

**Sir'up**, *s.* vegetable juice boiled with sugar

**Sir'uped**, *a.* made sweet, like sirup

**Sir'upy**, *a.* resembling sirup

**Sir'kin**, *s.* a bird, the greensfinch

**Sister**, *s.* a female born of one's parents

**Sisterhood**, *s.* women of the same society

**Sis'ter-in-law**, *s.* a husband or wife's sister

**Sis'terly**, *a.* like or becoming a sister

**Sis'trum**, *s.* a stringed musical instrument

anciently used in Egypt

**Sit**, *v.* to repose on a seat; to incubate

**Site**, *s.* situation, local position

**Sith**, *ad.* since; seeing that

**Sithe**, *s.* [See Seythe.]

**Sit'ter**, *s.* one that sits; a bird that broods



Sit'ing, *s.* the act of resting on a seat  
 Sit'uate, Sit'uated, *a.* placed; lying  
 Situa'tion, *s.* a position; condition; state  
 Siv'an, *s.* the third month of the Jewish year  
 Six, *a.* twice three, one more than five  
 Six'fold, *a.* six times told  
 Six'pence, *s.* a silver coin, half a shilling  
 Six'penny, *a.* worth sixpence  
 Six'score, *a.* six times twenty  
 Six'teen, *a.* six and ten  
 Six'teenth, *a.* the ordinal of sixteen  
 Sixth, *a.* the ordinal of six  
 Sixth'ly, *ad.* in the sixth place  
 Six'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of sixty  
 Six'ty, *a.* six times ten  
 Size, *s.* bulk; *a.* glutinous substance  
 Size, *v. a.* to arrange according to size; to cover with size  
 Siz'able, *a.* of just proportion to others  
 Siz'ed, *a.* having a particular magnitude  
 Siz'el, *s.* the residue of metal in coinage  
 Siz'er, *s.* a student of the lowest rank at the University of Cambridge  
 Siz'iness, *s.* glutinousness; viscosity  
 Siz'zy, *a.* glutinous, viscous, ropy  
 Skate, *s.* a flat sea-fish; *a.* sliding shoe  
 Skate, *v. n.* to slide on ice with skates  
 Ska'ter, *s.* one who skates on ice  
 Skean, *s.* a short sword; *a.* knife  
 Skeg, *s.* a sort of wild plum  
 Skeg'ger, *s.* a little salmon  
 Skein, *s.* a hank of silk, thread, &c.  
 Skeleton, *s.* the bones of the body preserved in their natural situation  
 Ske'lum, *s.* a villain, a scoundrel  
 Skep, *s.* a kind of basket, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom  
 Skep'tic. [See Sceptic, Sceptical, &c., which is the more modern spelling.]  
 Sket'eh, *s.* an outline; *a.* rough draught  
 Sket'ch, *v. a.* to trace the outlines; to plan  
 Skew, *v. n.* to squint; to look disdainfully  
 Skew'er, *s.* a sort of pin to truss meat  
 Skew'er, *v. a.* to fasten with skewers  
 Skiff, *s.* a small light boat  
 Skiff, *v. a.* to pass lightly; to glide along  
 Skil'ful, *a.* knowing, experienced  
 Skil'fully, *ad.* with skill, dexterously  
 Skil'fulness, *s.* art; ability; dexterity  
 Skill, *s.* knowledge, experience, dexterity  
 Skill'ful, *a.* knowing, acquainted with  
 Skill'less, *a.* wanting skill; artless  
 Skil'let, *s.* a small kettle or boiler  
 Skim, *s.* scum; refuse  
 Skim, *v.* to take off the scum; pass lightly  
 Skim'mer, *s.* a ladle to take off the scum  
 Skim'-milk, *s.* milk deprived of its cream  
 Skin, *s.* the hide, pelt; rind of fruit  
 Skin, *v. a.* to flay; to uncover; to heal  
 Skin-deep, *a.* superficial; slight  
 Skin'flint, *s.* a niggardly person  
 Skink'er, *s.* one that serves drink  
 Skin'less, *a.* having a slight skin  
 Skin'ned, *a.* having skin; hard; callous  
 Skin'ner, *s.* a dealer in skins  
 Skin'ness, *s.* the quality of being skinnny  
 Skin'ny, *a.* wanting flesh, thin, lean  
 Skip, *v.* to pass by quick leaps; to miss  
 Skip, *s.* a light leap or bound  
 Skip'-jack, *s.* an upstart; a lackey  
 Skip'-kennel, *s.* a lackey; a footboy  
 Skip'per, *s.* a ship-master or ship-boy  
 Skip'plingly, *ad.* by skips and leaps  
 Skirmish, *s.* a slight fight, a contest  
 Skirmish, *v. n.* to fight in a desultory manner, or in small parties

Skirmisher, *s.* he who skirmishes  
 Skirmish'ng, *s.* act of fighting slightly, or in detached parties  
 Skirr, *v. n.* to scour; to run in haste  
 Skir'ret, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Skirt, *s.* the edge, margin, extreme part  
 Skirt, *v. a.* to border; to run along the edge  
 Skit, *s.* a whim; lampoon; insinuation  
 Skit, *v. a.* to cast reflections on  
 Skit'ish, *a.* easily frightened; wanton; fickle  
 Skit'shly, *ad.* wantonly; uncertainly  
 Skit'ishness, *s.* wantonness; fickleness  
 Skit'tles, *s.* the play of ninepins  
 Skol'e'zite, *s.* a kind of crystalized mineral  
 Skor'adite, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Skreen, *s.* a coarse sieve; *a.* shelter  
 Skreen, *v. a.* to sift; to shade; to shelter  
 Skulk, *v. n.* to hide; lurk in fear or malice  
 Skull'cap, *s.* a headpiece; *a.* plant  
 Skull, *s.* the bone that encloses the head  
 Skute, *s.* a kind of boat  
 Sky, *s.* the heavens, the firmament  
 Sky'-colour, *s.* an azure colour; blue  
 Sky'-coloured, *a.* azure; like the sky  
 Sky'-dyed, *a.* coloured like the sky  
 Sky'ey, *a.* ethereal  
 Sky'lark, *s.* a bird that soars and sings  
 Sky'light, *s.* a window in the roof  
 Sky'rocket, *s.* a kind of rising firework  
 Slab, *s.* a plane of stone; *a.* puddle  
 Slab, *a.* thick; viscous; glutinous  
 Slab'ber, *v.* to drivel; to shed; to spill  
 Slab'berer, *s.* one who slabbers; an idiot  
 Slab'by, *a.* plashy, dirty, thick, viscous  
 Slack, *a.* not tense, loose, remiss, relaxed  
 Slack, Slack'en, *v.* to be remiss, abate, lag  
 Slack, *s.* coal broken into small parts  
 Slack, *s.* a valley or small shallow dell  
 Slack'en, *s.* a substance mixed with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion  
 Slack'ly, *ad.* loosely; remissly; tardily  
 Slack'ness, *s.* looseness, negligence  
 Slade, *s.* a flat piece of ground lying low and moist; *a.* small valley  
 Slag, *s.* the dross or recrement of metals  
 Slake, *v.* to quench, extinguish, be relaxed  
 Slam, *s.* winning all the tricks at cards  
 Slam, *v. a.* to win all the tricks; to crush  
 Slam'merkin, *s.* a slatternly woman  
 Slan'der, *s.* false invective; reproach  
 Slan'der, *v. a.* to backbite, to scandalize  
 Slan'derer, *s.* one who belies another  
 Slan'derous, *a.* falsely abusive  
 Slan'derously, *ad.* with false reproach  
 Slan'derousness, *s.* the quality of being slan'derous  
 Slang, *s.* low words or phrases used by the vulgar, the base, or the ignorant  
 Slant, *v. a.* to cast obliquely or sideways  
 Slant, Slant'ng, *a.* oblique, sloping  
 Slant'ingly, *ad.* with a slope or inclination  
 Slant'ly, Slant'wise, *ad.* obliquely; upslope  
 Slap, *s.* a blow with the hand open  
 Slap, *ad.* with a sudden and violent blow  
 Slap, *v. a.* to strike with the open hand  
 Slap'dash, *ad.* all at once, suddenly  
 Slash, *v.* to cut; lash; strike at random  
 Slash, *s.* a wound; *a.* cut in cloth, &c.  
 Slatch, *s.* the middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose  
 Slate, *s.* a gray fossil stone—*v. a.* to cover the roof with slates  
 Slate'-axe, *s.* a mattock with an axe-end  
 Sla'ter, *s.* one who covers with slates  
 Sla'ter, *v. n.* to be slovenly; to spill  
 Sla'tern, *s.* a negligent careless woman

STATE AND GRANDEUR, HOWEVER ENVIED, ARE TROUBLESOME COMPANIONS.



[SLJ]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SLO]

Slat'ternly, *ad.* awkwardly; negligently  
 Slat'y, *ad.* having the nature of slate  
 Slaught'er, *s.* destruction with a sword  
 Slaught'er, *v. a.* to massacre, to slay  
 Slaught'erer, *s.* one employed in killing  
 Slaught'er-house, *s.* a house in which beasts are killed by the butcher  
 Slaught'er-man, *s.* one employed in killing  
 Slaught'eronous, *a.* destructive; murderous  
 Slave, *v. a.* one deprived of freedom  
 Slave, *v. n.* to drudge, to toil, to toil  
 Sla'veborn, *a.* not inheriting liberty  
 Sla'velike, *a.* becoming a slave  
 Slaver, *s.* spittle running from the mouth  
 Slaver, *v. a.* to besmear with saliva  
 Slav'ercr, *s.* a driveller; an idiot  
 Slaver'ingly, *ad.* with slaver or drive  
 Slavery, *s.* the condition of a slave  
 Sla've-trade, *s.* the inhuman practice of buying and selling men and women for slaves  
 Sla'vish, *a.* servile, base, dependant  
 Sla'visly, *ad.* servilely; meanly  
 Sla'vishness, *s.* servility, meanness  
 Slavonic, *a.* pertaining to the ancient inhabitants of Russia  
 Slay, *v. a.* to kill, butcher, put to death  
 Slay'er, *s.* a killer; murderer; destroyer  
 Sleave, *s.* the unravelled knotty part of silk  
 Sleave, *v. a.* to separate into threads  
 Sleav'ed, *a.* raw; not spun; unwrought  
 Sleaz'y, *a.* thin, slight, wanting substance  
 Sled, Sledge, *s.* a carriage without wheels; a smith's large hammer  
 Sleek, Sleek'y, *a.* smooth, glossy, delicate  
 Sleek, *v. a.* to render smooth or glossy  
 Sleek'ly, *ad.* smoothly; glossily  
 Sleek'ness, *s.* smoothness, glossiness  
 Sleek'stone, *s.* a smoothing-stone  
 Sleep, *s.* repose, rest, slumber—*v. n.* to rest  
 Sleep'er, *s.* one who sleeps; a strip of solid timber or stone which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor  
 Sleep'ful, *a.* overpowered by desire to sleep  
 Sleep'ily, *ad.* drowsily; dully; lazily  
 Sleep'iness, *s.* drowsiness, heaviness  
 Sleep'ing, *s.* the act of taking rest in sleep  
 Sleep'less, *a.* wanting sleep; always awake  
 Sleep'lessness, *s.* want of sleep  
 Sleep'y, *a.* drowsy, sluggish, causing sleep  
 Sleet, *s.* a kind of smooth small snow, &c.  
 Sleet, *v. n.* to snow in small particles intermixed with hail or rain  
 Sleet'y, *a.* of the nature of sleet  
 Sleeve, *s.* the dress covering the arm  
 Sleeve, *v. a.* to furnish with sleeves  
 Sleev'ed, *a.* having sleeves  
 Sleeve-button, *s.* a button for the sleeve  
 Sleeveless, *a.* having no sleeves  
 Sleight, *s.* dexterous practice; art; trick  
 Sleight'ful, *a.* artful; cunning  
 Sleight'ly, *ad.* craftily; cunningly  
 Slen'd'r, *a.* thin; small; not bulky; sparing  
 Slen'd'rly, *ad.* without bulk; slightly  
 Slen'd'rness, *s.* thinness; slightness  
 Sley, *s.* a weaver's reed—*v. a.* to separate or part (threads)  
 Slice, *v.* to cut into thin pieces; to divide  
 Slice, *s.* a broad piece cut off; a peel  
 Slick, *s.* the ore of metals when pounded and prepared for working  
 Slide, *v.* to glide on ice; to pass unnoticed  
 Slide, *s.* a frozen or smooth place to slide on  
 Slid'er, *s.* the part of an instrument that slides; one who slides  
 Slid'ing-rule, *s.* a mathematical instrument for measuring with

Slight, *a.* small; worthless; not strong  
 Slight, *s.* neglect; contempt; artifice; scorn  
 Slight, *v. a.* to neglect; to disregard  
 Sligh'ter, *s.* one who disregards  
 Sligh'tingly, *ad.* with disdain, negligently  
 Sligh'tly, *ad.* negligently, scornfully; weakly  
 Sligh'tness, *s.* weakness; negligence  
 Sligh'ty, *a.* superficial; trifling  
 Slily, *ad.* cunningly; with cunning secrecy  
 Slim, *a.* slender, thin of shape  
 Slime, *s.* any glutinous substance; mud  
 Slim'iness, *s.* viscidness; glutinous matter  
 Slim'ness, *s.* slenderiness, thinness of shape  
 Slim'y, *a.* viscous, glutinous, ropy  
 Sliness, *s.* low cunning, craftiness, artifice  
 Sling, *s.* a missile weapon for stones; a stroke; a throw  
 Sling, *v. a.* to throw by a sling, &c.  
 Slinger, *s.* one who uses the sling  
 Slink, *s.* the young of beasts produced prenatally  
 Slink, *v. a.* to sneak away; to cast its young  
 Slip, *v.* to slide; fall into error; to fall out of the memory; convey secretly  
 Slip, *s.* a false step; mistake; twig; escape  
 Slip-board, *s.* a board sliding in grooves  
 Slip-knot, *s.* a bow-knot, a knot easily untied  
 Slip'per, *s.* a morning shoe, a loose shoe  
 Slip'pered, *a.* wearing slippers  
 Slip'perily, *ad.* in a slippery manner  
 Slip'periness, *s.* smoothness; uncertainty  
 Slip'pery, Slip'py, *a.* smooth; uncertain  
 Slip'shod, *a.* not having the shoe pulled up  
 Slip'slop, *s.* bad or insipid liquor  
 Slit, *v. a.* to cut any thing lengthwise  
 Slit, *s.* a long cut or narrow opening  
 Slit'ter, *s.* one who cuts or slashes  
 Slit'ting-mill, *s.* a mill for slitting iron bars into nail rods  
 Slit'ver, *v. a.* to split—*s.* a branch torn off  
 Sloat, Slat, *s.* one of the under-timbers which support the bottom of a cart  
 Slob'ber, *v.* to slaver; to wet with spittle  
 Slob'ber, *s.* slaver; liquor spilled  
 Slob'bery, *a.* moist; dank; floody  
 Sloe, *s.* the fruit of the blackthorn  
 Sloop, *s.* a small sea-vessel  
 Slop, *v. a.* to dash with water; drink hastily  
 Slop, *s.* bad liquor of any kind; liquor spilled  
 Slope, *s.* a declivity; an oblique direction  
 Slope, *v. a.* to form or direct obliquely  
 Slope, Slo'pewise, Slo'p'ingly—*ad.* obliquely  
 Slo'p'eness, *s.* a declivity; slanting state  
 Slo'p'iness, *s.* wetness of earth  
 Slo'ping, *a.* oblique; declivous  
 Slo'py, *a.* miry, wet, plashy  
 Slops, *s. pl.* ready-made clothes; naval clothing, bedding, &c.  
 Slop-seller, *s.* a seller of ready-made clothes  
 Slop-shop, *s.* a place where clothes are sold  
 Slot, *s.* a broad flat wooden bar; the track of a deer  
 Sloth, *s.* slowness, idleness; an animal  
 Sloth'ful, *a.* idle, lazy, sluggish, inactive  
 Sloth'fully, *ad.* with sloth; lazily  
 Sloth'fulness, *s.* laziness; sluggishness  
 Slouch, *s.* a downcast look; a man who looks heavy and clownish  
 Slouch, *v. n.* to have a downcast clownish gait or manner—*v. a.* to press down  
 Slouch'ing, *a.* walking awkwardly; hanging down  
 Slough, *s.* (stuff) the dead part separated from a sore—*v. a.* to separate from the sound flesh  
 Slough, *v. n.* to part from the sound flesh

STRIVE NOT AGAINST A PERSON WHO HAS NEVER INJURED YOU.

SCANDAL WILL RUB OUT LIKE DIRT WHEN IT IS DRY.

Slough, *s.* a deep miry place; the skin which a serpent casts off periodically  
 Sloughy, *a.* miry, boggy, muddy  
 Sloven, *s.* one dirtily or carelessly dressed  
 Slovenliness, *s.* negligence; carelessness  
 Slovenly, *a.* negligent, not neat; dirty  
 Slovenly, *ad.* in a coarse inelegant manner  
 Slovenry, *s.* want of neatness; dirtiness  
 Slow, *a.* not swift; late; dull; tardy  
 Slow-back, *s.* a lubber; an idle fellow  
 Slowly, *ad.* not speedily, not rashly  
 Slowness, *s.* want of velocity; deliberation  
 Slowworm, *s.* a small worm or viper  
 Slubber, *v. a.* to do a thing lazily; to dabb  
 Sludge, *s.* mire; dirt mixed with water  
 Sluds, *s.* (in mining) half roasted ore  
 Slug, *s.* an idler, a drone; a slow snail  
 Slug, *v. n.* to lie idle; to play the drone  
 Slug-a-bed, *s.* one fond of lying in bed  
 Sluggard, *s.* a drone; an idle lazy fellow  
 Sluggard, *a.* lazy; sluggish  
 Sluggish, *a.* dull, drowsy, lazy, slothful  
 Sluggishly, *ad.* dullly, not nimbly, idly  
 Sluggishness, *s.* sloth; laziness; idleness  
 sluice, *s.* a water-gate, a flood-gate  
 sluice, *v. a.* to emit by flood-gates  
 Sluicy, *a.* falling in streams as from a sluice  
 Slumber, *v.* to sleep lightly, to doze  
 Slumber, *s.* light sleep, repose  
 Slumberer, *s.* one who slumbers  
 Slumbering, *s.* a state of repose  
 Slumberous, *a.* causing sleep; sleepy  
 Slur, *s.* a slight disgrace—*v. a.* to sully, to soil; to pass lightly  
 Slut, *s.* a dirty woman (a word of contempt)  
 Slutish, *a.* nasty, dirty, not cleanly  
 Slutishly, *ad.* nastily, dirtily  
 Slutishness, *s.* nastiness, dirtiness  
 Sly, *a.* meanly artful, secretly insidious  
 Slyly, [See Sillily, Sillness.]  
 Smack, *s.* taste, savour; a loud kiss; a small rigged coasting vessel  
 Smack, *v. a.* to kiss; to hit smartly—*v. n.* to be tingured with a particular taste  
 Small, *a.* little, slender; minute; petty  
 Smallage, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Small-arms, *s. pl.* a general term for all kinds of muskets, rifles, carbines, &c.  
 Small coal, *s.* small wood coal to light fires  
 Smallcraft, *s.* vessels less than ships  
 Smallish, *a.* somewhat small  
 Smallness, *s.* minuteness; weakness  
 Smallpox, *s.* an eruptive malignant distemper very contagious  
 Smalt, *s.* a beautiful blue substance  
 Smaragd, *s.* the emerald  
 Smaragdine, *a.* made of or like emerald  
 Smaragdite, *s.* a mineral, green diallage  
 Smurfs, *s.* a fish of a dark green colour  
 Smart, *a.* pungent, quick, acute, brisk  
 Smart, *v. n.* to feel quick lively pain  
 Smart, *s.* a quick, pungent, lively pain  
 Smarten, *v. a.* to make smart or showy  
 Smartly, *ad.* sharply, briskly, wittily  
 Smartness, *s.* quickness; liveliness; vigour  
 Smash, *v. a.* to break in pieces  
 Smatch, *s.* a taste; tincture; a bird  
 Smatch, *v. n.* to have a taste  
 Smatter, *s.* superficial knowledge  
 Smatter, *v. n.* to have a superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly  
 Smatterer, *s.* one who has a slight or superficial knowledge of things  
 Smattering, *s.* a slight knowledge  
 Smeat, *v. a.* to soil, daub, contaminate  
 Smeary, *a.* dauby; adhesive

Smeath, *s.* a sea-fowl  
 Smectite, *s.* an argillaceous earth  
 Smeeth, *v. a.* to blacken with smoke  
 Smegmatic, *a.* soapy; detersive  
 Smell, *v.* to perceive by the nose, &c.  
 Smell, *s.* the power of smelling; scent  
 Smeller, *s.* one who smells; the nose  
 Smelt, *s.* a small sea-fish  
 Smelt, *v. a.* to extract metal from ore  
 Smelter, *s.* one who melts ore  
 Smeltery, *s.* a place for smelting ores  
 Smelting, *s.* the reduction of metallic ores, and fusion of metals on an extensive scale  
 Smertin, *s.* a fish  
 Smew, *s.* an aquatic fowl  
 Smicker, *v. n.* to smirk; to look amorously  
 Smick'ring, *s.* an amorous look  
 Smick'et, *s.* a woman's under garment  
 Smile, *v. n.* to look joyous; to be propitious  
 Smile, *s.* a look of pleasure or of kindness  
 Smilingly, *ad.* with a look of pleasure  
 Smireh, *v. a.* to daub, to soil  
 Smirk, *v. n.* to look affectedly soft or kind  
 Smirk, *a.* nice, smart, jaunty, gay  
 Smite, *v.* to strike; kill; destroy; blast  
 Smi'ter, *s.* one who strikes hard  
 Smith, *s.* one who works in metals  
 Smithcraft, *s.* the art of a smith  
 Smith'ery, Smith'y, *s.* a smith's shop  
 Smith'ing, *s.* the art of fashioning metals  
 Smilt, *s.* the finest of the clayey ore, and used for marking sheep  
 Smock, *s.* the under garment of a woman  
 Smock-faced, *a.* beardless, maidenly, pale  
 Smock'-frock, *s.* a gaberline; a loose dress  
 Smoke, *s.* a sooty exhalation; a steam  
 Smoke, *v.* to emit smoke; burn; discover; use tobacco; dry in smoke; sneer or ridicule; smell out, find out  
 Smokedry, *v. a.* to dry in the smoke  
 Smoke-jack, *s.* an engine moved by smoke for turning the spit  
 Smokeless, *a.* having no smoke  
 Smoker, *s.* one that uses tobacco  
 Smokily, *ad.* so as to be full of smoke  
 Smok'ing, *s.* the act of emitting smoke  
 Smoky, *a.* emitting or full of smoke, fumed  
 Smooth, *a.* even; plain; bland; mild  
 Smoothie, *v. a.* to level; to make easy; to soften  
 Smooth'en, *v. a.* to make even and smooth  
 Smooth'er, *s.* one who smooths  
 Smooth-faced, *a.* mild-looking  
 Smoothly, *ad.* evenly; easily; calmly  
 Smoothness, *s.* evenness of surface; mildness  
 Smother, *v.* to suffocate; to suppress  
 Smother's, *s.* a smoke, thick dust; a state of suppression [having vent  
 Smoulder, *v. n.* to burn and smoke without  
 Smould'ring, Smould'ry, *a.* burning and smoking without vent  
 Snag, *a.* nice, spruce, neat  
 Snaggle, *v. a.* to import or export goods without paying the customs  
 Snag'ler, *s.* one who cheats the revenue  
 Snag'ling, *s.* the offence of importing goods without paying the duties  
 Snag'ly, *ad.* neatly, sprucely, nicely  
 Snag'ness, *s.* spruceness, neatness  
 Snut, *s.* spot with soot; mildew; obscenity  
 Snut, *v. a.* to mark with soot or coal  
 Snatch, *v. a.* to black with smoke  
 Snuttily, *ad.* smokily; blackly; obscenely  
 Snuttiness, *s.* soil from smoke; obscenity  
 Snutt'y, *a.* black with smoke; obscene  
 Sneck, *s.* a share; a part taken by compact  
 Sna'tle, *s.* a bridle that crosses the nose



[SNO]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SOC]

Snaffle, *v. a.* to hold in a bridle  
 Snag, *s.* a jagg; a protuberance; a tooth  
 Snagged, *Snaggy*, *a.* full of jaggs  
 Snail, *s.* a testaceous animal; a drone  
 Snail-like, *a.* resembling a snail—*ad.* slowly  
 Snake, *s.* a serpent of the oviparous kind  
 Snake-root, *s.* the name of a medicinal root  
 Snake-weed, *s.* a plant, bistort  
 Snake-wood, *s.* the smaller branches of a tree growing in the east  
 Snakey, *a.* serpentine; having serpents  
 Snap, *s.* the breaking with a quick motion  
 Snap, *v.* to break at once, break short; bite  
 Snap-dragon, *s.* a plant; a kind of play  
 Snapper, *s.* one who snaps  
 Snappish, *a.* eager to bite; surly, cross  
 Snappishly, *ad.* crossly, peevishly, tartly  
 Snappishness, *s.* peevishness; tartness  
 Snare, *s.* a gin, net, trap, engine  
 Snare, *v. a.* to entrap, to entangle  
 Sna'rer, *s.* one who lays snares  
 Snarl, *s.* entanglement; a knot  
 Snarl, *v.* to growl like a dog, &c.; to speak roughly; to entangle  
 Sna'ler, *s.* a surly capitious fellow  
 Sna'ry, *a.* entangling; insidious  
 Snatch, *v.* to seize hastily—*s.* a hasty catch  
 Snatch-block, *s.* a kind of pulley in a ship  
 Snatch'er, *s.* one who seizes hastily  
 Snat'lock, *s.* a chip; a slice; a cutting  
 Sneak, *s.* a sneaking fellow  
 Sneak, *v. n.* to creep sily; to crouch  
 Sneak'er, *s.* a large vessel of drink  
 Sneaking, *a.* servile, mean, niggardly  
 Sneakingly, *a.* meanly; servilely  
 Sneak'ingness, *s.* meanness; pitifulness  
 Sneaks'by, Sneak'up, *s.* a paltry fellow; a cowardly creeping scoundrel  
 Sneap, *s.* a reprimand—*v. a.* to check; nip  
 Sneek, *s.* a latch or fastening to a door  
 Sneer, *s.* contempt—*v. n.* to show contempt  
 Sneer'er, *s.* one that shows contempt  
 Sneeringly, *ad.* with ludicrous scorn  
 Sneeze, *s.* emission of wind audibly by the nose, occasioned by an irritation of the nostrils—*v. n.* to emit wind by the nose  
 Sneez'ing, *s.* the act of ejecting air violently through the nose  
 Snick and Snee, *s.* a combat with knives  
 Snicker, *v. n.* to laugh wantonly or sily  
 Sniff, *s.* perception by the nose  
 Sniff, *v. n.* to draw breath by the nose  
 Snig'gle, *v.* to fish for eels with a bait  
 Snip, *s.* a single cut; a small shred  
 Snip, *v. n.* to cut at once with scissors, &c.  
 Snipe, *s.* a small fen-fowl; a fool  
 Snipper, *s.* one that snips or clips  
 Snip'pet, *s.* a small part; a share  
 Snip'snap, *s.* tart dialogue  
 Snithe, *a.* sharp; piercing; cutting  
 Snivel, *v. n.* to run at the nose; to cry childishly—*s.* the nasal discharge  
 Sniveller, *s.* a weeper; a weak lamenter  
 Snivelling, *a.* peaking, whining, pitiful  
 Snivelly, *a.* running at the nose; pitiful  
 Snood, *s.* a fillet, a riband  
 Snook, *v. n.* to lurk, to lie in ambush  
 Snore, *s.* a noise through the nose in sleep  
 Snore, *v. n.* to breathe hard and loud through the nose when asleep  
 Snorer, *s.* one who snores  
 Snort, *v. n.* to blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse  
 Snort'er, *s.* one that snorts; a snorer  
 Snort'ing, *s.* the forcing the air violently through the nose

Snot, *s.* the mucus of the nose  
 Snot'er, *v. n.* to snivel; to sob or cry  
 Snot'y, *a.* full of the nasal mucus  
 Snout, *s.* the nose of a beast, the nozel  
 Snouted, *a.* having a snout  
 Snout'y, *a.* resembling a beast's snout  
 Snow, *s.* water frozen in flakes; a small ship  
 Snow, *v. n.* to fall in snow  
 Snow'hall, *s.* a lump of congealed snow  
 Snow-broth, *s.* any very cold liquor  
 Snow-drift, *s.* a bank of snow driven together by the wind  
 Snow'drop, *s.* a small white spring flower  
 Snow-like, *a.* resembling snow  
 Snow-shoe, *s.* a shoe made for the purpose of walking in the snow  
 Snow'y, *a.* white as snow; full of snow  
 Snow-white, *a.* white as snow; pure  
 Snub, *s.* a knot in wood; a jug; a snag  
 Snub, *v. a.* to check; to reprimand; to nip  
 Snub'osed, *a.* having a flat or short nose  
 Snudge, *s.* a miser; a curmudgeon  
 Snudge, *v. n.* to lie close or snug  
 Snuff, *s.* the burnt wick of a candle; powdered tobacco taken up the nose  
 Snuff, *v.* to crop; to scent, to draw breath  
 Snuff'box, *s.* a box in which snuff is carried  
 Snuff'er, *s.* one that snuffs  
 Snuff'ers, *s.* an instrument to snuff candles  
 Snuff'le, *v. n.* to speak through the nose  
 Snuff'ler, *s.* one who speaks through the nose  
 Snuff'les, *s.* obstruction in the nosety mucus  
 Snuff'ling, *s.* a speaking through the nose  
 Snuff'taker, *s.* one that takes snuff  
 Snuffy, *a.* grimed with snuff  
 Snug, *a.* close, hidden, concealed, sly  
 Snug'ery, *s.* a snug comfortable dwelling  
 Snug'le, *v. n.* to lie close; to lie warm  
 Snugly, *ad.* safely; closely  
 Snugness, *s.* retiredness; compactness  
 So, *ad.* in like manner; thus; provided that  
 Soak, *v.* to steep in any liquid; to imbibe; to drain; to exhaust  
 Soak'er, *s.* a great drinker  
 Soap, *s.* a substance used in washing  
 Soap-boiler, *s.* one who makes soap  
 Soap'stone, *s.* the mineral steatite  
 Soap'suds, *s.* water thoroughly impregnated with soap  
 Soap'wort, *s.* a species of campion  
 Snappy, *a.* having the quality of soap  
 Soar, *s.* a lowering flight  
 Soar, *v. n.* to fly aloft; to be aspiring  
 Soaring, *s.* the act of mounting aloft  
 Sob, *v. n.* to sigh convulsively in weeping, &c.—*s.* a convulsive sigh  
 Sob'bing, *s.* act of lamenting; weeping  
 So'ber, *a.* temperate, regular, serious  
 So'ber, *v. a.* to make sober; to calm  
 So'berly, *ad.* temperately, moderately, coolly, calmly; gravely, seriously  
 So'berminded, *a.* calm and temperate  
 Sobermindedness, *s.* calmness; regularity; freedom from inordinate passion  
 So'berness, *s.* temperance; coolness  
 Sobri'ety, *s.* temperance in drink; calmness  
 Soc, *s.* jurisdiction of causes; privilege of exemption from burdeus  
 Soc'age, *s.* an ancient tenure of lands  
 Soc'ager, Soc'man, *s.* a tenant by socage  
 Sociability, *s.* sociableness; fellowship  
 So'ciab, *s.* a kind of low phæcton  
 So'ciab, *a.* inclined to company; familiar  
 So'ciableness, *s.* inclination to company, &c.  
 So'ciably, *ad.* conversably; as a companion  
 So'cial, *a.* familiar, fit for society

SOLID LOVE, WHOSE ROOT IS VIRTUE, CAN NO MORE DIE THAN VIRTUE ITSELF.

SILENCE IS SOMETIMES MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN THE MOST EXPRESSIVE ELOQUENCE.



[SOL]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SOL]

Sociality, *s.* sociableness  
 So'cially, *ad.* in a social way  
 So'cialness, *s.* the quality of being social  
 Soci'ety, *s.* fraternity; company; partnership  
 Socin'ian, *s.* a follower of Socinus  
 Socin'ian, *a.* pertaining to Socinianism  
 Socin'ianism, *s.* the opinion of Socinus, who denied the proper divinity of Christ  
 Sock, *s.* a short stocking; the shoe of the ancient actors  
 Sock'et, *s.* any hollow that receives something inserted; the receptacle of the eye  
 Sock'et-chisel, *s.* a strong sort of chisel  
 Sock'less, *a.* destitute of shoes or socks  
 So'cle, *s.* a flat square stand under the bases of pedestals, of statues, and vases  
 Soc'otorine, Soc'otrine (aloes), *a.* of or from Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean  
 Socratic, Socratical, *a.* after the manner of the philosopher Socrates  
 Socratically, *ad.* with the Socratical mode of disputation  
 Soc'ratism, *s.* the philosophy of Socrates  
 Soc'ratic, *s.* a disciple of Socrates  
 Sod, *s.* a turf, a clod  
 Sod, *a.* made or consisting of sod  
 So'da, *s.* a fixed alkali  
 So'dalite, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Soda'ity, *s.* fellowship, fraternity  
 So'da-water, *s.* a medicated drink prepared by dissolving soda in water with carbonic acid  
 So'd'en, *part. pass.* of *seethe*: boiled  
 So'd'y, *a.* turfy; full of sods  
 So'dium, *s.* a metal obtained from soda  
 So'domite, *s.* one guilty of sodomy  
 So'domy, *s.* an heinous and unnatural crime  
 Soe, Soa, *s.* a large wooden vessel  
 Soe'ver, *ad.* a word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb: as, whosoever  
 So'fa, *s.* a covered seat to recline upon  
 So'fit, *s.* a ceiling formed of cross-beams, the cornices of which are enriched with sculpture, gilding, &c.; the underside of an architrave  
 Soft, *a.* not hard or rough; simple, gentle  
 Soft, *interj.* hold! stop! not so fast  
 Soft'en, *v.* to make soft or easy, to mollify  
 Soft'ener, *s.* that which makes soft  
 Soft'ening, *s.* the act of mollifying  
 Soft-hearted, *a.* kind-hearted; meek  
 Soft'ling, *s.* an effeminate person  
 Softly, *ad.* gently, slowly, mildly, tenderly  
 Soft'ness, *s.* quality of being soft; effeminacy  
 Soft'y, *a.* moist; steaming with damp  
 Soho'! *interj.* form of calling to one far off  
 Soil, *s.* dung, compost; earth, dirt  
 Soil, *v.* to foul; to dirt; to stain  
 Soiling, *s.* the practice of feeding cattle with fresh-cut grass  
 Soiless, *a.* destitute of soil  
 So'journ, *s.* a temporary residence  
 So'journ, *v.* to dwell awhile in some place  
 So'journer, *s.* a temporary dweller  
 So'journing, *s.* the act of dwelling any where but for a time  
 So'journment, *s.* temporary residence  
 Soke, *s.* a circuit or district in which some particular privilege or power is exercised  
 Solace, *s.* comfort, pleasure; alleviation  
 Solace, *v.* to comfort; to cheer  
 Solac'ious, *a.* affording comfort  
 Solan'der, *s.* a disease in horses  
 Sol'an-goose, *s.* the gannet, a kind of goose  
 Sol'a'no, *s.* a hot deleterious wind of Spain  
 Sol'a'num, *s.* a plant, nightshade  
 So'lar, So'lary, *a.* pertaining to the sun

Sol'dan, *s.* a Mahomedan prince or sultan  
 So'lder, *v.* to unite with a metallic cement  
 So'lder, *s.* a metallic cement  
 So'lderer, *s.* one that solders or mends  
 So'dier, *s.* one who fights for pay; a warrior  
 So'dlerlike, So'dlerly, *a.* martial; warlike  
 So'diership, *s.* martial qualities or skill  
 So'diery, *s.* a body of soldiers; soldiery  
 Sole, *s.* the bottom of the foot or shoe; a fish  
 Sole, *v.* to furnish shoes with new soles  
 Sole, *a.* single, alone; (in law) unmarried  
 Sol'ecise, *v.* to speak or write erroneously  
 Sol'ecism, *s.* an impropriety of speech  
 Sol'ecist, *s.* one who is guilty of impropriety in language  
 Sol'ecistical, *a.* not correct in language  
 Sol'ecistically, *ad.* in an incorrect manner; with improper language  
 So'lely, *ad.* singly; only; separately  
 So'le'm, *a.* awful; religiously grave; serious  
 So'lemnness, *s.* the state of being solemn  
 Sole'm'nity, *s.* grave dignity  
 Solemniza'tion, *s.* the act of celebration  
 Sole'mnize, *v.* to dignify by formalities  
 Sole'mnly, *ad.* in a solemn manner  
 So'leness, *s.* singleness  
 So'lenite, *s.* a kind of petrified shell  
 Soli'cit, *v.* to excite; implore, ask  
 Soli'cita'tion, *s.* importunity, an entreaty  
 Soli'citor, *s.* one who acts for another  
 Soli'citor-general, *s.* a legal advocate; the counsel to the queen  
 Soli'citous, *a.* anxious; careful; concerned  
 Soli'citously, *ad.* anxiously; carefully  
 Soli'citousness, *s.* a woman who solicits  
 Soli'citude, *s.* anxiety; carefulness  
 Sol'id, *a.* not fluid; firm, true, compact  
 Solidifica'tion, *s.* the act of making solid  
 Solid'ify, *v.* to make solid  
 Solid'ity, *s.* fulness of matter; firmness  
 Solidly, *ad.* firmly; densely; compactly  
 Sol'idness, *s.* solidity; firmness; density  
 Solidu'gulous, *a.* having hoofs not cloven  
 Sol'id'ian, *s.* one who holds faith only, not works, necessary to salvation  
 Solid'itarianism, *s.* the tenets of Soliditarians  
 Soli'o'quize, *v.* to utter a soliloquy  
 Soli'o'quy, *s.* a discourse, &c. to one's self  
 Sol'ipede, *s.* an animal whose feet are not cloven—a. having solid hoofs  
 Solita'ire, *s.* a neck ornament; a hermit  
 Solita'rian, *s.* a hermit; a solitary  
 Solita'rially, *ad.* lonely; without company  
 Solita'rinness, *s.* habitual retirement  
 Solita'ry, *s.* one that lives alone  
 Solita'ry, *a.* retired; gloomy; single  
 Solitu'de, *s.* a lonely life or place; a desert  
 Soliv'agant, *a.* wandering about alone  
 Sol'lar, *s.* an upper room; a loft  
 Solmiza'tion, *s.* solfage, or a recital of the notes of the gamut  
 Solv'er, *s.* whatever explains or clears  
 Sol'o, *s.* a time played by one person  
 Sol'stice, *s.* the tropical point of the sun  
 Sol'sti'al, *a.* belonging to the solstice  
 Solubility, *s.* susceptibility of separation  
 Solu'ble, *a.* capable of dissolution  
 Solu'te, *a.* (in botany) loose; not adhering  
 Solu'tion, *s.* a separation; explanation  
 Solu'tive, *a.* laxative, causing relaxation  
 Solvability, *s.* ability to pay all just debts  
 Solv'able, Solv'ible, *a.* possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry; able to pay  
 Solve, *v.* to clear, explain, resolve  
 Solvency, *s.* an ability to pay debts  
 Solvend, *s.* a substance to be dissolved

SUCCESS IS GENERALLY MORE INDEBTED TO PRUDENCE THAN IT SEEMS TO BE.

[SOP]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SOV]

Sol'vent, *s.* the fluid that dissolves any substance  
 Sol'vent, *a.* able to pay debts; dissolving  
 Soma'tic, Soma'tical, *a.* corporeal  
 So'matist, *s.* one who denies spirituality  
 Soma'tology, *s.* the doctrine of bodies  
 Som'bre, Som'brous, *a.* dark, gloomy  
 Some, *a.* more or less; certain persons  
 Son'ebody, *s.* an indiscriminate person  
 Son'ersault, Son'erset, Sum'merset, *s.* a high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head  
 Son'ehow, *ad.* one way or other  
 Son'ething, *s.* a thing indetermined; a part  
 Son'etime, *ad.* once, formerly  
 Son'etimes, *ad.* now and then, not always  
 Son'ewhat, *s.* something, more or less  
 Son'ewhat, *ad.* in some degree or quantity  
 Son'ewherc, *ad.* in one place or other  
 Son'nite, *s.* the mineral nepheline  
 Somnambula'tion, *s.* sleep-walking  
 Somnam'bulism, *s.* the act or practice of walking when asleep  
 Somnam'bulist, *s.* one who walks in his sleep  
 Son'nif'erous, Son'nif'ic, *a.* causing sleep  
 Son'no'leuce, Son'no'leucy, *s.* sleepiness  
 Son'no'leut, *a.* sleepy; drowsy  
 Son, *s.* a male child, native, descendant  
 Son'a'ta, *s.* a tune for instruments only  
 Song, *s.* a composition in verse to be sung  
 Song'ster, *s.* a singer of songs  
 Song'stress, *s.* a female singer  
 Son'iferous, *a.* giving or bringing sound  
 Son'in-law, *s.* one married to one's daughter  
 Son'net, *s.* a short poem of 14 lines only  
 Son'neteer', *s.* a snail or petty poet  
 Son'netize, *v. n.* to compose sonnets  
 Sonon'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring sounds  
 Sonorif'ic, Sonorif'erous, *a.* giving sound  
 Son'orous, *a.* loud or high-sounding  
 Son'orously, *ad.* with high sound  
 Son'orousness, *s.* magnificence of sound  
 Son'ship, *s.* filiation; character of a son  
 Soon, *ad.* before long, early, readily  
 Soo'soo, *s.* a kind of whale  
 Soot, *s.* condensed or embodied smoke  
 Soot, *v. a.* to cover or foul with soot  
 Sooted, *a.* smeared or covered with soot  
 Soot'erkin, *s.* a kind of false birth  
 Sooth, *s.* truth, reality—*a.* pleasing  
 Sooth, Soothe, *v. a.* to calm, to gratify  
 Sooth'er, *s.* a flatterer; one who soothes  
 Sooth'ingly, *ad.* with blandishments  
 Sooth'ly, *ad.* in truth; really  
 Sooth'say, *v. n.* to predict, to foretell  
 Sooth'sayer, *s.* a foreteller, predictor  
 Sooth'saying, *s.* foretelling future events  
 Soot'iness, *s.* the quality of being sooty  
 Soot'ish, *a.* partaking of soot; like soot  
 Soot'y, *a.* smeared with soot, black, dark  
 Sop, *s.* any thing steeped in liquor  
 Sop, *v. a.* to steep in liquor  
 Soph, *s.* an under graduate of two years  
 So'phi, *s.* the emperor of Persia  
 Soph'ic, Soph'ical, *a.* teaching wisdom  
 Soph'ism, *s.* a fallacious argument  
 Soph'ist, *s.* a professor of philosophy  
 Soph'ister, *s.* a fallacious disputant  
 Sophis'tic, Sophis'tical, *a.* fallacious, deceitful  
 Sophis'tically, *ad.* with fallacious subtilty  
 Sophis'ticate, *v. a.* to adulterate, to debase  
 Sophis'ticate, Sophis'ticated, *a.* adulterated  
 Sophis'tica'tion, *s.* adulteration  
 Sophis'ticator, *s.* one that adulterates or makes things not genuine

Soph'istry, *s.* a fallacious reasoning  
 Soph'omore, *s.* a collegian in his second year  
 So'porate, *v. n.* to lay asleep  
 Soporif'erous, Soporif'ic, *a.* causing sleep  
 Soporif'erousness, *s.* quality of causing sleep  
 So'porous, *a.* sleepy; causing sleep  
 Sopra'no, *s.* [Ital.] a high tone in music  
 Sorb, *s.* the service-tree or its fruit [a base  
 Sor'bate, *s.* a compound of sorbic acid with  
 Sor'bic, *a.* pertaining to the service-tree  
 Sor'bile, *a.* that may be drunk or sipped  
 Sorbu'tion, *s.* the act of sipping  
 Sor'cerer, *s.* a conjurer, magician, wizard  
 Sor'ceress, *s.* a female magician, enchantress  
 Sor'cerous, *a.* containing enchantments  
 Sor'cery, *s.* magic, enchantment, conjuration, witchcraft, charms  
 Sord, *s.* turf, grassy ground  
 Sord'awallite, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Sor'des, *s.* [Lat.] foulness, dregs  
 Sor'det, Sor'dine, *s.* a little pipe in the mouth of a trumpet  
 Sor'did, *a.* foul, dirty, base, mean, covetous  
 Sor'didly, *ad.* meanly, poorly, covetously  
 Sor'didness, *s.* meanness; baseness  
 Sore, *s.* a place tender and painful, an ulcer  
 Sore, *a.* tender to the touch  
 Sore, *ad.* intensely; in a great degree  
 Sor'el, *s.* a buck of the third year  
 So'rely, *ad.* with great pain or vehemence  
 So'reness, *s.* tenderness of a hurt  
 Sor'ites, *s.* a mode of reasoning, in which several propositions are so linked, that the predicate of the last proposition is made to depend on the subject of the first  
 Soror'icide, *s.* the murderer of a sister  
 So'ros, *s.* a tomb; a sarcophagus  
 Sor'rage, *s.* the blades of green wheat, &c.  
 Sor'rance, *s.* any disease or sore in horses  
 Sor'rel, *s.* an acid plant; a reddish colour  
 Sor'el, *a.* of a reddish colour  
 Sor'rily, *ad.* meanly, poorly, despicably  
 Sor'riness, *s.* meanness; pitableness  
 Sor'row, *s.* grief, sadness, mourning  
 Sor'row, *v. n.* to grieve; to be sad  
 Sor'rowful, *a.* mournful, grieving, sad  
 Sor'rowfully, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner  
 Sor'rowfulness, *s.* state of being sorrowful  
 Sor'rowing, *s.* expression of sorrow  
 Sor'rowless, *a.* not feeling sorrow  
 Sor'ry, *a.* grieved; vile, worthless  
 Sort, *s.* a kind, species, manner; class; degree of any quality; lot; set; suit  
 Sort, *v.* to separate, cull, suit, conjoin, fit  
 Sort'able, *a.* suitable; befitting  
 Sort'ably, *ad.* suitably; fitly  
 Sort'ance, *s.* suitability; agreement  
 Sortie', *s.* a sally; a sudden attack of troops from the besieged  
 Sor'tilege, *s.* the act of drawing lots  
 Sor'tile'gious, *a.* relating to sortilege  
 Sor'tition, *s.* appointment by lot  
 Sor'tment, *s.* distribution, a parcel sorted  
 Sol, *s.* a drunkard; dolt, blockhead  
 Sol, *v. a.* to stupefy by drink; to besot  
 Sol'tish, *a.* addicted to liquor; doltish  
 Sol'tishly, *ad.* stupidly; dully; senselessly  
 Sol'tishness, *s.* drunken stupidity  
 Sol'tah, *s.* a province or extensive district in Hindostan  
 Sough'ong', *s.* a fine kind of black tea  
 Sough', *v. n.* to whistle (applied to the wind)  
 —*s.* a subterraneous drain  
 Sough'ing, *s.* a whistling of the wind  
 Soul, *s.* the immaterial, immortal part of man; spirit; essence; vital principle

SIMPLICITY OF LIFE AND MANNERS PRODUCE TRANQUILITY OF MIND.

SUFFER NOT FEAR TO TYRANNIZE OVER THE IMAGINATION.



Soul'-destroying, *a.* pernicious to the soul  
 Souf'ed, *a.* furnished with mind  
 Soul'less, *a.* void of soul; mean; low  
 Soul'-scot, *s.* a funeral duty of the Romanists for a requiem for the dead  
 Soul'-sick, *a.* diseased in mind or soul  
 Sound, *s.* the air-bladder of a fish; a surgical instrument; the entle-fish  
 Sound, *s.* any thing audible; a shallow sea  
 Sound, *a.* healthy; right; stout, hearty  
 Sound, *v.* to try depth with a plummet; examine; celebrate by sound; make a noise  
 Sound'-board, Sound'ing-board, *s.* a board which propagates the sound in organs, &c.  
 Sound'ing, *s.* a surgical operation; the act of uttering noise  
 Sound'ing, *a.* of a loud or magnificent sound  
 Sound'ings, *s.* places fathomable at sea  
 Sound'less, *a.* that cannot be fathomed; having no sound  
 Sound'ly, *ad.* heartily; stoutly; rightly  
 Sound'ness, *s.* health; truth; solidity  
 Soup, *s.* a decoction of flesh for the table  
 Soup, *v.* *a.* to sup; to swallow  
 Sour, *a.* acid; austere; painful; cross  
 Sour, *v.* *a.* to make acid; to make uneasy  
 Source, *s.* a spring; head; original cause  
 Sour'dock, *s.* the herb sorrel  
 Sour'ish, *a.* somewhat sour  
 Sour krouf, *s.* [*Sauer-kraut*, Ger.] a dish made of German cabbage  
 Sour'ly, *ad.* with acidity or acrimony  
 Sour'ness, *s.* acidity; ill-temper  
 Sou, *s.* [*Fr.*] a French penny  
 Souse, *s.* a pickle made of salt and water  
 Souse, *ad.* all at once, with sudden violence  
 Souse, *v.* to steep in pickle; to plunge into water; to fall as a bird on its prey  
 Sou'ter, *s.* a shoemaker; a cobbler  
 Sou'terly, *a.* like a cobbler; low; vulgar  
 Sou'terrain, *s.* a grotto under ground  
 South, *s.* one of the four cardinal points; the part where the sun is to us at noon; the southern regions; the south wind  
 South, *a.* southern—*ad.* toward the south  
 Southeast, *s.* the point midway between the south and the east  
 Southeast'ern, *a.* towards the southeast  
 South'erly, *a.* from or towards the south  
 South'ern, *a.* belonging to the south  
 South'ernmost, *a.* nearest the south  
 South'ernwood, *s.* a powerfully scented plant  
 South'ing, *s.* the passing of any celestial body over the meridian—*a.* approaching to the south  
 South'most, *a.* furthest towards the south  
 South'ward, *ad.* towards the south  
 Southwest, *s.* the point midway between the south and the west  
 Southwest'erly, Southwest'ern, *a.* in the direction of the southwest  
 Sou'venance, *s.* [*Fr.*] remembrance  
 Sou'venir, *s.* [*Fr.*] a remembrancer  
 Sovereign, *a.* supreme in power or efficacy  
 —*s.* a monarch, a king, supreme lord; a gold coin, value twenty shillings  
 Sovereign'ly, *v.* to exercise supreme power  
 Sovereign'ly, *ad.* in the highest degree  
 Sovereignty, *s.* a state, &c. of a sovereign prince; supremacy; highest place  
 Sow, *s.* a female pig; a large mass of lead  
 Sow, *v.* to scatter, to spread; to propagate  
 Sow'bug, *s.* an insect; a millepede  
 So'wer, *s.* he that scatters the seed  
 Sow'ing, *s.* the act of scattering seed in the ground for propagation

Sow'ins, *s.* flummery; oatmeal soured  
 Sow'thistle, *s.* a weed  
 Soy, *s.* a kind of fish-sauce  
 Spand, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Space, *v.* *a.* (in printing) to make spaces between lines  
 Space, *s.* extension; quantity of time  
 Spa'cious, *a.* wide, extensive, roomy  
 Spa'ciously, *ad.* extensively  
 Spa'ciousness, *s.* wide extension  
 Spad'dle, *s.* a little spade  
 Spade, *s.* a sort of shovel; suit of cards  
 Spade, *v.* *a.* to dig with a spade  
 Spa'debone, *s.* the shoulder-blade  
 Spadi'ceous, *a.* of a light red colour  
 Spadill'e, *s.* ace of spades at quadrille, &c.  
 Spa'lix, *s.* (In botany) the receptacle proceeding from the spathe  
 Spa'do, *s.* a gelding  
 Spa'hi, *s.* one of the Turkish cavalry  
 Spagy'ric, Spagy'rical, *a.* chymical  
 Spa'gyrist, *s.* one who professes chymistry  
 Spalt, Spelt, *s.* a white scaly kind of stone used to promote the fusion of metals  
 Span, *s.* nine inches; any short duration  
 Span, *v.* *a.* to measure with the hand extended; to measure  
 Span'cel, *s.* a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs  
 —*v.* *a.* to tie the leg with a rope [play  
 Span'-counter, Span'-fartling, *s.* a game of  
 Span'drel, *s.* the solid work on each haunch of an arch, to keep it firm  
 Span'gle, *s.* a small boss of shining metal; any thing that sparkles  
 Span'gle, *v.* *a.* to besprinkle with spangles  
 Span'iel, *s.* a dog for sport; a sycophant  
 Span'iel, *v.* *n.* to fawn; to play the spaniel  
 Span'iel, *a.* like a spaniel; fawning  
 Span'ish, *a.* of or pertaining to Spain  
 Spanish-ly, *s.* a venomous fly that shines like gold, and is used to raise blisters  
 Span'ker, *s.* a large sail; a stout person  
 Span'king, *a.* large, fine, strong  
 Span'ner, *s.* the lock of a fisee or carabine  
 Span'-new, *a.* quite new  
 Spar, *s.* marcasite; a small beam; a bar  
 Spar, *v.* to shut, close; to fight; to quarrel  
 Spar'able, *s.* a small nail used in shoe-heels  
 Spar'adrap, *s.* (in pharmacy) a cere-cloth  
 Spare, *v.* to be frugal; to forbear, to forgive  
 Spare, *a.* scanty; lean; superfluous  
 Spa'reness, *s.* leanness; want of flesh  
 Spa'rer, *s.* one who avoids expense  
 Spa'rerib, *s.* ribs of pork with little flesh  
 Sparge'faction, *s.* the act of sprinkling  
 Spa'ring, *a.* scarce; little; scanty  
 Spa'ringly, *ad.* frugally; parsimonious  
 Spa'ringness, *s.* want of liberality  
 Spark, *s.* a small particle of fire; a gay man  
 Spark'le, *s.* a small particle of fire or light  
 Spark'le, *v.* *n.* to emit sparks, shine, glitter  
 Spark'ler, *s.* that which sparkles  
 Spark'let, *s.* a small spark  
 Spark'ish, Spark'ful, *a.* lively; airy; gay  
 Spark'ling, *a.* emitting sparks; glittering  
 Spark'lingly, *ad.* with twinkling lustre; lively  
 Spark'lingness, *s.* vivid lustre  
 Spar'ling, *s.* a small fish  
 Spar'ring, *s.* preclusive contention, as in boxing; slight disputes  
 Spar'row, *s.* a small kind of bird  
 Spar'row-hawk, *s.* a kind of small hawk  
 Spar'ry, *a.* resembling spar  
 Sparse, *a.* thinly scattered; (In botany) not  
 Spar'sed, *a.* scattered [opposite  
 Spar'sedly, *ad.* in a scattered manner



[SPE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SPH]

Spar'tan, *a.* pertaining to ancient Sparta—[hence] hardy; undaunted  
 Spasm, *s.* a convulsion; a sudden and violent contraction of any part  
 Spasmod'ic, Spasmod'ical, *a.* convulsive  
 Spat, *s.* the young of shellfish  
 Spatha'ceous, *a.* (in botany) having a calyx like a sheath  
 Spathé, *s.* the calyx of certain flowers  
 Spath'ic, *a.* foliated; lamellated  
 Spath'iform, *a.* having the form of spar  
 Spath'ous, *a.* having a calyx like a sheath  
 Spat'iate, *v. n.* to range; to ramble at large  
 Spar'ter, *v.* to sprinkle; asperse; spit  
 Spat'erdashes, *s.* coverings for the legs  
 Spat'ula, *s.* an instrument used by apothecaries for spreading plasters  
 Spat'ulate, *a.* (in botany) shaped like a spatula  
 Spav'in, *s.* a disease in horses  
 Spav'ined, *a.* diseased with spavin  
 Spaw, *s.* a mineral water  
 Spawl, *s.* spittle, saliva  
 Spawl, *v. a.* to scatter one's saliva  
 Spawn, *s.* the eggs of fish, &c.; an offspring  
 Spawn, *v. a.* to produce as fishes do eggs  
 Spaw'ner, *s.* the female fish  
 Spay, *v. a.* to castrate female animals  
 Speak, *v.* to talk; to celebrate; to pronounce  
 Speak'able, *a.* having power to speak  
 Speak'er, *s.* one who speaks or proclaims  
 Speak'ing, *s.* the act of uttering words  
 Speak'ing, *part. a.* talking, uttering words  
 Speak'ing-trumpet, *s.* a trumpet by which the voice may be heard at a great distance  
 Spear, *s.* a long pointed weapon, a lance  
 Spear, *v. a.* to kill or pierce with a spear  
 Spear-foot, *s.* the far foot behind of a horse  
 Spear'grass, *s.* long stiff grass  
 Spear'man, *s.* one who uses a lance  
 Spear'mint, *s.* a plant, a species of mint  
 Spe'cial, *a.* particular; uncommon; chief  
 Spe'ciality, Spe'cialty, *s.* particularity  
 Spe'cialize, *v. a.* to mention specially  
 Spe'cially, *ad.* particularly above others  
 Spe'cie, *s.* metallic currency; circulating coin  
 Spe'cies, *s.* a kind, sort; class of nature  
 Spe'cif'ic, Spe'cifical, *a.* distinguishing the  
 Spe'cif'ic, *s.* a remedy for one disease [kind  
 Spe'cifical, *ad.* according to the species  
 Spe'cif'icate, *v. a.* to note particularly  
 Spe'cif'ication, *s.* distinct notation  
 Spe'cif'icalness, Spe'cif'icness, *s.* the state or quality of being specific  
 Spe'cify, *v. a.* to particularize; to express in particular; to mention in express terms  
 Spe'cimen, *s.* an example, pattern; essay  
 Spe'cious, *a.* showy; plausible; striking  
 Spe'ciously, *ad.* with fair appearance  
 Spe'ciousness, *s.* the state or quality of being specious; plausibility  
 Speck, *s.* a spot of dirt, &c.—*v. a.* to spot  
 Speck'le, *s.* a small speck; little spot—*v. a.* to mark with small spots  
 Speck'led, *a.* full of small spots  
 Speck'ledness, *s.* state of being speckled  
 Speck'tacle, *s.* a show, a gazling-stock  
 Speck'tacle, *a.* furnished with spectacles  
 Speck'tacles, *s.* glasses to help the sight  
 Spectac'ular, *a.* relating to shows  
 Specta'tion, *s.* regard; respect  
 Specta'tor, *s.* a looker-on, a beholder  
 Spectato'rial, *a.* pertaining to the spectator  
 Specta'torship, *s.* the act of beholding  
 Specta'tress, Specta'trix, *s.* a female looker-on, or beholder  
 Spect'al, *a.* pertaining to a spectre; ghostly

Spec'tre, *s.* a frightful apparition; a ghost  
 Spec'trum, *s.* an image; a visible form  
 Spec'ulable, *a.* capable of being discerned  
 Spec'ular, *a.* having the qualities of a mirror; assisting sight; affording view  
 Spec'ulate, *v.* to meditate, to contemplate  
 Specula'tion, *s.* view; contemplation; mental scheme not reduced to practice  
 Spec'ulativist, *s.* a speculator; a theorist  
 Spec'ulative, *a.* contemplative; ideal  
 Spec'ulatively, *ad.* ideally; theoretically  
 Spec'ulativenness, *s.* the state or quality of being speculative  
 Spec'ulator, *s.* one who forms theories  
 Spec'ulatory, *a.* exercising speculation  
 Spec'ulum, *s.* a mirror; a looking-glass  
 Speech, *s.* articulate utterance; talk  
 Speechify, *v.* to harangue; to make a speech (used in contempt)  
 Speech'less, *a.* deprived of speech, dumb  
 Speech'lessness, *s.* the being speechless  
 Speech'maker, *s.* one who makes speeches  
 Speed, *s.* quickness, celerity, haste—*v.* to make haste; to have success; to hasten  
 Speed'ful, *a.* serviceable; useful  
 Speed'ily, *ad.* quickly, hastily, readily  
 Speed'iness, *s.* the quality of being speedy; quickness, dispatch  
 Speed'y, *a.* quick, swift, nimble, ready  
 Spell, *s.* a charm; a turn at work  
 Spell, *v.* to form words of letters; to charm  
 Spell'er, *s.* one skilled in spelling  
 Spell'ing, *s.* the manner of forming words with letters  
 Spell'ing-book, *s.* a book for teaching children to spell and read  
 Spelt, *s.* a kind of corn  
 Spel'ter, *s.* a kind of semi-metal  
 Spen'cer, *s.* a kind of short coat  
 Spend, *v.* to consume, to expend, to waste  
 Spender, *s.* a prodigal; a lavisher  
 Spend'ing, *s.* act of expending  
 Spend'thrift, *s.* a prodigal, a lavisher  
 Spe'nable, *a.* such as may be hoped  
 Sperm, *s.* the seed of animals  
 Spermace'til, *s.* an unctuous substance drawn from the oil of large whales  
 Sperma'tic, Sperma'tical, *a.* seminal  
 Spermatize, *v. n.* to yield seed [vessels  
 Spermat'ocle, *s.* a rupture of the seminal  
 Spermol'ogist, *s.* one who treats of seeds  
 Spew, *v.* to vomit, to eject, to cast forth  
 Spew'er, *s.* one who vomits or ejects  
 Spew'ing, *s.* the act of vomiting  
 Sphe'celate, *v. n.* to mortify  
 Sphe'celation, *s.* the process of mortification  
 Sphe'celus, *s.* a mortification, a gangrene  
 Sphe'gious, *a.* pertaining to bog-moss  
 Sphe'ne, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Sphe'roid, Sphe'roid'al (bone), *a.* applied to one of the bones of the skull  
 Sphere, *s.* a globe, orb; circuit, province  
 Sphere, *v. a.* to form into roundness  
 Spher'ic, Spher'ical, *a.* round, globular  
 Spher'ically, *ad.* in form of a sphere  
 Spher'icalness, Spher'icity, *s.* rotundity  
 Spher'ics, *s.* the doctrine or study of the sphere, and the circles, &c. described on its surface  
 Sphe'roid, *s.* a body approaching to the form of a sphere, but not exactly round  
 Spheroid'al, Spheroid'ic, Spheroid'ical, *a.* of the form of a spheroid  
 Spheroid'ity, *s.* the state or quality of being spheroidal [for hyatite  
 Spherosid'erite, *s.* a mineral, the glass lava

SOIL NOT THE SPLENDOR OF BRIGHT ACTIONS BY VAIN-GLORY.

STUDY MOST THOSE SCIENCES WHICH LEAD TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THYSELF.

[SPI]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SPI.]

Spherule, *s.* a small globe or sphere  
 Spherulite, *s.* a granular variety of pearl  
 Sphery, *a.* belonging to the spheres [stone]  
 Sphincter, *s.* one of the circular and constrictory muscles of the human body  
 Sphinx, *s.* a fabulous monster, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion  
 Sphragid, *s.* a species of ochreous clay  
 Spice, *s.* any aromatic substance, as nutmegs, mace, pepper, ginger, &c.  
 Spice, *v. a.* to season with spice  
 Spicer, *s.* one who deals in spices  
 Spicery, *s.* a repository of spices  
 Spicing, *s.* the act of seasoning with spice  
 Spick and-span, *ad.* quite fresh, quite new  
 Spicknel, Spiguel, *s.* the herb bearwort  
 Spicose, Spicous, *a.* abounding with ears like corn  
 Spicosity, *s.* the quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fullness of ears  
 Spiculate, *s. pl.* small spikes  
 Spicular, *a.* like a dart; having sharp points  
 Spiculate, *v. a.* to sharpen at the point  
 Spicy, *a.* producing spice, aromatic  
 Spider, *s.* a well-known spinning insect  
 Spider-catcher, *s.* a bird so called  
 Spider-like, *a.* resembling a spider  
 Spigot, *s.* a peg put into the faucet  
 Spike, *s.* an ear of corn; a great nail  
 Spike, *v. a.* to fasten or set with spikes, &c.  
 Spikulet, *s.* (in botany) a small spike, or the subdivision of a spike  
 Spikenard, *s.* a fragrant Indian plant  
 Spiky, *a.* having a sharp point  
 Spile, *s.* a peg to stop a hole; a stake to guard a bank  
 Spill, *s.* a small quantity, thin bar, &c.  
 Spill, *v.* to shed, destroy, waste, lavish  
 Spiller, *s.* a kind of fishing-line  
 Spin, *v.* to make yarn, thread, &c. by twisting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out tediously; to exercise the art of spinning  
 Spinach, Spinage, *s.* a garden plant  
 Spinal, *a.* belonging to the back-bone  
 Spindle, *v.* to grow in a long slender stalk  
 Spinelle, *s.* an instrument used in spinning; any thing long and slender  
 Spinelle-legs, Spinelle-shanks, *s.* a contemptuous term for a tall slender person  
 Spinelle-shanked, *a.* having slender legs  
 Spine, *s.* the back-bone; a thorn  
 Spinel, *s.* a sort of mineral  
 Spinel, Spinnelle, *s.* a red gem; the ruby  
 Spinelane, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Spinescent, *a.* becoming hard and thorny  
 Spinet, *s.* a small harpsichord  
 Spinefrous, *a.* bearing thorns, thorny  
 Spink, *s.* a bird; a finch  
 Spinner, *s.* one that spins, a spider  
 Spinning, *s.* the practice of drawing out and twisting into threads  
 Spinning-jenny, *s.* a machine for spinning cotton, &c. into cloth  
 Spinning-wheel, *s.* a wheel for spinning  
 Spinulet, *s.* a small kind of lark  
 Spinosity, *s.* crookedness, thorny perplexity  
 Spinous, Spinose, *a.* thorny, full of thorns  
 Spinstress, *s.* a woman that has not been married; a woman that spins  
 Spinsty, *s.* the business of spinning  
 Spintere, *s.* a greenish-gray mineral  
 Spiny, *a.* thorny, briery; perplexed  
 Spirecle, *s.* a breathing-hole; a vent  
 Spiral, *a.* turning round like a screw  
 Spirally, *ad.* in a spiral form

Spiration, *s.* the act of breathing  
 Spire, *s.* a curve line; a wreath; a steeple  
 Spire, *v. n.* to shoot up pyramidically  
 Spired, *a.* having a steeple or spire  
 Spirit, *s.* the soul; a ghost; ardour; genius  
 Spirit, *v. a.* to animate, to excite  
 Spirited, *a.* lively, vivacious, full of fire  
 Spiritedly, *ad.* in a lively or strong manner  
 Spiritedness, *s.* liveliness; ardour  
 Spiritful, *a.* lively; full of spirit  
 Spiritfulness, *s.* sprightliness; liveliness  
 Spiritless, *a.* dejected, depressed, low  
 Spiritlessly, *ad.* without spirit  
 Spiritlessness, *s.* dulness; want of vigour  
 Spiritous, *a.* refined, fine, ardent, active  
 Spiritousness, *s.* fineness of parts  
 Spirits, *s. pl.* inflammable liquors, as brandy, rum, &c.; liveliness, gaiety  
 Spiritual, *a.* incorporeal; ecclesiastical  
 Spiritualist, *s.* one who professes regard to spiritual things only  
 Spirituality, *s.* incorporeity; devotion  
 Spiritualization, *s.* act of spiritualizing  
 Spiritualize, *v. a.* to apply to a religious sense  
 Spiritually, *ad.* without corporeal grossness  
 Spirituality, *s.* an ecclesiastical body  
 Spirituous, Spirituousness, *s.* the quality of being spirituous; tenacity and activity  
 Spirituous, *a.* vivid, airy, gay; distilled  
 Spirt, *s.* a sudden and short effort  
 Spirt, *v.* to stream; to throw out in a jet  
 Spittle, *v. a.* to shoot scatteringly  
 Spiry, *a.* pyramidal; wreathed, curled  
 Spiss, *a.* close; firm; thick [sistence]  
 Spissated, *a.* thickened; brought to a consistency  
 Spissitude, *s.* grossness; thickness; firmness  
 Spit, *s.* a utensil to roast meat with  
 Spit, *v.* to spit upon a spit; thrust through; eject from the mouth  
 Spitchcock, *v. a.* to cut up and roast an eel  
 — *s.* an eel cut up and roasted  
 Spite, *s.* malice, rancour, malignity  
 Spite, *v. a.* to thwart, to vex, to offend  
 Spiteful, *a.* malicious, malignant, cross  
 Spitefully, *ad.* maliciously, malignantly  
 Spitefulness, *s.* malice; malignity  
 Spital, *s.* a charitable foundation, a hospital  
 Spitter, *s.* one who spits with his mouth  
 Spittle, *s.* the moisture of the mouth  
 Spithology, *s.* the doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body  
 Splash, *s.* wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle, mire, or the like  
 Splash, *v. a.* to drench with water or dirt  
 Splashy, *a.* wet; dirty; apt to drench  
 Splayfooted, *a.* having the feet broad or turned inward  
 Splaymouth, *s.* a wide mouth  
 Spleen, *s.* the milt; spite, ill-humour  
 Spleened, *a.* deprived of the spleen  
 Spleenful, *a.* angry, fretful, peevish  
 Spleenless, *a.* kind, obliging, mild  
 Spleeny, Spleenish, *a.* angry; melancholy  
 Splendent, *a.* shining, glossy  
 Splendid, *a.* showy, magnificent, sumptuous, pompous  
 Splendidly, *ad.* magnificently; pompously  
 Splendour, *s.* lustre, magnificence, pomp  
 Splendrous, *a.* having splendour  
 Splenetie, *s.* a peevish fretful person  
 Splenetie, *a.* fretful, peevish, angry  
 Splenic, *a.* belonging to the spleen; dull  
 Splenitis, *s.* inflammation of the spleen  
 Splenitive, *a.* hot, fiery, passionate  
 Spient, *s.* a callous substance adhering to the shankbone of a horse

SACRED TRUTHS SHOULD EVER BE SACREDLY DISCOURSED ON.



Splice, *s.* the juncture of the two ends of a rope without a knot  
 Splice, *v. a.* to join ropes without a knot  
 Splint, *s.* a thin wood used by surgeons  
 Splint, *v. a.* to tear; to secure by splints  
 Splinter, *s.* a thin piece of wood, bone, &c.  
 Splinter, *v. a.* to break into fragments  
 Splintery, *a.* consisting of splinters  
 Split, *v. a.* to cleave, divide, part, crack  
 Splitter, *s.* one who splits  
 Splutter, *s.* bustle, tumult  
 Spodumene, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Spoil, *s.* pillage, plunder, booty  
 Spoil, *v. to rob, to plunder; to corrupt*  
 Spoiler, *s.* a robber, a plunderer, a pillager  
 Spoilful, *a.* wasteful; rapacious  
 Spoiling, *s.* plunder; waste  
 Spoke, *s.* the bar of a wheel  
 Spokesman, *s.* he who speaks for another  
 Spoliate, *v. a.* to rob; to plunder  
 Spolia'tion, *s.* act of robbery or privation  
 Sponda'ic, Sponda'ical, *a.* pertaining to a spondee  
 Spon'dee, *s.* a foot of two long syllables  
 Spon'dyle, *s.* a joint of the spine  
 Sponge, Spunge, *s.* a soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water, &c.  
 Sponge, *v.* to wipe away as with a sponge; to hang on others for maintenance  
 Spon'giform, *a.* like sponge; soft and porous  
 Spon'giness, *s.* softness and fullness of cavities like a sponge  
 Spon'gious, *a.* full of small cavities  
 Spon'gy, *a.* soft and porous like a sponge  
 Spon'sal, *a.* relating to marriage  
 Spon'sion, *s.* a becoming surety for another  
 Spon'sor, *s.* a surety; godfather, proxy  
 Spontane'ity, *s.* voluntariness; willingness  
 Sponta'neous, *a.* voluntary, not compelled  
 Sponta'neously, *ad.* voluntarily, freely  
 Sponta'neousness, *s.* voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced  
 Spontoon, *s.* a kind of half-pike or halberd  
 Spool, *s.* a small reed to wind yarn upon  
 Spoom, *v. n.* to pass swiftly  
 Spoon, *s.* a vessel used in eating liquids, &c.  
 Spoon'bill, *s.* a large bird of the pelican kind  
 Spoon'ing, *s.* scudding; a sea phrase  
 Spoon'ful, *s.* as much as a spoon can hold  
 Spoon'meat, *s.* food taken with a spoon  
 Spora'des, *s. pl.* those stars which have never been brought into any constellation  
 Sporadic, Spora'dical, *a.* belonging to those diseases which affect but few persons at a time: opposed to epidemic  
 Sport, *s.* diversion of the field, as hunting, &c.; merriment, mock, mirth, play  
 Sport, *v.* to divert, frolic, game, trifle  
 Sport'er, *s.* one who sports  
 Sport'ful, *a.* merry, ludicrous, done in jest  
 Sport'fully, *ad.* wantonly; merrily  
 Sport'fulness, *s.* wantonness; play  
 Sport'ingly, *ad.* in jest; in sport  
 Sport'ive, *a.* gay, merry, playful, wanton  
 Sport'iveness, *s.* gaiety; wantonness  
 Sport'less, *a.* joyless; sad  
 Sports'man, *s.* one who loves hunting, &c.  
 Spor'tulary, *a.* subsisting on alms or charitable contributions  
 Spor'tule, *s.* an alms; a dole  
 Spot, *s.* a blot, taint, disgrace; certain place  
 Spot, *v. a.* to corrupt, disgrace, maculate  
 Spot'less, *a.* pure, holy, immaculate, spotless  
 Spot'lessness, *s.* state of being spotless  
 Spot'tedness, *s.* the state of being spotted  
 Spot'tiness, *s.* quality of being spotty

Spot'ty, *a.* full of spots; maculated  
 Spou'sal, *s.* marriage; nuptials  
 Spou'sal, *a.* nuptial, bridal, conjugal  
 Spouse, *s.* a husband or wife, married person  
 Spouse', *v. a.* to espouse; to wed  
 Spou'seless, *a.* wanting a husband or wife  
 Spout, *s.* a wooden gutter, pipe, cataract  
 Spout, *v.* to pour or issue out with force  
 Spouter, *s.* one who recites poetry, &c.  
 Spout'ing, *s.* the act of pouring out with force; recitation; declamation  
 Sprain, *s.* a violent extension of the ligaments without dislocation of the joint  
 Sprain, *v. a.* to stretch the ligaments violently but without dislocation  
 Sprat, *s.* a small sea-fish  
 Sprawl, *v. n.* to struggle; to tumble or creep  
 Spray, *s.* the extremity of a branch; foam of the sea  
 Spread, *v. to extend; stretch; disseminate*  
 Spread, *s.* extent, compass, expansion  
 Spreader, *s.* one that spreads  
 Spread'ing, *s.* act of extending  
 Spread'ing, *a.* extending over a large space  
 Sprig, *v. a.* to mark or work with sprigs  
 Sprig, *s.* a small branch or spray  
 Sprig'gy, *a.* full of sprigs  
 Spright, *s.* a spirit, shade, apparition; arrow  
 Spright, *v. a.* to haunt as an apparition  
 Spright'ful, *a.* brisk; gay; vigorous  
 Spright'fully, *ad.* briskly; vigorously  
 Spright'fulness, *s.* gaiety; vivacity  
 Spright'less, *a.* enervated; sluggish  
 Spright'liness, *s.* liveliness, gaiety, vivacity  
 Spright'ly, *a.* gay, lively, vivacious  
 Spring, *v.* to grow; start; bound; fire a mine  
 Spring, *s.* a season of the year; elastic force; bound; fountain; cause; original  
 Spring'-bok, *s.* an African animal of the antelope kind  
 Springe, *s.* a noose that catches by a jerk  
 Springe, *v. a.* to ensnare; to catch in a trap  
 Spring'er, *s.* one who springs or rouses game  
 Spring'halt, *s.* a lameness by which a horse twitches up his legs  
 Spring'head, *s.* fountain; source  
 Spring'iness, *s.* elasticity  
 Spring'ing, *s.* the act of leaping; growth  
 Spring'le, *s.* a springe; an elastic noose  
 Spring'-tide, *s.* high tide at the new moon  
 Spring'-wheat, *s.* wheat sown in the spring  
 Spring'y, *a.* elastic; full of springs  
 Sprinkle, *s.* a small quantity scattered  
 Sprinkle, *v.* to scatter in small drops or masses; to wash; to wet  
 Sprinkler, *s.* one who sprinkles  
 Sprink'ling, *s.* a small quantity scattered  
 Sprit, *v. n.* to shoot, to sprout out  
 Sprit, *s.* a shoot, a sprout  
 Sprite, *s.* a spirit, an incorporeal agent  
 Sprit'ful, *a.* gay; lively; cheerful  
 Sprit'fulness, *ad.* with life and ardour  
 Sprit'sail, *s.* the sail on a ship's bowsprit  
 Sprod, *s.* a salmon in its second year  
 Sprout, *v. n.* to shoot by vegetation  
 Sprout, *s.* a shoot of a vegetable  
 Sprouts, *s. pl.* young coleworts  
 Spruce, *a.* neat, trim—*s.* kind of fir  
 Spruce, *v. a.* to trim; to dress  
 Spruce-beer, *s.* a kind of medicinal beer  
 Spruce'ly, *ad.* in a nice manner  
 Spruce'ness, *s.* neatness without elegance  
 Spruc, *s.* matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases; scoria  
 Sprunt, *v. n.* to spring up  
 Sprunt, *s.* any thing short and stiff



[SQU]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STA]

Spud, *s.* a short knife; a kind of spade  
 Spume, *s.* foam, froth—*v. n.* to foam  
 Spumes'cence, *s.* frothiness; state of foaming  
 Spumiferous, *a.* producing froth  
 Spuminess, *s.* the quality of being spumy  
 Spumous, Spumy, *a.* frothy, foamy  
 Spunge. [See Sponge.]  
 Spunger, *s.* one who lives upon others  
 Spun'ging-house, *s.* a bailiff's house  
 Spunk, *s.* touchwood, rotten wood  
 Spur, *v.* to prick with a spur; to incite  
 Spur, *s.* a sharp point fixed to the heel;  
 stimulus, incitement, instigation  
 Spurious, *a.* speaking obscenely  
 Spur'gall, *s.* a hurt occasioned by the too  
 frequent use of the spur  
 Spur'gall, *v. a.* to wound with a spur  
 Spurge, *s.* a plant violently purgative  
 Spurious, *a.* counterfeit, not legitimate  
 Spuriously, *ad.* counterfeitedly; falsely  
 Spuriousness, *s.* adulterateness  
 Spur'ling, *s.* a small sea-fish  
 Spurn, *v.* to kick; to reject; to treat with  
 contempt—*s.* kick; insolent treatment  
 Spurn'er, *s.* one who spurns  
 Spurre, *s.* the sea-swallow  
 Spurred, *a.* wearing spurs  
 Spurrier, *s.* one who makes spurs  
 Spurt, *v. n.* to fly out with a quick stream  
 Spurt, *s.* a start or sudden fit; a hurry  
 Spurway, *s.* a right of horse-way  
 Sputation, *s.* the act of spitting  
 Spu'tative, *a.* inclined to spit  
 Spu'ter, *v.* to speak hastily; to spit much  
 Spu'ter, *s.* moist matter thrown out in small  
 Spu'terer, *s.* one that spitters [particles  
 Spu'tum, *s.* the saliva, the spittle  
 Spy, *s.* one who watches another's motions  
 Spy, *v. a.* to discover at a distance; search  
 Spy boat, *s.* a boat sent out for intelligence  
 Spy'glass, *s.* a short telescope  
 Spy'ism, *s.* the conduct of a spy  
 Squab, *s.* a kind of sofa or couch  
 Squab, *a.* unfeathered; thick and short  
 Squab'bish, Squab'by, *a.* heavy; fleshy  
 Squab'ble, *s.* a low brawl; a petty quarrel  
 Squab'ble, *v. n.* to quarrel; to wrangle  
 Squab'bler, *s.* a quarrelsome fellow  
 Squab'pie, *v.* a pie made of many ingredients  
 Squad, *s.* a company of armed men  
 Squadron, *s.* a part of an army or fleet  
 Squadroned, *a.* formed into squadrons  
 Squafid, *a.* foul, nasty, filthy; ill-favoured  
 Squalid'ity, Squalid'ness, *s.* the state or qua-  
 lity of being squalid  
 Squall, *s.* sudden gust of wind; loud scream  
 Squall, *v. n.* to scream suddenly  
 Squaller, *s.* screamer; one that screams  
 Squally, *a.* windy; gusty (a sailor's word)  
 Squallor, *s.* nastiness; coarseness  
 Squamiform, *a.* having the form of scales  
 Squam'igerous, *a.* bearing or having scales  
 Squa'mose, Squa'mous, *a.* scaly; rough  
 Squa'sider, *v. a.* to spend profusely; scatter  
 Squa'derer, *s.* a spendthrift; a waster  
 Square, *a.* having right angles, cornered;  
 strong; stout; equal; honest, fair, &c.  
 Square, *v.* a regular figure; an instrument  
 Square, *v.* to form with right angles; fit  
 Squareness, *s.* the state of being square  
 Square-rigged, *a.* having the sails suspended  
 to the yard from the middle  
 Squa're-sail, *s.* a sail hung to the yard by the  
 Squa'rish, *a.* nearly square [middle  
 Squa'rose, Squa'rous, *a.* rough, scabby  
 Squash, *s.* any thing soft; a sudden fall

Squash, *v. a.* to crush into pulp  
 Squat, *v. a.* to bruise or make flat  
 Squat, *v. n.* to sit close to the ground  
 Squat, *a.* cowering down; thick and short  
 Squaw, *s.* (among the American Indians) a  
 female or wife  
 Squeak, *v. n.* to make a shrill noise, cry out  
 Squeak, *s.* a shrill quick cry  
 Squeak'ry, *s.* one who cries shrilly  
 Squeaking, *s.* the sound of a shrill cry  
 Squeal, *v. a.* to cry as with pain—*s.* a contin-  
 ued cry of distress  
 Squami'gerous, *a.* bearing or having scales  
 Squeam'ish, *a.* weak-stomached; nice  
 Squeam'ishly, *ad.* in a fastidious manner  
 Squeam'ishness, Squeam'ishness, sickness  
 Squea'sy, *a.* nice, squeamish, fastidious  
 Squeeze, *v. a.* to press, crush, oppress  
 Squeeze, *s.* compression; pressure  
 Squeez'ing, *s.* act of squeezing  
 Squelch, *s.* a flat fall on one side  
 Squib, *s.* a small paper pipe with wild-fire;  
 a lampoon—*v. n.* to lampoon  
 Squill, *s.* a sea-onion; a fish; an insect  
 Squin'ancy, *s.* inflammation in the throat  
 Squint, *s.* an oblique look—a looking awry  
 Squint, *v. n.* to look obliquely or awry  
 Squinteyed, *a.* having the sight directed ob-  
 liquely; indirect; malignant  
 Squint'ing, *s.* the act of looking obliquely  
 Squint'ingly, *ad.* with an oblique look  
 Squire, *v. a.* to conduct a person—*s.* a title  
 Squi'reship, *s.* rank and state of an esquire  
 Squi'rel, *s.* a small active animal  
 Squirt, *s.* an instrument by which a quick  
 stream is ejected; a small quick stream  
 Squirt, *v.* to throw out in a quick stream  
 Squirt'er, *s.* one that piles a squirt  
 Stab, *s.* a wound with a sharp weapon  
 Stab, *v. a.* to pierce with a pointed weapon;  
 to wound mentally by calumny  
 Stab'ber, *s.* one who stabs; a murderer  
 Stab'iment, *s.* support; firmness  
 Stab'itate, *v. a.* to make stable  
 Stab'ility, *s.* steadiness, fixedness, firmness  
 Stab'le, *a.* fixed, constant; strong, firm  
 Stab'le, *s.* a building for horses, &c.  
 Stab'le, *v. n.* to dwell as beasts [the stable  
 Stab'leboy, Stab'leman, *s.* one who attends in  
 Stab'leness, *s.* power to stand; steadiness  
 Stab'ling, *s.* a house or room for beasts  
 Stab'lish, *v. a.* to establish; to fix; to settle  
 Stab'ly, *ad.* firmly; steadily  
 Stacca'do, *s.* a pail, a fence  
 Stacca'to [Ital.], *a.* short and distinct  
 Stack, *s.* a pile of hay, corn, or wood; a  
 row of chimneys or funnels  
 Stack, *v. a.* to pile up regularly in ricks  
 Stack-yard, *s.* an enclosure for stacks  
 Stac'te, *s.* a valuable resinous liquid  
 Stad'dle, Stad'le, *s.* a support, a crutch; a  
 young tree left standing when a wood is cut  
 Stad'dle-roof, *s.* the covering of a stack  
 Stad'dum, *s.* a race-course; a space for com-  
 batants; the eighth part of a Roman mile  
 Stad'tholder, *s.* formerly the chief magistrate  
 of the united provinces of Holland  
 Staff, *s.* a stick; a prop; an ensign of office  
 Staff'ish, *a.* stiff; harsh  
 Stag, *s.* a red male deer five years old  
 Stage, *s.* a theatre; place where any thing  
 public is transacted; that part of a journey  
 where a person takes fresh horses, &c.  
 Sta'ge-coach, *s.* a coach that travels regular  
 stages, and carries passengers  
 Sta'ge-play, *s.* theatrical entertainment

SUCH AS WASTE THEIR OWN PROPERTY WILL NOT BE CAREFUL OF THAT OF OTHERS.

[STA]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STA]

SOBRIETY, TEMPERANCE, AND TRANQUILLITY, ARE NATURE'S BEST PHYSICIANS.

Sta'ge-player, *s.* a theatrical performer  
 Sta'ger, *s.* a player; one who has long acted  
 in the stage of life; a practitioner  
 Stag'ery, *s.* scenic exhibition  
 Stag'-evil, *s.* a disease in horses  
 Stag'gard, *s.* a four-year-old stag  
 Stag'ger, *v.* to reel; faint; hesitate; alarm  
 Stag'gering, *s.* the act of reeling  
 Stag'geringly, *ad.* in a reeling manner  
 Stag'gers, *s.* vertigo in horses; madness  
 Stag'nancy, *s.* the state of being without motion or ventilation  
 Stag'nant, *a.* not flowing or agitated  
 Stag'nate, *v. n.* to have no course or stream  
 Stagna'tion, *s.* a stop of course or motion  
 Stag'-worm, *s.* an insect troublesome to deer  
 Stag'yrite, *s.* an appellation given to Aris-  
 totle, from Stagryra, the place of his birth  
 Staid, *a.* sober, grave, regular  
 Staid'ness, *s.* sobriety; gravity  
 Stain, *v. a.* to blot, maculate; disgrace  
 Stain, *s.* a blot, taint of guilt, shame  
 Stain'er, *s.* one who stains; a dyer  
 Stain'less, *a.* free from blots or spots  
 Stair, *s.* a step to ascend a house, &c. by  
 Stair'case, *s.* a whole set of stairs  
 Stait'h, *s.* a repository and mart for snails  
 Stake, *s.* a post; wager; pledge; hazard  
 Stake, *v. a.* to defend with stakes; wager  
 Stalak'tical, *a.* resembling an icicle  
 Stalak'tiform, *a.* formed like an icicle  
 Stalak'tites, *s. pl.* spar in the form of icicles  
 Stalag'mites, *s.* spar formed like drops  
 Stalagmit'ic, *a.* having the form of stalagmite  
 Stale, *s.* a handle; the urine of cattle  
 Stale, *a.* not fresh; old, worn out of notice  
 Stale, *v. n.* to make water  
 Stal'ely, *ad.* of old; of long time  
 Stal'eness, *s.* oldness, not freshness  
 Stalk, *v. n.* to walk stately—*s.* a stem  
 Stalk'ed, *a.* having a stalk  
 Stalk'er, *s.* one who stalks  
 Stalk'ing-horse, *s.* a horse used by fowlers to  
 conceal themselves from the game  
 Stalk'y, *a.* as hard as a stalk  
 Stall, *s.* a crib for horses, &c.; a booth  
 Stall, *v. a.* to keep in a stall or stable  
 Stall'age, *s.* rent paid for a stall  
 Stall'-fed, *a.* fed not with grass, but dry food  
 Stall'ion, *s.* a horse not castrated  
 Stal'worth, *a.* brave; becoming a knight  
 Stam'ens, *s.* one of those fine threads grow-  
 ing in flowers; foundation  
 Stam'ened, *a.* furnished with stamens  
 Stam'ina, *s.* first principles of any thing;  
 solids of a human body  
 Stam'inal, Stam'inate, *a.* composed of threads  
 Stam'ineous, *a.* consisting of threads [pistil  
 Stam'ineiferous, *a.* having stamens without a  
 Stam'mel, *s.* a kind of red colour  
 Stam'mer, *v. n.* to falter in one's speech  
 Stam'merer, *s.* one who stammers  
 Stam'mering, *s.* an impediment in speech  
 Stam'merlingly, *ad.* with hesitation in speaking  
 Stamp, *s.* any instrument to make an im-  
 pression; character, good or bad; a mark  
 set upon papers or parchments, denoting  
 the amount of duty paid thereon  
 Stamp, *v.* to strike with the foot; to mark  
 Stamp'ing-mill, *s.* an engine for breaking ore  
 Stamp'-office, *s.* the office where stamps are  
 delivered  
 Stanch, *a.* sound, firm; trusty; hearty  
 Stanch, *v. a.* to stop blood, &c. running  
 Stanch'ion, *s.* a prop, a support  
 Stanch'less, *a.* that cannot be stopped

Stanch'ness, *s.* soundness; firmness in prin-  
 ciple; closeness of adherence  
 Stand, *v.* to be upon the feet, remain erect,  
 halt; offer as a candidate; persist; abide  
 Stand, *s.* a station, post; halt; perplexity  
 Stand'ard, *s.* an ensign in war; a fixed  
 weight; a measure; undoubted authority  
 Stand'ard-bearer, *s.* one who bears a standard  
 or ensign  
 Stand'el, *s.* a tree of long standing  
 Stand'er, *s.* one who stands; an old tree  
 Stand'ing, *s.* continuance; station; rank  
 Stand'ing, *part. a.* established, settled, last-  
 ing; stagnant; not transitory  
 Stand'ish, *s.* a case for pen and ink  
 Stang, *s.* a measure of land, a perch  
 Stan'nary, *s.* the mines and places where  
 tin is dug and refined  
 Stan'nary, *a.* relating to the tin-works  
 Stan'nic, *a.* pertaining to tin  
 Stan'zel, *s.* the common stone-hawk  
 Stan'ya, *s.* a certain number of lines of  
 poetry regularly adjusted to each other  
 Stap'azin, *s.* a kind of warbling bird  
 Stap'le, *s.* a settled mart, an established em-  
 porium; a loop of iron  
 Stap'le, *a.* settled, established in commerce  
 Stap'ler, *s.* a dealer (as a wool-stapler)  
 Star, *s.* a luminous globe in the heavens  
 Star, *v. a.* to adorn with stars; to bespangle  
 Star'-apple, *s.* a soft fleshy fruit of America  
 Star'board, *s.* the right side of a ship, &c.  
 Starch, *s.* a substance made of flour or po-  
 tatoes to stiffen linen with  
 Starch, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch  
 Starch, Starch'y, *a.* precise, formal, stiff  
 Star'-chamber, *s.* a criminal court of equity  
 Starch'ed, *a.* stiffened with starch; formal  
 Starch'er, *s.* one whose trade is to starch  
 Starch'ly, *ad.* stiffly; precisely  
 Starch'ness, *s.* stiffness; preciseness  
 Stare, *s.* a fixed look; the staring  
 Stare, *v. n.* to look with wonder, &c.  
 Star'er, *s.* one who looks with fixed eyes  
 Star'fish, *s.* a genus of marine animals having  
 radiated bodies  
 Star'gazer, *s.* an astronomer or astrologer  
 Starg'zing, *s.* the act of viewing the stars  
 Star'-hawk, *s.* a species of hawk  
 Stark, *a.* stiff; strong; full; simple, plain;  
 —*ad.* wholly; entirely; absolutely  
 Star'less, *a.* having no light of stars  
 Star'light, *s.* light from the lustre of the stars  
 Star'light, *a.* lighted by the stars  
 Star'like, *a.* bright; pointed as a star  
 Star'ling, *s.* a bird; a defence to the pier-  
 of bridges in a river  
 Star'-paved, *a.* set or studded with stars  
 Star'-proof, *a.* impervious to the light of the  
 Star'ed, *a.* decorated with stars [stars  
 Star'ry, *a.* consisting of or like stars  
 Star'-shoot, *s.* an emission from a star  
 Star'-stone, *s.* a kind of stone having joints  
 resembling the form of a star  
 Start, *v.* to rise or move suddenly; propose  
 Start, *s.* a motion of terror, quick spring—  
 a projection; a push; a fall  
 Start'er, *s.* one that shirks from his purpose  
 Start'ful, *a.* apt to start; skittish  
 Start'fulness, *s.* aptness to start  
 Start'ing, *s.* the act of moving suddenly  
 Start'ingly, *ad.* by fits or starts [race begins  
 Start'ing-post, *s.* the barrier from which the  
 Start'ish, Start'ish, *a.* apt to start  
 Start'le, *v.* to start by surprise or fright; to  
 fright, shock, impress with sudden terror

SENSUAL PLEASURES DEGRADE MEN BELOW THE BRUTE CREATION.



[STE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STE]

Startle, *s.* sudden alarm; shock  
 Start'up, *s.* a kind of high shoe; one that comes suddenly into notice  
 Starve, *v.* to kill with hunger or cold  
 Star'velling, *s.* a poor lean animal—a hungry  
 Star'wort, *s.* a plant; elecampane  
 Sta'tary, *a.* fixed, settled, determined  
 State, *s.* a condition, dignity; a republic  
 State, *v. a.* to settle, separate, represent  
 Sta'tedly, *ad.* regularly; not occasionally  
 Sta'teless, *a.* without pomp  
 Sta'teliness, *s.* grandeur, dignity, pride  
 Sta'tely, *a.* pompous, august, elevated  
 Sta'tely, *ad.* majestically, proudly  
 Sta'tement, *s.* the arrangement of facts  
 Sta'te-monger, *s.* an over-busy politician  
 Sta'te-room, *s.* a magnificent room in a palace  
 Sta'tesman, *s.* one employed in public affairs; one versed in the arts of government; a politician  
 Sta'tesmanship, *s.* the qualifications or employment of a statesman  
 Sta'teswoman, *s.* a busy meddling woman who interferes in state affairs  
 Sta'tic, Sta'tical, *a.* relating to weighing  
 Sta'tics, *s.* the science of weighing bodies  
 Sta'tion, *s.* act of standing; post; rank  
 Sta'tion, *v. a.* to place in a certain post, &c.  
 Sta'tional, *a.* pertaining to a station  
 Sta'tionary, *a.* fixed; not progressive  
 Sta'tioner, *s.* a dealer in paper, &c.  
 Sta'tionery, *s.* the articles sold by a stationer  
 Sta'tionery, *a.* belonging to a stationer  
 Sta'tion-house, *s.* a building in which a body of policemen are stationed  
 Sta'tive, *a.* belonging to a fixed camp  
 Sta'tist, *s.* a statesman, a politician  
 Sta'tistic, Sta'tistical, *a.* political; relating to the resources of a nation  
 Sta'tistics, *s.* that part of municipal philosophy which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources of a nation  
 Sta'tocele, *s.* a kind of rupture of the serotum  
 Sta'tuary, *s.* a carver of images  
 Sta'tue, *s.* an image of metal, stone, &c.  
 Sta'ture, *s.* the height of any animal  
 Sta'tutable, *a.* acting according to statute  
 Sta'tutably, *ad.* agreeably with the statute  
 Sta'tute, *s.* an act of parliament, law, edict  
 Sta'tutory, *a.* enacted by statute [some  
 Stan'rolite, Stan'rotide, *s.* a mineral, harmonic  
 Stave, *s.* a metrical portion; a verse  
 Stave, *v.* to break in pieces; push off; fight  
 Staves, *s.* the plural of Staff  
 Stay, *v.* to continue in a place; stop; prop  
 Stay, *s.* continuance in a place; stop; prop  
 Stayed, *a.* settled, fixed, serious, grave  
 Stay'edness, *s.* moderation; gravity  
 Stay'er, *s.* that which restrains or props  
 Stay'lace, *s.* a lace with which women fasten their stays  
 Stay'less, *a.* not making stop or delay  
 Stay'maker, *s.* one who makes stays  
 Stay'tackle, *s.* the tackle on ship-board for holsting heavy weights  
 Stays, *s.* bodice for women; any support, &c.  
 Stay'sails, *s. pl.* the sails of a ship that are fastened to rings which slide on the masts  
 Steal, *s.* place; room; use; help; frame  
 Steal, *v. a.* to help; to support, to assist  
 Stead'fast, *a.* firm, fixed, constant, resolute  
 Stead'fastly, *ad.* firmly, constantly  
 Stead'fastness, *s.* firmness; resolution  
 Stead'ily, *ad.* without variation or shaking  
 Stead'iness, *s.* firmness, unvaried conduct  
 Stead'y, *v. a.* to make steady

Stead'y, *a.* firm, not fickle, not wavering  
 Steak, Stake, *s.* a slice of flesh, a collop  
 Steal, *v.* to take by theft; to pass silently  
 Steal'er, *s.* one who steals; a thief  
 Steal'ing, *s.* the act or practice of theft  
 Steal'ingly, *ad.* sily; by secret means  
 Stealth, *s.* the act of stealing, secret act  
 Stealth'ily, *ad.* performed quietly  
 Stealth'y, *a.* done clandestinely and silently  
 Steam, *v. n.* to send up vapours  
 Steam, *s.* the vapour of hot liquor, &c.  
 Steam'-boat, *s.* a vessel navigated by the power of steam  
 Steam'-engine, *s.* an engine acted upon by the expansive force of steam, and generally used for impelling machinery where great power is required  
 Steam'er, *s.* a vessel propelled by steam  
 Stean, *s.* a vessel of stone; a jar  
 Ste'arin, *s.* the solid element of animal fat  
 Ste'atite, *s.* soap-stone  
 Steat'ic, *a.* pertaining to soap-stone  
 Ste'atocele, *s.* a swelling of the serotum  
 Steat'o'ma, *s.* a species of wen  
 Steatom'atous, *a.* of the nature of a wen  
 Steed, *s.* a horse, horse for state, war, &c.  
 Steel, *s.* iron refined by fire; a weapon  
 Steel, *v. a.* to point with steel; to harden  
 Steel, *a.* made of steel  
 Steel'iness, *s.* great hardness  
 Steel'y, *a.* made of steel; hard, firm  
 Steel'yard, *s.* a kind of balance for weighing  
 Steen, *s.* a fictitious vessel of clay or stone  
 Steep, *a.* rising or descending with great inclination; of a difficult ascent  
 Steep, *s.* a precipice—*v. a.* to soak in liquor  
 Stee'ple, *s.* a turret of a church, a spire  
 Stee'ple-chase, *s.* the term given by hunters to a chase in a direct line  
 Stee'pled, *a.* adorned as with towers  
 Stee'ple-house, *s.* a term given by separatists to the established churches  
 Steep'ly, *ad.* with precipitous declivity  
 Steep'ness, *s.* precipitous declivity  
 Steep'y, *a.* steep, perpendicular, inclining  
 Steer, *s.* a young ox—*v.* to guide a ship  
 Steer'age, *s.* the act of steering; an apartment before the great cabin of a ship  
 Steer'er, *s.* a steersman; a pilot  
 Steer'ing, *s.* the art of guiding a ship  
 Steer'ing-wheel, *s.* the wheel by which a ship is steered  
 Steer'less, *a.* having no steer or rudder  
 Steers'man, *s.* he who steers a ship  
 Steganog'raphist, *s.* one who practises the art of secret writing  
 Steganog'raphy, *s.* the art of secret writing  
 Stegnot'ic, *s.* an astringent medicine  
 Stegnot'ic, *a.* binding, making cosive  
 Steinh'eilite, *s.* a mineral, a variety of lolite  
 Ste'le, *s.* a sepulchral pillar  
 Ste'lechte, *s.* a fine kind of storax  
 Ste'llar, Ste'llary, *a.* relating to the stars  
 Ste'llate, Ste'llated, *a.* pointed as a star  
 Stella'tion, *s.* emission of light as from a star  
 Stellif'erous, *a.* having stars  
 Ste'lliform, *a.* shaped like a star  
 Ste'llify, *v. a.* to turn into a star  
 Ste'llon, *s.* a newt; a spotted lizard  
 Ste'llite, *s.* a petrification of the star-fish  
 Ste'lochte, *s.* a name of the osteocolla  
 Stelog'raphy, *s.* an inscription on a pillar  
 Stem, *s.* a stalk; twig; family, race, generation; a ship's prow or fore part  
 Stem, *v. a.* to oppose a current, to stop  
 Stem'less, *a.* having no stem

SWEET AND SOUND IS THE SLEEP OF AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN.



[STE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STI

Stench, *s.* a stink, a bad smell  
 Stencil, *s.* a piece of thin leather or oil-cloth used in painting paper-hangings  
 Stencil, *v. a.* to paint with stencils  
 Stenciling, *s.* art of painting with stencils  
 Stenographer, *s.* one skilled in short-hand writing  
 Stenographic, Stenographical, *a.* pertaining to short-hand  
 Stenography, *s.* short-hand writing  
 Stentorian, Stentorophon'ic, *a.* loud, uncommonly loud (from Stentor, a Grecian herald, who was said to have a voice as loud as the united voices of fifty men)  
 Step, *v. n.* to move with the feet, to walk  
 Step, *s.* footstep; action; round of a ladder  
 Step-dame, Step-mother, *s.* a mother-in-law  
 Step-daughter, *s.* a daughter-in-law  
 Step-father, *s.* a father-in-law  
 Steppe, *s.* a wide tract of uncultivated land  
 Stepping-stone, *s.* a stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt  
 Step-stone, *s.* a stone step before a door  
 Stercoraceous, *a.* belonging to dung  
 Stercorary, *s.* a place for preserving dung  
 Stercoration, *s.* the act of dunging  
 Stere, *s.* the French unit for solid measure  
 Stereographic, *a.* delineated on a plane  
 Stereographically, *ad.* by stereography  
 Stereography, *s.* the art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane  
 Stereometrical, *a.* pertaining to stereometry  
 Stereometry, *s.* the art of measuring solid bodies to find their contents  
 Stereorian, Stereorian, *s.* one of a particular sect of the Romish church  
 Stereotomical, *a.* pertaining to stereotomy  
 Stereotomy, *s.* the art of cutting solids  
 Stereotype, *s.* a type-metal plate to print from at the letter-press  
 Stereotype, *v. a.* to make type-metal plates to print from at the letter-press [types  
 Stereotype, *a.* pertaining to fixed metallic  
 Stereotyper, *s.* one who stereotypes  
 Stereotypographer, *s.* a stereotype printer  
 Stereotypographically, *ad.* after the manner of stereotype printing [printing  
 Stereotypography, *s.* the art of stereotype  
 Sterile, Sterile, *a.* barren, unfruitful, dry  
 Sterility, *s.* barrenness, unfruitfulness  
 Sterilize, *v. a.* to make barren [rivers  
 Sterlet, *s.* a fish of the Caspian Sea and its  
 Sterling, *s.* English coin; standard rate  
 Sterling, *a.* genuine; lawful English coin  
 Stern, *a.* severe of look or manners, harsh  
 Stern, *s.* the hindermost part of a ship  
 Sternal, *a.* pertaining to the breast-bone  
 Stern-chase, *s.* a cannon in a ship's stern  
 Sternly, *ad.* severely, harshly, rigidly  
 Sternmost, *a.* farthest in the rear  
 Sternness, *s.* severity of look or manners  
 Sternon, Sternum, *s.* the breast-bone  
 Sternum, *s.* the act of sneezing  
 Sternum, *s.* the act of sneezing  
 Sternum, *a.* apt to cause sneezing  
 Sternum, *a.* having the quality of sneezing—*s.* a powder to excite sneezing  
 Sterquilious, *a.* mean; stinking; dirty  
 Stethoscope, *s.* an instrument in modern surgery applied to the breast-bone, in order to discover the nature of an internal disease  
 Stew, *v.* to seethe slowly—*s.* a hot-house, a brothel; meat stewed; confusion  
 Steward, *s.* a manager of another's affairs  
 Stewardship, *s.* the office of a steward  
 Stew'ary, *s.* an overseer or superintendent  
 Stew'ing, *s.* the act of seething slowly

Stew'ish, *a.* suiting a brothel  
 Stew-pan, *s.* a pan used for stewing  
 Stib'ial, *a.* antimonial; like antimony  
 Stib'iated, *a.* impregnated with antimony  
 Stib'ium, *s.* antimony  
 Stick, *s.* a small piece of wood; a staff  
 Stick, *v.* to fasten on; adhere; scruple  
 Stickiness, *s.* adhesive quality; tenacity  
 Stickle, *v. n.* to contend with obstinacy; to act a part between opposites  
 Stickle-back, *s.* a very small fish  
 Stickler, *s.* a busybody; a zealot In any public affair; an obstinate contender  
 Stick', *a.* viscous, adhesive, glutinous  
 Stiff, *a.* inflexible, harsh, formal, strong  
 Stiffen, *v.* to make or grow stiff, be hardened, grow obstinate, become unpliant  
 Stiffening, *s.* that which makes stiff  
 Stiffly, *ad.* rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly  
 Stiff-necked, *a.* stubborn, contumacious  
 Stiffness, *s.* obstinacy, inflexibility  
 Stifle, *s.* the first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock  
 Stifle, *v.* to suffocate, suppress, extinguish  
 Stigma, *s.* a brand, a mark of infamy  
 Stigmata, *s. pl.* the pores of the bodies of insects communicating with the air-vessels  
 Stigmatic, *a.* branded or marked with some token of infamy or deformity  
 Stigmatically, *ad.* with a mark of infamy  
 Stigmatize, *v. a.* to mark with infamy  
 Stigmon'ancy, *s.* divination performed by writing on the bark of a tree  
 Stil'ar, *a.* belonging to the stile of a dial  
 Stil'bite, *s.* a mineral of a pearly lustre  
 Stile, *s.* steps into a field; pin of a sun-dial  
 Stiletto, *s.* a small dagger or tack  
 Still, *v. a.* to silence, quiet, appease, distil  
 Still, *a.* silent, calm—*ad.* nevertheless  
 Still, *s.* a vessel for distillation; silence  
 Stillat'ious, *a.* drawn by a still  
 Stillatory, *s.* a still; a laboratory  
 Stillborn, *a.* dead in the birth, born lifeless  
 Stillicide, *s.* a succession of drops  
 Stillicious, *a.* falling in drops  
 Still'ile, *s.* things having only vegetable life  
 Stillness, *s.* calmness, quietness, silence  
 Stillly, *ad.* silently; gently; calmly  
 Stilt, *v. a.* to raise on stilts  
 Stilts, *s.* walking supports used by boys  
 Stimulant, *s.* a stimulating medicine  
 Stimulant, Stimulative, *a.* stimulating  
 Stimulate, *v. a.* to excite, egg on, spur on  
 Stimulation, *s.* an excitement, pungency  
 Stimulative, *s.* a provocative; excitement  
 Stimulator, *s.* one who stimulates  
 Stimulus, *s.* a powerful excitement  
 Sting, *v. a.* to pierce or wound with a sting  
 Sting, *s.* a sharp point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse  
 Stinger, *s.* whatever stings or vexes  
 Stingily, *ad.* with mean covetousness  
 Stinginess, *s.* covetousness, niggardliness  
 Stingless, *a.* having no sting  
 Stingo, *s.* a fine old strong beer  
 Stingy, *a.* covetous, niggardly, avaricious  
 Stink, *s.* an offensive smell, a stench  
 Stink, *v. n.* to emit an offensive smell  
 Stinkard, *s.* a mean stinking fellow  
 Stink'er, *s.* something offensive to the smell  
 Stinkingly, *ad.* with a stink  
 Stink'pot, *s.* a kind of hand grenade, filled with a stinking composition  
 Stint, *s.* limit; a quantity assigned; a bend  
 Stint, *v. a.* to bound, to limit, to restrain

SINCE WE WERE BORN FOR MUTUAL HELP, WE SHOULD KNOW THE WORLD.

SUSPICION IS NO LESS AN ENEMY TO VIRTUE THAN TO HAPPINESS.

Stip'er, *s.* whatever or whoever stints  
 stip'el, *s.* (in botany) an appendix at the base  
 of the folioles  
 Stip'end, *s.* wages, salary, settled pay  
 stip'end, *v.* to pay by settled wages  
 stipendiary, *s.* one who serves for a stipend  
 stipendiary, *a.* receiving a salary  
 stip'itate, *a.* (in botany) supported by a stipe  
 stip'ple, *v.* to engrave in dots  
 stippling, *s.* engraving by dots  
 stip'tic. [See Styptic].  
 Stip'ula, Stip'ule, *s.* a leafy appendage to  
 leaves or footstalks of plants  
 Stipula'ceous, Stip'ular, *a.* formed of stipules  
 Stip'ulate, *a.* having stipules  
 stip'ulate, *v. n.* to contract, to settle terms  
 stipulation, *s.* a bargain; a contract  
 stipulator, *s.* one who contracts or bargains  
 Stir, *v.* to move, agitate, incite, rise  
 Stir, *s.* tumult, bustle, commotion  
 Stir'iated, *a.* adorned with pendants like  
 Stir'ious, *a.* resembling icicles [Icicles  
 Stir'rer, *s.* one in motion; an early riser  
 Stir'ring, *a.* active; busy  
 Stirrup, *s.* an iron for a horseman's foot  
 Stirrup-leather, *s.* the strap supporting the  
 stirrup  
 Stitch, *v.* to sew with a needle; join, unite  
 Stitch, *s.* a sharp pain in the side, &c.  
 Stitch'ing, *s.* the act of sewing  
 Smit'y, *s.* a smith's shop; an anvil  
 Smith'y, *v. a.* to form on the anvil  
 Silve, *v. a.* to puff up close; to make hot  
 Sil'ver, *s.* a Dutch copper coin  
 Stoot, *s.* an animal of the weasel kind  
 Stocca'de, Stocca'do, *s.* a thrust with a rapier  
 Stock, *s.* the trunk or body of a plant; a  
 log; linen for the neck; lineage; quan-  
 tity; fund of money; frame of a gun, &c.  
 Stock, *v. a.* to store, to lay in store  
 Stock'ade, *s.* a barrier or defence of pointed  
 stakes fastened in the ground—*v. a.* to  
 fortify with sharpened stakes  
 Stock'astic, *s.* able to conjecture  
 Stock'broker, *s.* one who deals in stock, or  
 the public funds  
 Stock'dove, *s.* a kind of wild pigeon  
 Stock'fish, *s.* a cod dried without salt  
 Stock-gillyflower, *s.* a plant  
 Stock'holder, *s.* a proprietor of stock in the  
 Stock'ing, *s.* a covering for the leg [funds  
 Stock'jobber, *s.* one who deals in stock  
 Stock'jobbing, *s.* the act of buying and sell-  
 ing stock in the public funds  
 Stock'lock, *s.* a lock fixed in wood  
 Stocks, *s.* a prison for the legs; a frame of  
 timber, &c. on which ships are built  
 Stock-still, *a.* motionless as logs  
 Stock'y, *a.* thick and firm; stout  
 Sto'ic, *s.* a philosopher of the sect of Zeno  
 Sto'ical, *a.* pertaining to the Stoics  
 Sto'ically, *ad.* austere; coldly  
 Sto'icalness, *s.* the state of being stoical  
 Sto'icist, *s.* the opinions of the Stoics  
 Sto'ker, *s.* one who looks after the fire  
 Stole, *s.* a long vest; a royal robe  
 Stolid, *a.* stupid; foolish  
 Stolidity, *s.* stupidity; want of sense  
 Stoloniferous, *a.* (in botany) producing  
 Stoma, *s.* a sacred aperture [stomachs  
 Stom'ach, *s.* the ventricle of digestion; ap-  
 petite; anger; silliness; pride  
 Stom'ach, *v.* to resent, to be violently angry  
 Stom'acher, *s.* an ornament for the breast  
 Stom'achful, *a.* sullen; stubborn  
 Stom'achfulness, *s.* stubbornness

Stomach'ic, *s.* a medicine for the stomach  
 Stomach'ic, *a.* relating to the stomach  
 Stom'achless, *a.* wanting an appetite  
 Stone, *s.* a mineral not ductile or malleable;  
 a gem; a concretion in the bladder or  
 kidneys; a weight of 14lb. &c.; the case  
 which contains the seeds of some fruits  
 Stone, *a.* made of or like stone  
 Stone, *v. a.* to pelt or kill with stones  
 Sto'ne-blind, *a.* entirely blind  
 Sto'ne-bow, *s.* across bow for projecting stone  
 Sto'ne's-cast, Sto'ne's-throw, *s.* distance to  
 which a stone may be thrown  
 Sto'ne-chatter, *s.* a kind of bird  
 Sto'necray, *s.* a distemper in hawks  
 Sto'necrop, *s.* a sort of herb  
 Sto'ne-cutter, *s.* a hewer of stones  
 Sto'ne-cutting, *s.* the business of hewing  
 Sto'ne-dead, *a.* as lifeless as a stone [stone  
 Sto'ne-fruit, *s.* plums, apricots, peaches, &c.  
 Sto'ne-hearted, *a.* hard-hearted, cruel  
 Sto'nehorse, *s.* a horse not castrated  
 Sto'ne-pit, *s.* a quarry where stones are dug  
 Sto'nepitch, *s.* hard inspissated pitch  
 Sto'ner, *s.* one who kills with stones  
 Sto'ne-ware, *s.* coarse potter's ware  
 Sto'ne-work, *s.* building of stone  
 Sto'nness, *s.* the state of being stony  
 Sto'ny, *a.* made of or full of stones; hard  
 Stook, *s.* a shock of corn containing twelve  
 sheaves—*v. a.* to set up sheaves in stooks  
 Stool, *s.* a seat without a back; an evacuation  
 Stool'ball, *s.* a kind of game with balls  
 Stoom, *v. a.* to put ingredients into wine  
 Stomp, *v. n.* to bend, to yield, to submit  
 Stoop, *s.* a measure of two quarts [dignity  
 Stoop, *s.* inclination forward; descent from  
 Stoop'er, *s.* one who bends the body forward  
 Stoop'ingly, *ad.* with an inclination forward  
 Stoot'er, *s.* a small Dutch silver coin  
 Stop, *v. a.* to hinder, close up, obstruct  
 Stop, *s.* a pause or stand; prohibition; point  
 in writing; regulation in music, &c.  
 Stop'cock, *s.* a pipe made to let out liquor  
 stopped by turning a cock  
 Stop'gap, *s.* a temporary expedient  
 Stop'page, *s.* an obstruction, hindrance  
 Stop'ple, Stop'per, *s.* that by which the  
 mouth or hole of a vessel is stopped  
 Sto'rage, *s.* the act of depositing for safety;  
 the charge for keeping goods in store  
 Sto'rax, *s.* the name of a tree and its gum  
 Store, *s.* plenty, abundance; a warehouse  
 Store, *v. a.* to furnish, replenish, lay up  
 Sto'rehouse, *s.* a magazine, a treasury  
 Sto'rekeeper, *s.* he who has the care of stores  
 Storge, *s.* natural affection, parental instinct  
 Sto'ried, *a.* furnished with stories; adorned  
 with historical pictures  
 Stork, *s.* a bird of passage  
 Storm, *s.* a tempest; assault; sedition  
 Storm, *v.* to attack by open force, to rage  
 Storm'beat, *a.* injured by storm  
 Storm'iness, *s.* state of being stormy  
 Storm'y, *a.* violent, tempestuous  
 Sto'ry, *s.* a narrative, a tale; flight of rooms  
 Sto'ry, *v. a.* to tell in history; to relate  
 Sto'ryteller, *s.* one who relates tales  
 Stot, *s.* a castrated male calf in its first year  
 Stour, *s.* a river; a stream  
 Stout, *s.* a name for old strong beer  
 Stout, *a.* strong, brave, firm, intrepid, insty  
 Stout'y, *ad.* boldly, lustily, obstinately  
 Stout'ness, *s.* strength, fortitude, obstinacy  
 Stove, *v. a.* to keep warm in a hot-house  
 Stove, *s.* a hot-house; a place to make fire in

SOME DO FIRST, THINK AFTERWARDS, AND REPENT FOR EVER.



[STR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STR]

Sto'ver, *s.* fodder for cattle; hay or straw  
 Stow, *v. a.* to lay up in order, and close  
 Stowage, *s.* a place where goods may be  
 stowed or laid up; a being laid up  
 Strabism, Strabis'mus, *s.* a squinting; act  
 of looking askint  
 Strad'dle, *v. n.* to walk wide and awkwardly  
 Strag'gle, *v. n.* to wander dispersedly, to  
 rove, to ramble; to exuberate  
 Strag'ler, *s.* a wanderer; a rover  
 Strahl'stein, *s.* a mineral, the actinolite  
 Straight, *a.* not crooked; right; narrow  
 Straight, Strai'ghtway, *ad.* immediately  
 Straight'en, *v. a.* to make straight  
 Straightforth, *ad.* directly; thenceforth  
 Straightly, *ad.* in a right line; tightly  
 Straightness, *s.* rectitude; tightness  
 Straiks, *s.* strong iron plates on the joints of  
 the tire of a cannon-wheel  
 Strain, *v.* to squeeze through something;  
 to force; to constrain  
 Strain, *s.* style of speaking; song; note;  
 rank; character; turn; tendency  
 Strain'able, *a.* capable of being pushed be-  
 yond the proper extent  
 Strain'er, *s.* an instrument for filtration  
 Strain'ing, *s.* the act of filtration  
 Strait, *a.* narrow, close, difficult, not wide  
 Strait, *s.* a narrow pass or frith; difficulty  
 Strait, *v. a.* to put to difficulties  
 Strait'en, *v. a.* to make narrow, to confine  
 Strait'laced, *a.* stiff; constrained  
 Straitly, *ad.* narrowly, strictly, rigorously  
 Straitness, *s.* narrowness, rigour, distress  
 Strait-waist'coat, *s.* an instrument to confine  
 the limbs of a deranged person  
 Strake, *s.* a plate of iron; streak  
 Stramin'eous, *a.* strawy; consisting of  
 straw; light; chaffy  
 Strand, *s.* the sea-beach; verge of any river  
 Strand, *v.* to drive or force on the shallows  
 Strange, *a.* foreign; wonderful, odd  
 Strange, *interj.* an expression of wonder  
 Strangely, *ad.* wonderfully, uncommonly  
 Strangeness, *s.* foreignness; distance of be-  
 haviour; uncouthness  
 Stran'ger, *s.* a foreigner, one unacquainted  
 Stran'gle, *v. a.* to choke, suffocate, suppress  
 Stran'gler, *s.* one who strangles  
 Stran'gles, *s. pl.* a disease in horses  
 Stran'gling, *s.* death by stopping the breath  
 Stran'gulated, *a.* compressed  
 Strangulation, *s.* the act of strangling  
 Stran'gury, *s.* difficulty of urine with pain  
 Strap, *s.* a long narrow thong of leather  
 Strap, *v. a.* to beat with a strap  
 Strappa'do, *s.* chastisement with a strap  
 Strapping, *a.* large, vast, well-grown  
 Strata, *s.* beds or layers of different matters  
 Stratagem, *s.* an artifice in war; a trick  
 Stratagem'ical, *a.* full of stratagems  
 Stra'tege, Stra'tegus, *s.* an Athenian general  
 officer  
 Stra'tegic, Stra'tegical, *a.* that may be ef-  
 fected by stratagem; pertaining to strategy  
 Strategy, *s.* military science; that branch of  
 tactics which teaches how to conduct an  
 army when contending with an enemy  
 Strath, *s.* a vale, a bottom  
 Stratification, *s.* arrangement of different  
 substances in beds or layers  
 Strai'ty, *v. a.* to range in beds or layers  
 Stratigraph'ical, *a.* describing the strata  
 Stratocracy, *s.* a military government  
 Stratot'ice, *a.* warlike, military  
 Stratum, *s.* a bed or layer of earth, &c.

Straw, *s.* the stalk on which corn grows  
 Strawberry, *s.* a fine summer fruit  
 Straw'built, *a.* made up of straw  
 Straw'colour, *s.* a light yellow colour  
 Straw'coloured, *a.* of a light yellow colour  
 Straw'y, *a.* made of straw; like straw  
 Stray, *v. n.* to wander, rove, err, deviate  
 Stray, *s.* any thing lost by wandering  
 Stray'er, *s.* one who strays; a wanderer  
 Streak, *s.* a line of colour, stripe, tract  
 Streak, *v. a.* to stripe, variegate, dapple  
 Streak'y, *a.* striped, variegated by lines  
 Stream, *s.* a running water, a current  
 Stream, *v.* to flow, to issue continually  
 Stream'er, *s.* an ensign, flag, pennon  
 Stream'let, *s.* a small stream  
 Stream-tin, *s.* tin found beneath the surface  
 of alluvial ground  
 Stream'y, *a.* flowing with a current  
 Street, *s.* a paved way between houses  
 Street'walker, *s.* a common prostitute  
 Strength, *s.* force, vigour, arduant  
 Strength'en, *v.* to make strong, to confirm  
 Strength'ener, *s.* that which makes strong  
 Strength'less, *a.* deprived of strength  
 Stren'uously, *a.* bold, active, brave, zealous  
 Stren'uously, *ad.* vigorously, zealously  
 Stren'uousness, *s.* earnestness; laboriousness  
 Strep'ent, *a.* making a loud hoarse noise  
 Strep'orous, *a.* noisy, jarring, hoarse  
 Stress, *s.* importance; violence, force  
 Stretch, *v. a.* to extend, expand, draw out  
 Stretch, *s.* extension, reach, straggle  
 Stretch'er, *s.* any thing used for extension;  
 the wood against which rowers set their  
 feet; one who stretches; a support  
 Strew, Strow, *v. a.* to spread by scattering  
 Strew'ing, *s.* the act of scattering  
 Stri'æ, *s.* small channels in cockle-shells, &c.  
 Stri'ate, Stri'ated, *a.* formed in striæ  
 Stri'ature, *s.* disposition of striæ  
 Strick'en, *part.* beaten, smitten, advanced  
 Strick'le, *s.* the board which strikes the corn  
 in a measure to level it  
 Strict, *a.* exact, rigorous, severe, confined  
 Strictly, *ad.* exactly, rigorously, acenrately  
 Strictness, *s.* exactness; severity; rigour  
 Stric'ture, *s.* a contraction; a slight touch  
 Stride, *s.* a long step---*v.* to make long steps  
 Strid'or, *s.* a quick loud noise; a clap  
 Strid'ulous, *a.* hissing; creaking  
 Strife, *s.* contention, contest, discord  
 Stri'feul, *a.* contentious; discordant  
 Strig'ment, *s.* scrapings, dross, filth  
 Strig'nous, *a.* (in butany) set with stiff lance-  
 olate bristles  
 Strike, *v.* to hit with a blow; Impress; stamp;  
 lower; make a bargain; be stranded  
 Strike, *s.* a bushel; a dry measure  
 Strike-block, *s.* a kind of joiner's plane  
 Stri'ker, *s.* a person or thing that strikes  
 Stri'king, *part.* *a.* affecting, surprising  
 Stri'kingly, *ad.* so as to affect or surprise  
 Stri'kiness, *s.* the power of surprising  
 Strling, *s.* a slender rope; cord; series  
 String, *v. a.* to furnish with strings; to file  
 String'ed, *a.* having or produced by strings  
 Strin'gent, *a.* binding, contracting  
 Strin'guit, *s.* a disorder in horses  
 Strin'gness, *s.* the quality of being stringy  
 Strin'less, *a.* having no strings  
 String'y, *a.* fibrous, consisting of threads  
 Strip, *v. a.* to make naked, to rob, to devest  
 Strip, *s.* a narrow shred, a slip  
 Stripe, *s.* a streak in silk, cloth, &c.; a lash  
 with a whip; a blow

SECURITY BEGETS DANGER, AND PROSPERITY IS THE MOTHER OF PRIDE.

SHE WHO BANISHES MODESTY, IS ACCESSARY TO THE MURDER OF INNOCENCE.



[STU]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUA]

Stripe, *v. a.* to variegate with lines of different colours  
 Striped, *a.* distinguished by lines of different colours  
 Strippling, *s.* a young man not fully grown  
 Stripplings, *s. pl.* the last milk drawn from a cow at milking  
 Strive, *v. n.* to struggle, labour, contend, vie  
 Striver, *s.* one who labours or contends  
 Striving, *s.* contest; an earnest endeavour  
 Strivingly, *ad.* with struggle; with effort  
 Strix, *s.* (in architecture) one of the channels in a fluted pillar  
 Strobil, *s.* a particular kind of pericarp  
 Strobiform, *a.* shaped like a strobil or spike  
 Strocal, Strokal, *s.* an implement in glass-making  
 Stroke, *s.* a blow, knock; sound of a clock  
 Stroke, *v. a.* to rub gently or tenderly  
 Strocker, *s.* one who rubs gently [in rowing  
 Strokesman, *s.* he that regulates the strokes  
 Stroking, *s.* the act of rubbing gently  
 Stroll, *s.* a wandering on foot  
 Stroll, *v. n.* to wander, to rove, to gad idly  
 Stroller, *s.* a vagrant, wanderer, vagabond  
 Stromatic, *a.* composed of different sorts  
 Strombite, *s.* a kind of petrified shell  
 Strombus, *s.* a kind of shell-fish  
 Strong, *a.* vigorous, hale, potent, cogent  
 Strong-fisted, *a.* having a strong hand; muscular  
 Strong-hold, *s.* a fastness; a fort [cultural  
 Strongly, *ad.* powerfully, vehemently  
 Strong-set, *a.* firmly set; compact  
 Strontian, *s.* a kind of earth [tian  
 Strontian, Strontic, *a.* pertaining to stront-  
 Strontianite, *s.* a species of heavy spar  
 Strontium, *s.* the base of strontian  
 Strop, *s.* a leather to sharpen a razor on  
 Strophic, *s.* the first stanza of a poem  
 Strout, *v. a.* to swell out; to puff out  
 Strow, *v. a.* to strew; to scatter; to spread  
 Structure, *s.* an edifice, building; form  
 Strule, *s.* a stock of breeding mares  
 Struggle, *v. n.* to labour, to strive, to contest  
 Strugler, *s.* one who contends; a striver  
 Struggling, *s.* the act of striving; great effort  
 Struma, *s.* [Lat.] a glandular swelling  
 Strumatic, *a.* glandulous, strumous  
 Strumous, *a.* having swellings in the glands; relating to the king's evil  
 Strumpet, *s.* a prostitute, a harlot  
 Strut, *s.* an affectation of stateliness in walking, a pompos gall  
 Strut, *v. n.* to walk affectedly, to swell  
 Strutter, *s.* one who struts; a bragger  
 Strychnia, *s.* an alkaline substance  
 Stub, *s.* a log, a block—*v. a.* to root up  
 Stubbed, *a.* short and thick; truncated  
 Stubbedness, *s.* the being short and thick  
 Stubble, *s.* stalks of corn after reaping  
 Stubbe-rake, *s.* a rake with long teeth  
 Stubborn, *a.* obstinate, inflexible; rugged  
 Stubbornly, *ad.* obstinately, contumaciously, inflexibly  
 Stubbornness, *s.* obstinacy; contumacy  
 Stubby, *a.* short, thick, and strong  
 Stubnail, *s.* a nail broken off  
 Stucco, *s.* a fine plaster for walls  
 Stucco, *v. a.* to plaster walls with stucco  
 Stuckle, *s.* many sheaves piled together  
 Stud, *s.* a stock of breeding mares; a button  
 Stud, *v. a.* to adorn with studs or knobs  
 Studling-hall, *s.* a hall set beyond the others  
 Student, *s.* a scholar, a bookish man  
 Stud-horse, *s.* a breeding horse  
 Studied, *a.* learned, versed in any study  
 Studler, *s.* one who studies

Studio, *s.* a school for painters; an artist's  
 Studious, *a.* diligent, contemplative [study  
 Studiously, *ad.* diligently, carefully  
 Studiousness, *s.* addiction to study  
 Study, *s.* application to books and learning; deep thought; an apartment for books  
 Study, *v.* to muse, to contrive, to consider  
 Stuff, *s.* furniture, goods; medicine; cloth  
 Stuff, *v.* to fill, swell, feed gluttonously  
 Stuffing, *s.* that by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat [mine  
 Stulm, *s.* a shaft for drawing water out of a  
 Stultiloquence, Stultiloquy, *s.* foolish talk  
 Stultify, *v. a.* to make foolish  
 Stum, *s.* new wines used to raise fermentation in dead and rapid wines  
 Stum, *v. a.* to ferment wine anew  
 Stumble, *s.* a trip in walking; a blunder  
 Stumble, *v.* to trip in walking, to err, to slip  
 Stumblor, *s.* one that stumbles or mistakes  
 Stumbling-block, *s.* cause of stumbling  
 Stunbly, *ad.* with failure  
 Stump, *s.* the part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away  
 Stump, *v. n.* to walk about heavily  
 Stumpy, *a.* full of stumps, hard, strong  
 Stun, *v. a.* to render stupid by a noise or blow; to confound  
 Stunt, *v. a.* to hinder from growth  
 Stupe, *s.* warm medicaments for a sore, &c.  
 Stupe, *v. a.* to foment; to dress with stupes  
 Stupelacton, *s.* insensibility, stupidity  
 Stupelative, *a.* causing insensibility  
 Stupendous, *a.* prodigious, wonderful  
 Stupendously, *ad.* in a wonderful manner  
 Stupendousness, *s.* wonderfulness  
 Stupid, *a.* dull, heavy, sluggish  
 Stupidity, *s.* heaviness of mind, dulness  
 Stupily, *ad.* dully; without apprehension  
 Stupidness, *s.* dullness; stupidity  
 Stupifier, *s.* that which causes stupidity  
 Stupify, *v. a.* to make stupid; to benumb  
 Stupor, *s.* a suspension of sensibility  
 Stuprate, *v. a.* to violate, ravish, deflower  
 Stupration, *s.* rape; violation  
 Sturdily, *ad.* stoutly; resolutely  
 Sturdiness, *s.* stoutness, hardness  
 Sturdy, *a.* hardy, obstinate, strong, stout  
 Sturdy, *s.* a disease in sheep  
 Sturgeon, *s.* the name of a fish  
 Sturk, *s.* a young ox or heifer  
 Stutter, *v. n.* to stammer, to speak badly  
 Stutterer, *s.* one that stutters  
 Stutteringly, *ad.* with hesitating speech  
 Sty, *s.* a hovel for hogs  
 Styca, *s.* a Saxon copper coin [eye-lid  
 Sty, *s.* a small ulcer on the margin of the  
 Stygian, *a.* hellish, infernal  
 Style, *s.* manner of writing or speaking; title; method of reckoning the year, &c.; a sharp pointed instrument  
 Style, *v. a.* to call, to term, to name  
 Stylet, *s.* a small dagger  
 Styliform, *a.* like a style, pln, or pen  
 Stylisation, *s.* the pedestal of a column  
 Stylography, *s.* the art of writing with a style or pointed instrument  
 Stylold, *a.* having resemblance to a style  
 Styptic, *s.* an astringent medicine or lotion  
 Styptic, *a.* astringent; able to stop blood  
 Stypticity, *s.* the power of stanching blood  
 Suable, *a.* that may be sued  
 Suable, *a.* easy to be persuaded  
 Suasion, *s.* persuasion; enticement  
 Suasive, *a.* having power to persuade  
 Suasiveness, *s.* the power of persuading

SHAMELESS CRAWLING MUST HAVE SHAMELESS REFUSING.

[SUB]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUB]

Sun'-ory, *a.* having tendency to persuade  
 Suav'-ify, *v. a.* to make affable; to soften  
 Suavil'oquy, *s.* sweetness of speech  
 Suav'-ity, *s.* sweetness, pleasantness  
 Suba'-cid, *a.* sour in a small degree  
 Subae'-rid, *a.* pungent in a small degree  
 Subact', *v. a.* to reduce; to subdue  
 Subac'-tion, *s.* the act of reducing  
 Subag'tation, *s.* carnal knowledge  
 Sub'ali, *s.* (in India) a viceroyskip [India  
 Sub'ahdar, *s.* the governor of a province in  
 Sub'ahship, *s.* the jurisdiction of a subahdar  
 Sub'altern, *a.* subordinate; inferior  
 Sub'altern, *s.* an inferior officer or judge  
 Subalter'nate, *a.* succeeding by turns  
 Subalter'nation, *s.* act of succeeding  
 Subaque'aous, *a.* being under water  
 Sub'aqueous, *a.* lying under water  
 Subas'tral, *a.* beneath the stars; terrestrial  
 Subastrin'gent, *a.* slightly astringent  
 Sub'-beadle, *s.* an under beadle  
 Sub brigadier', *s.* an officer of the guards  
 ranking as cornet [degree  
 Subcarbureted, *a.* carbureted in an inferior  
 Subcartila'ginous, *a.* under the muscles  
 Subcele'stial, *a.* beneath the heavens  
 Subchan'ner, *s.* the deputy of a precentor  
 Subcla'vian, *a.* lying under the arm-pit  
 Sub-commit'tee, *s.* a subordinate committee  
 Sub-con'tract, *s.* one contract under another  
 Subcor'date, *a.* shaped like a heart  
 Subcuta'neous, *a.* lying under the skin  
 Subcutic'ular, *a.* being under the scarf skin  
 Subdea'con, *s.* (in the Romish church) the  
 deacon's servant  
 Subdea'conry, Subdea'conship, *s.* the Romish  
 office of a subdeacon  
 Sub'dean, *s.* the viceregent of a dean  
 Subdean'cry, *s.* the office, &c. of a subdean  
 Subdee'uple, *a.* containing one part of ten  
 Subderis'oious, *a.* scoffing or ridiculing with  
 tenderness and delicacy (something else  
 Subditi'tious, *a.* put secretly in the place of  
 Subdiv'er'sify, *v. a.* to diversify over again  
 Subdivi'de, *v. a.* to divide again  
 Subdivi'sion, *s.* the act of subdividing  
 Subdolous, *a.* cunning, artful, sly [dominant  
 Subdom'inant, *s.* (in music) the note below the  
 Subdu'able, *a.* that may be subdued  
 Subdu'al, *s.* the act of subduing  
 Subduc'te, Subduct', *v. a.* to withdraw, to  
 take away, to subtract  
 Subduc'tion, *s.* the act of taking away  
 Subdue', *v. a.* to conquer, to crush, to tame  
 Subdu'er, *s.* a conqueror; a tamer  
 Subdu'ing, *s.* conquest; act of crushing  
 Sub'duple, Subdu'plicate, *a.* half, one of two  
 Sube'qual, *a.* nearly equal  
 Sub'herate, *s.* a salt of the suberic acid  
 Sub'beric, *a.* pertaining to cork  
 Sub'erose, *a.* appearing as if gnawed  
 Sub'berous, *a.* corky; soft and elastic  
 Sub'fuse, *a.* dusky; moderately dark  
 Subglob'ular, *a.* nearly globular  
 Subhasta'tion, *s.* a public sale or auction  
 Subhy'drosulph'uret, *s.* sulphureted hydrogen  
 Subindica'tion, *s.* signification; the act of  
 making known by signs  
 Subingress'ion, *s.* secret entrance  
 Subita'neous, *a.* sudden, hasty  
 Subja'cent, *a.* lying under  
 Subject', *v. a.* to reduce to submission, to  
 enslave, to make liable, to expose  
 Subject, *a.* placed under; liable, apt  
 Subject, *s.* one who is under the dominion  
 of another; the matter treated of

Subject'ion, *s.* state of things under a super-  
 rior; the act of subduing  
 Subjective, *a.* relating to the subject  
 Subjectively, *ad.* in relation to the subject  
 Subjoin', *v. a.* to add at the end or after  
 Subjugate, *v. a.* to conquer, to subdue  
 Subjuga'tion, *s.* a taming or subduing  
 Subjunc'tion, *s.* the act of subjoining  
 Subjunc'tive, *a.* subjoined to something  
 Sub'lanate, *a.* (in botany) rather woolly  
 Sublapsa'rian, *s.* one who maintains that,  
 Adam having sinned, all mankind were, in  
 consequence, doomed to perdition, and  
 that God, in compassion, sent his Son to  
 expiate their offences by his death  
 Sublap'sary, *a.* done after the fall of man  
 Subla'tion, *s.* the act of taking away  
 Sublaxa'tion, *s.* an imperfect dislocation  
 Subleva'tion, *s.* the act of raising on high  
 Sublibra'rian, *s.* an under librarian  
 Sublieuten'ant, *s.* a subordinate lieutenant  
 Subliga'tion, *s.* the act of binding underneath  
 Sublim'able, *a.* that may be sublimed  
 Sub'limite, *v. a.* to raise by chymical fire  
 Sub'limite, *s.* quicksilver, or any thing  
 raised by fire in the retort  
 Sublima'tion, *s.* a chymical operation which  
 raises bodies in the vessel by force of fire  
 Sublime, *s.* the grand or lofty style  
 Sublime, *v. a.* to exalt; to heighten  
 Sublime, *a.* high in place or style, lofty  
 Sublimely, *ad.* in a lofty manner, grandly  
 Sublim'ity, Sublimeness, *s.* height of place,  
 style, or excellence; loftiness  
 Subling'ual, *a.* placed under the tongue  
 Sublun'ary, Sublunary, *a.* under the moon;  
 terrestrial, earthly  
 Subluxa'tion, *s.* a violent sprain  
 Submar'ine, *a.* lying or acting under the sea  
 Submaxil'ary, *a.* under the jaw-bone  
 Submediant, *s.* (in music) the middle note  
 between the subdominant and the octave  
 Submer'ge, *v. a.* to put under water  
 Submer'se, *v. a.* to put under water  
 Submersion, *s.* the act of putting under  
 water; the act of drowning  
 Submin'ister, *v. a.* to supply; to afford  
 Submin'istrant, *a.* subscriven  
 Subministra'tion, *s.* act of supplying  
 Submiss', *a.* humble; obsequious; gentle  
 Submiss'ion, *s.* a yielding to, obedience  
 Submiss'ive, *a.* testifying submission  
 Submiss'ively, *ad.* humbly, obediently  
 Submissiveness, *s.* humility; confession of  
 fault or inferiority  
 Submiss'ly, *ad.* humbly; with submission  
 Submiss'ness, *s.* humility; obedience  
 Submit', *v.* to refer to judgment; to yield;  
 to resign to authority; to let down; to sink  
 Submitter, *s.* one who submits  
 Submul'tiple, *s.* an even part  
 Subnas'cent, *a.* growing underneath  
 Subnor'mal, *s.* a line under the perpendi-  
 cular to a curve  
 Subnude, *a.* (in botany) almost naked  
 Subobscurely, *ad.* somewhat darkly  
 Suboc'tave, Suboc'tuple, *a.* one part of eight  
 Suboc'ular, *a.* being under the eye [near  
 Suborbic'ular, Suborbic'ulate, *a.* nearly cir-  
 Subor'dnacy, Subor'dinancy, *s.* the state of  
 being subject; series of subordination  
 Subor'dinate, *s.* an inferior person [subject  
 Subor'dinate, *v. a.* to put in rank; to make  
 Subor'dinate, *a.* inferior in order, subject  
 Subor'dinately, *ad.* in a series regularly  
 descending; in an inferior degree

SUPERIOR ABILITIES ARE ACQUIRED BY LONG APPLICATION.

SUCH AS WOULD EXCEL IN ART MUST EXCEL IN INDUSTRY.

Subordina'tion, *s.* a state of being inferior  
 Suborn', *v. a.* to procure by false means  
 Subornation', *s.* the crime of procuring any one to do a bad action  
 Suborner', *s.* one that procures a bad action to be done [ance in a court  
 Subpoena', *s.* a writ commanding attend-  
 Subpoena', *v. a.* to serve with a subpoena  
 Subo'vate, *a.* nearly in the form of an egg  
 Subprio'r, *s.* the vicegerent of a prior  
 Subpurchaser', *s.* one who buys of a pur-  
 Subquadrate', *a.* nearly square [chaser  
 Subquadrate', *a.* containing a fourth part  
 Subquintuple', *a.* containing a fifth part  
 Subramous', *a.* having few branches  
 Subrector', *s.* the rector's deputy  
 Subreption', *s.* the act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation  
 Subreptitious', *a.* fraudulently obtained  
 Subreptitiously', *ad.* by falsehood; by stealth  
 Subrogate', *v. a.* to put in place of another  
 Subrogation', *s.* the investing of one person with the place and rights of another  
 Subsalsine', *a.* moderately salt  
 Subsalt', *s.* a salt with little acid  
 Subscribe', *v.* to sign, to attest, to consent to  
 Subscriber', *s.* one who subscribes, &c.  
 Subscription', *s.* any thing underwritten; attestation or consent by underwriting the name; money, &c. subscribed for carrying on any undertaking; submission; obedience  
 Subsection', *s.* a section of a section  
 Subservient', *a.* following in train  
 Subsemitone', *s.* (in music) the sharp seventh  
 Subsequence', *s.* the state of following  
 Subsequent', *a.* following, not preceding  
 Subsequently', *ad.* so as to follow in train at a later time  
 Subserve', *v. a.* to promote, to help forward  
 Subserviency', *s.* instrumental fitness or use  
 Subservient', *a.* instrumental; serviceable  
 Subserviently', *ad.* in a subservient manner  
 Subsides', *v. n.* to sink or tend downwards  
 Subsidence', Subsidency', *s.* tendency downward  
 Subsidiarily', *ad.* in an assisting way [ward  
 Subsidiary', *s.* an assistant  
 Subsidiary', *a.* assistant; brought in aid  
 Subsidiize', *v. a.* to furnish with a subsidy  
 Subsidy', *s.* an aid, tax, or tribute  
 Subsign', *v. a.* to sign under  
 Subsignation', *s.* attestation given by underwriting the name  
 Subsist', *v.* to continue; to have means of living; to feed; to maintain  
 Subsistence', *s.* real being; competence  
 Subsistent', *a.* having real being, existent  
 Subsoil', *s.* the strata beneath the surface  
 Subspecies', *s.* a division of a species  
 Sub'stance', *s.* something existing; essential part; something real; body; wealth  
 Substantial', *a.* real, solid, corporeal, strong  
 Substantiality', *s.* corporeity, materiality  
 Substantialize', *v. a.* to reduce to reality  
 Substantially', *ad.* strongly, solidly, truly  
 Substantialness', *s.* firmness; strength  
 Substantials', *s. pl.* essential parts  
 Substantiate', *v. a.* to make to exist  
 Substantive', *s.* a noun denoting a thing  
 Substantive', *a.* solid; denoting existence  
 Substantively', *ad.* as a substantive [other  
 Sub'stitute', *v. a.* to put in the place of another  
 Sub'stitute', *s.* one acting for another  
 Substitution', *s.* the act of placing any person or thing in the room of another  
 Subtract', [See Subtract.]

Substra'tum, *s.* a layer of earth or any other thing that lies under another  
 Substruction', *s.* an under building  
 Substructure', *s.* a foundation  
 Sub'style, *s.* the line in dialling on which the gnomon stands [the base  
 Subsulphate', *s.* a sulphate with an excess of  
 Subsultive', Subsultory', *a.* moving by starts  
 Subsultorially', *ad.* by fits; by starts [tion  
 Subsultus', *s.* a twitching or convulsive motion  
 Subsume', *v. n.* to assume by consequence  
 Subtangent', *s.* the line in a curve which determines the intersection of a tangent  
 Subtend', *v. a.* to extend underneath  
 Subtense', *s.* the chord of an arch  
 Subterfuge', *a.* moderately warm  
 Subterfuge', Subterfugeous', *a.* running under  
 Subterfuge', *s.* an evasion, shift, trick  
 Subterranean', *s.* a cave or room under ground  
 Subterranean', Subterraneous', *a.* lying under the earth; placed below the surface  
 Subterraneity', *s.* a place under ground  
 Subterranean', *s.* what lies under ground  
 Subtile', *a.* thin; nice, acute, cunning  
 Subtiley', *ad.* nicely; artfully, cunningly  
 Subtleness', *s.* fineness, rareness; cunning  
 Subtiliate', *v. a.* to make thin  
 Subtiliation', *s.* the act of making thin  
 Subtily', *s.* thinness; cunningness, siness  
 Subtiliv', *s.* fineness; thinness  
 Subtilization', *s.* the making any thing so volatile as to evaporate; refinement  
 Subtilize', *v.* to make thin, to refine  
 Subtle', *a.* sly, artful, cunning  
 Subtly', *ad.* slyly; artfully; delicately  
 Subtract', *v. a.* to take away part  
 Subtractor', *s.* he who subtracts  
 Subtraction', *s.* the act of taking away part from the whole  
 Subtractive', *a.* having power to subtract  
 Subtrahend', *s.* the number to be subtracted or taken out of another  
 Subtrip'le, *a.* containing a third  
 Subtutor', *s.* a subordinate tutor  
 Sub'ulate, *a.* shaped like an awl  
 Subundation', *s.* flood; deluge  
 Suburban', Suburbial', Suburban', *a.* inhabiting the suburb; rural  
 Suburb', *a.* having a suburb  
 Suburbs', *s.* buildings, &c. belonging to a city, but without the walls  
 Subvariety', *s.* a division of a variety  
 Subventaneous', *a.* windy  
 Subvention', *s.* a supply, aid, relief  
 Subverse', *v. a.* to subvert; to overthrow  
 Subversion', *s.* overthrow, ruin, destruction  
 Subversive', *a.* tending to overturn  
 Subvert', *v. a.* to overthrow, overturn, ruin  
 Subverter', *s.* overthrower; destroyer  
 Succeda'neous, *a.* in the room of another  
 Succeda'neum, *s.* that which is put to serve for something else  
 Succeed', *v.* to follow in order; to prosper  
 Succeeder', *s.* one who follows  
 Succesor', *s.* a bass-singer in a concert  
 Success', *s.* happy termination of any affair  
 Successful', *a.* prosperous, fortunate  
 Successfully', *ad.* prosperously, luckily  
 Successfulness', *s.* happy conclusion  
 Succession', *s.* a series of things or persons following one another; lineage; inheritance; order of descendants  
 Successive', *a.* following in order  
 Successively', *ad.* in uninterrupted order  
 Successfulness', *s.* the state of following  
 Successful', *a.* unlucky; unfortunate



Success<sup>less</sup>ness, *s.* unprosperous conclusion  
 Success<sup>or</sup>, *s.* one who succeeds to another  
 Succif<sup>erous</sup>, *a.* producing sap  
 Suc<sup>inate</sup>, *s.* the succinic acid with a base  
 Suc<sup>inated</sup>, *a.* impregnated with the acid of amber  
 Succin<sup>et</sup>, *a.* tucked up; concise, brief  
 Succinct<sup>ly</sup>, *ad.* briefly, concisely  
 Succinct<sup>ness</sup>, *s.* brevity; conciseness  
 Succin<sup>ic</sup>, Suc<sup>cinous</sup>, *a.* pertaining to amber  
 Suc<sup>cinite</sup>, *s.* an amber-coloured mineral  
 Suc<sup>cory</sup>, *s.* a plant, wild endive  
 Suc<sup>cotash</sup>, *s.* a dish, in America, of green maize and beans boiled  
 Suc<sup>cour</sup>, *v. a.* to relieve, assist in distress  
 Suc<sup>cour</sup>, *s.* aid, assistance, relief  
 Suc<sup>couer</sup>, *s.* a helper, an assistant  
 Suc<sup>courless</sup>, *a.* void of friends or help  
 Suc<sup>cuba</sup>, Suc<sup>cubus</sup>, *s.* a pretended kind of  
 Suc<sup>culence</sup>, Suc<sup>culency</sup>, *s.* juiciness [demon  
 Suc<sup>culent</sup>, *a.* juicy, moist, full of juice  
 Succumb<sup>ly</sup>, *v. n.* to sink under difficulty, yield  
 Succur<sup>sal</sup>, *a.* assisting; relieving  
 Succuss<sup>ation</sup>, *s.* a trot; a shaking  
 Succuss<sup>ion</sup>, *s.* the act of shaking  
 Such, *pron.* of that or the like kind  
 Suck, *s.* the act of sucking; milk given by females; juice  
 Suck, *v.* to draw in; to extract moisture  
 Sucker, *s.* any thing that draws; part of a pump; a young twig or shoot  
 Suck<sup>et</sup>, *s.* a sweetmeat, a conserve  
 Suck<sup>le</sup>, *v. a.* to nurse at the breast  
 Suck<sup>ling</sup>, *s.* a sucking child, lamb, &c.  
 Suck<sup>tion</sup>, *s.* the act of sucking up  
 Sud<sup>ak</sup>, *s.* a kind of fish  
 Suda<sup>tion</sup>, *s.* the act of sweating  
 Sud<sup>atory</sup>, *a.* sweating—*s.* a sweating-bath  
 Sud<sup>den</sup>, *a.* not giving notice, hasty, violent  
 Sud<sup>den</sup>, *s.* any unexpected occurrence  
 Sud<sup>denly</sup>, *ad.* hastily; unexpectedly  
 Sud<sup>denness</sup>, *s.* unexpected presence  
 Sudorif<sup>ic</sup>, *s.* a medicine promoting sweat  
 Sudorif<sup>ic</sup>, *a.* provoking or causing sweat  
 Sud<sup>orous</sup>, *a.* consisting of sweat  
 Suds, *s.* a lxivium of soap and water  
 Sue, *v.* to prosecute by law; to beg, entreat  
 Sue<sup>t</sup>, *s.* fat, hard fat about the kidneys  
 Sue<sup>ty</sup>, *a.* consisting of or like suit  
 Suffer, *v.* to bear, endure, permit, undergo  
 Sufferable, *a.* that may be borne  
 Sufferableness, *s.* toleration  
 Sufferably, *ad.* so as to be endured  
 Sufferance, *s.* pain, patience, permission  
 Sufferer, *s.* one who endures or suffers  
 Suffering, *s.* pain suffered  
 Suffice, *v.* to be enough or sufficient  
 Suffi<sup>ciency</sup>, *s.* a being sufficient; compe-  
 tency, supply equal to want  
 Suffi<sup>cient</sup>, *a.* equal to; qualified for  
 Suffi<sup>ciently</sup>, *ad.* enough; tolerably  
 Suffi<sup>fix</sup>, *s.* a letter or syllable added to the  
 end of a word—*v.* to add to the end of a  
 Sull<sup>ate</sup>, *v. a.* to blow up; to pull up [word  
 Sull<sup>ation</sup>, *s.* the act of blowing up  
 Sull<sup>ocate</sup>, *v. a.* to smother, stifle, choke  
 Sull<sup>ocation</sup>, *s.* the act of choking  
 Sull<sup>ocative</sup>, *a.* having the power to choke  
 Sull<sup>osion</sup>, *s.* a digging under; undermining  
 Sull<sup>ragal</sup>, *a.* pertaining to suffrage, or the  
 right of voting on public occasions  
 Sull<sup>ragan</sup>, *s.* a term applied to a bishop,  
 as subject to his metropolitan  
 Sull<sup>ragan</sup>, *a.* assisting  
 Sull<sup>ragant</sup>, *s.* an assistant; a favourer  
 Sull<sup>ragant</sup>, *a.* assisting, concurring with

Sull<sup>fragate</sup>, *v. n.* to vote or agree with  
 Sull<sup>frage</sup>, *s.* a vote, voice, approbation  
 Sull<sup>raginous</sup>, *a.* pertaining to the knee joint  
 of a beast  
 Sull<sup>ru</sup>tious, *a.* (in botany) part shrubby  
 Sull<sup>umigate</sup>, *v.* to smoke underneath  
 Sull<sup>umigation</sup>, *s.* fume raised by fire  
 Sull<sup>umige</sup>, *s.* a medical fume  
 Sull<sup>use</sup>, *v. a.* to spread over with a tincture  
 Sull<sup>usion</sup>, *s.* a spreading over; a dimness  
 Sull<sup>us</sup>, *s.* small kind of worm  
 Sull<sup>gar</sup>, *s.* the native salt of the sugar-cane  
 Sull<sup>gar</sup>, *v. a.* to sweeten with sugar  
 Sugar<sup>candy</sup>, *s.* sugar crystallized  
 Sull<sup>gar-cane</sup>, *s.* the plant whence sugar is  
 expressed [refined  
 Sull<sup>gar-honse</sup>, *s.* the place where sugar is  
 Sull<sup>gar-loaf</sup>, *s.* a conical mass of refined sugar  
 Sull<sup>gar-mill</sup>, *s.* a machine for pressing the  
 juice from the sugar-cane  
 Sull<sup>gar-plum</sup>, *s.* a kind of sweetmeat  
 Sull<sup>gary</sup>, *a.* sweet, tasting of sugar  
 Sull<sup>gest</sup>, *a.* relating to sucking  
 Sull<sup>gest</sup>, *v. a.* to hint, to prompt, to put in  
 one's mind, to inform secretly  
 Sull<sup>gestion</sup>, *s.* a hint, intimation, notice  
 Sull<sup>gestive</sup>, *a.* containing a hint  
 Sull<sup>ggilate</sup>, *v. a.* to beat black and blue  
 Sull<sup>ggillation</sup>, *s.* a blow; a bruise  
 Sull<sup>icidal</sup>, Sull<sup>icidal</sup>, *a.* relating to suicide  
 Sull<sup>icide</sup>, *s.* self-murder; a self-murderer  
 Sull<sup>ing</sup>, *s.* the act of soaking through  
 Suit, *s.* a petition; set; court-hip; retinue  
 Suit, *v.* to fit, to become, to agree, to accord  
 Suit<sup>able</sup>, *a.* agreeable to, according with  
 Suit<sup>ableness</sup>, *s.* fitness; agreeableness  
 Suit<sup>ability</sup>, *s.* quality of being suitable  
 Suit<sup>ably</sup>, *ad.* agreeably; according to  
 Suite, *s.* series, retinue, company  
 Suitor, *s.* a petitioner; a wooer  
 Suitor<sup>ess</sup>, *s.* a female petitioner  
 Sul<sup>eated</sup>, *a.* furrowed; channeled  
 Sull<sup>us</sup>, *v. n.* to be silently sullen  
 Sull<sup>ily</sup>, *ad.* morosely; sullenly  
 Sull<sup>iness</sup>, *s.* state of silent sullenness  
 Sull<sup>ly</sup>, *a.* silently sullen; morose  
 Sull<sup>y</sup>, *s.* a carriage for a single person  
 Sull<sup>age</sup>, *s.* a drain of filth  
 Sull<sup>en</sup>, *a.* gloomy, dismal; obstinate  
 Sull<sup>enly</sup>, *ad.* gloomily, angrily, intractably  
 Sull<sup>enness</sup>, *s.* moroseness, malignity  
 Sull<sup>age</sup>, *s.* pollution; filth; foulness  
 Sull<sup>ly</sup>, *v. a.* to soil, tarnish, dirt, spot  
 Sull<sup>ly</sup>, *s.* soil; tarnish; spot  
 Sul<sup>phate</sup>, *s.* a neutral salt formed by sul-  
 phuric acid in combination with a base  
 Sul<sup>phatic</sup>, *a.* pertaining to sulphate  
 Sul<sup>phur</sup>, *s.* brimstone, a fat unctuous min-  
 eral substance, inflammable by fire  
 Sul<sup>phurate</sup>, *a.* belonging to sulphur  
 Sul<sup>phuration</sup>, *s.* act of dressing or anoint-  
 ing with sulphur [like sulphur  
 Sul<sup>phureous</sup>, Sul<sup>phurous</sup>, *a.* containing or  
 Sul<sup>phureousness</sup>, *s.* the state of being sul-  
 phureous  
 Sul<sup>phureted</sup>, *a.* holding sulphur in solution  
 Sul<sup>phure</sup>, Sul<sup>phuret</sup>, *s.* sulphur with a me-  
 tallic, earthy, or alkaline base  
 Sul<sup>phuric</sup>, Sul<sup>phury</sup>, *a.* partaking of sulphur  
 Sul<sup>tan</sup>, *s.* the Turkish emperor  
 Sul<sup>tana</sup>, Sul<sup>taness</sup>, *s.* the Sultan's consort  
 Sul<sup>tanry</sup>, *s.* the jurisdiction of a sultan  
 Sul<sup>triness</sup>, *s.* close and cloudy heat  
 Sul<sup>try</sup>, *a.* hot and close, hot and cloudy  
 Sum, *s.* the whole of any thing; a certain  
 quantity of money; a compendium

[SUP]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUP]

Sum, *v. a.* to compute; to comprise; to collect  
 Sumach (shoo'-niak), *s.* a tree, the branches  
 of which are used in dyeing and tanning  
 Sum'less, *a.* not to be computed  
 Sum'marily, *ad.* briefly, the shortest way  
 Sum'mary, *a.* concise—*s.* an abridgment  
 Sum'mer, *s.* the second and warm season of  
 the year; one who casts up accounts  
 Sum'mer, *v. n.* to pass the summer  
 Sum'mer-house, *s.* a pleasure-house or ar-  
 bour in a garden, used in the summer  
 Sum'merset. [See Somersault.]  
 Sum'mit, *s.* the top, the utmost height  
 Sum'mon, *v. a.* to call with authority, cite  
 Sum'moner, *s.* one who summons or cites  
 Sum'mons, *s.* a call of authority, citation  
 Sum'pter, *s.* a horse of state; a packhorse  
 Sum'ption, *s.* the act of taking  
 Sum'ptuary, *a. of* or pertaining to expenses;  
 regulating the cost of living  
 Sumptuosity, *s.* expensiveness; costliness  
 Sumptuous, *a.* costly, expensive, splendid  
 Sumptuously, *ad.* expensively, splendidly  
 Sumptuousness, *s.* expensiveness  
 Sun, *s.* the luminary that makes the day  
 Sun, *v. a.* to warm in the sun  
 Sun'beam, *s.* a ray of the sun  
 Sun'beat, *a.* struck by the sun's rays  
 Sun'bright, *a.* like the sun in brightness  
 Sun'burning, *s.* the burning of the skin by the  
 sun's rays  
 Sun'burnt, *a.* tanned by the sun [sun's rays]  
 Sun'clad, *a.* clothed in radiance; bright  
 Sun'day, *s.* the Christian Sabbath  
 Sun'der, *s.* in two  
 Sun'der, *v. a.* to divide or part asunder  
 Sun'dial, *s.* a marked plate on which the  
 shadow points the hour  
 Sun'dried, *part. a.* dried by the sun  
 Sundries, *s. pl.* several things  
 Sun'dry, *a.* several, various, more than one  
 Sun'fish, *s.* a very curious fish, the diodon  
 Sun'flower, *s.* a largediated yellow flower  
 remarkable for turning with the sun  
 Sun'less, *a.* wanting sun, wanting warmth  
 Sun'light, *s.* the light of the sun  
 Sun'like, *a.* resembling the sun  
 Sun'ny, *a.* bright, clear, exposed to the sun  
 Sun'proof, *a.* impervious to sunlight  
 Sun'rise, *s.* the beginning of morning  
 Sun'set, *s.* the close of the day, evening  
 Sun'shine, *s.* the radiant light of the sun  
 Sun'shiny, *a.* bright with or like the sun  
 Sup, *v.* to drink by sips; to eat supper  
 Snp, *s.* a small draught of liquor  
 Su'perable, *a.* that may be conquered  
 Su'perableness, *s.* the being conquerable  
 Su'perably, *ad.* so as to be overcome  
 Superabund, *v. n.* to be exuberant  
 Superabund'ance, *s.* more than enough  
 Superabund'ant, *a.* being more than enough  
 Superabund'antly, *ad.* more than sufficiently  
 Superac'id'ulated, *a.* acidulated to excess  
 Superadd', *v. n.* to add over and above  
 Superadd'ition, *s.* act of adding to something  
 Superad'velent, *a.* coming unexpectedly  
 Superangi'lic, *a.* superior to angels  
 Superan'uate, *v.* to impair by age, &c.  
 Superan'uated, *a.* disqualified by age  
 Superannua'tion, *s.* the state of being dis-  
 qualified by years  
 Superb', *a.* grand, pompous, stately  
 Superbly, *ad.* in a superb manner, proudly  
 Supercar'go, *s.* a sea-officer to manage trade  
 Supercelestial, *a.* above the firmament  
 Superchar'ge, *v.* (in heraldry) to place one  
 bearing upon another

Supercil'ary, *a.* being above the eye-brow  
 Supercil'ious, *a.* proud, haughty, arbitrary  
 Supercil'iously, *ad.* contemptuously  
 Supercil'iousness, *s.* haughty contempt  
 Supercres'cence, *s.* that which grows on  
 something growing [growing thing]  
 Supercres'cent, *a.* growing on some other  
 Superem'inance, *s.* superior excellence  
 Superem'inent, *a.* eminent in a high degree  
 Supereminently, *ad.* most eminently  
 Supererogant, Supererog'atory, *a.* per-  
 formed beyond the strict demands of duty  
 Supererogate, *v. n.* to do more than duty  
 Supererogation, *s.* doing more than duty  
 Superessen'tial, *a.* above the constitution or  
 existence of a thing [rate]  
 Superexalt', *v. a.* to exalt above the ordinary  
 Superexalta'tion, *s.* great elevation  
 Superex'cellence, *s.* superior excellence  
 Superex'cellent, *a.* uncommonly excellent  
 Superex'cellence, *s.* something superfluously  
 growing  
 Superfecund'ity, *s.* superabundant fecundity  
 Superfe'tate, *v. a.* to conceive after a prior  
 conception  
 Superfeta'tion, *s.* a second conception  
 Superfice, *s.* the surface, the outside  
 Superfi'cial, *a.* lying on the surface; con-  
 trived to cover something; shallow  
 Superfi'ciality, *s.* quality of being superficial  
 Superfi'cially, *ad.* on the surface; slightly  
 Superfi'cialness, *s.* slight knowledge  
 Superfi'cies, *s.* the outside or surface  
 Superfi'ne, *a.* eminently fine  
 Superflu'ant, *a.* floating on the top  
 Superflu'ity, *s.* more than enough  
 Superflu'ous, *a.* exuberant, unnecessary  
 Superfluously, *ad.* with excess  
 Superflu'ousness, *s.* the being superfluous  
 Superflu'ous, *s.* what is more than is wanted  
 Superfolia'tion, *s.* excess of foliation  
 Superhu'man, *a.* above the power of man  
 Superin'pend, *a.* threatening from above  
 Superim'pose, *v. a.* to lay or impose on some-  
 thing else [top of something else]  
 Superincumbent, *a.* lying or leaning on the  
 Superinduce, *v. a.* to bring in as an addition  
 Superinduc'tion, *s.* act of superinducing  
 Superinjec'tion, *s.* an injection succeeding  
 Superinspect', *v. a.* to overlook [another]  
 Superintellec'tual, *a.* beyond intellect  
 Superintend', *v. a.* to oversee; to manage  
 Superintend'ence, Superintend'ency, *s.* the  
 act of overseeing with authority  
 Superintend'ent, *s.* a chief overseer  
 Superintend'ent, *a.* overlooking others  
 Superior, *s.* one more exalted, excellent, or  
 dignified than another  
 Superior, *a.* higher, greater, preferable  
 Superiority, *s.* a being greater or higher, &c.  
 Superlat'ion, *s.* an exaggeration, excess  
 Superlative, *a.* implying the highest degree  
 Superlatively, *ad.* in the highest degree  
 Superlativeness, *s.* the state of being in the  
 highest degree [the moon]  
 Superlu'mar, Superlu'mary, *a.* placed above  
 Supermu'ndane, *a.* being above the world  
 Super'nal, *a.* coming from above; celestial  
 Supernat'ant, *a.* swimming above  
 Supernat'ion, *s.* the act of floating [thus]  
 Supernatural, *a.* surpassing nature; miraen  
 Supernat'urally, *ad.* in a manner exceeding  
 nature  
 Supernat'uralness, *s.* a state exceeding nature  
 Supernu'merary, *s.* a person or thing be-  
 yond the usual number

SENSUALITY AND SENTIMENT ARE WIDE AS THE POLES ASUNDER.

[SUP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUR]

Supernumerary, *a.* above a stated number  
 Superparticular, *a.* when the excess of the greater is a unit [than a unit]  
 Superpartient, *a.* when the excess is more  
 Superponderant, *a.* weighing over and above  
 Superponderate, *v. a.* to overweigh  
 Superpose, *v. a.* to lay upon  
 Superposition, *s.* a more elevated position  
 Superproportion, *s.* overplus of proportion  
 Superpurgation, *s.* an over-purging  
 Superreflection, *s.* the reflection of an image reflected before  
 Superreward, *v. a.* to reward to excess  
 Superroyal, *a.* larger than royal  
 Supersalient, *a.* leaping upon  
 Supersalt, *s.* a salt with an excess of acid  
 Supersaturated, *v. a.* to saturate to excess  
 Superscribe, *v. a.* to write over, or on the outside of a letter, deed, writing, &c.  
 Superscription, *s.* a writing on the outside  
 Supersecular, *a.* being above the world  
 Superseide, *v. a.* to make void; to suspend  
 Superseide, *s.* the act of superseding  
 Supersensible, *a.* beyond the senses  
 Supersession, *s.* the act of superseding  
 Supersubstantial, *a.* more than substantial  
 Superstition, *s.* false devotion or religion  
 Superstitionist, *s.* one over-credulous, or who is addicted to superstition  
 Superstitious, *a.* addicted to superstition  
 Superstitiously, *ad.* in a superstitious manner; with too much care  
 Superstrain, *v. a.* to overstrain  
 Superstratum, *s.* an upper stratum  
 Superstruct, *v. a.* to build upon any thing  
 Superstruction, *s.* upper part of an edifice  
 Superstructive, *a.* built upon something else  
 Superstructure, *s.* what is built on another  
 Supersulphate, *s.* a sulphate with much acid  
 Supersulphureted, *a.* combined with an excess of sulphur  
 Superterrene, *a.* being above ground  
 Superterrestrial, *a.* being above the earth  
 Supertonie, *s.* the note above the key-note  
 Supertragical, *a.* tragical to excess  
 Supervacaneous, *a.* needless; superfluous  
 Supervacaneously, *ad.* needlessly  
 Supervacuousness, *s.* needlessness  
 Supervene, *v. n.* to come unexpectedly  
 Supervenient, *a.* added, additional  
 Supervention, *s.* a coming on a sudden  
 Supervise, *v. a.* to overlook, to oversee  
 Supervision, *s.* the act of supervising  
 Supervisor, *s.* an overseer, an inspector  
 Supervive, *v. a.* to overlive; to outlive  
 Supination, *s.* the act of lying supine  
 Supinator, *s.* a muscle of the hand  
 Supine, *a.* lying with the face upwards  
 Supine, *s.* a verbal noun in grammar  
 Supinely, *ad.* drowsily, indolently  
 Supineness, *s.* drowsiness, indolence  
 Suppage, *s.* what may be supped  
 Suppedaneous, *a.* placed under the feet  
 Supper, *s.* the evening meal  
 Supperless, *a.* not having a supper  
 Supplant, *v. a.* to displace by stratagem  
 Supplanter, *s.* one that supplants  
 Supplanting, *s.* the act of displacing  
 Supple, *v. a.* to make pliant or soft  
 Supple, *a.* pliant, yielding, fawning  
 Supplement, *s.* an addition to supply defects  
 Supplemental, Supplementary, *a.* additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting  
 Suppleness, *s.* plianthness, flexibility  
 Suppletory, *s.* what fills up deficiencies

Suppletory, *a.* supplying deficiencies  
 Suppliant, *a.* entreating; submissive  
 Suppliant, *s.* a humble petitioner  
 Suppliantly, *ad.* in a submissive manner  
 Supplicant, *a.* entreating—*s.* one who entreats with great submissiveness  
 Supplicate, *v. n.* to implore, to entreat  
 Supplication, *s.* an humble petition  
 Supplicatory, *a.* petitionary  
 Supplier, *s.* one who supplies  
 Supplies, *s. pl.* money granted by Parliament to defray the current public expenditure  
 Supply, *v. a.* to relieve, serve instead of  
 Supply, *s.* a relief of want, aid, support  
 Support, *v. a.* to sustain, endure, maintain  
 Support, *s.* a prop, maintenance, supply  
 Supportable, *a.* tolerable; moderate  
 Supportableness, *s.* the state of being tolerable  
 Supporter, *s.* one that supports; a prop  
 Supporters, *s. pl.* (in heraldry) figures holding up an escutcheon  
 Supposable, *a.* that may be supposed  
 Supposal, *s.* position without proof  
 Suppose, *v. a.* to imagine or believe without examination; to lay down without proof; to admit without proof  
 Supposer, *s.* one that supposes  
 Supposition, *s.* position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved  
 Suppositional, Suppositive, *a.* hypothetical  
 Suppositive, *s.* a word denoting supposition  
 Supposititious, *a.* counterfeit, not genuine  
 Supposititiously, *ad.* by supposition  
 Supposititiousness, *s.* a being counterfeit  
 Suppositively, *ad.* upon supposition  
 Suppository, *s.* a kind of solid clyster  
 Suppress, *v. a.* to crush, subdue, conceal  
 Suppressor, *s.* one that suppresses  
 Suppression, *s.* the act of suppressing  
 Suppressive, *a.* suppressing, concealing  
 Suppurate, *v. a.* to generate pus or matter  
 Suppuration, *s.* a ripening to pus or matter  
 Suppurative, *s.* a medicine promoting suppuration  
 Suppurative, *a.* generating matter [uration]  
 Supputation, *s.* a reckoning, calculation  
 Suppute, *v. a.* to reckon, to calculate  
 Supraclaviary, *a.* situated above the eyebrow  
 Suprafoliaceous, *a.* inserted above the leaf  
 Supralapsarian, Supralapsary, *a.* antecedent to the fall of man  
 Supralapsarian, *s.* one who maintains that original sin, the redemption by Christ, &c., were decreed by God from the beginning  
 Supramundane, *a.* being above the world  
 Supremacy, *s.* the height of authority, &c.  
 Supreme, *a.* highest in dignity, &c.  
 Supremely, *ad.* in the highest degree  
 Supranaturalism, *s.* the doctrine maintaining supernatural events  
 Suprenal, *a.* situate above the kidneys  
 Suprascapulary, *a.* being above the scapula  
 Sural, *a.* being in the calf of the leg  
 Surance, *s.* a warrant, a security  
 Surbase, *s.* a border above the base  
 Surbate, *v. a.* to hurt the feet by travel; to fatigue, to harass  
 Surcease, *v. to stop*, to cease, to leave off  
 Surcharge, *s.* burden added to burden  
 Surcharge, *v. a.* to overburden, &c.  
 Surcharger, *s.* one who overloads  
 Surcingle, *s.* a girth, a girdle of a cassock  
 Surcle, *s.* a shoot, a twig, a sucker  
 Surcoat, *s.* a short coat worn over the dress  
 Surculate, *v. a.* to prune, to cut off suckers  
 Suration, *s.* the act of pruning  
 Sural, *a.* dead, unheard; incommensurable

SILENCE IS A GIFT WITHOUT PERIL, AND A TREASURE WITHOUT ENEMIES.

SHAME IS THE END OF TREACHERY, AND DISHONOUR EVER FORERUNS REPENTANCE.



[SUR]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SWA]

**Surd**, *s.* an algebraic quantity, of which the root cannot be expressed in numbers  
**Sur'dity**, *s.* deafness; dulness, heaviness  
**Sure**, *a.* certain, confident; safe; firm  
**Sure**, *ad.* certainly, undoubtedly  
**Surefooted**, *a.* treading firmly  
**Suretiship**, *s.* the office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another  
**Surety**, *s.* certainty, security; hostage, bail  
**Surf**, *s.* the swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore  
**Surface**, *s.* the superficies; the outside  
**Surfeit**, *v.* to make sick with eating, &c.  
**Surfeit**, *s.* sickness caused by overfulness  
**Surfeiter**, *s.* one who riots; a glutton  
**Surfeiting**, *s.* the act of feeding with meat or drink to satiety and sickness  
**Surfelt-water**, *s.* water for the cure of surfeits  
**Surge**, *s.* a swelling sea—*v. n.* to rise high  
**Surgeless**, *a.* not rising in surges; calm  
**Surgeon**, *s.* one who professes surgery  
**Surgery**, *s.* curing by manual operation  
**Surgical**, *a.* pertaining to surgery  
**Surgy**, *a.* rising in billows; swelling  
**Suricate**, *s.* an animal like the ichneumon  
**Surly**, *ad.* in a surly manner  
**Surliness**, *s.* gloomy moroseness, sour anger  
**Surly**, *a.* morose, rough, uncivil, sour  
**Surmisal**, *s.* imperfect notion; surmise  
**Surmise**, *s.* an imperfect notion, a suspicion  
**Surmise**, *v. a.* to imagine without certainty  
**Surmiser**, *s.* one who surmises  
**Surmising**, *s.* the act of suspecting  
**Surmount**, *v. n.* to rise above; to conquer  
**Surmountable**, *a.* conquerable; superable  
**Surmounting**, *s.* the act of rising  
**Surmullet**, *s.* a bright-coloured fish  
**Surmulot**, *s.* the brown or Norway rat  
**Surname**, *v. a.* to name by an appellation added to the original name  
**Surname**, *s.* a family name, appellation  
**Surpass**, *v. a.* to excel, exceed, go beyond  
**Surpassable**, *a.* that may be excelled  
**Surpassing**, *part. a.* excellent in a degree  
**Surpassingly**, *ad.* very excellently  
**Surplice**, *s.* a clergyman's white garment  
**Surpliced**, *a.* wearing a surplice  
**Surplice-fees**, *s. pl.* clerical fees for performing occasional duties  
**Surplus**, *s.* an overplus, a remainder  
**Surplusage**, *s.* a supernumerary part; overplus  
**Surprisal**, *s.* the act of taking unawares  
**Surprise**, *s.* sudden confusion or perplexity  
**Surprise**, *v. a.* to take unawares, astonish  
**Surprising**, *part. a.* wonderful, astonishing  
**Surprisingly**, *ad.* to a wonderful degree  
**Surrender**, *v.* to yield, to give one's self up  
**Surrender**, *s.* the act of yielding or resigning  
**Surreption**, *s.* a surprise, sudden invasion  
**Surreptitious**, *a.* done by stealth or fraud  
**Surreptitiously**, *ad.* fraudulently  
**Surrogate**, *s.* a deputy; a delegate  
**Surround**, *v. a.* to encompass, to enclose  
**Sursoil**, *s.* the fourth power of any root  
**Surtout**, *s.* a close upper coat, a great coat  
**Sur turbrand**, *s.* fibrous coal or bituminous wood in Iceland  
**Survane**, *v. a.* to supervene, to be added  
**Survey**, *v. a.* to overlook, oversee, view  
**Survey**, *s.* a view, a prospect; measure  
**Surveying**, *s.* the art of measuring land  
**Surveyor**, *s.* an overseer; a measurer  
**Surveyor-general**, *s.* a principal surveyor  
**Surveyorship**, *s.* the office of a surveyor  
**Survew**, *v. a.* to overlook; to survey  
**Survival**, *s.* survival, s. survivorship

**Survive**, *v.* to live after, to remain alive  
**Surviver**, *s.* survivor, s. the longest liver  
**Survivorship**, *s.* the state of a survivor  
**Susceptibility**, *s.* the quality of admitting  
**Susceptible**, *s.* susceptible, *a.* apt to take an impression; capable of admitting  
**Susceptibleness**, *s.* susceptibility  
**Susception**, *s.* the act of taking or admitting  
**Susceptor**, *s.* one who undertakes  
**Susceptivity**, *s.* capability of admitting  
**Susciency**, *s.* reception, admission  
**Susceptient**, *s.* one who admits or receives  
**Susceptient**, *a.* receiving; admitting  
**Suscitate**, *v. n.* to rouse, to excite  
**Suscitation**, *s.* the act of exciting  
**Suslik**, *s.* a spotted animal of the rat kind  
**Suspect**, *v.* to fear, mistrust, think guilty  
**Suspectable**, *a.* that may be suspected  
**Suspectedly**, *ad.* so as to be suspected  
**Suspectedness**, *s.* state of being suspected  
**Suspecter**, *s.* one who suspects  
**Suspectful**, *a.* apt to suspect  
**Suspectless**, *a.* free from suspicion  
**Suspend**, *v. a.* to hang, to delay, to put off, to debar, to hinder for a time  
**Suspend'er**, *s.* one that suspends  
**Suspense**, *s.* an uncertainty, doubt, stop  
**Suspensibility**, *s.* the capacity of being suspended  
**Suspensible**, *a.* capable of being suspended  
**Suspension**, *s.* a hanging up; a being suspended from an office; ceasing for a time  
**Suspensive**, *a.* held in doubt  
**Suspensory**, *a.* suspended, hanging by  
**Suspensory**, *s.* that which holds up; a truss  
**Suspicable**, *a.* liable to suspicion  
**Suspicion**, *s.* the act of suspecting  
**Suspicious**, *a.* inclined to suspect, liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill  
**Suspiciously**, *ad.* with suspicion  
**Suspiciousness**, *s.* tendency to suspicion  
**Suspira'tion**, *s.* a sigh, a breathing deep  
**Suspire**, *v. n.* to sigh, breathe hard or deep  
**Suspiral**, *s.* a hole to breathe through  
**Sustain**, *v. a.* to bear, to support, to maintain, to help; to defend a position  
**Sustainable**, *a.* that may be sustained  
**Sustainer**, *s.* one that supports  
**Sustaltic**, *a.* mournful; affecting  
**Sustenance**, *s.* maintenance; victuals  
**Sustentation**, *s.* support; maintenance  
**Susurration**, *s.* a whisper, a soft murmur  
**Sutile**, *a.* done by sewing  
**Sutler**, *s.* one who sells victuals, liquors, &c.  
**Suttee**, *s.* the sacrifice of burning an Indian widow on the funeral pile of her husband  
**Suttle**, *s.* the neat weight of commodities  
**Suttlings**, *a.* belonging to suttlers  
**Suture**, *s.* a sewing of wounds; a joining  
**Swab**, *s.* a kind of mop—*v. a.* to mop  
**Swabber**, *s.* a cleaner of a ship's deck, &c.  
**Swaddle**, *v. a.* to swathe, to bind in clothes  
**Swaddle**, *s.* clothes bound round the body  
**Swaddling-cloth**, *s.* a cloth wrapped round an infant  
**Swag**, *v. n.* to sink down by its weight  
**Swagger**, *v. n.* to bluster, to bully, to brag  
**Swaggerer**, *s.* a blusterer, a bully  
**Swaggy**, *a.* dependent by its weight  
**Swain**, *s.* a country servant; a clown  
**Swallow**, *s.* a small bird; the throat  
**Swallow**, *v. a.* to take down the throat; to receive with too great credulity  
**Swallow'er**, *s.* one that swallows  
**Swallow-tail**, *s.* a plant  
**Swamp**, *s.* a marsh, a fen, watery ground

SUSPICIOUS HEADS WANT NO SOPHISTRY TO SUPPLY THEIR MISTRUST.

[SWE]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SYC]

Swamp, *v. a.* to sink as in a swamp  
 Swamp-ore, *s.* indurated bog iron ore  
 Swampy, *a.* boggy, fenny, marshy  
 Swan, *s.* the name of a large water fowl  
 Swans-down, *s.* a fine soft thick woollen cloth; the down of swans  
 Swan'skin, *s.* a kind of fine soft flannel  
 Swap, *s.* a blow—*v. a.* to strike with a long or sweeping stroke; to barter  
 Sward, *s.* a green turf; the skin of hacon  
 Swardy, *a.* covered with sward or grass  
 Swarm, *s.* a great number of bees, &c.; *a.* a crowd—*v. n.* to breed multitudes  
 Swart, Swarth, *a.* black; gloomy; malignant  
 Swart, *v. a.* to blacken; to dusk  
 Swarth, *s.* the apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the north  
 Swarthily, *ad.* blackly; duskily; tawnily  
 Swarthiness, *s.* darkness of complexion  
 Swarthly, *a.* dark of complexion, tawny  
 Swartish, Swart'y, *a.* dark; tawny  
 Swash, *v. n.* to make a clutter or great noise  
 Swath, *s.* a line of grass or corn cut down by the mower; *a.* band  
 Swathe, *v. a.* to bind with rollers or bands  
 Swathe, *s.* a bandage  
 Sway, *v.* to bias, to govern; to have weight  
 Sway, *s.* power, rule, influence, direction  
 Sweal, Swale, *v. a.* to waste away, to melt  
 Swear, *v.* to utter an oath, declare or promise upon oath  
 Swearer, *s.* one who uses impious asseverations  
 Swearing, *s.* the act of declaring upon oath; the practice of using profane oaths  
 Sweat, *s.* the moisture emitted at the pores by heat or labour  
 Sweat, *v.* to emit moisture; to toil, labour  
 Sweatiness, *s.* the state of being sweaty  
 Sweating, *s.* an emission of sweat  
 Sweating-sickness, *s.* a febrile epidemic disease  
 Sweaty, *a.* moist with sweat, toilsome  
 Swede, *s.* a native of Sweden  
 Swede, Swedish turnip, *s.* a hard kind of turnip  
 Swedish, *a.* relating to the Swedes  
 Sweep, *v.* to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to carry off with violence  
 Sweep, *s.* the compass of any motion  
 Sweeper, *s.* one that sweeps  
 Sweepings, *s. pl.* refuse, what is swept away  
 Sweep-net, *s.* a large kind of net  
 Sweep-stake, *s.* a man that wins all  
 Sweep-stakes, *s.* the united stakes contended for in any sport or game  
 Sweep'y, *a.* passing swiftly over a large space at once; wavy  
 Sweet, *s.* sweetness; something pleasing; a word of endearment; a perfume  
 Sweet, *a.* luscious to the taste; mild, soft, grateful, not stale, pleasing to any sense  
 Sweetbread, *s.* the pancreas of a calf  
 Sweetbrier, *s.* a fragrant shrub  
 Sweeten, *v.* to make or grow sweet  
 Sweetener, *s.* one who palliates, &c.  
 Sweetheart, *s.* a lover or mistress  
 Sweeting, *s.* a word of endearment  
 Sweetfish, *a.* somewhat sweet  
 Sweetmeat, *s.* a conserve of fruits and sugar  
 Sweetness, *s.* fragrance; melody; deliciousness; gentleness of manners  
 Sweet-pea, *s.* a pea cultivated for ornament  
 Sweet-scented, *a.* having a sweet smell  
 Sweet-smelling, *a.* having a sweet smell  
 Sweet-williant, *s.* a garden flower  
 Sweet-willow, *s.* gale or Dutch myrtle  
 Swell, *v.* to grow big, look big, heighten  
 Swell, *s.* extension of bulk; anger

Swell'ing, *s.* protuberance, prominence  
 Swelt, *v. a.* to overpower with heat  
 Swell'er, *v.* to be pained or dried with heat  
 Swell'ry, *a.* suffocating with heat  
 Swerve, *v. n.* to wander, to rove, to deviate  
 Swift, *s.* a bird like a swallow; a martin  
 Swift, *a.* quick, nimble, ready, prompt  
 Swiftly, *ad.* fleetly; rapidly; with vel city  
 Swift'ness, *s.* speed, rapidity, quickness  
 Swig, *s.* (on board ship) a kind of pulley  
 Swig, *v. n.* to drink by large draughts  
 Swill, *v. a.* to drink luxuriously, lubricate  
 Swill, *s.* drink grossly poured down  
 Swill'er, *s.* a notorious drunkard  
 Swill'legs, *s.* hog-wash  
 Swim, *v.* to float on water; to glide along  
 Swimm, *s.* the bladder of fishes  
 Swimmer, *s.* one who swims  
 Swiming, *s.* a moving on water; dizziness  
 Swimm'ingly, *ad.* smoothly, unobstructedly  
 Swindle, *v. a.* to impose upon and cheat persons by false pretences  
 Swindler, *s.* a sharper; a cheat  
 Swindling, *s.* the obtaining of goods or money under false pretences  
 Swine, *s.* a hog, a pig  
 Swineherd, *s.* a keeper of hogs  
 Swine-stone, *s.* a kind of limestone  
 Swing, *v.* to wave loosely in the air  
 Swing, *s.* motion of any thing hanging loosely; unrestrained liberty  
 Swing-bridge, *s.* a bridge moved by swinging, used on canals  
 Swinge, *s.* a sweep of any thing in motion  
 Swinge, *v. a.* to whip, bastinate, punish  
 Swinger, *s.* one who swings; a hurler  
 Swing'ing, *a.* great, huge  
 Swingle, *v. n.* to dangle; swing; beat flax  
 Swingle, *s.* an implement in wire-drawing  
 Swinish, *a.* resembling swine; gross  
 Swipes, *s.* bad small-beer (a low word)  
 Swiss, Switzer, *s.* a native of Switzerland  
 Switch, *s.* a small flexible twig  
 Switch, *v. a.* to beat with a small stick  
 Swivel, *s.* a ring turning on a staple  
 Swoon, *v. n.* to faint—*s.* a fainting fit  
 Swooning, *s.* the act of fainting  
 Swoop, *s.* a falling in; a seizing  
 Swoop, *v. a.* to fly down hastily, like a hawk on its prey; to prey upon, catch up  
 Swap, *v. a.* to change; to exchange  
 Sword, *s.* a well-known military weapon  
 Sword-belt, *s.* the belt suspending the sword  
 Sword-blade, *s.* the cutting part of a sword  
 Sword-cutler, *s.* a manufacturer of swords  
 Sworded, *a.* girt with a sword  
 Sword'er, *s.* a cut-throat; a soldier  
 Sword-light, *s.* fencing; a combat with swords  
 Sword-fish, *s.* a fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head  
 Sword-grass, *s.* a kind of sedge; gladder  
 Sword-knot, *s.* a riband tied to the hilt of  
 Sword-law, *s.* violence, force [the sword  
 Sword-man, *s.* a soldier, a fighting man  
 Sword-player, *s.* a gladiator, a fencer  
 Sword-shaped, *a.* shaped like a sword  
 Sybaritic, Sybaritical, *a.* like the Sybarites; luxurious; wanton  
 Sycamore, *s.* a tree  
 Sycamore-moth, *s.* a large and beautiful moth  
 Syc'ite, *s.* fig-stone, a kind of pebble  
 Sycophancy, *s.* the practice of a flatterer  
 Sycophant, *s.* a parasite, a flatterer  
 Sycophantic, Sycophantical, *a.* mischievously odious; fawning, parasitical  
 Sycophantize, *v. a.* to play the sycophant

SMALL ACQUAINTANCE BREEDS MISTRUST, AND MISTRUST HINDERS LOVE.

SO FUTURE YOUTH, THAT THE SINS OF AGE BE NOT IMPUTED TO THEM.

Syn'ophantry, *s.* malignant tale-bearing  
 Syllabic, Syllabical, *a.* relating to syllables  
 Syllabically, *ad.* in a syllabical manner  
 Syllabication, *s.* the dividing of words into syllables  
 Syllable, *s.* as much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation; any thing proverbially concise  
 Syllable, *v. a.* to utter; to articulate  
 Syllabob, *s.* [See Syllabub.]  
 Syllabus, *s.* the heads of a discourse  
 Syllep'sis, *s.* a conception of words different to their true import  
 Syllogism, *s.* an argument of three propositions; as, every animal has life, George is an animal, therefore George has life  
 Syllogistical, *a.* consisting of a syllogism  
 Syllogistically, *ad.* in the form of a syllogism  
 Syllogization, *s.* reasoning by syllogism  
 Syllogize, *v. n.* to reason by syllogism  
 Syllogizer, *s.* one who reasons by syllogisms  
 Sylph, Sylphid, *s.* a kind of fairy nymph  
 Syl'van, *a.* woody, shady; relating to woods  
 Syl'van, *s.* a wood-god, a satyr  
 Sym'bol, *s.* a sign; compendium; type  
 Symbolic, Symbolical, *a.* representative, typical  
 Symbolically, *ad.* typically; by representation  
 Symbolism, *s.* (withchymist) consent of parts  
 Symbolization, *s.* representation  
 Symbolize, *v.* to represent, to resemble  
 Sym'met'ral, *a.* commensurable  
 Symmet'rian, *s.* one studious of proportion  
 Symmet'rical, Sym'met'ral, *a.* proportionate  
 Symmet'rically, *ad.* with due proportion of parts  
 Symmetrist, *s.* one very studious or observant  
 Symmetrize, *v. a.* to make proportionate  
 Symmetry, *s.* a due proportion or relation of parts to the whole; harmony  
 Sympathetic, *a.* having mutual sensation  
 Sympathetically, *ad.* with sympathy  
 Sympathize, *v. n.* to feel with or for another  
 Sympathy, *s.* mutual sensibility, fellow-feeling, compassion  
 Sympy'sis, *s.* the concoction of an inflammatory tumour  
 Symplexium, *s.* a genus of stones  
 Symphonicus, *a.* agreeing in sound  
 Symphonize, *v. n.* to be in unison with  
 Symphony, *s.* a consonance or harmony of  
 Sym'physis, *s.* a growing together [sounds  
 Sym'phic, *a.* relating to merry-makings  
 Sym'psium, *s.* a feast; a drinking together  
 Symptom, *s.* a sign, a token, an indication  
 Symptomatic, Symptomatical, *a.* happening concurrently [symptom  
 Symptomatically, *ad.* in the nature of a Symptomatology, *s.* the doctrine of symptoms  
 Synago'gical, *a.* pertaining to a synagogue  
 Synagogue, *s.* a place of Jewish worship  
 Synagris, *s.* a fish of the Archipelago  
 Synalepha, *s.* a contraction of a syllable  
 Synarchy, *s.* joint sovereignty [words  
 Syn'arcsis, Syn'arcsy, *s.* contraction as of synarthrosis, *s.* close union of bones  
 Syn'axis, *s.* a meeting of persons [gristle  
 Synchondrosis, *s.* connection of bones by  
 Syn'chro'nal, *s.* that which happens at the same time with another thing  
 Syn'chro'nal, Syn'chro'neal, Syn'chronous, *a.* happening at, or belonging to, the same time  
 Syn'chro'nism, *s.* a concurrence of events happening at the same time  
 Syn'chro'nize, *v. n.* to concur at the same time

Syn'chronously, *ad.* at the same time  
 Syn'chysis, *s.* a confusion; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence  
 Syn'copate, *v. a.* to abbreviate by taking from the middle of a word; to cut off; to shorten  
 Syncopa'tion, *s.* the contraction of words by omitting letters from the middle  
 Syn'cope, *s.* a fainting-fit; a contraction  
 Syn'copist, *s.* a contractor of words  
 Syn'copize, *v. a.* to contract; to abridge  
 Syn'dic, *s.* a person deputed to act on behalf of a corporation or community; a magistrate, alderman [verment  
 Syn'dicate, *s.* a council; a branch of government  
 Syn'dicate, *v. n.* to pass sentence on; to judge  
 Syn'drome, *s.* a concurrent action  
 Synec'doche, *s.* a figure of rhetoric, by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part  
 Synecdoch'ical, *a.* expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche  
 Synecdoch'ically, *ad.* according to a synecdochical way of speaking  
 Synergetic, *a.* co-operating  
 Syngene'sia, *s.* a genus of plants, in which the stamens are united  
 Syngene'sian, *a.* pertaining to the genus Syngenesia [ligament  
 Synnuro'sis, *s.* the connexion made by a  
 Syno'cha, *s.* inflammatory fever  
 Syn'od, *s.* an ecclesiastical assembly  
 Syn'odal, Synod'ic, Synod'ical, *a.* pertaining to a synod  
 Syn'odals, *s. pl.* rents paid to the bishop at a visitation  
 Synod'ically, *ad.* by the authority of a synod  
 Synom'osy, *s.* sworn brotherhood  
 Syn'onymy, *s.* a word of the same meaning as some other word  
 Synonymize, *v. a.* to express the same thing in different words  
 Synonymous, *a.* of the same signification  
 Synonymously, *ad.* in a synonymous manner  
 Synonymy, *s.* the quality of expressing the same thing in different words  
 Synop'sis, *s.* a short view or epitome; an abridgment; a general view  
 Synop'tic, Synoptical, *a.* affording a view of many parts at once  
 Synoptically, *ad.* in a synoptical manner  
 Syno'via, *s.* the glutinous matter between the joints; the sanies which proceeds from a diseased joint  
 Syno'vial, *a.* pertaining to Synovia  
 Syntactic, Syntactical, *a.* fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech  
 Syntactically, *ad.* in conformity to syntax  
 Syn'tax, *s.* a system; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words  
 Syntet'ical, *a.* in a rapid consumption  
 Synter'etic, *a.* belonging to the preservation of health  
 Synter'esia, *s.* remorse of conscience  
 Syntex'is, *s.* a deep consumption  
 Syn'thesia, *s.* the act of joining  
 Synthe'tic, Synthe'tical, *a.* confounding, compounding; forming composition  
 Synthe'tically, *ad.* by synthesis  
 Syntomy, *s.* conciseness, brevity  
 Syntonic, *a.* (in music) sharp; intense  
 Syphilis, *s.* the venereal disease  
 Syphilitic, *a.* contaminated with syphilis  
 Syphon, *s.* a tube; a pipe  
 Syr'lac, *s.* the Syriac language—a. belonging or relating to Syria [idolom  
 Syr'iactism, Syr'iactism, Syr'iactism, *s.* a Syriac

SIN BLINDETH THE EYES OF THE WICKED, BUT PUNISHMENT OPENS THEM.



[TAB]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TAL]

Syrin'ga, *s.* a flowering shrub  
 Syringe, *s.* a pipe to squirt liquor with  
 Syringe, *v. a.* to spout by a syringe  
 Syringotomy, *s.* the act or practice of cutting  
 fistulas or hollow sores  
 Syrtis, *s.* a quicksand, a bog  
 Syrup, [See Sirup]  
 Systasis, *s.* consistence; constitution  
 System, *s.* a method, theory, scheme  
 Systematic, *s.* one who observes system  
 Systematic, Systematical, *a.* methodical  
 Systematically, *ad.* in a methodical manner  
 Systematist, Systematizer, Systemizer, *s.*  
 one who reduces things to a system  
 Systemization, *s.* the operation of system-  
 izing [system]  
 Systemize, Systematize, *v. a.* to reduce to a  
 System-maker, *s.* one who forms a system  
 System-monger, *s.* one ridiculously given  
 to the forming of systems  
 Systole, *s.* the contraction of the heart; the  
 shortening of a long syllable  
 Systyle, *s.* a building in which the pillars  
 are near together  
 Sythe, *s.* [See Scythe]  
 Syxland'eman, *s.* a man, under the Saxon  
 government, worth six hundred shillings  
 Syzygy, *s.* a conjunction of any two of the  
 heavenly bodies; this term is also used  
 for a planet's opposition to, as well as its  
 conjunction with, the sun

## T.

**T**, a consonant, which, at the beginning  
 and end of words, has always  
 the same sound, nearly approaching the *d*;  
 but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel,  
 has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation*,  
*salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*, as  
*christian*, *question*

Tabard, Taberd, *s.* a herald's coat  
 Tabarder, *s.* one who wears a tabard  
 Tabasheer, *s.* a drug prepared in Persia from  
 the bamboo  
 Tabby, *s.* a kind of silk—*a.* brindled; var-  
 ied with different colours  
 Tabby, *v. a.* to impress wavy marks on silk  
 or stuff, by means of a calender  
 Tabbying, *s.* the passing of stuffs under a  
 calender to give them a wavy appearance  
 Tabefaction, *s.* the act of wasting away  
 Tabefic, *a.* wasting; consuming  
 Tabefy, *v. n.* to waste, be extenuated  
 Tabernacle, *s.* a sacred place, a place of  
 worship; a temporary habitation  
 Tabernacle, *v. n.* to ensnare; to house  
 Tabernacular, *a.* latticed  
 Tabes, *s.* a consumpion without cough  
 Tabid, *a.* consumptive, wasted by disease  
 Tabidness, *s.* a wasting by disease  
 Tabinet, *s.* a kind of silk gauze  
 Tainture, *s.* painting on walls or ceilings  
 Table, *s.* any flat surface; an index  
 Table, *v. to board*; to set down regularly  
 Table-beer, *s.* beer used at meals  
 Table-book, *s.* a book on which any thing is  
 engraved or written without ink  
 Table-cloth, *s.* linen spread on a table  
 Table land, *s.* level and open tracts of land  
 Table-man, *s.* a man at draughts  
 Tabler, *s.* one who boards  
 Tables, *s.* boards used for backgammon  
 Tablet, *s.* a small table; a small level sur-  
 face; a medicine in a square form

Table-talk, *s.* conversation at meals or enter-  
 tainments; table discourse  
 Tableing, *s.* a forming into tables  
 Taboo, *s.* (in the Pacific Isles) a religious  
 interdiction—*v. a.* to forbid the use of  
 Tabour, *s.* a small drum, a drum beaten  
 with one stick to accompany a pipe  
 Tabour, *v. a.* to strike lightly, as on a tabour  
 Tabourer, *s.* one who beats the tabour  
 Tabouret, Tab'ret, *s.* a small drum  
 Tabourine, *s.* [Fr.] a tabour; a small drum  
 Tabular, *a.* formed in squares or laminae  
 Tabulate, *v. a.* to reduce to tables; to shape  
 with a flat surface  
 Tabulated, *a.* having a flat surface  
 Tacamahac, *a.* a tree; an odoriferous resin  
 Tache, *s.* a catch, a loop, a button  
 Tachygraphic, *a.* writing with expedition  
 Tachygraphy, *s.* the art of quick writing  
 Ta'cit, *a.* silent; implied or meant, though  
 not expressed by words  
 Ta'cittly, *ad.* silently; by implication  
 Ta'citur, *a.* silent; uttering little  
 Taciturnity, *s.* habitual silence  
 Tack, *v.* to join, to unite; to turn a ship  
 Tack, *s.* a small nail; rope; turn of a ship  
 Tackle, *s.* ropes of a ship; an arrow  
 Tackle, *v. a.* to supply with tackle; to ma-  
 nage; to execute  
 Tackled, *a.* made of ropes tacked together  
 Tackling, *s.* ropes and furniture of ships;  
 instruments of action  
 Tact, *s.* expertness and skill in the manage-  
 ment of any affair; ready talent; touch  
 Tactie, Tactical, *a.* relating to the art of war  
 Tactician, *s.* one skilled in tactics  
 Tacties, *s.* the art of disposing any number  
 of men into a proper form of battle  
 Tactile, *a.* that which may be felt  
 Tactility, *s.* perceptibility by the touch  
 Taction, *s.* the act of touching  
 Tadpole, *s.* a young shapeless frog  
 Tactel'spath, *s.* a lamellar kind of mineral  
 Tafterel, *s.* the uppermost part of a ship's stern  
 Talfeta, Talfety, *s.* a sort of thin silk  
 Tag, *s.* a metallic point to a lace, &c.  
 Tag, *v. a.* to fix on a tag; to join together  
 Tag-sore, *s.* a disease in sheep  
 Tag-tail, *s.* a worm which has the tail of  
 another colour  
 Tail, *s.* the hinder or lower part, end  
 Tail, *v.* to furnish with a tail; to fasten to  
 or pull by the tail  
 Tailage, *s.* a piece cut out of the whole; a  
 toll or tax  
 Tail'd, *a.* furnished with a tail  
 Tailor, *s.* one who makes men's clothes  
 Tailor, *v. n.* to make wearing apparel  
 Tailorress, *s.* a female who makes men's ap-  
 paral  
 Tailoring, *s.* the business of a tailor [paral  
 Taint, *s.* a tincture, stain, soil, infection  
 Taint, *v.* to stain, sully, infect, corrupt  
 Taintless, *a.* free from infection; pure  
 Tainture, *s.* tinge, taint, defilement  
 Taja'en, Tajas'u, *s.* the peccary or Mexi-  
 can hog  
 Take, *v.* to receive; seize; surprise; catch;  
 exact; procure; suppose; captivate  
 Taker, *s.* one who takes  
 Taking, *s.* seizure; distress, calamity  
 Takingness, *s.* the quality of pleasing  
 Talbot, *s.* a sort of hunting dog between a  
 hound and a beagle  
 Tale, *s.* a kind of fossil stone [of tale  
 Tal'cose, Tal'cons, Talck'y, *a.* of the nature  
 Tale, *s.* a story, narrative, fable; reckoning

TRUE HONOUR CAN ONLY BE PURCHASED BY WORTHY ACTIONS.

THE GLORY AND INCREASE OF WISDOM CONSIST IN EXERCISING IT.

## [TAN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

## [TAR

Ta'lebearer, *s.* a malignant officious telltale  
 Ta'lebearing, *s.* officious intelligence  
 Ta'lebearing, *a.* officiously communicative  
 Ta'leful, *a.* abounding in stories [ability  
 Ta'lent, *s.* a certain weight or sum; eminent  
 Ta'nted, *a.* possessing mental ability  
 Ta'les, *s.* [Lat.] persons chosen to supply the  
 place of men impaneled upon a jury or  
 inquest, and not appearing when called  
 Ta'leteller, *s.* one who relates tales  
 Ta'lion, *s.* the law of retaliation  
 Ta'lsman, *s.* a magical character  
 Ta'lsman'ic, *a.* magical  
 Talk, *s.* oral conversation; rumour  
 Talk, *v. n.* to speak, prattle, reason; confer  
 Talk'ative, *a.* full of prate; loquacious  
 Talk'ativeness, *s.* loquacity; garrulity  
 Talk'er, *s.* one who talks; a prattler, a  
 boaster; a loquacious fellow  
 Talk'ing, *s.* the act or power of speaking  
 Talk'ing, *a.* given to talking; loquacious  
 Talk'y, *a.* consisting of talk; resembling talk  
 Tall, *a.* high in stature, lofty; lusty  
 Tal'age, *s.* impost; excise  
 Tal'ige, *v. a.* to lay an impost  
 Tall'ness, *s.* height of stature; procerity  
 Tal'low, *s.* the fat of beasts melted, suet  
 Tal'low, *v. a.* to smear with tallow  
 Tal'low-candle, *s.* a candle made of tallow  
 Tal'low-chandler, *s.* one who makes and  
 sells tallow candles  
 Tal'low-faced, *a.* having a sickly complexion  
 Tal'lowish, *a.* having the nature of tallow  
 Tal'lowy, *a.* greasy; of the nature of tallow  
 Tal'y, *s.* two sticks equally notched  
 Tal'y, *v. to fit*; to conform, to be suitable  
 Tal'yman, *s.* one who sells clothes, &c. to  
 be paid by weekly payments  
 Tal'mud, Tal'mud, *s.* the book containing  
 the Jewish traditions  
 Talmud'ic, Talmud'ic, Talmudis'tic, *a.* be-  
 longing to the talmud  
 Tal'mudist, *s.* one versed in the talmud  
 Tal'on, *s.* the claw of a bird of prey  
 Tal'mble, *a.* that may be timed  
 Tam'bleness, *s.* the quality of being tamable  
 Tam'arin, *s.* the great-eared monkey  
 Tam'arind, *s.* an aëd Indian fruit  
 Tam'arisk, *s.* a flowering tree  
 Tam'bac, *s.* a mixture of gold and copper  
 Tam'bourne, *s.* a tambour; a fine sieve  
 Tam'bour, *s.* a frame resembling a drum, on  
 which a kind of embroidery is worked  
 Tam'bour, *v. a.* to embroider with a tamhour  
 Tam'bour-work, *s.* a kind of embroidery  
 Tame, *a.* not wild; depressed, spiritless  
 Tame, *v. a.* to subdue; make gentle; crush  
 Tam'eless, *a.* wild; untamable  
 Tam'ely, *ad.* not wildly; mealy  
 Tam'eness, *s.* gentleness, want of spirit  
 Tam'er, *s.* one that tames or subdues  
 Tam'iny, Tam'min, Tam'my, *s.* a kind of  
 woollen stuff  
 Tam'kin, *s.* the stopple of a cannon  
 Tam'per, *v. a.* to meddle with; to practise  
 tampering, *s.* the act of meddling secretly  
 Tam'pon, Tam'pon, *s.* the stopper of a can-  
 nister  
 Tam'poc, *s.* an East-Indian fruit [non  
 Tam'tam, *s.* a large flat drum used by the  
 Hindus  
 Tan, *s.* the bark of the oak; the ooze with  
 which tanners prepare their leather  
 Tan, *v.* to prepare skins; become tawny  
 Tang, *a.* a strong taste; relish; sound; tone  
 Tang, *s.* a kind of sea-weed; tangle  
 Tan'gent, *s.* a line perpendicular to a radius

Tan'gible, *a.* perceptible to the touch  
 Tangibility, *s.* the quality of being perceived  
 by the touch  
 Tan'gle, *s.* a knot of things interwoven in  
 one another  
 Tan'gle, *v.* to knit together; entrap, em-  
 broil, embarrass, ensnare  
 Tank, *s.* a reservoir of water; a large basin  
 Tank'ard, *s.* a drinking-vessel with a lid  
 Tan'ner, *s.* one who tans hides for leather  
 Tan'niery, *s.* the house, &c. for tanning  
 Tan'niers, *s.* a kind of esculent root  
 Tan'nin, *s.* the bark, or any ingredient used  
 in lieu of bark for tanning  
 Tan'ning, *s.* the process of preparing leather  
 with tan or bark; a stain of brown  
 Tan'pit, *s.* a pit for a tanner's work  
 Tan'stove, *s.* a hot-house with a bark bed  
 Tan'sy, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Tant, *s.* a kind of small field-spider  
 Tan'talism, *s.* the tormenting by the hope  
 of that which is near yet not attainable  
 Tan'talite, *s.* the ore of columbium  
 Tantalization, *s.* act of tantalizing  
 Tan'talize, *v. a.* to torment with false hopes  
 Tan'talizer, *s.* one who tantalizes  
 Tan'talum, *s.* the metal columbium  
 Tan'tamount, *a.* equivalent, worth as much  
 Tantivy, *ad.* with haste, with full speed  
 Tan'yard, *s.* the place where the tanning of  
 leather is carried on  
 Tap, *s.* a gentle blow; a small pipe  
 Tap, *v. a.* to touch lightly, pierce, broach  
 Tape, *s.* a sort of riband made of linen and  
 yarn; a narrow fillet or band  
 Ta'per, *s.* a wax candle—a conical  
 Ta'per, *v. n.* to grow smaller  
 Ta'pering, *a.* gradually diminishing to a point  
 Ta'perness, *s.* the state of being taper  
 Tap'etry, *s.* cloth woven with figures  
 Tap'etry, *v. a.* to adorn with tapestry [kind  
 Ta'peti, *s.* an American animal of the hare  
 Ta'pe-worm, *s.* a worm bred in the human  
 intestines  
 Tap'-house, *s.* a building usually attached to  
 large inns, and commonly called *the tap*  
 Tapio'ca, *s.* a glutinous substance made from  
 the root of the cassada-plant  
 Ta'pir, *s.* a quadruped of South America,  
 somewhat like a large hog  
 Ta'pks, *s.* tapestry, which formerly covered  
 tables; hence a matter for discussion is  
 said to be upon the taps  
 Tap'lash, *s.* poor beer; dregs  
 Tap'-root, *s.* the principal stem of the root  
 Tap'ster, *s.* one who draws beer, &c.  
 Tar, *s.* the juice of pines or firs; a sailor  
 Tar, *v. a.* to smear over with tar  
 Tarant'ula, *s.* a venomous insect  
 Tarant'ulatus, *v. a.* to excite emotions by music  
 Tarant'ula, *s.* a species of American lizard  
 Tar'd'ation, *s.* the act of hindering  
 Tar'digrade, Tar'digrados, *a.* moving slowly  
 Tar'digrade, *s.* a kind of edentate quad-  
 rupeds  
 Tar'dily, *ad.* slowly, sluggishly, heavily  
 Tar'diness, *s.* slowness, sluggishness  
 Tar'dity, *s.* slowness; want of velocity  
 Tar'dy, *a.* slow; late; unwary; criminal  
 Tare, *s.* a weight; an allowance in weight  
 Tar'get, *s.* a kind of buckler or shield  
 Tar'geted, *a.* armed with a target  
 Targeteer, *s.* one armed with a target  
 Tar'gum, *s.* a paraphrase on scripture in  
 the Chaldee language  
 Tar'gumist, *s.* a writer in the targums

TRUTH AND HONESTY HAVE NO NEED OF LOUD PROTESTATIONS.

- Tar'if, *v. a.* to make a list of duties on goods  
 Tar'if, *s.* a cartel of commerce  
 Tar'in, *s.* a bird of great beauty and melody  
 Tarn, *s.* a bag; fen; marsh  
 Tar'nish, *v.* to sully, soil, lose brightness  
 Tarpau'lin, *s.* tarred canvass; a sailor  
 Tar'ragon, *s.* a kind of aromatic plant  
 Tar'ras, Ter'ras, *s.* an argillaceous earth found on the banks of the Rhine, and said to be an excellent cement for subaqueous  
 Tar'riance, *s.* stay, delay, sojourn (buildings  
 Tar'rier, *s.* one that carries  
 Tar'rock, *s.* a sea fowl of the gull kind  
 Tar'ry, *v.* to stay, to loiter, to wait for  
 Tar'y, *a.* pertaining to tar  
 Tar'rying, *s.* delay  
 Tar'sel, *s.* a kind of hawk  
 Tar'sus, *s.* the ankle joint of the foot  
 Tart, *a.* sour; severe—*s.* a small fruit pie  
 Tar'tan, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff  
 Tar'tane, *s.* a small single-masted ship  
 Tar'tar, *s.* a native of Tartary; wine lees  
 Tartarean, *a.* hellish, infernal  
 Tartareous, *a.* consisting of tartar; hellish  
 Tartar'ic, *a.* of Tartary, or of tartar  
 Tar'tarin, *s.* fixed vegetable alkali  
 Tartar'inated, *a.* combined with tartarin  
 Tartarization, *s.* the act of forming tartar  
 Tar'tarize, *v. a.* to impregnate with tartar  
 Tar'tarous, *a.* containing tartar  
 Tart'ish, *a.* somewhat tart; rather sour  
 Tart'ly, *ad.* sharply, sourly, severely  
 Tart'ness, *s.* sharpness, acidity; ill-nature  
 Tar'trate, Tar'trite, *s.* a salt of tartaric acid with a base  
 Tar'tuff, *s.* a stupid morose fellow  
 Tar'tuffish, *a.* formal; morose  
 Tar'-water, *s.* a cold infusion of tar, used as a medicine  
 Task, *s.* employment; business imposed  
 Task, *v. a.* to impose something to be done  
 Task'er, Task'master, *s.* one who imposes tasks  
 Tas'sel, *s.* a pendent ornament ending in loose threads  
 Tas'seled, *a.* adorned with tassels  
 Tas'ses, *s.* armour of the thighs  
 Tastable, *a.* that may be tasted; savoury  
 Taste, *v.* to try the relish; to enjoy  
 Taste, *s.* the act of tasting; discernment; experiment; intellectual discernment  
 Tasted, *a.* having a particular relish  
 Taste'ful, *a.* high-relished; savoury  
 Taste'fully, Taste'tily, *ad.* with good taste  
 Taste'less, *a.* insipid, having no taste  
 Taste'lessness, *s.* insipidity; want of relish  
 Taster, *s.* one who tastes; a dram-cup  
 Tas'ting, *s.* the act of perceiving by the tongue  
 Tas'ty, *a.* expressed or done so as to show intellectual relish; ornamental  
 Tat'ter, *v. a.* to tear, to rend—*s.* a rag  
 Tatter'dema'lion, *s.* a ragged fellow  
 Tat'tered, *a.* rent, torn, hanging in rags  
 Tat'tle, *s.* prate, idle talk  
 Tat'tle, *v. n.* to prate, to talk idly  
 Tat'tler, *s.* an idle talker, a prater  
 Tat'too', *s.* beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to quarters; marks made on the body by puncturing and staining the skin  
 Tat'too', *v. a.* to prick the skin, and stain the punctured parts with marks or devices  
 Tat'tool'ing, *s.* the operation of puncturing the skin, and rubbing a colouring substance into the wounds  
 Tan, *s.* the toad-fish; also a kind of beetle  
 Taunt, *s.* an insult, scoff, reproach  
 Taunt, *v. a.* to reproach, insult, revile  
 Taunter, *s.* one who taunts or insults  
 Tauntingly, *ad.* in a reproachful manner  
 Tauricorn'ions, *a.* having horns like a bull  
 Tau'riform, *a.* having the form of a bull  
 Tau'rus, *s.* the second sign in the zodiac  
 Tautolo'gical, *a.* repeating the same thing  
 Tautolo'gist, *s.* one who repeats the same thing  
 Tautolo'gize, *v. n.* to repeat the same thing  
 Tautolo'gy, *s.* a repetition of the same words  
 Tavern, *s.* a house where wine is sold  
 Taverner, *s.* one who keeps a tavern  
 Taverning, *s.* act of feasting at taverns  
 Tavern-keeper, *s.* the master of a tavern  
 Taw, *v. a.* to dress white leather—*s.* a child's play with marble bowls  
 Taw'drily, *ad.* in a tawdry manner  
 Taw'driness, *s.* finery without elegance  
 Taw'dry, *s.* a slight ornament  
 Taw'dry, *a.* ridiculously or meanly showy  
 Taw'er, *s.* a dresser of leather  
 Taw'ery, *s.* a manufactory in which skins are dyed with alum  
 Taw'ing, *s.* the dressing skins with alum  
 Taw'ny, *a.* yellow, like things tanned  
 Tax, *s.* an impost, tribute, charge; censure; an excise; a tallage  
 Tax, *v. a.* to lay a tax; censure; charge  
 Tax'able, *a.* that which may be taxed  
 Taxa'tion, *s.* the act of loading with taxes; impost; tax; accusation  
 Tax'er, *s.* one who taxes  
 Tax'idemy, *s.* the art of preserving objects of natural history  
 Tax'ing, *s.* the act of laying a tax  
 Taxon'omy, *s.* classification  
 Tea, *s.* a Chinese shrub; liquor made thereof  
 Tea'board, *s.* a board for teacups, &c.  
 Tea-canister, *s.* a box in which tea is kept  
 Teach, *v. a.* to instruct, to inform, to show  
 Teach'able, *a.* susceptible of instruction  
 Teach'ableness, *s.* willingness to learn  
 Teach'er, *s.* an instructor; a preacher  
 Teaching, *s.* the act of instructing  
 Tea'cup, *s.* a small cup to drink tea from  
 Tead, Tede, *s.* a torch, a flambeau  
 Tea-deaf'er, *s.* one who vends tea  
 Tea-drinker, *s.* he who drinks much tea  
 Teagne, *s.* a name of contempt for an Irishman  
 Teak, *s.* a valuable timber-tree growing in India, and other Eastern countries, and excellent for ship-building  
 Teal, *s.* a wild fowl of the duck kind  
 Team, *s.* a farmer's waggon; flock, number  
 Tea'pot, *s.* a vessel to make tea in  
 Tear (*teer*), *s.* water from the eye  
 Tear (*tare*), *v.* to rend in pieces—*s.* a fissure  
 Tear'er, *s.* one who rends or tears  
 Tear'ful, *a.* weeping, full of tears  
 Tear'less, *a.* without tears  
 Tease, *v. a.* to comb wool; to scratch, vex  
 Teasel, *s.* a plant useful in dressing cloth  
 Teas'er, *s.* whoever of whatever torments by incessant importunity  
 Tea'spoon, *s.* a small spoon used at tea  
 Teat, *s.* the dug of an animal [is set  
 Tea'table, *s.* a table on which tea furniture  
 Tea-tree, *s.* the plant that produces tea  
 Tech'ily, *ad.* peevishly; fleetly; forwardly  
 Tech'iness, *s.* aptness to take offence  
 Tech'nical, *a.* belonging to arts; not in common or popular use  
 Technical'ity, Tech'nicalness, *s.* that which exclusively appertains to any art  
 Tech'nically, *ad.* in a technical manner  
 Tech'nics, *s.* the doctrine of arts in general

THE CREDIT THAT IS GOT BY A LIE ONLY LASTS TILL THE TRUTH COMES OUT.

THERE IS MORE HOPE OF A FOOL THAN OF A MAN WISE IN HIS OWN CONCEIT.



Technolo<sup>gical</sup>, *a.* pertaining to technology  
 Technology, *s.* a discourse upon arts  
 Tectly, Tectly, *a.* peevish, captious  
 Tectonic, *a.* pertaining to building  
 Ted, *v.a.* to lay newly-mown grass in rows  
 Tedious, *a.* wearisome, irksome; slow  
 Tediously, *ad.* in a slow irksome manner  
 Tediousness, *s.* wearisomeness by continu-  
 ance; prolixity; tiresomeness  
 Tedium, *s.* wearisomeness  
 Teem, *v.* to bring forth young; to abound  
 Teemer, *s.* one that brings forth  
 Teemful, *a.* pregnant, prolific, brimful  
 Teemless, *a.* unfruitful, not prolific  
 Teens, *s.* the years between 12 and 20  
 Teeth, *v.a.* to breed teeth [of teeth  
 Teething, *s.* the process of the first growth  
 Tegular, *a.* pertaining to or like a tile  
 Tegument, *s.* a cover, the outward part  
 Tegumentary, *a.* pertaining to teguments  
 Teil, Teil-tree, *s.* the linden or lime-tree  
 Teint, *s.* colour; shade; touch of a pencil  
 Telfary, *a.* spinning webs  
 Telfergraph, *s.* a machine for the rapid con-  
 veyance of intelligence by signals  
 Telegraphic, Telegraphical, *a.* conveyed by  
 telegraph [of things  
 Teleology, *s.* the science of the final causes  
 Telescope, *s.* a glass used for distant views  
 Telescopical, Tele-copical, *a.* belonging to a  
 telescope; seeing at a distance  
 Telesia, *s.* sapphire  
 Telesm, *s.* a kind of magical charm  
 Telesmatical, *a.* belonging to telesms  
 Telesitic, *s.* a poem, in which the final letters  
 of the lines make up a name  
 Tell, *v.* to utter, relate, count, betray  
 Teller, *s.* one who tells or counts; a relater  
 Tellurite, *s.* a petrified or fossil shell  
 Telltale, *s.* an officious talebearer  
 Telltale, *a.* blabbing; telling tales [a base  
 Tellurate, *s.* a compound of tellurium with  
 tellureted, *a.* combined with tellurium  
 Tellurium, *s.* a bluish-white metal, soft,  
 brittle, and easily pulverized  
 Temerarious, *a.* rash, careless, heedless  
 Temerariously, *ad.* rashly; without heed  
 Temerity, *s.* rashness, unadvisedness, un-  
 reasonable contempt of danger  
 Temper, *s.* calmness of mind, moderation;  
 due mixture of contrary qualities  
 Temper, *v.a.* to soften, mingle, make fit  
 Temperament, *s.* constitution; a medium  
 Temperamental, *a.* constitutional  
 Temperance, *s.* moderation, patience  
 Temperate, *a.* moderate in degree of any  
 quality; not excessive  
 Temperately, *ad.* moderately, calmly  
 Temperateness, *s.* freedom from excess  
 Temperative, *a.* having power to temper  
 Temperature, *s.* constitution of nature; in-  
 moderation, mediocrity, temperament  
 Tempered, *a.* disposed with regard to the  
 passions; made hard by fire  
 Tempest, *s.* a violent wind; a commotion  
 Tempestivity, *s.* seasonableness  
 Tempestive, *a.* seasonable  
 Tempestively, *ad.* seasonably  
 Tempest toot, *a.* driven about by storms  
 Tempestuous, *a.* stormy, boisterous [pest  
 Tempestuously, *ad.* turbulently; as in a tem-  
 pestuousness, *s.* the being tempestuous  
 Templar, *s.* a student in the law  
 Temple, *s.* a church; the side of the head  
 Temple, *v.a.* to appropriate a temple to  
 Templet, *s.* a piece of timber in a building

Temporal, *a.* measured by time; not eter-  
 nal; secular; not spiritual  
 Temporality, *s.* a secular possession  
 Temporally, *ad.* with respect to this life  
 Temporals, *s. pl.* non-ecclesiastical rights  
 Temporality, *s.* the laity; secular possessions  
 Temporalneous, *a.* temporary  
 Temporarily, *ad.* for a time only  
 Temporariness, *s.* the state of being tem-  
 porary; the reverse of perpetuity  
 Temporary, *a.* lasting only for a time  
 TempORIZATION, *s.* the act of complying  
 with times and occasions  
 Temporize, *v.n.* to delay, to procrastinate;  
 to comply with the times or occasions  
 TempORIZER, *s.* one who yields to prevailing  
 occasions  
 Tempt, *v.a.* to entice to ill; to provoke  
 Temptable, *a.* liable to temptation  
 Temptation, *s.* the act of tempting to ill  
 Temptationless, *a.* having no motive for  
 temptation; free from temptation  
 Tempter, *s.* one who tempts, an enticer  
 Tempting, *a.* adapted to entice or allure  
 Temptingly, *ad.* so as to tempt or entice  
 Temptress, *s.* she that tempts or entices  
 Temse, *s.* a sieve; a searce  
 Temsed-bread, *s.* bread made of flour bet-  
 ter sifted than common  
 Temulency, *s.* inebriation  
 Temulent, *a.* intoxicated, inebriated  
 Temulitive, *a.* drunken  
 Ten, *s.* the decimal number; twice five  
 Tenable, *a.* that which may be held or kept  
 Tenaacious, *a.* retentive; cohesive; grasp-  
 ing hard; holding fast by or adhering to  
 an opinion or privilege  
 Tenaaciously, *ad.* in a tenacious manner  
 Tenaaciousness, *s.* unwillingness to quit  
 Tena'clty, *s.* stiffness; unwillingness to part  
 with any thing; that quality which can  
 sustain force or pressure without breaking  
 Tena'ly, *s.* a kind of outwork in fortification  
 Tenancy, *s.* temporary possession of what  
 belongs to another  
 Tenant, *v.a.* to hold on conditions  
 Tenant, *s.* one who rents of another  
 Tenantable, *a.* fit to be inhabited  
 Tenantless, *a.* unoccupied, unpossessed  
 Tenantry, *s.* tenants on an estate  
 Tench, *s.* a river or pond fish  
 Tend, *v.* to watch; move towards; aim at  
 Tendence, *s.* attendance, a waiting upon  
 Tendence, Tendency, *s.* a course; a drift  
 Tender, *a.* soft; easily pained; kind  
 Tender, *v.a.* to offer, to exhibit; to esteem  
 Tender, *s.* a proposal for acceptance  
 Tender-hearted, *a.* compassionate, kind  
 Tender-heartedness, *s.* a compassionate dis-  
 position  
 Tenderling, *s.* the first horns of a deer  
 Tenderly, *ad.* gently, mildly, kindly  
 Tenderness, *s.* susceptibility of impression;  
 kind attention; scrupulousness; caution  
 Tendons, *s.* sinewy, containing tendons  
 Tend'on, *s.* a sinew, a ligature of joints  
 Tendrac, *s.* an Indian animal of the hedge-  
 hog kind  
 Tendril, *s.* the clasper of a climbing plant  
 Tendril, *a.* clasping or climbing as a tendril  
 Tem'brons, Te'ebrous, *a.* dark; gloomy  
 Tem'brosity, Te'ebrousness, *s.* darkness;  
 gloom  
 Tenement, *s.* any thing held by a tenant  
 Tenemental, Tenementary, *a.* to be held  
 by certain tenure; usually let out

TEMPTATIONS CANNOT ENTER WHERE THE HEART IS WELL GUARDED.

TER]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TFS

Tenes'mus, *s.* continual need to go to stool  
 Ten'et, *s.* a position; principle; opinion  
 Ten'fold, *a.* ten times increased  
 Ten'nantite, *s.* a subspecies of gray copper  
 Ten'nis, *s.* a play with a racket and ball  
 Ten'on, *s.* the end of a piece of wood cut so as to be fitted into another piece  
 Ten'or, Ten'our, *s.* continuity of state; sense contained; purport; sound in music  
 Tense, *s.* a variation of the verb to signify time—a, stretched, not lax  
 Ten'seness, *s.* contraction, tension  
 Tensih'ility, *s.* the quality that admits tension  
 Ten'sible, Ten'sile, *a.* capable of extension  
 Ten'sion, *s.* the act of stretching; not laxity  
 Ten'sive, *a.* giving a sensation of stiffness  
 Ten'sor, *s.* a muscle that extends a part  
 Ten'sure, *s.* the act of stretching; extension  
 Tent, *s.* a pavilion, moveable habitation; roll of lint put into a sore; red wine  
 Tent, *v. n.* to lodge as in a tent [insect  
 Tentacles, Tentac'ula, *s. pl.* the feelers of an  
 Tentation, *s.* trial, temptation  
 Tentative, *s.* an essay; a trial  
 Tentative, *a.* essaying, experimental  
 Tent'el, *a.* covered with tents  
 Tent'er, *s.* an iron hook to stretch things on  
 Tent'er, *v. a.* to stretch by hooks  
 Tent'er-ground, *s.* ground on which tents are erected for stretching cloth  
 Tenth, *s.* a tenth part of annual produce; ecclesiastical tithes  
 Tenth, *a.* the ordinal of ten  
 Tenth'ly, *ad.* in the tenth place  
 Tenti'ginous, *a.* stiff; stretched  
 Tent'ory, *s.* the awning of a tent  
 Ten'uate, *v. a.* to make thin  
 Tenuifol'ious, *a.* having thin leaves  
 Tenu'ity, *s.* thinness, slenderness, exility  
 Tenu'ous, *a.* thin, small, minute  
 Ten'ure, *s.* the manner or condition where-by tenements are holden  
 Tep'efaction, *s.* act of slightly warming  
 Tep'ely, *v. a.* to warm in a small degree  
 Tep'id, *a.* lukewarm; not zealous  
 Tep'idity, *s.* lukewarmness  
 Te'por, *s.* a gentle heat  
 Te'raphim, *s.* household deities  
 Te'rapin, *s.* a kind of tortoise  
 Terat'ology, *s.* bombast; affectation  
 Terce, *s.* a vessel containing 42 gallons  
 Ter'cel, *s.* the male of the falcon  
 Terce-major, *s.* a sequence of three best cards  
 Terebinth, *s.* the turpentine-tree  
 Terebinthinate, Terebin'thine, *a.* consisting of or mixed with turpentine  
 Ter'ehrate, *v. a.* to bore; to perforate  
 Ter'ehration, *s.* the act of boring  
 Ter'e'do, *s.* a genus of worms so called  
 Tergem'inal, Tergem'inate, *a.* thrice doubled  
 Tergem'inous, *a.* threefold [their leaves  
 Tergifet'ous, *a.* bearing seeds on the back of  
 Tergiversate, *v. n.* to use evasive expressions  
 Tergiversation, *s.* a shift; evasion; change  
 Term, *s.* a boundary, limit; a limited or set time; word by which any thing is expressed; time for seats of justice, and exercises at a university  
 Term, *v. a.* to name; to call  
 Termagancy, *s.* turbulence; tumultuousness  
 Ter'magant, *s.* a scolding brawling woman  
 Ter'magant, *a.* tumultuous; scolding  
 Ter'minable, *a.* admitting of bounds or limits; limitable  
 Ter'minal, *a.* forming the extremity  
 Ter'minate, *v.* to bound, to limit, to end

Termination, *s.* a limit, bound, conclusion  
 Terminational, *a.* forming the concluding syllable  
 Ter'minative, *a.* directing termination  
 Ter'minatively, *ad.* absolutely; so as not to respect anything else  
 Ter'minator, *s.* (in astronomy) the boundary of light and darkness  
 Ter'miner, *s.* Oyer and Terminer is a judicature where causes are determined  
 Terminology, *s.* a definition of the terms used in any of the sciences  
 Ter'min'thus, *s.* a kind of tumour  
 Ter'minus, *s.* a bound; limit; goal  
 Ter'mite, *s.* the white ant  
 Term'less, *a.* unlimited, undefined  
 Term'ly, *ad.* term by term; every term  
 Terms, *pl.* stipulations  
 Tern, *a.* threefold  
 Ternate, *a.* having three leaflets on a petiole  
 Ter'nion, *s.* the number three  
 Ter'nary, *a.* proceeding by threes; consisting of three—*s.* the number three  
 Terrace, *s.* an open raised walk  
 Terrace, *v. a.* to open to the air or light  
 Ter'rapin, *s.* a kind of tide-water tortoise  
 Terra'queous, *a.* composed of land and water  
 Terra'tic, *a.* living on the land  
 Ter're-blue, *s.* a kind of earth  
 Ter'rene, *s.* the surface of the whole earth  
 Terre'ne, Ter'reous, *a.* earthly; worldly  
 Terres'trial, Terres'trious, *a.* earthly  
 Terres'trially, *ad.* after an earthly manner  
 Terres'trify, *v. a.* to reduce to the state of earth  
 Terre'vertic, *s.* a kind of green earth  
 Ter'rible, *a.* dreadful, formidable, frightful  
 Ter'ribleness, *s.* formidableness  
 Ter'ribly, *ad.* dreadfully, violently  
 Ter'rier, *s.* a dog; survey of lands; auger  
 Ter'rific, *a.* dreadful, causing terror  
 Ter'rify, *v. a.* to fright, to make afraid  
 Terri'genous, *a.* born of the earth  
 Terri'torial, *a.* belonging to a territory  
 Terri'torially, *ad.* in regard to territory  
 Terri'toried, *a.* possessed of territory  
 Terri'tory, *s.* land, country, dominion  
 Ter'ror, *s.* great fear, dread, cause of fear  
 Ter'ry, *s.* the liquor drawn from the palm-tree  
 Terse, *a.* smooth; cleanly written; neat  
 Ter'sely, *ad.* neatly; elegantly  
 Ter'seness, *s.* smoothness or neatness of style  
 Ter'tials, *s.* feathers near the junction of the wing with the body  
 Ter'tian, *s.* a fever returning every other day  
 Ter'tian, *a.* returning every third day  
 Ter'tiary, *a.* third  
 Ter'tiate, *v. a.* to do anything the third time  
 Tes'selate, *v. a.* to form into squares  
 Tes'selated, *a.* variegated by squares  
 Tessela'tion, *s.* Mosaic work  
 Tessera'tic, *a.* variegated; tessellated  
 Test, *s.* a vessel to try metals; examination  
 Test, *v. a.* to compare with the standard  
 Testable, *a.* capable of witnessing  
 Testa'ecology, Testa'ogy, *s.* the science of testaceous vermes  
 Testa'ceous, *a.* consisting of shells  
 Testament, *s.* a will; either of the two volumes of the scriptures, as the *Old* and *New Testament*  
 Testamen'tary, *a.* relating to a will  
 Testamenta'tion, *s.* the giving by will  
 Testate, *a.* having made a will  
 Testa'tion, *s.* witness, evidence  
 Testa'tor, *s.* one who leaves a will  
 Testa'trix, *s.* a woman who leaves a will

TRUE FORTITUDE IS THE DISTINGUISHING MARK OF A GREAT MIND.

THE MORE WE SERVE GOD, THE BETTER WE SERVE OURSELVES.

Tested, *a.* tried by a test; witnessed  
 Tester, *s.* a sixpence; the cover of a bed  
 Testicle, *s.* the male organs of generation  
 Testification, *s.* the act of witnessing  
 Testicator, *s.* one who witnesses  
 Testifier, *s.* one who testifies  
 Testify, *v.* to witness, to certify, to prove  
 Testily, *ad.* fretfully, peevishly, morosely  
 Testimonial, *s.* a certificate or attestation  
 Testimony, *s.* evidence; proof; profession  
 Testiness, *s.* moroseness, peevishness  
 Testing, *s.* the act of trying for proof  
 Testoon, *s.* a silver coin of Italy  
 Test-paper, *s.* a paper impregnated with a  
 chymical re-agent (shell of a tortoise)  
 Testudinal, Testudinaceous, *a.* resembling the  
 Testudinated, *a.* roofed; arched  
 Testudo, *s.* an arched roof  
 Testy, *a.* fretful, peevish, apt to be angry  
 Tetanus, *s.* a spasm of the muscles  
 Tete, *s.* a woman's false hair for the head  
 Tete-a-tete, *s.* [Fr.] face to face; a private  
 conversation between two  
 Tether, *s.* a restraint for cattle at pasture  
 Tether, *v.* to confine with a tether  
 Tethord, *s.* a series of four sounds  
 Tetrad, *s.* the number four  
 Tetractylous, *a.* having four toes  
 Tetradiapason, *s.* a quadruple diapason  
 Tetradymanian, *s.* a plant having six stamens  
 Tetragon, *s.* a square; a four-sided figure  
 Tetragonal, *a.* having four sides or angles  
 Tetragonism, *s.* the quadrature of the circle  
 Tetragynian, *a.* having four pistils  
 Tetrahedral, *a.* having four equal sides  
 Tetrameter, *s.* a verse consisting of four feet  
 —*a.* having four metrical feet  
 Tetraetalous, *a.* (in botany) such flowers  
 as consist of four leaves round the style  
 Tetraphyllous, *a.* having four leaves  
 Tetrarch, *s.* a Roman governor  
 Tetrarchate, Tetrarchy, *s.* a Roman go-  
 vernment of a fourth part of a province  
 Tetrarchial, *a.* belonging to a tetrarchy  
 Tetraspermous, *a.* containing four seeds  
 Tetraslich, *s.* an epigram or stanza con-  
 sisting of four lines (front)  
 Tetrastyle, *s.* a building with four pillars  
 Tetrasyllabic, *a.* containing four syllables  
 Tetrasyllable, *s.* a word of four syllables  
 Tetrical, Tetricious, *a.* froward; perverse  
 Petrificity, *s.* sourness; perverseness  
 Petter, *s.* a scab, a scurf; a ring-worm  
 Peutonic, *a.* spoken by the ancient Germans  
 Pewel, *s.* a pipe at the back of a forge  
 Pewtaw, *v.* to beat as flax, break  
 Pext, *s.* a sentence of scripture; that of  
 which a comment is written  
 Pext-book, *s.* a book of the leading prin-  
 ciples of a science  
 Pext-hand, *s.* a large kind of writing  
 Pextile, *a.* woven, that may be woven  
 Pextorial, Pextrine, *a.* belonging to weaving  
 Pextual, *a.* contained in the text  
 Pextually, *ad.* in the body of a work  
 Pexturist, Textuary, *s.* one ready in the  
 text of scripture; a well-informed divine  
 Pextuary, *a.* contained in the text; serving  
 as a text; authoritative  
 Pextulist, *s.* one ready in quoting texts  
 Pexture, *s.* a web; manner of weaving  
 Phanc, *conj.* a particle used in comparison  
 Phanc, *s.* an old title of honour  
 Phancship, *s.* office and dignity of a phanc  
 Phanc, *v.* to return acknowledgments  
 for any favour or kindness

Thankful, *a.* full of gratitude, grateful  
 Thankfully, *ad.* with lively and grateful sense  
 of good received  
 Thankfulness, *s.* the outward expression of  
 a grateful feeling  
 Thankless, *a.* ungrateful, unthankful  
 Thanklessness, *s.* ingratitude  
 Thanks, *s.* acknowledgment in words re-  
 turned for favour or kindness  
 Thanksgiver, *s.* a giver of thanks  
 Thanksgiving, *s.* a celebration of mercy  
 That, *pron.* not this, but the other; which,  
 who; the thing—*conj.* because  
 Thatch, *s.* straw, &c. laid on the tops of  
 houses to keep out the weather  
 Thatel, *v.* to cover as with straw  
 Thatcher, *s.* one who covers with straw  
 Thaumaturgical, *a.* exciting wonder  
 Thaumaturgy, *s.* what may excite wonder  
 Thaw, *v.* to melt, to dissolve  
 Thaw, *s.* the dissolution of a frost  
 The, *ar.* denoting a particular thing  
 Theandric, *a.* denoting the union of divine  
 and human operation in Christ  
 Thearchy, *s.* government by God; theocracy  
 Theatral, *a.* belonging to a theatre  
 Theatre, *s.* a place in which shows are ex-  
 hibited; a play-house  
 Theatric, Theatrical, *a.* suiting a theatre  
 Theatrically, *ad.* in a manner suiting the  
 stage  
 Theave, *s.* an ewe or sheep of three years old  
 Thee, *pron.* the oblique case singular of thou  
 Theft, *s.* the act of stealing; thing stolen  
 Their, *pron.* pl. belonging to them  
 Theism, *s.* the acknowledgment of a God,  
 as opposed to atheism; deism  
 Theist, *s.* a deist  
 Theistic, Theistical, *a.* deistical  
 Them, *pron.* pl. persons spoken of before  
 Theme, *s.* a subject, short dissertation, talk  
 Themselves, *pron.* pl. these very persons  
 Then, *ad.* at that time, in that case  
 Thence, *ad.* from that place, for that reason  
 Thenceforth, *ad.* from that time  
 Thenceforward, *ad.* on from that time  
 Thencefrom, *ad.* from that place  
 Theocracy, *s.* divine government  
 Theocratical, *a.* relating to theocracy  
 Theodicy, *s.* the science of God  
 Theodolite, *s.* a mathematical instrument  
 used in surveying, taking heights, &c.  
 Theogony, *s.* the generation of the gods  
 Theogaster, *s.* a kind of quack in divinity  
 Theologian, *s.* a professor of divinity  
 Theologic, Theological, *a.* relating to  
 theology  
 Theologically, *ad.* according to the prin-  
 ciples of theology  
 Theologist, Theologue, *s.* a divine  
 Theologize, *v.* to render theological  
 Theology, *s.* the science of divinity  
 Theomachist, *s.* one who fights against the gods  
 Theomachy, *s.* a fight against the gods;  
 opposition to the divine will  
 Theopathy, *s.* religious suffering  
 Theorbo, *s.* a large lute used by the Italians  
 Theorem, *s.* a position laid down as an  
 established truth; a given principle  
 Theorematie, Theorematial, Theoremic, *a.*  
 comprised in theorems  
 Theoretic, Theoretial, *a.* speculative  
 Theoretically, *ad.* speculatively  
 Theorist, *s.* one given to speculation  
 Theorize, *v.* to form in the mind a plan  
 or system

TO TYRANNIZE WHERE THERE CAN BE NO RESISTANCE, IS THE EXTREME OF BASENESS.



Th'eory, *s.* a speculation, a scheme, a plan  
 Theosoph'ic, Theosoph'ical, *a.* divinely wise  
 Theos'ophism, *s.* pretension to divine illumination  
 Theos'oplist, *s.* a pretender to divine illumination  
 Theos'ophy, *s.* divine wisdom  
 Therapeu'tic, *a.* teaching the cure of diseases  
 Therapeu'tics, *s. pl.* the art of curing diseases  
 There, *ad.* in that place; at that time  
 Thereabout', Thereabouts', *ad.* near that place, nearly  
 Thereaf'ter, *ad.* according to that  
 Thereat', *ad.* at that, at that place  
 Thereby', *ad.* by that, by means of that  
 Therefore', *ad.* for this reason  
 Therefrom', *ad.* from that, from this  
 Therein', *ad.* in that, in this  
 Thereinto, *ad.* into that, into this  
 Thereof', *ad.* of that, of this  
 Thereon', Thierenon', *ad.* on that, on this  
 Thereout', *ad.* out of that  
 Thereto', Thereunto', *ad.* to that or this  
 Therewith', *ad.* with that; immediately  
 Therewithal', *ad.* over and above; also  
 Ther'iac, *s.* a medicine against poison  
 Ther'iacal, *a.* medicinal, physical  
 Ther'mal, *a.* relating to warm baths [by gas  
 Ther'molamp, *s.* an instrument to give light  
 Thermom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the heat of the air, &c.  
 Thermomet'rical, *a.* relating to the measure or degree of heat  
 Thermomet'rically, *ad.* by means of the thermometer  
 Ther'moscope, *s.* a thermometer  
 These, *pron. pl.* the things present  
 Thes'is, *s.* a position; proposition; subject  
 Thes'mothete, *s.* a lawgiver  
 Thes'ical, *a.* laid down; proposed  
 Their'gie, Their'gical, *a.* relating to theirgy  
 The'urgist, *s.* one who is addicted to theirgy  
 The'urgy, *s.* the power of doing supernatural things by lawful means  
 They, *pron.* men, women, persons, &c.  
 Thib'le, *s.* a slice; a scumner; a spatula  
 Thick, *s.* the thickest part, or time  
 Thick, *a.* not thin; gross, muddy, close  
 Thick, *ad.* frequently, closely, deeply  
 Thick'en, *v.* to make or grow thick; concrete, condense, be consolidated  
 Thick'ening, *s.* that which makes thicker  
 Thick'et, *s.* a close knot or tuft of trees  
 Thick'head, *s.* a dull stupid fellow  
 Thickhead'ed, *a.* having a thick head; dull  
 Thick'ish, *a.* somewhat thick, dull  
 Thick'ly, *ad.* deeply; in quick succession  
 Thick'ness, *s.* density, closeness, dullness  
 Thick'set, *a.* close planted  
 Thick'skin, *s.* a coarse gross man  
 Thick'skull, *s.* a dolt, a blockhead  
 Thick'skull'd, *a.* dull; stupid  
 Thief, *s.* one who steals another's property  
 Thief-eatcher, Thief-taker, *s.* one who takes thieves; a police officer  
 Thief, *v. n.* to steal, to practise theft  
 Thief'cry, *s.* the practice of stealing  
 Thief'ish, *a.* given to stealing; secret, sly  
 Thief'ishly, *ad.* like a thief  
 Thief'ishness, *s.* disposition to steal  
 Thigh, *s.* a limb of the body, including all between the groin and the knee  
 Thill, *s.* the shafts of a waggon or cart  
 Thill-horse, *s.* a horse between the shafts  
 Thim'ble, *s.* a cap for the needle-finger  
 Thin, *a.* not thick; lean, slim, rare, small  
 Thin, *v. n.* to make thin or rare; to make less close or numerous

Thine, *pron.* relating to thee  
 Thing, *s.* whatever is; not a person  
 Think, *v.* to have ideas, to fancy, to muse  
 Think'er, *s.* one who thinks much  
 Think'ing, *s.* imagination, judgment  
 Think'ing, *a.* having the faculty of thought  
 Thin'ly, *ad.* not thickly, not numerously  
 Thin'ness, *s.* tenuity, scarcity, rareness  
 Third, *a.* the first after the second  
 Third'ly, *ad.* in the third place  
 Thir'ds, *s. pl.* that portion which the law allows a widow out of the property of her deceased husband  
 Thirl, *v. a.* to pierce, to perforate  
 Thirst, *s.* the pain suffered for want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire, drought  
 Thirst, *v.* to feel want of drink, to be dry  
 Thirst'iness, *s.* the state of being thirsty  
 Thirst'y, *a.* suffering want of drink  
 Thir'teen, *a.* ten and three added  
 Thir'teenth, *a.* the third after the tenth  
 Thir'tieth, *a.* the tenth threefold  
 Thir'ty, *a.* thrice ten, twenty and ten  
 This, *pron.* that which is present  
 This'tle, *s.* a prickly weed growing in fields  
 This'tly, *a.* overgrown with thistles  
 Thith'er, *ad.* to that place, point, or end  
 Thith'erto, *ad.* to that end, so far  
 Thith'erward, *ad.* toward that place  
 Thole, *v. n.* to bear, to endure; to wait  
 Thom'ist, *s.* a schoolman following the opinion of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the Scotists  
 Thoin'sonite, *s.* a mineral of the zeolite kind  
 Thong, *s.* a strap or string of leather  
 Thora'ic, *a.* belonging to the breast  
 Thora'ices, *s. pl.* an order of bony fishes  
 Tho'ral, *a.* relating to the bed  
 Tho'rax, *s.* the inward part of the breast  
 Thori'na, *s.* a newly discovered earth  
 Thorn, *s.* a prickly tree; a difficult point  
 Thorn-back, Thorn-bnt, *s.* a sea-fish  
 Thorn-bush, *s.* a shrub that produces thorns  
 Thorn'less, *a.* destitute of thorns  
 Thorn'y, *a.* full of thorns; perplexing  
 Thor'ough, *a.* complete; passing through  
 Thor'ough-bass, *s.* that musical science which includes the rules of composition  
 Thor'ough-bred, *a.* completely taught or accomplished  
 Thor'oughfare, *s.* a passage through a place  
 Thor'oughly, *ad.* completely, fully  
 Thor'ough-paced, *a.* perfect, complete  
 Thor'ough-stitch, *ad.* completely, fully  
 Thos, *s.* an animal of the wolf kind  
 Those, *pron. pl.* the things first mentioned  
 Thou, the second *pronoun* personal; the person addressed by another  
 Thon, *v. a.* to address contentemptuously  
 Though, *conj.* although, however  
 Though, *s.* a Turkish military ensign, made of a horse's tail, stained red  
 Thought (*pret. of think*), imagined  
 Thought, *s.* the act of thinking; idea, sentiment, reflection, solieitude, concern  
 Thought'ful, *a.* contemplative, careful  
 Thought'fully, *ad.* with consideration  
 Thought'fulness, *s.* anxiety; solieitude  
 Thought'less, *a.* airy, gay, careless; dull  
 Thought'lessly, *ad.* without thought  
 Thought'lessness, *s.* want of thought  
 Thought'sick, *a.* uneasy with reflection  
 Thou'sand, *s.* or *a.* the number of ten hundred; proverbially a great number  
 Thou'sandth, *a.* the ordinal of a thousand  
 Thowl, *s.* a place or pin for oars to turn in

THEFTS NEVER ENRICH; ALMS NEVER IMPOVERISH; PRAYERS HINDER NO WORK.

TO TELL OUR OWN SECRETS IS POLLY; TO DIVULGE THE SECRETS OF OTHERS IS TRACHERY.

THR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TID

Thral'dom, *s.* slavery, servitude  
 Thral'l, *s.* a slave; slavery; bondage  
 Thrall, *v. a.* to bring into the power of another  
 Thrash, *v. t.* to beat corn; to beat or drub  
 Thrasher, *s.* one who thrashes; a fish  
 Thrashing, *s.* the operation by which corn is separated from the straw  
 Thrashing-floor, *s.* a floor on which grain is beaten out  
 Thrasonical, *a.* boastful, bragging  
 Thrasou'cally, *ad.* boastfully  
 Thrave, Threave, *s.* a herd; a drove  
 Thread, *s.* a small line or twist of silk, flax, &c.; uniform tenor; part of a screw  
 Thread, *v. a.* to pass through with a thread  
 Threadbare, *a.* deprived of the nap; trite  
 Threadbareness, *s.* the state of being threadbare  
 Thread'en, *a.* made of thread [bare  
 Thread'y, *a.* like thread; containing thread  
 Threap, *v. a.* to argue much, to contend  
 Threat, *s.* a menace, denunciation of ill  
 Threat'en, *v. a.* to menace, denounce evil  
 Threat'ener, *s.* one who threatens  
 Threat'ening, *s.* a menace [naee  
 Threat'ening, *a.* indicating a threat or menace  
 Threat'eningly, *ad.* with menace  
 Threat'ful, *a.* full of threats; minacious  
 Three, *a.* two and one added  
 Three-cornered, *a.* having three corners  
 Threefold, *a.* thrice repeated  
 Threep'enny, *a.* worth the sum of threepence  
 Three-pile, *s.* an old name for good velvet  
 Three-core, *a.* thrice twenty, sixty  
 Threnetic, *a.* mournful  
 Thren'ody, *s.* a song of lamentation  
 Thresh'er, *s.* the sea-fox  
 Thresh'old, *s.* an entrance, a gate, a door  
 Thrice, *ad.* three times, at three times  
 Thrid, *v. a.* to slide through a narrow passage  
 Thrift, *s.* profit, gain, parsimony  
 Thriftily, *ad.* frugally, parsimoniously  
 Thriftiness, *s.* frugality; husbandry  
 Thriftless, *a.* extravagant, profuse  
 Thrifty, *a.* frugal, sparing, not profuse  
 Thrill, *v. t.* to pierce, to penetrate; to tingle  
 Thrill, *s.* a piercing sound  
 Thrissa, *s.* a fish of the herring kind  
 Thrive, *v. n.* to prosper, to grow rich  
 Thriv'er, *s.* one that prospers  
 Thriving, *a.* being prosperous or successful  
 Thrivingly, *ad.* in a prosperous way  
 Thriv'ingness, Thriv'ing, *s.* prosperity; increase; growth  
 Throat, *s.* the fore part of the neck  
 Throat-pipe, *s.* the weasand; the windpipe  
 Throb, *s.* a beat; stroke of palpitation  
 Throb, *v. n.* to heave, to beat, to palpitate  
 Throb'bing, *s.* a palpitation  
 Throe, *s.* the pain of travail, &c.; agony  
 Throne, *s.* the seat of a king or bishop [tion  
 Throne, *v. a.* to place in an elevated position  
 Throng, *s.* a crowd; a dense multitude  
 Throng, *v. n.* to crowd, press close together  
 Thronging, *s.* the act of crowding together  
 Thro'tle, *s.* the thrush; a singing bird  
 Throat'ing, *s.* a disease in the throat of cattle  
 Thro'tle, *s.* the windpipe  
 Thro'tle, *v. a.* to choke, to suffocate  
 Through, *prep.* from end to end  
 Through, *ad.* to the final conclusion  
 Throughout, *ad.* quite through, in every part, every where  
 Throw, *s.* the act of casting or throwing  
 Throw, *v. t.* to fling, cast, toss; repose  
 Throw'er, *s.* one that throws  
 Thro'ster, *s.* one who twists or winds silk

Thrum, *s.* the ends of a weaver's thread  
 Thrum, *v. a.* to grate; to play coarsely  
 Thrush, *s.* a singing bird; a disorder  
 Thrust, *v. t.* to push, intrude, drive, stab  
 Thrust, *s.* an assault, hostile attack, push  
 Thrustle. [See Thro'tle.]  
 Thry-fallow, *v. a.* to plough a third time  
 Thulite, *s.* a rare mineral of Norway  
 Thumb, *s.* the first finger of the hand  
 Thumb, *v. a.* to handle awkwardly  
 Thum'b'stall, *s.* a sheath of leather for the thumb; a thimble  
 Thump, *s.* a dull, hard, heavy blow  
 Thump, *v. a.* to beat with heavy blows  
 Thumper, *s.* any thing huge or great  
 Thumping, *s.* beating—a large  
 Thunder, *v. t.* to emit with noise and terror; to make thunder; to publish any threat  
 Thunder, *s.* a loud noise in the air, &c.  
 Thunderbolt, *s.* lightning; fulmination  
 Thunder-clap, *s.* an explosion of thunder  
 Thunder-cloud, *s.* a dark tempestuous cloud  
 Thunder'er, *s.* the power that thunders  
 Thundering, *a.* loud, noisy, terrible  
 Thunderous, *a.* producing thunder  
 Thunder-shower, *s.* heavy rain accompanied with thunder  
 Thunder-stone, *s.* a stone, also called brontia  
 Thunder-storm, *s.* a storm attended with thunder and lightning  
 Thunderstrike, *v. a.* to hurt with lightning; to astonish with anything terrible  
 Thunderstruck, *a.* hurt or blasted by lightning; amazed, suddenly alarmed  
 Thurable, *s.* a pan to burn incense in  
 Thuriferous, *a.* bearing frankincense  
 Thurification, *s.* fumigation with incense  
 Thursday, *s.* the fifth day of the week  
 Thus, *ad.* in this manner, to this degree  
 Thwack, *v. a.* to strike, to thrash, to bang  
 Thwack, *s.* a heavy hard blow  
 Thwaite, *s.* a fish of the shad species [ent  
 Thwart, *a.* transverse, perverse, inconvenient  
 Thwart, *v. a.* to cross, traverse, oppose  
 Thwarting, *s.* the act of opposing  
 Thwart'ingly, *ad.* with opposition  
 Thy, *pron.* of thee; belonging to thee  
 Thyme, *s.* a fragrant plant  
 Thy'my, *a.* abominable with thyme  
 Thy'roid, *a.* resembling a shield  
 Thyrsus, *s.* a spear having its head bound with ivy or bay leaves  
 Thyself, *pron. recip.* belonging to thee only  
 Tiar, Tia'ra, *s.* a diadem, dress for the head  
 Tibia, *s.* the larger bone of the leg  
 Tib'ial, *a.* relating to the shin, or a pipe  
 Tib'uro, *s.* a fish of the shark kind  
 Tice, *v. a.* to draw, to allure, to tempt  
 Tick, *s.* a score, account, trust; bed-case; the sound made in ticking  
 Tick, *v. a.* to note by regular vibration  
 Tick, *v. n.* to run on score, to trust  
 Tick-bean, *s.* a small bean for feeding cattle  
 Tick'en, Tick'ing, *s.* cloth for bed-cases  
 Tick'et, *s.* a token of right, on the delivery of which admission is granted  
 Tick'et, *v. a.* to distinguish by a ticket  
 Tick'le, *v. t.* to cause to laugh by titillation  
 Tick'ler, *s.* one who tickles  
 Tick'ling, *s.* the act of affecting by slight touches; pleasing by slight gratifications  
 Tick'lish, *a.* easily tickled; unfixed; nice  
 Tick'lishness, *s.* the state of being ticklish; uncertainty as to the result  
 Tick'tack, *s.* a game at tables; a noise  
 Tid, *a.* tender, soft, nice, delicate

THE CRUTCH OF TIME DOES MORE THAN THE CLUB OF HERCULES.

THAT WHICH OPPOSES RIGHT MUST BE WRONG.

[TIM]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TIR]

Tid'bit, Tir'bit, *s.* a dainty ; a nice morsel  
 Tid'der, Tid'dle, *v. a.* to use tenderly  
 Tide, *s.* ebb and flow of the sea ; season  
 Tide, *v. n.* to pour a flood ; to flow as a tide  
 Tide-gate, *s.* a gate through which the tide passes into a basin  
 Tide-mill, *s.* a mill turned by tide-water  
 Tide-waiter, *s.* a custom-house officer  
 Tide-way, *s.* the channel in which the tide sets  
 Tidily, *ad.* neatly, readily  
 Tidiness, *s.* neatness, readiness, spruceness  
 Tidings, *s.* news, intelligence, information  
 Tidy, *a.* seasonable ; neat, clever, spruce  
 Tie, *s.* a knot, fastening ; obligation  
 Tie, *v. a.* to bind, to fasten, to hinder  
 Tier, *s.* a row or rank ; a set  
 Tierce, *s.* a third part of a pipe ; a thrust  
 Tier'cel, Tier'celet, *s.* the male hawk  
 Tier'cet, *s.* a triple ; three lines  
 Tiff, *s.* liquor, drink ; a pet, a quarrel  
 Tiff, *v. n.* to be in a pet ; to quarrel  
 Tiff'any, *s.* a very thin kind of silk  
 Tiffin, *s.* a luncheon ; a slight repast  
 Tigger, *s.* a fierce and rapacious animal  
 Tight, *a.* tense, close, not loose  
 Tighen, *v. a.* to straiten ; make close  
 Tightly, *ad.* closely, neatly ; not idly  
 Tightness, *s.* closeness, not looseness  
 Tigrass, *s.* the female of the tiger  
 Tigrine, Tigrish, *a.* like a tiger  
 Tike, *s.* a clown's name ; a dog ; a cur  
 Tile, *s.* burnt clay to cover houses with  
 Tile, *v. a.* to cover with tiles  
 Tiler, *s.* one whose trade is to cover houses with tiles ; a freemason's porter  
 Tiling, *s.* the roof covered with tiles  
 Till, *s.* the money-box in a shop — *conj.* to the time, to the degree that — *prep.* to the time of — *v. a.* to cultivate, plough, husband  
 Tillable, *a.* arable ; fit for the plough  
 Tillage, *s.* the art of ploughing or culture  
 Tiller, *s.* a ploughman ; handle of a rudder  
 Tilling, *s.* the operation of cultivating land  
 Tilt, *s.* a covering ; a military game  
 Tilt, *v.* to cover ; turn up ; fight ; lift up  
 Tilt-boat, *s.* a boat covered with canvass  
 Tilt'er, *s.* one who tilts ; one who fights  
 Tilth, *s.* the state of being tilled  
 Timber, *s.* wood fit for building  
 Timber, *v. a.* to furnish with beams  
 Timbered, *a.* built, formed, contrived  
 Timber-merchant, *s.* one who deals in timber  
 Timber-sow, *s.* a worm that breeds in timber  
 Timber-tree, *s.* a tree suitable for timber  
 Timber-work, *s.* work formed of wood  
 Timber-yard, *s.* a place for timber  
 Tim'bre, *s.* a crest on a coat of arms  
 Tim'brel, *s.* a kind of musical instrument  
 Time, *s.* the measure of duration, an age  
 Time, *v. a.* to regulate, measure, adapt  
 Timeful, *a.* seasonable, timely, early  
 Timeist, *s.* (in music) a performer who keeps good time ; a time-server  
 Timekeeper, Timepiece, *s.* a clock or watch that keeps good time  
 Timeless, *a.* unseasonable, immature  
 Timelessly, *ad.* before the natural time  
 Timeliness, *s.* the state of being timely  
 Timely, *a.* early, soon  
 Timely, *ad.* seasonably, sufficiently early  
 Time-pleaser, *s.* one who complies with prevailing opinions, though contrary to his own  
 Time-server, *s.* one who meanly complies with present power  
 Time-serving, *s.* obsequious compliance with present power

Time-serving, *a.* meanly complying with present power ; mean, servile, obsequious  
 Time-worn, *a.* impaired by time  
 Tim'id, *a.* fearful, wanting courage  
 Tim'idity, *s.* fearfulness, timoronsness  
 Tim'idly, *ad.* in a timid manner {pertly  
 Timoc'racy, *s.* government by men of pro-  
 Timoneer', *s.* he who guides the helm  
 Tim'orous, *a.* fearful, bashful ; nice  
 Tim'orously, *ad.* fearfully, with much fear  
 Tim'orousness, *s.* fearfulness  
 Tim'ous, *a.* early ; timely ; not innate  
 Tin, *s.* a kind of common white metal  
 Tin, *v. a.* to cover with tin  
 Tin'car, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Tinct, *s.* a colour, stain, spot, die  
 Tinct, *v. a.* to stain ; to colour ; to imbue  
 Tincture, *s.* a colour, extract of drugs  
 Tincture, *v. a.* to imbue, tinge, colour  
 Tin'der, *s.* anything very inflammable  
 Tin'der-box, *s.* the box for holding tinder  
 Tine, *s.* the tooth of a harrow ; trouble  
 Tine, *v.* to kindle, to rage, to fight  
 Tin'man, *s.* a night officer of a forest  
 Tin'net, *s.* brushwood and thorns for repairing  
 Tin'foil, *s.* tin reduced to a thin leaf {hedges  
 Ting, *v. n.* to ring ; to sound as a bell  
 Ting, *s.* a sharp sound (as, the *ting* of a bell)  
 Tinge, *s.* a slight colour, dye ; taste  
 Tinge, *v. a.* to impregnate with a colour  
 Tinge't, *a.* able to tinge or colour  
 Tin'gle, *v. n.* to feel a slight sensation either of pain or pleasure  
 Tingling, *s.* a sensation of slight quick motion ; a noise in the ears  
 Tink, *v. n.* to make a sharp shrill noise  
 Tinkal, *s.* borax in its crude state  
 Tink'erly, *ad.* in the manner of a tinker  
 Tink'er, *s.* a mender of old brass, &c.  
 Tinkle, *s.* a clink ; a quick noise  
 Tinkle, *v. n.* to make a sharp quick noise  
 Tink'ling, *s.* a kind of sharp quick noise  
 Tin'man, *s.* a manufacturer of tin  
 Tin'ner, *s.* one who works in tin mines  
 Tin'ning, *s.* the coating of metals with tin  
 Tin'ny, *a.* abounding with tin  
 Tin'sel, *s.* a sort of shining silk or cloth, &c. ; any thing more gaudy than valuable  
 Tin'sel, *a.* specious ; showy ; superficial  
 Tin'sel, *v. a.* to decorate gaudily ; to adorn with lustre that has no value  
 Tint, *s.* a hue, stain — *v. a.* to tinge, to colour  
 Tintinnabulary, Tintinnabulatory, *a.* sound-  
 Tin'-worm, *s.* an insect {ing like a bell  
 Tiny, *a.* little, small, puny, diminutive  
 Tip, *s.* the top, end, point, extremity  
 Tip, *v. a.* to cover on the end, to top  
 Tip'pet, *s.* something worn about the neck  
 Tip'ple, *s.* drink ; liquor  
 Tip'ple, *v. n.* to drink in luxury or excess  
 Tippler, *s.* a sottish drunkard  
 Tippling, *s.* frequent drinking, muddling  
 Tippling-house, *s.* a house in which liquors are sold ; a public-house  
 Tip'staff, *s.* an officer and his staff of justice  
 Tip'sy, *a.* drunk, fuddled, muddled  
 Tip'toe, *s.* the end of the toe {degree  
 Tip'top, *a.* most excellent, perfect ; highest  
 Tira'de, *s.* a series of violent declamation  
 Tire, *v.* to fatigue, to harass ; to dress the head ; to feed or prey upon  
 Tiredness, *s.* state of being tired ; weariness  
 Tiresome, *a.* wearisome, fatiguing  
 Tiresomeness, *s.* quality of being tiresome  
 Tirewoman, *s.* a woman whose business is to make dresses for the head

THE MISERIES OF IDLENESS NONE BUT IDLERS TRULY KNOW.

THOSE WHO ARE READY TO BE DECEIVED, WILL BE DECEIVED.



Ty'ring-room, *s.* the room in which players dress for the stage  
 Ti's'ri, *s.* the first month of the Hebrew year  
 Ti's'sue, *s.* cloth interwoven with gold, &c.; connected series; a fine kind of paper  
 Ti's'sue, *v. a.* to interweave; to variegate  
 Tit, *s.* a small horse; a titmouse or tomtit  
 Ti'ta'nian, Ti'ta'nic, *a.* pertaining to titanium  
 Ti'ta'niferous, *a.* producing titanium  
 Ti'tanite, *s.* an ore or oxyde of titanium  
 Ti'tanium, *s.* a newly discovered copper-coloured mineral  
 Ti'thable, *a.* subject to the payment of tithes  
 Ti'the, *s.* the tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry  
 Ti'the, *v. a.* to levy the tenth part  
 Ti'the-free, *a.* exempt from tithe  
 Ti'ther, *s.* one who gathers tithes  
 Ti'th'ing, *s.* a part of a parish, a district  
 Ti'th'ingman, *s.* a petty peace officer  
 Ti'tillate, *v. n.* to tickle  
 Ti'tilla'tion, *s.* the act of tickling  
 Ti't-t'urk, *s.* a small bird of the lark species  
 Ti'tle, *s.* an appellation, claim of right; the first page of a book telling its name and its subject; name of honour  
 Ti'tle, *v. a.* to name, to entitle, to call  
 Ti'tied, *a.* having a title  
 Ti'tle-page, *s.* the page containing the title  
 Ti'tmouse, *s.* a small species of bird  
 Ti'tter, *s.* a restrained laugh  
 Ti'tter, *v. n.* to laugh with restraint  
 Ti'ttle, *s.* a small particle; a point, a dot  
 Ti'ttletattle, *s.* idle talk, prattle, gabble  
 Ti'ttletattle, *v. n.* to prate idly  
 Ti'ttletattling, *s.* the act of prattling idly  
 Ti'tuba'tion, *s.* the act of stumbling  
 Ti'tular, *a.* nominal, having only the name  
 Ti'tularity, *s.* the state of being titular  
 Ti'tularly, *ad.* nominally; by title only  
 Ti'tulary, *a.* relating to a title  
 Ti'tulary, *s.* one that has a title or right  
 Ti'ty. [See Tantivy.]  
 To, *prep.* noting motion towards, &c.  
 Toad, *s.* an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls  
 Toad'eater, *s.* a servile sycophant  
 Toad'fish, *s.* a kind of sea-fish  
 Toad'flax, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Toad'stone, *s.* a concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad  
 Toad'stool, *s.* a plant like a mushroom  
 Toast, *v. a.* to dry at the fire; to propose a toast or health to be drunk  
 Toast, *s.* bread toasted; a health proposed  
 Toaster, *s.* he who toasts; a utensil  
 Tobac'co, *s.* a plant used for smoking  
 Tobac'conist, *s.* a vender of tobacco  
 Tobac'co-pipe, *s.* a pipe used for smoking  
 Tobac'co-pipe clay, *s.* a species of white clay  
 To'k'ay, *s.* a species of spotted lizard  
 To'cin, *s.* an alarm bell  
 To'le, *s.* a bush; a weight of 28lb. of wool  
 To-day, *s.* the day now present  
 To'd'le, *v. n.* to saunter about feebly  
 To'd'y, *s.* a juice procured from the cocoa-nut tree; a mixture of spirits, water, &c.  
 To'd'y, *s.* a genus of insectivorous birds  
 Toe, *s.* a part of the foot  
 To'ft, *s.* a place where a message has stood  
 To'ga, *s.* a kind of loose cloak or gown without sleeves worn by the Romans  
 To'gated, *a.* dressed in a gown  
 To'gether, *ad.* not apart, in company  
 Toll, *s.* labour; fatigue; a net; snare  
 Toll, *v.* to labour, to work at, to weary

Toil'er, *s.* one who toils, or wears himself  
 Toi'let, *s.* a dressing-table  
 Toi'ful, *a.* laborious; wearisome  
 Toi'some, *a.* laborious, weary, heavy  
 Toi'someness, *s.* weariness, laboriousness  
 Toise, *s.* a fathom  
 Tokay, *s.* a kind of wine  
 To'ken, *s.* a mark, a sign, a remembrance  
 To'ken, *v. a.* to make known  
 To'la, *s.* an Indian weight for gold and silver  
 Tole, *v. a.* to draw by degrees; to decoy  
 Tole'do, *s.* a sword of the finest temper, manufactured at Toledo, in Spain  
 To'lerable, *a.* supportable, passable  
 To'lerableness, *s.* state of being tolerable  
 To'lerably, *ad.* passably; moderately well  
 To'lerance, *s.* the act or power of enduring  
 To'lerant, *a.* favourable to toleration  
 To'lerate, *v. a.* to allow, permit, suffer  
 To'leration, *s.* sufferance, permission  
 Toll, *s.* an excise of goods—*v.* to pay toll; to sound a bell; to annul  
 Toll, *s.* a particular sounding of a bell  
 Toll-bar, *s.* a bar to stop vehicles where toll is to be paid  
 Toll'-booth, *s.* a market; a prison  
 Toll'-bridge, *s.* a bridge where toll is paid  
 Toll'-dish, *s.* a vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured  
 Toll'er, *s.* a toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell  
 Toll'-gate, *s.* a gate where toll is taken  
 Toll'-gatherer, *s.* the officer that takes toll  
 Toll'-house, *s.* the lodging of the toll-man  
 Toll'man, *s.* a man who collects tolls  
 Toluta'tion, *s.* the act of ambling or pacing  
 Tom'ahawk, *s.* an Indian hatchet  
 Tom'ahawk, *v. a.* to cut or kill with a tomahawk [Love-apple]  
 Toma'to, *s.* the plant and its fruit called  
 Tomb, *s.* a sepulchre for the dead, a vault  
 Tomh, *v. a.* to bury; to entomb  
 Tom'bac, *s.* a white alloy of copper  
 Tomb'less, *a.* wanting a tomb, unburied  
 Tom'boy, *s.* a romping girl; a mean fellow  
 Tomb'stone, *s.* a stone laid over the dead  
 Tome, *s.* one volume of many; a book  
 Tomen'tons, *a.* (in botany) downy; nappy  
 To-mor'row, *s.* the day following to-day  
 Tom'plon, *s.* the stopper of a cannon  
 Tom'tit, *s.* a titmouse; a small bird  
 Ton, *s.* 20 cwt.; four hogsheads  
 Ton, *s.* [Fr.] the prevailing fashion  
 Tone, *s.* a note; accent; whine; elasticity  
 Tone, *v. a.* to utter in an affected tone  
 To'ned, *a.* having tone  
 To'neless, *a.* without tone; unmusical  
 Tong, *s.* the catch of a buckle  
 Tong, *s.* a utensil to take up fire, &c.  
 Tongue, *s.* the organ of speech, language  
 Tongue, *v. a.* to chide; to scold; to prate  
 Tong'uel, *a.* having a tongue  
 Tong'ueless, *a.* wanting a tongue; unnamed  
 Tong'uetle, *v. a.* to render unable to speak  
 Tong'uetiel, *a.* having a defect in speech  
 Ton'ic, *s.* a medicine to strengthen the tone  
 Ton'ic, *a.* elastic; relating to sounds  
 To-night, *s.* the present or approaching night  
 Ton'nage, *s.* a duty upon every ton  
 Ton'ish, *a.* that may be clipped  
 Ton'sils, *s.* two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue  
 Ton'sure, *s.* act of clipping or shaving hair  
 Ton'tine, *s.* annuity on survivorship  
 To'ny, *s.* a supposition (a ludicrous word)  
 Too, *ad.* overmuch, more than enough; also  
 Tool, *s.* any instrument; a hireling

TOLERATION SHOULD SPRING FROM CHARITY, NOT FROM INDIFFERENCE.

[TOR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TOU]

Tout, *v. n.* to look about; to sound  
 Toof'er, *s.* one who plays upon a pipe  
 Tooth, *s.* a bone in the jaw; taste; prong  
 Tooth, *v. a.* to furnish with teeth; to indent  
 Toothache, *s.* a pain in the teeth  
 Tooth-drawer, *s.* one whose business is to extract painful teeth; a dentist  
 Tooth-drawing, *s.* the act of extracting teeth  
 Tooth'ed, *a.* having teeth; like a tooth  
 Tooth'less, *a.* wanting or deprived of teeth  
 Tooth'pick, *s.* an instrument by which any thing is taken from between the teeth  
 Tooth'some, *a.* palatable; grateful to taste  
 Tooth'someness, *s.* pleasantness to the taste  
 Top, *s.* the highest part or place; surface  
 Top, *v.* to rise above, to tip, to outgo  
 To pan, *s.* the horned Indian raven  
 To parch, *s.* the principal man in a place  
 To parchy, *s.* command in a small district  
 To'paz, *s.* a precious yellow gem  
 To pazolite, *s.* a variety of precious garnet  
 Tope, *v. n.* to drink hard or to excess  
 To'per, *s.* a hard drinker, a sot, a drunkard  
 Top'full, *a.* full to the brim or top  
 Top-gal'lant, *s.* the highest mast and sail  
 Topha'ceous, *a.* gritty, stony, sandy  
 Top-heavy, *a.* having the upper part too weighty for the lower; drunk  
 Top'ic, *s.* a general head; something to which other things are referred  
 Top'ical, *a.* local, confined to some place  
 Top'ically, *ad.* with application to some particular part  
 Top'knot, *s.* a knot worn on the head  
 Top'less, *a.* having no top; sovereign  
 Top'man, Topsaw'yer, *s.* the upper sawyer  
 Top'mast, *s.* the next above the lower mast  
 Top'most, *a.* uppermost, highest  
 Topog'rapher, *s.* one who describes a particular place  
 Topograph'ic, Topograph'ical, *a.* describing topographically, *ad.* in the manner of topography  
 Topog'raphy, *s.* a description of particular places, as of a parish, town, manor, &c.  
 Top'ped, *a.* covered on the top  
 Top'ping, *a.* fine, noble, gallant; wealthy  
 Top'ple, *v. n.* to fall forward; to tumbledown  
 Top'sail, *s.* the sail below the topgallant sail  
 Topsy-tur'vy, *ad.* with the bottom upwards  
 Touquet (*toka*'), *s.* [Fr.] a kind of head-dress for women  
 Tor, *s.* a tower, turret, high pointed hill  
 Torch, *s.* a wax light larger than a candle  
 Torch-bearer, *s.* one who carries a torch  
 Torch'er, *s.* one that gives light  
 Torch-light, *s.* light enkindled by torches  
 Torch'wort, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Tore, *s.* the dead kind of grass that remains on the ground in winter  
 Torcumatog'raphy, *s.* a description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos  
 Torment, *v. a.* to put to pain, vex, harass  
 Tor'ment, *s.* misery, anguish, torture  
 Torment'er, *s.* one who gives pain to others  
 Torment'ril, *s.* a genus of plants  
 Torna'do, *s.* a hurricane, a whirlwind  
 To'rons, *a.* (in botany) protuberant  
 Torpe'do, *s.* a fish whose touch benumbs  
 Tor'pify, *v. a.* to benumb, to paralyze  
 Tor'pent, *a.* motionless, benumbed, not active  
 Tor'pent, *s.* a medicine for assuaging irritative motions  
 Torpes'cence, *s.* a state of insensibility  
 Torpes'cent, *a.* becoming torpid  
 Tor'pid, *a.* benumbed, sluggish, inactive

Torpid'ity, *s.* state of being torpid  
 Tor'pidness, *s.* the state of being benumbed  
 Tor'pitude, *s.* numbness; sluggishness  
 Tor'por, *s.* dulness, inability to move  
 Torporific, *a.* tending to produce torpor  
 Torque, *s.* a bandage worn round the head  
 Torrefac'tion, *s.* the act of drying by the fire  
 Tor'refy, *v. a.* to dry by the fire, to scorch  
 Tor'rent, *s.* a rapid stream, violent current  
 Tor'rent, *a.* rolling in a rapid stream  
 Tor'rid, *a.* violently hot, parched  
 Tor'ridness, *s.* the state of being very hot  
 Torse, *s.* a wreath  
 Tor'sel, *s.* any thing in a twisted form  
 Tor'sion, *s.* the act of turning or twisting  
 Tor'so, *s.* the trunk of the human form  
 Tor'sten, *s.* a blackish iron ore  
 Tort, *s.* mischief, injury, wrong, calamity  
 Tort'ile, Tort'ive, *a.* twisted, wreathed  
 Tort'ion, *s.* torment; pain  
 Tort'ious, *a.* injurious; done by wrong [shell  
 Tort'oise, *s.* an animal covered with a hard  
 Tort'oise-shell, *s.* the shell of the tortoise  
 Tortuosity, *s.* a wreath, flexure  
 Tortuous, *a.* twisted, winding; injurious  
 Tortuosity, *s.* the state of being twisted  
 Tor'ture, *s.* pain, judicial torments, anguish  
 Tor'ture, *v. a.* to punish with tortures  
 Torturer, *s.* one who tortures  
 Torturingly, *ad.* so as to torment or punish  
 Tort'urous, *a.* tormenting; giving pain  
 To'rus, *s.* a moulding  
 Tor'vity, *s.* severity of countenance  
 Tor'vous, *a.* sour of aspect; stern; severe  
 To'ry, *s.* one of that party which professes a strict adherence to the ancient constitution of England in church and state  
 To'ryism, *s.* the principles of a Tory  
 Toss, *s.* the act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head  
 Toss, *v. a.* to throw, to agitate, to fling  
 Toss'er, *s.* one who throws or flings  
 Toss'ing, *s.* violent commotion  
 Toss'-pot, *s.* a toper, a drunken fellow  
 To'tal, *a.* complete—*s.* the whole  
 Total'ity, *s.* the whole quantity  
 To'tally, *ad.* wholly, fully, completely  
 To'talness, *s.* entireness  
 Tot'ter, *v. n.* to shake so as to threaten a fall  
 Tot'ter, Tot'ty, *a.* shaking; unsteady  
 Touch, *v.* to join; affect; mark out; try  
 Touch, *s.* the sense of feeling; test, proof  
 Touch'able, *a.* tangible; that may be touched  
 Touch'-hole, *s.* a small hole in fire-arms  
 Touch'iness, *s.* peevishness; irascibility  
 Touch'ing, *prep.* with regard to  
 Touch'ing, *a.* pathetic; affecting; moving  
 Touch'ingly, *ad.* with feeling emotion  
 Touch'-needle, *s.* a test for proving metals  
 Touch'stone, *s.* a stone to prove metals; test  
 Touch'wood, *s.* rotten wood that easily fires  
 Touch'y, *a.* peevish, irritable, cross  
 Tough, *a.* stiff, not brittle; viscous, rosy  
 Tough'en, *v. n.* to grow tough  
 Tough'ly, *ad.* in a tough manner  
 Tough'ness, *s.* flexibility; tenacity  
 Toupee', Toupet, *s.* a kind of peruke; an artificial lock of hair; a curl  
 Tour, *s.* a journey, travel; a revolution  
 Tour'ist, *s.* one who makes a tour  
 Tour'malin, *s.* a kind of silicious stone  
 Tour'u, *s.* a court-leet held by the sheriff  
 Tour'nament, *s.* a tilt, a mock encounter  
 Tour'ney, *s.* a tilt; a tournament  
 Tour'niquet, *s.* a bandage used in amputations, with a turning handle

THE MEASURE OF MAGNIMITY IS TO BE NEITHER RASH NOR TIMOROUS.

TO HAVE REASON, AND TO ACT AGAINST IT, IS TO DEBASE OUR SPECIES.

TRA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TRA

Touse, *v. a.* to haul, drag, pull, tear  
 Touse, *v. a.* to pull about it; to disorder  
 Tow, *s.* combed flax or hemp  
 Tow, *v. a.* to draw by a rope, particularly through the water  
 To'wage, *s.* the act of towing  
 To'ward, *a.* ready to do; not froward  
 To'ward, *ad.* near; in a state of preparation  
 To'wardliness, *s.* docility; compliance  
 To'wardly, *a.* ready to do or learn; docile  
 To'wardness, *s.* docility; aptness  
 To'wards, *prep.* in a direction to; regarding  
 Tow'el, *s.* a cloth to wipe hands on  
 Tow'er, *s.* a high building; a fortress  
 Tow'er, *v. n.* to soar; to fly or rise high  
 Tow'ered, *a.* adorned or defended by towers  
 Tow'ering, *a.* very high; elevated  
 Tow'ery, *a.* adorned or guarded with towers  
 To'wing-path, *s.* the path at the water's edge used for towing  
 To'w-line, *s.* the rope used in towing  
 Town, *s.* any large collection of houses  
 Town-clerk, *s.* an officer who manages the public business of a corporate town  
 Town-crier, *s.* an officer in a town, whose business is to make proclamations  
 Town-house, *s.* a hall for public business  
 Town-ship, *s.* the district belonging to a town  
 Townsman, *s.* one of the same town  
 Town-talk, *s.* common prattle of a place  
 Tox'ical, *a.* poisonous, containing poison  
 Tox'icology, *s.* a dissertation on poisons  
 Tox'ology, *s.* a burlesque term for intoxication  
 Toy, *s.* a plaything, a bauble; folly, sport  
 Toy, *v. n.* to play, trifle; dally amorously  
 Toy'er, *s.* one who toys or trifles  
 Toy'ful, *a.* full of trifling play  
 Toy'ish, *a.* trifling; wanton  
 Toy'ishness, *s.* wantonness; nugacity  
 Toy'man, *s.* a seller of toys  
 Toyshop, *s.* a shop where toys are sold  
 Trace, *s.* a mark left by anything passing  
 Trace, *v. a.* to follow by the footsteps; to mark out; to follow with exactness  
 Tra'ceable, *a.* that may be traced  
 Tra'cer, *s.* one that traces  
 Tra'cery, *s.* ornamental stone-work  
 Tra'ces, *s.* the harness of draught animals  
 Tra'chea, *s.* the windpipe  
 Tra'cheal, *a.* pertaining to the windpipe  
 Tra'cheocoele, *s.* an enlargement of the thyroid gland [in the windpipe  
 Tra'cheotomy, *s.* the making of an opening  
 Tra'chyte, *s.* a species of volcanic rock  
 Tra'cing, *s.* course; path; regular track  
 Track, *s.* a mark left; a road; beaten path  
 Track, *v. a.* to follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way  
 Track'less, *a.* untrodden; not marked out  
 Track'scut, *s.* a Dutch passage-boat, usually towed by a horse  
 Tract, *s.* a region; quantity of land; continuity; course; treatise; small book  
 Tractability, *s.* capability of being managed  
 Tra'ctable, *a.* manageable, docile  
 Tra'ctableness, *s.* compliance; obsequiousness  
 Tra'ctably, *ad.* in a tractable manner  
 Tra'ctate, *s.* a small book; treatise; tract  
 Tra'ctation, *s.* discussion of a subject  
 Tra'ctile, *a.* that may be drawn out; ductile  
 Tra'ctility, *s.* the quality of being tractile  
 Tra'ction, *s.* the state of being drawn  
 Tra'ctitious, *a.* treating of; handling  
 Tra'ctor, *s.* that which draws or is used for drawing  
 Trade, *s.* traffic, commerce; occupation

Trade, *v.* to traffic, to deal, to sell  
 Tra'ded, *a.* versed; practised  
 Tra'deful, *a.* commercial; busy in traffic  
 Tra'der, *s.* a merchant, a dealer  
 Tra'desfolk, *s.* people employed in trade  
 Tra'desman, *s.* a shopkeeper, a dealer  
 Tra'deswoman, *s.* a woman skilled in trade  
 Tra'de-wind, *s.* the monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropics, which at certain times blows regularly one way at sea, and is of great service to navigators  
 Tra'ding, *a.* carrying on commerce—*s.* the act of trading  
 Tra'dition, *s.* oral account from age to age  
 Tra'ditional, Tra'ditionary, *a.* descending by oral communication; unwritten  
 Tra'ditionally, *ad.* by tradition  
 Tra'ditioner, Tra'ditionist, *s.* one who adheres to tradition  
 Tra'ditive, *a.* transmitted from age to age  
 Tra'ditor, *s.* a deliverer  
 Tra'duce, *v. a.* to censure, to condemn, to calumniate, to represent as blamable  
 Tra'ducement, *s.* obloquy; censure; scandal  
 Tra'duc'ent, *a.* traducing; censuring  
 Tra'duc'er, *s.* a slanderer, a calumniator  
 Tra'duc'ible, *a.* such as may be derived  
 Tra'duc'ingly, *ad.* slanderously  
 Tra'duc't, *v. a.* to derive  
 Tra'duc'tion, *s.* derivation; tradition  
 Tra'duc'tive, *a.* derivable; deducible  
 Tra'fic, *s.* commerce, merchandising  
 Tra'fic, *v. n.* to practise commerce; to trade meanly or mercenarily  
 Tra'fficable, *a.* marketable  
 Tra'fficker, *s.* a trader; a merchant  
 Tra'gacanth, *s.* a sort of gum or plant  
 Tra'gedian, *s.* a writer or actor of tragedy  
 Tra'gedy, *s.* a dramatic representation of any serious action; any dreadful event  
 Tra'gic, Tra'gical, *a.* mournful, sorrowful, calamitous; relating to tragedy  
 Tra'gically, *ad.* sorrowfully; calamitously  
 Tra'gicalness, *s.* calamitousness  
 Tra'gi-com'edy, *s.* a drama compounded of serious and humorous events  
 Tra'gi-com'ical, *a.* relating to tragi-comedy  
 Tra'gi-com'ically, *ad.* in a tragi-comical manner  
 Trail, *v.* to draw along; to hunt by track  
 Trail, *s.* anything drawn behind, or to length; the track of a hunter  
 Train, *v. a.* to educate; entice; breed; draw  
 Train, *s.* a retinue; a series; a procession; a line of gunpowder; an artifice  
 Train of artillery, *s.* the cannon and warlike stores accompanying an army  
 Train'able, *a.* that may be trained  
 Train'bands, *s.* the militia; the part of a community instructed in martial exercise  
 Train'-bearer, *s.* one that holds up a train  
 Train'er, *s.* one who trains up; an instructor  
 Train'ing, *s.* the act of forming to any exercise by practice  
 Train'-oil, *s.* oil drawn from fat of whales  
 Trait, *s.* a stroke, a touch; the outline  
 Trai'tor, *s.* one who betrays his trust  
 Trai'torily, Trai'torous, *a.* perfidious, deceitful, treacherous  
 Trai'torously, *ad.* perfidiously; treacherously  
 Trai'toroussness, *s.* treachery  
 Trai'tress, *s.* a woman who betrays  
 Trai'ect, *v. a.* to cast through; to throw  
 Trai'ect, *s.* a ferry, a passage over  
 Trai'ection, *s.* the act of darting through  
 Trai'ectory, *s.* the orbit of a comet

THE TRUE WAY TO ADVANCE ANOTHER'S VIRTUE, IS TO FOLLOW IT.

THE BEST MEANS TO CRY DOWN ANOTHER'S VICE, IS TO DECLINE IT.



[TRA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TRA]

Tralat'ion, *s.* the using of a word in a less proper but more significant sense  
 Tralat'itious, *a.* metaphorical; not literal  
 Tralat'itiously, *ad.* metaphorically  
 Tralin'gate, *v. n.* to deviate; to turn aside  
 Tralu'cent, *a.* clear; translucent  
 Tram'mel, *v. a.* to catch; to intercept  
 Trams'e, *s.* any kind of net; shackles for a horse; an iron to hang pots on  
 Tramou'tane, *s.* a foreigner; a stranger—*a.* strange; foreign; barbarous; living beyond the Alps  
 Tramp, *v. n.* to travel on foot; to stroll  
 Tramp, Tramp'er, *s.* a stroller; one who travels on foot; a beggar  
 Tramp, *v.* to tread; to travel on foot  
 Tramp'le, *v.* to tread under foot, &c.  
 Tramp'le, *s.* the act of treading under foot with contempt  
 Tramp'ler, *s.* one that tramples [waggons  
 Tram'road, *s.* a slight rail-way for small  
 Trana'tion, *s.* the act of swimming over  
 Trance, *s.* an ecstasy; a rapture  
 Tran'ced, *a.* lying in a trance or ecstasy  
 Tran'nel, *s.* a sharp pin  
 Tran'quil, *a.* quiet; undisturbed  
 Tranquil'ity, *s.* peace of mind; stillness  
 Tran'quillize, *v. a.* to compose, to render calm; to cause tranquillity  
 Tran'quilly, *ad.* in a tranquil manner  
 Transact', *v. a.* to manage, to conduct, to negotiate, to perform, to carry on  
 Transac'tion, *s.* negotiation; dealing between man and man; affairs in hand  
 Transac'tor, *s.* one who conducts affairs  
 Transal'pine, *a.* situate beyond the Alps  
 Transan'imate, *v. a.* to animate by the conveyance of one soul from another  
 Transanima'tion, *s.* conveyance of the soul from one body to another [tic Ocean  
 Transatlan'tic, *a.* situated beyond the Atlan-  
 Transcend', *v.* to exceed, to outgo, to excel  
 Transcend'ence, Transcen'dency, *s.* unusual excellence; supereminence  
 Transcend'ent, *a.* supremely excellent  
 Transcenden'tial, *a.* supereminent  
 Transcend'ently, *ad.* supereminently  
 Transcolate, *v. a.* to strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass through  
 Transcri'be, *v. a.* to write from an example  
 Transcri'ber, *s.* one who transcribes  
 Transcript, *s.* a copy from an original  
 Transcription, *s.* the act of copying  
 Transcrip'tively, *ad.* in manner of a copy  
 Transcure, *v. n.* to rove to and fro  
 Transcurrence, *s.* a running to and fro  
 Transcursion, *s.* a ramble; passage through  
 Transduc'tion, *s.* the act of leading over  
 Transelemen'tation, *s.* a change of the elements of one body into another  
 Tran'sept, *s.* the aisle of a church crossing the nave and main aisles  
 Transex'ion, *s.* a change of sexes [to another  
 Tran'sfer, *s.* the removal of a thing from one  
 Transfer', *v. a.* to make over; to convey; to move; to transport  
 Transferable, *a.* that may be transferred  
 Transferee', *s.* he to whom a transfer is made  
 Transference, Transfere'nce, *s.* the transferring or making over a thing to another  
 Transfer'rer, *s.* one who transfers  
 Transfigura'tion, *s.* change of form; the miraculous change of Christ's appearance on the mount  
 Transfigure, *v. a.* to change the figure  
 Transfix', *v. a.* to pierce through

Tran'sforate, *v. a.* to make a hole through  
 Transform', *v.* to metamorphose, to change  
 Transforma'tion, *s.* a change of form, &c.  
 Transform'ing, *a.* effecting a change of form or state  
 Transfreta'tion, *s.* a passage over the sea  
 Transful'ged, *a.* shining through  
 Translu'se, *v. a.* to pour into another  
 Transfusable, *a.* that may be transfused  
 Transfu'sion, *s.* the act of pouring out of one into another  
 Transgress', *v.* to violate; pass over; offend  
 Transgres'sion, *s.* a violation, crime, fault  
 Transgres'sional, *a.* that which violates duty  
 Transgres'sive, *a.* faulty; culpable  
 Transgres'sor, *s.* an offender; a law-breaker  
 Tranship', *v. a.* to remove from one ship to another  
 Tranship'ment, *s.* the transfer of goods from one ship to another  
 Transient, *a.* not lasting; momentary  
 Transiently, *ad.* with no continuance  
 Transientness, *s.* shortness of continuance  
 Transil'ience, *s.* a leap from thing to thing  
 Trans'it, *s.* the passing of a planet, &c.  
 Transit', *v. a.* to pass over the disc of a heavenly body  
 Tran'sit-duty, *s.* the charge on goods to pass through a country  
 Transi'tion, *s.* a change; removal; passage  
 Transi'tional, *a.* denoting transition  
 Transi'tive, *a.* having the power of passing.  
 In grammar, a verb *transitive*, or *active*, is that which signifies an action  
 Transitorily, *ad.* with short continuance  
 Transitoriness, *s.* speedy evanescence  
 Transitory, *a.* passing away speedily  
 Transla'table, *a.* capable of being translated  
 Translate, *v.* to remove; convey; interpret  
 Translati'ons, *a.* transported from a foreign land; transposed  
 Transla'tion, *s.* removal; change; version  
 Transla'tive, *a.* taken from others  
 Transla'tor, *s.* one that turns anything out of one language into another  
 Transla'tory, *a.* transferring  
 Transla'tress, *s.* a female translator  
 Transloca'tion, *s.* removal of things reciprocally to each other's places  
 Translu'ency, *s.* transparency; clearness  
 Translu'cent, Translu'cid, *s.* transparent  
 Transmar'ine, *a.* lying beyond sea; foreign  
 Transm'icable, *a.* capable of being passed thro'  
 Transmeate, *v. a.* to pass through  
 Transmew', *v. a.* to transmute, to change  
 Transm'igrant, *s.* one who migrates  
 Transmigrant, *a.* passing into another country or state of existence  
 Transmigrate, *v. n.* to pass from one country to another; to travel  
 Transmigra'tion, *s.* passage from one state, place, or body, into another  
 Transmigrator, *s.* one who passes from one place or country into another  
 Transmi'gratory, *a.* passing from one state to another {inmissible  
 Transmissibility, *s.* the quality of being trans-  
 Transmiss'ible, *a.* that may be transmitted  
 Transmis'sion, *s.* the act of transmitting  
 Transmis'sive, *a.* transmitted; sent  
 Transult', *v. a.* to convey; to send from one person or place to another  
 Transmittal, *s.* the act of transmitting  
 Transmitt'er, *s.* one that transmits  
 Transmitt'ible, *a.* that may be transmitted  
 Transmogrify, *v. a.* (Indicuous'y) to change

TO MOURN WITHOUT MEASURE IS FOLLY; NOT TO MOURN AT ALL, INSENSIBILITY.

TRUE WIT IS LIKE A MAY-DAY SUN: IT IS BRILLIANT, BUT SCORCHES NOT.

[TRA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TRE]

Transmutability, *s.* susceptibility of change  
 Transmisible, *a.* capable of being changed  
 Transmisiblely, *ad.* with capacity of being changed into another substance or nature  
 Transmutation, *s.* the changing of one nature or substance into another  
 Transmute, *v. a.* to change from one nature or substance to another  
 Transmitter, *s.* one that transmits  
 Transmition, *s.* the act of swimming over  
 Transom, *s.* a beam over a door or window  
 Transpadane, *a.* being beyond the river Po  
 Transparency, *s.* translucence; clearness  
 Transparent, *a.* clear, pellucid; pervious to the light; translucent; not opaque  
 Transparently, *ad.* clearly; so clearly as to be seen through  
 Transparency, *s.* the state or quality of being transparent  
 Transpicuous, *a.* pervious to the sight  
 Transpiercer, *v. a.* to pierce through  
 Transpirable, *a.* capable of transpiring  
 Transpiration, *s.* emission in vapour  
 Transpire, *v.* to emit in vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice  
 Transplace, *v. a.* to remove to another place  
 Transplant, *v. a.* to plant in a new place  
 Transplantation, *s.* the act of transplanting or removing to another soil  
 Transplanter, *s.* one that transplants  
 Transplendency, *s.* supereminent splendour  
 Transplendent, *a.* supereminently splendid  
 Transplendently, *ad.* with supereminent splendour  
 Transport, *v. a.* to banish; put into ecstasy  
 Transport, *s.* a vessel of carriage; rapture; ecstasy; conveyance; transportation  
 Transportable, *a.* that may be transported  
 Transportance, *s.* conveyance, carriage  
 Transportant, *a.* affording great pleasure  
 Transportation, *s.* banishment for felony  
 Transportedly, *ad.* in a state of rapture  
 Transportedness, *s.* state of rapture  
 Transporter, *s.* one that transports  
 Transporting, *a.* ravishing with delight  
 Transportment, *s.* conveyance in ships  
 Transposal, *s.* a misplacing, a changing  
 Transpose, *v. a.* to put out of place; to change as to order  
 Transposition, *s.* the act of misplacing  
 Transpositional, *a.* relating to transposition  
 Transpositive, *a.* that may be transposed  
 Transubstantiate, *v. a.* to change substance  
 Transubstantiation, *s.* change of substance  
 Transubstantiator, *s.* one who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation  
 Transudation, *s.* the act of passing in sweat  
 Transudatory, *a.* passing by transudation  
 Transude, *v. n.* to pass through in vapour  
 Transume, *v. a.* to take from one thing to another  
 Transumption, *s.* the act of taking from one place to another  
 Transumptive, *a.* taking from one to another  
 Transvection, *s.* the act of conveying over  
 Transversal, *a.* running crosswise  
 Transversally, *ad.* in a direction crosswise  
 Transverse, *a.* being in a cross direction  
 Transverse, *v. a.* to change; to overturn  
 Transversely, *ad.* in a cross direction  
 Transversion, *s.* the act of turning transversely  
 Transvolation, *s.* the act of flying over  
 Transter, *s.* one who carries fish from the sea-coast to sell inland  
 Trap, *s.* rocks of a columnar or stair-like form  
 Trap, *s.* a snare; ambush, plaything; play

Trap, *v. a.* to ensnare; to catch; to adorn  
 Trapair, *v. a.* to lay a trap for; to ensnare  
 Trapan, *s.* a cheat, a stratagem, a snare  
 Trapaner, *s.* one who ensnares  
 Trap-door, *s.* a door in the floor or roof  
 Trapes, *s.* a sluttish woman, a slattern  
 Trapeziform, Trapezoidal, *a.* shaped like a trapezium  
 Trapezilhedron, *s.* a solid bounded by two similar trapeziums  
 Trapezium, *s.* a quadrilateral figure, the four sides of which are not equal, and none of its sides parallel  
 Trapezoid, *s.* an irregular figure, the four sides of which are not parallel  
 Trapplings, *s. pl.* ornament, dress, finery  
 Trap-stick, *s.* a boy's plaything; a small leg  
 Trap-tuff, *s.* masses of basalt, hornblend, &c. cemented  
 Trash, *v. a.* to lop; to crop; to crush  
 Trash, *s.* dross; dregs; a worthless thing  
 Trashy, *a.* worthless; vile; useless  
 Trass, *s.* pumiceous conglomerate stone  
 Traumatic, *a.* useful to wounds; vulnerary  
 Travail, *v.* to toil; to be in labour; to harass  
 Travail, *s.* fatigue; labour in childbirth  
 Trave, Travels, *s.* a wooden frame for securing horses while being shod; a lay of joists  
 Travel, *v. n.* to make journeys, move, go  
 Travel, *s.* a journey  
 Traveled, *a.* having been much abroad  
 Traveller, *s.* one who goes journeys  
 Traversable, *a.* liable to legal objection  
 Traverse, *ad.* and *prep.* athwart, crosswise  
 Traverse, *a.* lying across, athwart  
 Traverse, *v.* to sail across; wander over; use a posture of opposition; examine  
 Travesty, *s.* a burlesque performance  
 Travesty, *a.* ridiculous—*v. a.* to burlesque  
 Tray, *s.* a shallow trough of wood  
 Tray-trip, *s.* a kind of play, game, pastime  
 Treacherous, *a.* faithless, perfidious  
 Treacherously, *ad.* faithlessly; perfidiously  
 Treacherness, *s.* perfidiousness  
 Treachery, *s.* perfidy, a breach of faith  
 Treacle, *s.* a sort of medicine; molasses  
 Tread, *s.* a step with the foot; track, way  
 Tread, *v.* to set the foot; walk; cover; beat  
 Tread'er, *s.* one who treads  
 Treadles, *s.* pieces of wood belonging to looms, &c. moved with the feet  
 Tread-mill, *s.* a mill kept in motion by persons treading on a wheel; a punishment  
 Treason, *s.* disloyalty; treachery, rebellion  
 Treasonable, *a.* of the nature of treason  
 Treasonableness, *s.* state or quality of being treasonable  
 Treasonably, *ad.* in a treasonable manner  
 Treasonous, *a.* guilty of treason  
 Treasure, *s.* hoarded wealth, riches  
 Treasure, *v. a.* to hoard, to lay up  
 Treasure-house, *s.* a place where hoarded riches are kept  
 Treasurer, *s.* one who has charge of the money of a prince, state, corporation, &c.  
 Treasurership, *s.* office of treasurer  
 Treasurers, *s.* a female who has charge of any public fund  
 Treasury, *s.* a place for money; a repository for anything valuable  
 Treat, *v.* to negotiate; handle; maintain  
 Treat, *s.* an entertainment given; pleasure  
 Treatable, *a.* moderate, tractable; capable of being treated with  
 Treater, *s.* one who gives an entertainment

THE LUXURIOUS LIVE TO EAT AND DRINK; THE WISE EAT AND DRINK TO LIVE.

THOSE WHO PLOT MISCHIEF, LIVE IN FEAR AND DIE MISERABLE.

Trea'tise, *s.* a discourse, a written discourse  
 Treat'ment, *s.* usage good or bad  
 Treat'y, *s.* a negotiation, contract of parties  
 Treble, *a.* threefold—*s.* a sharp sound  
 Treb'ly, *v. a.* to make thrice as much  
 Treb'ly, *ad.* in threefold number  
 Tree, *s.* a large vegetable, rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height  
 Tre'foil, *s.* a three-leaved grass, clover  
 Treil'lage, *s.* pales to support espaliers  
 Trell'is, *s.* a lattice-work of wood, &c.  
 Trell'ised, *a.* having trellises  
 Trem'ble, *v. n.* to shake, quake, shudder  
 Trem'bler, *s.* one who trembles  
 Trem'bling, *s.* tremor; a shaking  
 Trem'blingly, *ad.* so as to shake or quiver  
 Tremend'ous, *a.* dreadful, awful, horrible  
 Tremend'ously, *ad.* horribly; dreadfully  
 Tremend'ousness, *s.* state or quality of being tremendous  
 Trem'or, Trem'our, *s.* a quivering or shaking motion; the state of trembling  
 Trem'ulous, *a.* fearful, trembling, vibrating  
 Trem'ulously, *ad.* with trepidation  
 Trem'ulousness, *s.* the state of quivering  
 Tren, *s.* a spear to strike fish with  
 Trench, *s.* a ditch; a defence for soldiers  
 Trench, *v. a.* to make a trench, to encroach  
 Tren'chant, *a.* sharp, cutting, keen  
 Trenc'her, *s.* a wooden platter  
 Trenc'her-fly, *s.* one that haunts the tables  
 Trenc'her-friend, *s.* a parasite [of others  
 Trenc'her-man, *s.* a feeder; an eater  
 Trenc'her-mate, *s.* a table companion  
 Trend, *s.* a part of the stock of an anchor  
 Trend, *v. n.* to have a particular direction  
 Trend'ing, *s.* freeing wool from filth  
 Trend'le, *s.* anything round used in turning  
 Tren'tals, *s. pl.* thirty masses for the dead  
 Trepan', *s.* a surgeon's instrument—*v. a.* to cut with a trepan; to perforate  
 Trepan'ner, *s.* one who trepans  
 Trepan'nin', *s.* the act of perforating the skull with a trepan  
 Treph'ine, *s.* a small trepan for one hand  
 Treph'ine, *v. a.* to trepan  
 Treph'id, *a.* fearful; trembling; quaking  
 Trepida'tion, *s.* the state of trembling  
 Tres'pass, *s.* a sin, offence; unlawful entry  
 Tres'pass, *v. n.* to transgress; to enter unlawfully on another's ground  
 Tres'passer, *s.* an offender; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground  
 Tress'ed, *a.* curled; having tresses  
 Tress'es, *s. pl.* knots or curls of hair  
 Tres'sure, *s.* (in heraldry) a kind of bordure  
 Tres'tle, *s.* a frame to support anything on  
 Tret, *s.* an allowance in weight for waste  
 Treth'ings, *s.* taxes; imposts  
 Trev'et, *s.* an iron stand with three legs  
 Trey, *s.* the three at cards or dice  
 Triable, *a.* capable of trial or examination  
 Triaconta'hedral, *a.* having thirty sides [oars  
 Triac'onter, *s.* (in Greece) a vessel of thirty  
 Triad, *s.* three united; the number three  
 Tri'al, *s.* a test of virtue; examination  
 Trial'ity, *s.* three united  
 Trian'drian, *a.* having three stamens  
 Trian'gle, *s.* a figure of three angles; a constellation of the northern hemisphere  
 Trian'gled, *a.* having three angles  
 Trian'gular, *a.* having three angles  
 Trian'gularly, *ad.* after the form of a triangle  
 Trian'gularship, *s.* state of being triangular  
 Tri'archy, *s.* a government by three  
 Triar'ian, *a.* occupying the third place

Tribe, *s.* a certain generation of people  
 Trib'let, *s.* a tool for making rings with  
 Tribom'eter, *s.* an instrument to learn the degree of friction  
 Tri'brach, *s.* a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables [the flower  
 Tribra'cate, *a.* having three braets about  
 Tribula'tion, *s.* vexation; distress  
 Tribu'nal, *s.* a court of justice; judge's seat  
 Tribu'nary, *a.* pertaining to tribunes  
 Trib'unc, *s.* a Roman officer  
 Tribuneship, *s.* the office of a tribune  
 Tribuni'tial, *a.* relating to a tribune  
 Tribu'tary, *a.* paying tribute; subject unto  
 Tribu'tary, *s.* one who pays tribute  
 Tribu'te, *s.* a payment made in acknowledgment of dependence; a tax  
 Tri'cap'sular, *a.* (in botany) having three capsules to a flower  
 Trice, *s.* a short time, moment, instant  
 Tricen'ial, Trice'narious, *a.* belonging to the number thirty  
 Tricho'mous, *a.* divided into three parts  
 Tricho'my, *s.* division into three parts  
 Trick, *s.* a dexterous artifice; a juggle  
 Trick, *v. a.* to deceive; cheat; dress; adorn  
 Trick'er, Trick'ster, *s.* one who practises tricks  
 Trick'ery, *s.* the art of dressing up; artifice  
 Trick'ing, *s.* dress; ornaments; a cheating  
 Trick'ish, *a.* fraudulently cunning  
 Trick'le, *v. n.* to fall or run down in drops  
 Trick'ling, *s.* the act of flowing gently  
 Trick'sy, *a.* pretty; dainty; neat  
 Trick-track, *s.* a game at tables  
 Trielin'iary, *a.* pertaining to a cone  
 Trielin'ium, *s.* a couch for three persons  
 Tricorn'i'gerous, *a.* bearing three horns  
 Tricor'poral, *a.* having three bodies  
 Tricor'pidate, *a.* three-pointed  
 Tridac'tylous, *a.* having three toes  
 Tride, *a.* short; ready; swift; quick  
 Trid'ent, *s.* a three-forked sceptre; a curve  
 Triden'ted, Triden'tate, *a.* having three teeth  
 Tridapa'son, *s.* (in music) a triple octave  
 Trien'ial, *a.* happening every three years  
 Trien'ially, *ad.* once in three years  
 Tri'er, *s.* one who tries or examines  
 Tri'erarch, *s.* (in Greece) the commander of a trireme  
 Trieter'ical, *a.* kept every third year  
 Tri'fallow, *v. a.* to plough the land three times before sowing  
 Tri'farious, *a.* threefold; of three kinds  
 Tri'fid, *a.* cut or divided into three parts  
 Tri'fidiary, *a.* having three pipes  
 Tri'fle, *v. n.* to act with levity; be foolish  
 Tri'fle, *s.* a thing of no moment or value  
 Tri'dler, *s.* one who acts or talks foolishly  
 Tri'fling, *a.* worthless, mean, shuffling  
 Tri'flingly, *ad.* without importance  
 Tri'fliness, *s.* lightness; emptiness  
 Tri'florous, *a.* having three flowers  
 Tri'foliate, *a.* having three leaves  
 Tri'foliate, *a.* having three folioles  
 Tri'folly, *s.* sweet trefoil  
 Tri'form, *a.* having a triple form or shape  
 Tri'furcated, *a.* having three prongs  
 Tri'g, *v. a.* to stop a wheel—a trim; neat  
 Trig'amy, *s.* state of having three husbands or wives at one time  
 Trig'ger, *s.* a catch of a wheel or gun  
 Trig'h'tals, *s.* thirty masses for the dead  
 Trig'lyph, *s.* a member of the frieze of the Doric order  
 Tri'gon, *s.* a triangle, a term in astrology  
 Trig'on'al, *a.* having three corners



[TRI]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TRO]

Trig'uous, *a.* (bot.) having three long angles  
 Trigonomet'rical, *a.* relating or pertaining to trigonometry, or measuring triangles  
 Trigonomet'rically, *ad.* according to the rules of trigonometry  
 Trigonon'etry, *s.* the art of measuring angles either plain or spherical  
 Tri'gyn, *s.* a plant having three pistils  
 Trihe'dral, *a.* having three equal sides  
 Trihe'dron, *s.* a figure of three equal sides  
 Triju'gohs, *a.* having three pairs  
 Trilateral, *a.* having three sides  
 Trilin'guar, *a.* consisting of three languages  
 Trilateral, *a.* consisting of three letters  
 Trill, *s.* a quaver—*v. n.* to quaver, trickle  
 Tril'lon, *s.* a million of millions of millions  
 Trilo'bate, *a.* having three lobes  
 Triloc'ular, *a.* having three cells for seeds  
 Trilu'minar, Trilu'minous, *a.* having three lights  
 Trim, *a.* nice; neatly dressed up; spruce  
 Trim, *v. a.* to dress; shave; balance, &c.  
 Trim, *s.* dress; condition; ornaments [sures  
 Trim'ter, *s.* a poetical division of three mea-  
 Trimet'rical, *a.* consisting of three poetic  
 Trim'ly, *ad.* nicely; neatly [measures  
 Trim'mer, *s.* a turncoat; a piece of wood  
 Trim'ming, *s.* lace, &c. on clothes  
 Trim'ness, *s.* petty elegance of dress  
 Tri'nal, *a.* threefold  
 Trine, *a.* belonging to the number three  
 Trine, *s.* an aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon  
 Trin'gle, *s.* (in arch.) a square ornament  
 Trinita'rian, *s.* a believer of the Trinity—*a.* acknowledging the Trinity  
 Trini'ty, *s.* three persons in the Godhead  
 Triu'ket, *s.* a toy; thing of small value  
 Triu'ketry, *s.* trinkets collectively  
 Trinoc'tial, *a.* comprising three nights  
 Trinomial, *a.* consisting of three parts  
 Trio, *s.* a piece of music for three voices  
 Triob'lar, *a.* vile; mean; worthless  
 Trioc'tile, *s.* the aspect of two planets when they are 135 degrees distant from each other  
 Trip, *v.* to supplant; err; stumble; detect  
 Trip, *s.* a stumble; mistake; short voyage  
 Tripartite, *a.* divided into three parts  
 Triparti'tion, *s.* a division into three parts  
 Tripe, *s.* the intestines, the guts  
 Tripedal, *a.* having three feet  
 Tripe-man, *s.* he who sells tripe  
 Triper'sonal, *a.* consisting of three persons  
 Tripet'alous, *a.* having a three-leaved flower  
 Triplane, *s.* a mineral, spodumine  
 Triphi-thong, *s.* a coalition of three vowels  
 Triphthon'gal, *a.* pertaining to a triphthong  
 Triph'yllous, *a.* having three leaves  
 Triple, *v. a.* to make threefold  
 Triple, *a.* treble, three times repeated  
 Triplet, *s.* three of a kind, three lines  
 Tripleate, *a.* three as much, trebled  
 Tripli'cation, *s.* the act of trebling  
 Tripli'city, *s.* trebleness, a threefold state  
 Tripl'madam, *s.* a plant  
 Tripod, *s.* a seat or stool with three feet  
 Tripoli, Tripoly, *s.* a mineral used in polish-  
 ing stones; sharp cutting sand or stone  
 Tripoline, *a.* pertaining to Tripoli  
 Tripper, *s.* he who trips, or walks nimbly  
 Triplug, *a.* nimble, passing quickly  
 Triplugly, *ad.* with swift motion  
 Triptote, *s.* a noun used only in three cases  
 Triptu'dary, *a.* performed by dancing  
 Triptu'dia'tion, *s.* the act of dancing  
 Tripyramid, *s.* a genus of spars consisting of pyramids

Triquet'rous, *a.* having three sides  
 Trira'diated, *a.* having three rays  
 Trire'me, *s.* a galley with three benches of oars on a side  
 Trirhomboid'al, *a.* of the form of three rhombs  
 Trisect', *v. a.* to cut or divide into three equal parts  
 Trisection, *s.* division into three equal parts  
 Trisep'alous, *a.* having three sepals to a calyx  
 Trisep'mous, *a.* bearing three seeds  
 Tripersonal'ity, *s.* the existence of three persons in one Godhead  
 Trist, *a.* sad; gloomy  
 Trist'ful, *a.* sad, melancholy, gloomy  
 Tris'yllable, *s.* a word of three syllables  
 Trisyllabic, Trisyllab'ical, *a.* consisting of three syllables  
 Trite, *a.* stale, worn-out, common  
 Tri'tely, *ad.* in a trite or common way  
 Triteness, *s.* staleness; commonness  
 Trithe'ism, *s.* the worship of three gods  
 Trithe'ist, Trithe'ite, *s.* a believer in three  
 Tritheis'tic, *a.* relating to tritheism [Gods  
 Tri'thing, *s.* a district containing a third part of a county, or three or four hundreds  
 Tri'ton, *s.* a fabled sea demi-god  
 Tri'tone, *s.* (in music) a false concord of three tones [third degree  
 Tritox'ide, *s.* that which is oxydized in the  
 Tri'turable, *a.* possible to be pulverized  
 Tri'turate, *v. a.* to thrash; to pound  
 Tritura'tion, *s.* a rubbing to powder  
 Tritu'rarium, *s.* a vessel for separating liquors  
 Tri'umph, *s.* joy or pomp for success; victory, conquest; state of being victorious  
 Tri'umph, *v. n.* to rejoice for victory, obtain victory, celebrate a victory with pomp; to be insolent  
 Trium'phal, *a.* used in celebrating victory  
 Trium'phant, *a.* celebrating victory  
 Trium'phantly, *ad.* in a triumphant manner  
 Triumpher, *s.* one who triumphs  
 Trium'vir, *s.* one of three in the same office  
 Trium'virate, *s.* a government by three men  
 Triu'ne, *a.* three joined in one  
 Trivalv'ular, *a.* having three valves  
 Triv'el, *s.* a kitchen utensil; anything supported by three feet  
 Triv'ial, *a.* inconsiderable; worthless  
 Triv'ially, *ad.* commonly; vulgarly  
 Triv'ialness, *s.* commonness; lightness  
 Troat, *v. n.* to cry like rutting bucks  
 Trocar, *s.* a surgical instrument  
 Trocha'ic, *a.* consisting of trochees  
 Tro'chee, *s.* a foot in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable  
 Trochil, Trochilus, *s.* a kind of bird; the casement of a column  
 Trochil'ic, *a.* having power to turn round  
 Trochil'ics, *s.* the science of rotary motion  
 Trochings, *s.* branches on a deer's head  
 Trochisch, Trochisk, *s.* a kind of lozenge  
 Trochite, *s.* a kind of figured fossil stone  
 Troch'lea, *s.* a pulley-like cartilage of the body  
 Troch'leary, *a.* pertaining to the trochlea  
 Trochoid, *s.* a curve generated by the motion of a wheel  
 Trod, Trod'den, *part.* pressed under foot  
 Troglodyte, *s.* one who inhabits caves of the earth  
 Troll, *v.* to roll, to turn round; to fish for pike with a rod which has a pulley  
 Troll'op, *s.* a slattern, a slovenly woman  
 Trollopee', *s.* a loose dress for women  
 Trombone, *s.* a musical wind-instrument

TEMPERS, LIKE FACES, GENERALLY APPEAR BEST AT A DISTANCE.

THOSE WHO DO NOTHING, FANCY THEMSELVES CAPABLE OF DOING EVERY THING.

- Tromp*, *s.* a large wooden cylindrical blowing machine used in furnaces  
*Trom'pil*, *s.* an aperture in a tromp  
*Trom'age*, *s.* a duty formerly paid on wool  
*Trom'a'tor*, *s.* the officer who weighed the wool  
*Troop*, *s.* a body of soldiers; a company  
*Troop*, *v. n.* to march in a body or in haste  
*Troop'et*, *s.* a horse soldier, a horseman  
*Trope*, *s.* a figure in speech; turn; change  
*Trophied*, *a.* adorned with trophies  
*Troph'y*, *s.* something taken in battle  
*Tropic*, *s.* an astronomical line of the sun  
*Tropical*, *a.* figurative; near the tropics  
*Tropically*, *ad.* in the manner of a trope  
*Trop'ist*, *s.* one who deals in tropes  
*Tropolo'gical*, *a.* varied by tropes  
*Tropology*, *s.* a change of some word from the original meaning  
*Trot*, *s.* a jolting pace; brisk walk  
*Trot*, *v. n.* to ride in a trot, to walk fast  
*Troth*, *s.* truth, faithfulness; a petty oath  
*Troth'less*, *a.* faithless; treacherous  
*Troth'plight*, *v. a.* to affiancé; to betroth  
*Trot'ter*, *s.* a horse that moves with a high jolting pace; a sheep's trotter  
*Trou'badour*, *s.* an early poet of Provence  
*Trou'ble*, *v. a.* to perplex; to afflict; to sue  
*Trou'ble*, *s.* disturbance; calamity, affliction, molestation, vexation  
*Troubler*, *s.* a disturber; confounder  
*Trou'blesome*, *a.* vexatious, tiresome  
*Trou'blesomely*, *ad.* importunately  
*Trou'blesomeness*, *s.* importunity  
*Trou'bling*, *s.* the act of afflicting  
*Trou'blous*, *a.* tumultuous; disordered  
*Trough*, *s.* any long thing hollowed  
*Troul*, *v. n.* to move or utter quickly  
*Trounce*, *v. a.* to punish, beat; sue; cheat  
*Trout*, *s.* a fish; an honest silly fellow  
*Trou't-stream*, *s.* a stream in which trout breed and are angled for  
*Tro'ver*, *s.* an action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand  
*Trow*, *v. n.* to imagine, to think, to trust  
*Trow*, *interj.* denoting inquiry  
*Trowel*, *s.* a tool used by bricklayers  
*Trow'sers*, *s.* a lower garment worn by men; long loose breeches  
*Troy weight*, *s.* a weight of 12oz. to the lb.  
*Truant*, *s.* an absentee from school, &c.  
*Tru'ant*, *a.* idle, lazy, loitering, careless  
*Tru'antly*, *ad.* like a truant [ment  
*Tru'antship*, *s.* idleness; neglect of employ-  
*Truce*, *s.* a temporary cessation of war  
*Trucida'tion*, *s.* the act of killing  
*Truck*, *s.* traffic by exchange; a light cart drawn by hand  
*Truck*, *v. a.* to give in exchange  
*Truck'age*, *s.* the practice of exchange  
*Truck'er*, *s.* one who traffics by exchange  
*Truck'le*, *s.* a small wheel or castor  
*Truc'kle*, *v. n.* to be in subjection; to creep  
*Truc'klebel*, *s.* a bed with wheels to run under another; a bed for children  
*Truc'ulence*, *Truc'ulency*, *s.* savageness of manners; terrible aspect  
*Truc'ulent*, *a.* savage, terrible of aspect  
*Trudge*, *v. n.* to jog on heavily; to labour  
*True*, *a.* not false, certain, genuine; steady  
*True'born*, *a.* having a right by birth  
*True'bred*, *a.* of a right breed; well bred  
*True'hearted*, *a.* honest, faithful, just  
*Trueheart'edness*, *s.* honesty; fidelity  
*True'love*, *s.* an herb; a kind of sweetheart  
*True'love-knot*, *s.* a particular kind of knot  
*True'ness*, *s.* sincerity; faithfulness
- True'penny*, *s.* a worthy honest fellow  
*Truff'le*, *s.* a subterraneous mushroom  
*Trug*, *s.* a tray, hod, ancient measure  
*Tru'ism*, *s.* a self-evident truth  
*Trull*, *s.* a vagrant dirty strumpet  
*Tru'ly*, *ad.* certainly, exactly, really  
*Trump*, *s.* a trumpet; the turn-up card  
*Trump*, *v. a.* to win with a trump; to force  
*Trum'pery*, *s.* trifles, trash; idle talk  
*Trum'pet*, *s.* a kind of musical instrument  
*Trum'pet*, *v. a.* to sound one's praise; to proclaim by sound of trumpet  
*Trum'peter*, *s.* one who sounds a trumpet  
*Trum'pet-flower*, *s.* a tubulous flower  
*Trum'pet-shell*, *s.* a genus of shells of the form of a trumpet [See Buccinum]  
*Trum'pet-tongued*, *a.* vociferous as a trumpet  
*Trum'p-like*, *a.* resembling a trumpet  
*Trun'cate*, *v. a.* to cut short, maim  
*Trun'cated*, *a.* an heraldic term applied to trees that are lopped  
*Trunca'tion*, *s.* the act of lopping  
*Trun'cature*, *s.* state of being truncated  
*Trun'cheon*, *s.* a staff of command; a cudgel  
*Trun'cheon*, *v. a.* to beat with a truncheon  
*Truncheon'er*, *s.* a person armed with a  
*Trun'dle*, *s.* a round body [truncheon  
*Trun'dle*, *v. n.* to roll, to bowl along  
*Trun'dletail*, *s.* a round-tailed dog  
*Trunk*, *s.* the body of anything; a sort of chest; the proboscis of an elephant; &c.  
*Trunk'-hose*, *s.* a kind of large breeches  
*Trun'ions*, *s. pl.* the knobs on cannon, by which they are supported on carriages  
*Trun'sion*, *s.* the act of pushing  
*Truss*, *s.* a bandage for ruptures; a bundle of hay of 56 pounds' weight  
*Truss*, *v. a.* to pack closely together  
*Trust*, *s.* confidence, charge, care, credit  
*Trust*, *v. n.* to confide in, to believe  
*Trustee*, *s.* one entrusted with anything  
*Trust'er*, *s.* one who trusts or gives credit  
*Trust'ily*, *ad.* honestly; with fidelity  
*Trust'iness*, *s.* honesty; fidelity  
*Trust'ingly*, *ad.* with implicit confidence  
*Trust'less*, *a.* unfaithful; unconstant  
*Trust'y*, *a.* honest, true, faithful, strong  
*Truth*, *s.* honesty, reality, faithfulness  
*Tru'thful*, *a.* full of truth  
*Tru'thless*, *a.* wanting truth; faithless  
*Trutina'tion*, *s.* the act of weighing  
*Trutta'ceous*, *a.* pertaining to trout  
*Try*, *v.* to examine, to essay, to attempt  
*Try'ing*, *a.* putting to severe trial  
*Try'-sail*, *s.* a sail used in a storm  
*Tu'ant*, *a.* sharp; biting; killing  
*Tub*, *s.* a vessel of wood of various sizes  
*Tub'ber*, *s.* a mining instrument; the becle  
*Tube*, *s.* a pipe; siphon; long hollow body  
*Tube*, *v. a.* to furnish with a tube  
*Tu'bercle*, *s.* a small swelling, a pimple  
*Tu'ber'cular*, *a.* containing tubercles  
*Tu'ber'culated*, *a.* covered with tubercles  
*Tu'berose*, *s.* a sweet-smelling flower  
*Tu'berous*, *a.* full of knobs or swellings  
*Tu'bpore*, *s.* a genus of corals  
*Tu'bporite*, *s.* fossil tubipores  
*Tu'bular*, *Tu'bulated*, *Tu'bulous*, *a.* long and hollow, like a cylinder; fistular  
*Tu'bu'le*, *s.* a small pipe, or fistular body  
*Tu'bulo'form*, *a.* having the form of a tube  
*Tu'ch*, *s.* a kind of marble  
*Tuck*, *s.* a long narrow sword; a net  
*Tuck*, *v. a.* to lay close; to enclose under  
*Tuck'er*, *s.* a small piece of linen that shades the breast of a woman

## [TUN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

## [TUR]

Tuck'et, *s.* a voluntary in music; a steak  
 Tue'fall, *s.* a building with a sloping roof of only one side  
 Tues'day, *s.* the third day of the week  
 Tu'fa, *s.* a calcareous earth formed of broken and concreted shells, or the deposit of water impregnated with lime  
 Tufo'ou', *s.* a violent storm or tornado  
 Tuft, *s.* a cluster of grass, hair, &c.  
 Tuft, *v. a.* to adorn with a tuft  
 Tuft'ed, *a.* growing in tufts or clusters  
 Tuft'y, *a.* adorned with or having tufts  
 Tug, *v.* to pull along, to draw; to contend  
 Tug, *s.* a pull with force, a great effort  
 Tug'ger, *s.* one that tugs or pulls hard  
 Tug'gion, *s.* guardianship; instruction  
 Tug'gionary, *a.* pertaining to instruction  
 Tu'lip, *s.* the name of a flower  
 Tu'lip-tree, *s.* a North-American tree, the flowers of which in some degree resemble a tulip  
 Tum'ble, *s.* a fall, downfall, accident  
 Tum'ble, *v.* to fall; to turn over  
 Tum'bler, *s.* one who shows feats of activity  
 Tumbl'ing-bay, *s.* an overfall or weir  
 Tum'brel, *s.* a dung-hill; a dung-cart  
 Tum'bril, *s.* a military vehicle  
 Tumefaction, *s.* a swelling  
 Tum'efy, *v. a.* to swell, to make to swell  
 Tum'id, *a.* puffed up, swelled; pompous  
 Tum'idly, *ad.* in a swelling form  
 Tum'idness, *s.* a swelling or swelled state  
 Tum'orous, *a.* swelling; protuberant  
 Tum'our, *s.* morbid swelling; affected pomp  
 Tump, *s.* the knoll of a hill  
 Tump, *v. a.* to fence trees about with earth  
 Tum'ular, *a.* consisting in a heap  
 Tumulus, *s.* an artificial hillock raised over the dead in ancient times  
 Tumulose, Tumulous, *a.* full of hills  
 Tumult, *s.* a riot, bustle, wild commotion  
 Tumult, *v. n.* to make a tumult  
 Tumultuarily, *ad.* in a disorderly manner  
 Tumultuariness, *s.* disorderly or tumultuous conduct  
 Tumultuary, *a.* disorderly; confused  
 Tumultuate, *v. n.* to make a tumult  
 Tumultu'ation, *s.* confused agitation  
 Tumultuous, *a.* turbulent, full of riot [ence  
 Tumultuously, *ad.* with confusion and vio-  
 Tumultuousness, *s.* state of confusion  
 Tun, *s.* a cask of four hogsheds, two pipes  
 Tun, *v. a.* to put into casks; to barrel  
 Tun'able, *a.* harmonious, musical, sweet  
 Tun'ableness, *s.* harmony; melodiousness  
 Tun'ably, *ad.* harmoniously; melodiously  
 Tun'-belly, *a.* having a large belly, fat  
 Tun'-dish, *s.* a tunnel; a funnel  
 Tune, *s.* harmony; note; order; fit temper  
 Tune, *v. a.* to put into a musical state  
 Tuneful, *a.* musical, harmonious, pleasing  
 Tun'less, *a.* unharmonious; unmusical  
 Tun'er, *s.* one who tunes instruments  
 Tung, *s.* a small disagreeable insect of the East and West Indies  
 Tungstate, *s.* a salt formed of tungstene acid and a base  
 Tungsten, *s.* a hard brittle metal  
 Tungstenic, *a.* belonging to tungsten  
 Tun'ic, *s.* a child's upper garment (branes  
 Tun'icated, *a.* (in botany) covered with mem-  
 Tun'icle, *s.* a cover, livery, skin  
 Tun'ing, *s.* act of singling or playing in con-  
 cert; act of putting into tune  
 Tun'ing-fork, *s.* a steel instrument used for tuning instruments of music

Tun'ing-hammer, *s.* a tool used in tuning  
 Tun'nage, *s.* contents of a vessel measured by the tun; a duty of so much per tun  
 Tun'nel, *s.* the shaft of a chimney; a funnel to bottle liquor  
 Tun'nel, *v. a.* to form like a tunnel  
 Tun'nel-net, *s.* a net wide at one end and narrow at the other [and stones  
 Tun'nel-pit, *s.* a pit sunk for drawing up earth  
 Tun'ny, *s.* the name of a sea-fish  
 Tup, *s.* a ram—*v. n.* to butt like a ram  
 Tu'pelo, *s.* a tree of the genus Nyssa  
 Turban, *s.* a Turkish cap made of fine linen wreathed about the head  
 Tur'baned, *a.* wearing a turban  
 Tur'ban-shell, *s.* a genus of sea urchins of a spheroidal shape  
 Tur'ban-top, *s.* a plant, a kind of mushroom  
 Tur'bary, *s.* a right of digging turf  
 Tur'beh, *s.* a sepulchral chapel erected to some Mahomedan saint or sultan  
 Tur'bid, *a.* thick, muddy, not clear  
 Tur'bidly, *ad.* hightly; proudly  
 Tur'bidness, Tur'bid'ity, smuddiness; thickness  
 Turbil'ion, *s.* a whirl; a vortex  
 Tur'binated, *a.* twisted, spiral  
 Turbination, *s.* the act of spinning round  
 Tur'binate, Tur'bite, *s.* a petrified shell  
 Tur'bit, *s.* a variety of the domestic pigeon  
 Tur'bitb, *s.* yellow precipitate; an herb  
 Tur'bot, *s.* the name of a delicate sea-fish  
 Tur'bulence, *s.* tumult, confusion  
 Tur'bulent, *a.* tumultuous, violent  
 Tur'bulently, *ad.* tumultuously  
 Tur'cism, *s.* the religion of the Turks  
 Turcen', *s.* a deep vessel for soups, &c.  
 Turf, *s.* a clod covered with grass; racc-ground; horse-racing  
 Turf, *v. a.* to cover with turf  
 Turf-house, *s.* a house built of turf  
 Turf'iness, *s.* the abounding with turf  
 Turf'ing, *s.* the operation of laying down turf  
 Turfing-iron, *s.* an implement for palring off turf [boggy land  
 Turf-moss, *s.* a tract of turfy, mossy, or  
 Turf-spade, *s.* a spade for cutting turf  
 Turfy, *a.* full of or like turf; green  
 Tur'gent, *a.* swelling, protuberant, tumid  
 Turges'cence, Turges'cency, *s.* the state of being swollen; empty grandeur  
 Tur'gid, *a.* tumid, swelled, bloated  
 Turgid'ity, *s.* inflated pomp  
 Tur'gidly, *ad.* with swelling or empty pomp  
 Tur'giferous, *a.* producing shoots  
 Turk, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Turkey  
 Tur'key, *v. a.* to labour hard, toil, weary  
 Tur'key-stone, *s.* a name of the oil-stone from Turkof's, Turquoise, *s.* a kind of blue stone said to be a bone or ivory fossil  
 Turk's-cap, *s.* a plant of the genus Sillum  
 Turk's-head, *s.* a plant of the genus Cactus  
 Turk's-turban, *s.* a plant of the genus Ranunculus  
 Tur'merle, *s.* an Indian root which makes a yellow dye  
 Tur'moil, *s.* harassing uneasiness  
 Tur'moll', *v. a.* to labour hard, toil, weary  
 Turn, *v.* to transform, to change, to alter  
 Turn, *s.* the act of moving about, change  
 Turn'coat, *s.* a renegade, an apostate  
 Turn'er, *s.* one who turns in a lathe  
 Turn'erite, *s.* a rare crystallized mineral  
 Turn'ery, *s.* the art of fashioning hard bodies into a round or oval form in a lathe; the articles so turned  
 Turn'ing, *s.* a winding, bending, curling



Turn'p, *s.* a well-known esculent root  
 Turn'key, *s.* he who has the charge of the keys of a prison  
 Turn'pike, *s.* a toll-gate on a road  
 Turn'pike-road, *s.* a road on which toll-gates are established by law  
 Turn'serving, *s.* the act of promoting private interest  
 Turn'sole, *s.* a plant of the genus *Heliotropium*  
 Turn'spit, *s.* one who turns a spit; a dog  
 Turn'stile, *s.* a kind of whirling stile  
 Turn'stone, *s.* a bird called the sea-dotterel  
 Tur'pentine, *s.* a gum from the pine, &c.  
 Tur'pentine-tree, *s.* a tree of the genus *Pistacia*  
 Tur'pitude, *s.* inherent vileness, badness  
 Tur'quoise, *s.* [See *Turkoi*]  
 Tur'rel, *s.* a tool used by coopers  
 Tur'ret, *s.* a small tower or eminence  
 Tur'reted, *a.* formed like a tower  
 Tur'rilite, *s.* the fossil remains of a spiral multilocular shell  
 Tur'tle, *s.* the turtle-dove; a sea tortoise  
 Tur'tle-dove, *s.* a species of dove or pigeon  
 Tur'tle-shell, *s.* a beautiful species of *murex*; also, tortoise-shell  
 Tus'can, *s.* one of the orders of architecture  
 Tush, *Tut*, *interj.* expressing contempt  
 Tush, *s.* a tooth  
 Tusk, *s.* a fang or long pointed tooth  
 Tusk, *v. n.* to gnash the teeth, as a boar  
 Tusk'ed, Tusk'y, *a.* furnished with tusks  
 Tus'sle, *s.* a struggle (a vulgar expression)  
 Tut, *s.* an imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it  
 Tut'elage, *s.* guardianship, protection, care  
 Tut'elar, Tut'elary, *a.* guarding, protecting; defensive; having guardianship  
 Tut'enag, *s.* the Chinese name of zinc  
 Tut'or, *s.* one who instructs, a preceptor  
 Tut'or, *v. a.* to instruct; to teach  
 Tut'orage, *s.* the office of a tutor, education  
 Tut'orress, *s.* a governess, an instructress  
 Tut'oring, *s.* the act of instructing  
 Tut'orship, *s.* office of a tutor  
 Tut'san, *s.* a plant of the genus *Hypericum*  
 Tut'ti, *s.* (in Italian music) a direction for all to play in concert  
 Tut'ty, *s.* a recrement of *lapis calaminaris* which sublimes to the top of the furnace in the manufacturing of brass  
 Tuz, Tuzz, *s.* a lock or tuft of hair  
 Twain, *a.* two, both—*ad.* in two, asunder  
 Twait, *s.* a fish  
 Twang, *s.* a sharp quick sound, an accent  
 Twang, *v. n.* to make to sound sharply  
 Twang'ing, *a.* making a sharp sound  
 Twan'kay, *s.* a species of green tea  
 Twat'tle, *v. n.* to prate, gabble, chatter  
 Tweak, *s.* perplexity; ludicrous distress  
 Tweak, *v. a.* to pluck, to squeeze  
 Twee'dle, *v. a.* to handle lightly or softly  
 Twee'zer-ease, *s.* a case for carrying tweezers  
 Twee'zers, *s.* nippers, small pincers  
 Twelfth, *a.* the second after the tenth  
 Twelfth'tide, *s.* the Epiphany or twelfth day  
 Twelve, *a.* two and ten, twice six  
 Twelvemonth, *s.* a year of solar months  
 Twelv'pence, *s.* a shilling  
 Twelv'penny, *a.* sold for a shilling  
 Twen'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of twenty  
 Twen'ty, *a.* twice ten, a proverbial number  
 Twi'bill, *s.* a halbert; a pavior's tool  
 Twice, *ad.* two times, doubly  
 Twid'dle, *v. a.* to touch lightly  
 Twig, *s.* a small branch, switch, sprout

Twig'gy, *a.* abounding with twigs  
 Twi'ght, *s.* the dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset  
 Twi'ght, *a.* deeply shaded; obscure  
 Twill, *v. a.* to weave; to quilt  
 Twill, *s.* a quill to wind yarn on  
 Twin, *s.* one of two produced together  
 Twin, *v. n.* to bring two at once [very like  
 Twin, *a.* noting one of two born at a birth;  
 Twin-born, *a.* born at the same birth  
 Twine, *v.* to twist, wrap about, wind  
 Twine, *s.* a twist, twisted thread; embrace  
 Twinge, *v. a.* to pinch, tweak, torment  
 Twinge, *s.* a sudden sharp pain; a pinch  
 Twi'nging, *s.* a pinching with a sudden twitch; sudden pain  
 Twink, *s.* the motion of an eye; a moment  
 Twi'kle, *s.* a sparkling intermitting light  
 Twi'kle, *v. n.* to open and shut the eye  
 Twi'kling, *s.* a motion of the eye; a light that seems every moment in and out  
 Twi'ling, *s.* the name of a twin lamb  
 Twi'ned, *part. a.* born at the same birth  
 Twire, *v. n.* to flutter, to quiver, to twinkle  
 Twirl, *v. a.* to turn round quick  
 Twirl, *s.* circular motion, rotation, twist  
 Twist, *v. a.* to form by complication  
 Twist, *s.* a thread made by winding two together; a single string of cord; a contortion; writhe  
 Twister, *s.* one who twists; a ropemaker  
 Twit, *v. a.* to reproach, upbraid, sneer  
 Twitch, *s.* a quick pull; a sudden elicitation  
 Twitch, *v. a.* to snatch, to pluck forcibly  
 Twitch'er, *s.* one that twitches  
 Twitch'grass, *s.* rough-grass  
 Twitter, *v. n.* to make a noise like swallows  
 Twit'ter, *s.* a giggle, slight laughter  
 Twit'tering, *s.* a cheerful note peculiar to birds of the swallow kind  
 Twit'tingly, *ad.* with reproach  
 Twixt, *prep.* a contraction of *Between*  
 Two, *a.* one and one  
 Two'edged, *a.* having an edge on each side  
 Two'fold, *a.* double—*ad.* doubly, twice  
 Two'handed, *a.* able, big, bulky, enormous  
 Two'pence, *s.* a penny twice told, small coin  
 Tyke, *s.* a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog  
 Tym'bal, *s.* a kind of kettle-drum  
 Tym'pan, *s.* part of a printing-press; the pannel of a pillar or door  
 Tym'panites, *s.* dropsy of the belly  
 Tym'panize, *v. a.* to stretch as the skin over the body of a drum  
 Tym'panum, *s.* a drum; part of the ear  
 Tym'pany, *s.* a dry windy dropsy  
 Type, *s.* an emblem; printing letter, stamp  
 Type, *v. a.* to predigine  
 Type-metal, *s.* a compound metal, principally of lead and antimony  
 Ty'phoid, *a.* relating to typhus  
 Ty'phus, *s.* a nervous fever  
 Typ'ical, *a.* emblematical, figurative  
 Typ'ically, *ad.* in a figurative manner  
 Typ'icalness, *s.* the state of being typical  
 Typ'ify, *v. a.* to show in emblem  
 Ty'pocosmy, *s.* a representation of the world  
 Typog'rapher, *s.* a printer, one who prints  
 Typog'raphical, *a.* belonging to printing  
 Typog'raphically, *ad.* emblematically  
 Typog'raphy, *s.* the art of printing  
 Typ'olite, *s.* a fossil bearing the impression of plants or animals  
 Tyr'anness, *s.* a female tyrant  
 Tyr'an'le, Tyr'an'ical, *a.* like a tyrant

UMB]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNA

Tyrannically, *ad.* in manner of a tyrant  
 Tyrannicalness, *s.* tyrannical disposition  
 Tyrannicide, *s.* the act of killing a tyrant  
 Tyrannize, *v. n.* to play or act the tyrant  
 Tyrannous, *a.* arbitrary, cruel, despotic  
 Tyrannously, *ad.* arbitrarily; cruelly  
 Tyranny, *s.* cruel government; severity  
 Tyrant, *s.* a cruel despotic master; an absolute monarch governing imperiously  
 Tyrian, *s.* the purple dye—a. purple  
 Tyro, *s.* a beginner; student; novice  
 Tzar, *s.* the Emperor of Russia; the czar  
 Tzarina, *s.* the Empress of Russia; the czarina

## U.

U, a vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obscure*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, as *obund*  
 Uberous, *a.* fruitful, copious, abundant  
 U'berty, *s.* abundance; fruitfulness  
 Ubi'cation, Ubi'ety, *s.* a relation to place  
 Ubi'quity, *a.* existing every where—one who exists every where  
 Ubiquity, *s.* omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places  
 Ubiquity, *a.* existing every where  
 Ud'der, *s.* the dugs of a cow  
 Ud'dered, *a.* furnished with udders  
 Ug'ly, *ad.* filthy; with deformity  
 Ug'liness, *s.* deformity; moral depravity  
 Ug'ly, *a.* deformed, offensive to the sight  
 Uka'se, *s.* a Russian proclamation  
 U'ans, *s.* a certain description of militia among the modern Tartars  
 U'cer, *s.* a dangerous running sore  
 U'cerate, *v. n.* to turn to an ulcer  
 U'ceration, *s.* a breaking into sores  
 U'cered, *a.* grown to be an ulcer  
 U'cerous, *a.* afflicted with sores  
 U'cerousness, *s.* the state of being ulcerous  
 U'cuse, *s.* a little ulcer  
 U'g'itious, *a.* shiny, muddy, fenny  
 U'lage, *s.* the quantity of liquor which a cask wants of being full [the elm-tree  
 U'min, *s.* a gummy substance obtained from U'nar, *a.* pertaining to the nina or embil  
 U'terior, *a.* lying on the further side  
 U'timate, *a.* the very last, final, ending  
 U'timately, *ad.* in the last consequence  
 U'timation, *s.* the last offer or concession  
 U'timatum, *s.* the final resolution  
 U'tim'ity, *s.* the last consequence  
 Ultramarine, *s.* a very fine blue  
 Ultramarine, *a.* foreign, beyond the sea  
 Ultramontane, *s.* a foreigner  
 Ultramontane, *a.* being beyond the mountains  
 Ultramundane, *a.* being beyond the world  
 U'ltro'neous, *a.* spontaneous; voluntary  
 U'ltulate, *v. n.* to howl; to scream  
 U'ltulation, *s.* a howling; a yelling  
 Umb'el, *s.* (in botany) a kind of inflorescence in which a number of rays, spreading from a common centre, form a globose or convex flower  
 Umb'ellar, *a.* pertaining to an umbel  
 Umb'ellated, *a.* growing together from the same point [umbel  
 Umb'ellet, Umb'el'ete, *s.* a little or partial Umbelliferous, *a.* bearing many flowers; growing upon many footstalks; proceeding from the same centre [of fowl  
 Um'ber, *s.* a yellow colour; a fish; a kind

Um'ber, *v. a.* to colour with umber  
 Umbilic, *s.* the navel; the centre  
 Umbilical, *a.* belonging to the navel  
 Umbilicate, *a.* navel-shaped  
 Umbles, *s. pl.* the entrails of a deer  
 Um'bo, *s.* the point or boss of a buckler  
 Umbold'fite, *s.* a newly-discovered Vesuvian mineral  
 Um'bra, *s.* a fish of the Mediterranean  
 Um'brage, *s.* shadow; offence, resentment  
 Umbra'geous, Umb'rose, *a.* shady, shaded  
 Umbra'geousness, *s.* shadiness [obscure  
 Um'brated, *a.* shadowed  
 Umbratic, Umbratic'al, *a.* shadowy; typical  
 Um'bratile, *a.* unsubstantial; unreal  
 Umbra'lous, *a.* capacious; suspicious  
 Umbrel'la, *s.* a cover from the sun or rain  
 Umbrel'le, *s.* the visor of a helmet  
 Umbri'ferous, *a.* casting a shadow  
 Umbros'ity, *s.* exclusion of light  
 Um'pirage, *s.* arbitration  
 Um'pire, *s.* one who decides disputes  
 Um'pire, *v. a.* to arbitrate; to settle  
 Unabas'ed, *a.* not humbled, not abased  
 Unabash'ed, *a.* not ashamed, undaunted  
 Unabated, *a.* undiminished  
 Unabating, *a.* not abating; continuing  
 Unabbre'viated, *a.* not shortened  
 Unabju'red, *a.* not renounced on oath  
 Unab'le, *a.* not able, weak, impotent  
 Unabolishable, *a.* that may not be abolished  
 Unabol'ished, *a.* remaining still in force  
 Unabsolv'ed, *a.* not acquitted or forgiven  
 Unabsorb'ed, *a.* not absorbed; not imbibed  
 Unacce'l'erated, *a.* not hastened  
 Unaccented, *a.* having no accent  
 Unaccept'able, *a.* disagreeable, unpleasing  
 Unacceptableness, *s.* state of not pleasing  
 Unaccept'ably, *ad.* in an unwelcome manner  
 Unaccept'ed, *a.* not accepted, not received  
 Unaccom'modated, *a.* not accommodated; not fitted [uncomplying  
 Unaccom'modating, *a.* not accommodating;  
 Unaccom'panied, *a.* not attended, alone  
 Unaccom'plished, *a.* unfinished; awkward  
 Unaccountability, Unaccount'ableness, *s.* the state of not being accountable  
 Unaccount'able, *a.* not to be accounted for, not subject, not controlled, not explicable  
 Unaccount'ably, *ad.* strangely, oddly  
 Unaccred'ited, *a.* not received; not authorized  
 Unaccu'rate, *a.* not exact, incorrect  
 Unaccu'tomed, *a.* new, not usual, strange  
 Unachiev'able, *a.* that cannot be accomplished  
 Unachie'ed, *a.* not accomplished or performed  
 Unacknowledged, *a.* not owned [formed  
 Unacquaintance, *s.* want of acquaintance or knowledge  
 Unacquainted, *a.* not known, unusual  
 Unacquir'ed, *a.* not acquired; not gained  
 Unact'ed, *a.* not performed  
 Unact'uated, *a.* not moved; not actuated  
 Unadapt'ed, *a.* not adapted; not suited  
 Unadjust'ed, *a.* not adjusted or settled  
 Unadmire'd, *a.* not regarded with honour  
 Unadmon'ished, *a.* not cautioned before  
 Unado'r'd, *a.* not worshipped; neglected  
 Unadorn'ed, *a.* not decorated  
 Unadulterate, Unadul'terated, *a.* genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures  
 Unadul'terately, *ad.* without spurious mixtures  
 Unadvent'urous, *a.* not adventurous  
 Unadv'isable, *a.* not to be advised  
 Unadv'ised, *a.* indiscreet, imprudent  
 Unadv'isedly, *ad.* imprudently; rashly

UNSEASONABLE LOVE IS OFTEN AS IREKOME TO BEAR AS HATE.

UNSUPPORTED BY JUSTICE, POWER IS AN ENGINE OF OPPRESSION.

[UNA]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNB]

Unadv'isedness, *s.* imprudence; rashness  
 Unaff'able, *a.* haughty, proud, unsociable  
 Unaffected, *a.* not moved, open, real  
 Unaffectedly, *ad.* really; without any at-  
 tempt to produce false appearances  
 Unaffecting, *a.* not moving the passions  
 Unaffectionate, *a.* wanting affection  
 Unaffirm'ed, *a.* not confirmed  
 Unafflicted, *a.* free from trouble  
 Unaggravated, *a.* not aggravated  
 Unagitated, *a.* not agitated; calm  
 Unagreeable, *a.* inconsistent; unsuitable  
 Unagreeableness, *s.* unsuitableness to  
 Unaid'able, *a.* not to be helped  
 Unaid'ed, *a.* not assisted, not helped  
 Unaim'ing, *a.* having no particular direction  
 Unalienable, *a.* that cannot be alienated  
 Unalienated, *a.* not transferred; not es-  
 tranged  
 Unallay'ed, *a.* not appeased; not quieted  
 Unalluviated, *a.* not assuaged; not mitigated  
 Unallied, *a.* having no powerful relation  
 Unallowed, *a.* not permitted  
 Unalloy'ed, *a.* not impaired by bad mixtures  
 Unallured, *a.* not allured or enticed  
 Unalluring, *a.* not tempting or enticing  
 Unalterable, *a.* that cannot be altered  
 Unalterableness, *s.* immutability  
 Unalterably, *ad.* unchangeably  
 Unaltered, *a.* not changed; not changeable  
 Unamazed, *a.* free from astonishment  
 Unambiguous, *a.* clear; unquestionable  
 Unambiguously, *ad.* in a clear explicit  
 manner  
 Unambiguously, *s.* clearness; explicitness  
 Unambitious, *a.* free from ambition; not  
 affecting show; not prominent  
 Unamendable, *a.* not to be bettered [love  
 Unamiable, *a.* not amiable; not conciliating  
 Unamiableness, *s.* want of amiableness  
 Unamused, *a.* wanting amusement  
 Unamusing, *a.* unpleasing; uninteresting  
 Unanalogous, *a.* not agreeable to; not ana-  
 logous  
 Unanalyzed, *a.* not resolved into simple  
 parts [unction  
 Unan'led, *a.* not having received extreme  
 Unan'imated, *a.* not animated; not having  
 Unan'inating, *a.* not animating; dull [spirit  
 Unanim'ity, *s.* agreement in mind, &c.  
 Unanim'ous, *a.* being of one mind  
 Unanimously, *ad.* with one mind  
 Unanswerable, *a.* not to be refuted  
 Unanswerably, *ad.* beyond confutation  
 Unanswered, *a.* not opposed by a reply  
 Unanxious, *a.* free from anxiety  
 Unappalled, *a.* not daunted; not dismayed  
 Unapparelled, *a.* not dressed; not clothed  
 Unapparent, *a.* obscure; not visible  
 Unappeal'able, *a.* not admitting appeal  
 Unappeas'able, *a.* not to be pacified  
 Unappeased, *a.* not pacified  
 Unappl'ed, *a.* not specially applied [ined  
 Unappre'ciated, *a.* not duly estimated or va-  
 Unapprehend'ed, *a.* not understood [derstood  
 Unapprehen'sible, *a.* not capable of being un-  
 Unapprehen'sive, *a.* not suspecting  
 Unapprised, *a.* not informed; ignorant  
 Unapproach'able, *a.* not to be approached  
 Unappropr'iated, *a.* having no particular ap-  
 plication  
 Unapt, *a.* dull, unfit, improper, not qualified  
 Unaptly, *ad.* unfitly; improperly  
 Unaptness, *s.* unfitness; dullness  
 Unargued, *a.* not disputed, not censured  
 Unarm', *v. a.* to disarm; to strip of armour

Unarm'ed, *a.* having no armour or weapons  
 Unarraigned, *a.* not brought to a trial  
 Unarray'ed, *a.* not dressed  
 Unart'ful, *a.* wanting skill or cunning  
 Unart'fully, *ad.* in an unartful manner  
 Unarticulated, *a.* not distinctly pronounced  
 Unartifi'cially, *ad.* contrarily to art  
 Unask'ed, *a.* not asked, not desired  
 Unaspirated, *a.* having no aspirate  
 Unaspiring, *a.* not ambitious, humble  
 Unassail'able, *a.* not to be assaulted  
 Unassailable, *a.* not attacked by violence  
 Unassembled, *a.* not assembled  
 Unasse'sed, *a.* not assessed; not rated  
 Unassisted, *a.* not assisted, not helped  
 Unassort'ed, *a.* not distributed into sorts  
 Unassu'ming, *a.* modest; not arrogant  
 Unassur'ed, *a.* not confident; not insured  
 against loss  
 Unat'nable, *a.* not to be appeased  
 Unat'oned, *a.* not expiated  
 Unattach'ed, *a.* not attached; not closely ad-  
 hering; not united by affection  
 Unattain'able, *a.* not to be gained or at-  
 tained; being out of reach  
 Unattain'ableness, *s.* state of being out of reach  
 Unattain'ed, *a.* not corrupted  
 Unattempt'ed, *a.* untried, not assayed  
 Unattend'ed, *a.* having no retinue, alone  
 Unattest'ed, *a.* wanting attestation  
 Unattracted, *a.* not under the power of at-  
 traction; freed from attraction  
 Unauthen'tic, *a.* not genuine; not warranted  
 Unauthen'ticated, *a.* not made certain by au-  
 Unauthorised, *a.* without authority [thority  
 Unavail'able, Unavail'og, *a.* useless, vain  
 Unavailableness, *s.* uselessness  
 Unaveng'ed, *a.* not avenged; unrevenged  
 Unavoid'able, *a.* inevitable, not to be  
 avoided or shunned  
 Unavoid'ableness, *s.* inevitability  
 Unavoid'ably, *ad.* inevitably  
 Unavow'ed, *a.* not acknowledged  
 Unawa'kened, *a.* not roused from sleep  
 Unawa're, Unawa'res, *ad.* suddenly  
 Unawed, *a.* having no fear or dread  
 Unback'ed, *a.* not countenanced; not aided  
 Unba'ked, *a.* not baked  
 Unbal'anced, *a.* not poised; not in equipoise  
 Unban'nered, *a.* having no banner  
 Unbaptiz'ed, *a.* not baptized  
 Unbar', *v. a.* to unbolt, to remove a bar  
 Unbarb'ed, *a.* not shaven; bare  
 Unbar'tered, *a.* not injured by blows  
 Unbea'ten, *a.* not trodden, not beaten  
 Unbecom'ing, *a.* indecent, unsuitable  
 Unbecom'ingly, *ad.* in an unsuitable manner  
 Unbecom'ingness, *s.* indecorum  
 Unbed', *v. a.* to raise from a bed  
 Unben'efit'ing, *a.* unbecoming, unsuitable  
 Unbefriend'ed, *a.* without friends  
 Unbegot'ten, *a.* not generated, eternal  
 Unbeguile', *v. a.* to deceive  
 Unbegun', *a.* not yet begun  
 Unbeld', *a.* unseen; not discoverable  
 Unbel'ief, *s.* infidelity, incredulity, irreligi-  
 on, want of faith  
 Unbelieve', *v. a.* to discredit; to distrust  
 Unbelieve'r, *s.* an infidel, a wicked person  
 Unbeliev'ing, *a.* incredulous; infidel  
 Unbelov'ed, *a.* not loved  
 Unbend', *v. a.* to relax; to remit  
 Unbend'ing, *a.* not yielding; resolute  
 Unben'eficed, *a.* not enjoying a benefice  
 Unbenevol'ent, *a.* not kind, unmerciful  
 Unben'ighted, *a.* never visited by darkness

UPRIGHTNESS EVER GATHERS THE FRUITS OF ITS OWN REARING.

UNITE GENTLENESS OF MANNERS WITH FIRMNESS OF MIND.

UNLAWFUL LOVE GENERALLY ENDS IN PITERNESS.



[UNC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNC]

Unben'ign, *a.* malevolent, malignant  
 Unbent', *a.* relaxed, unshrunk, unshuddered  
 Unbequeath'ed, *a.* not given by legacy  
 Unbecom'ing, *a.* unbecoming, unfit  
 Unbesought', *a.* not intreated  
 Unbestow'ed, *a.* not given; not disposed of  
 Unbetray'ed, *a.* not betrayed  
 Unbewaif'ed, *a.* not lamented  
 Unbias', *v. a.* to remove prejudice  
 Unbias'ed, *a.* free from undue partiality  
 Unbias'edly, *ad.* without prejudice  
 Unbid'den, *a.* uninvited, not bidden  
 Unbigot'ed, *a.* free from bigotry  
 Unbind', *v. a.* to loose, untie, separate  
 Unbish'op, *v. a.* to deprive of episcopal orders  
 Unbrid'ed, *a.* unbridled; unrestrained  
 Unblam'able, *a.* not blamable, innocent  
 Unblam'ableness, *s.* state of being unblamable  
 Unblam'ably, *ad.* without taint of fault  
 Unblam'ed, *a.* blameless; free from fault  
 Unblast'ed, *a.* not made to wither [mished  
 Unblen'ishable, *a.* not capable of being ble-  
 Unblen'ished, *a.* free from blemish, &c.  
 Unblen'ch'ed, *a.* not disgraced; unsullied  
 Unblend'ed, *a.* not mingled  
 Unblest', *a.* wretched, unhappy, accursed  
 Unblight'ed, *a.* not blighted; unblasted  
 Unblown', *a.* not yet blown, unopened  
 Unblush'ful, *a.* not having sense of shame  
 Unblush'ing, *a.* insensible to shame  
 Unblush'ingly, *ad.* in an impudent manner  
 Unboast'ing, *a.* modest; unassuming  
 Unbod'ied, *a.* freed from the body, incorpo-  
 real, immaterial  
 Unboil'ed, *a.* not boiled  
 Unbolt', *v. a.* to open or remove bolts  
 Unbolt'ed, *a.* coarse, not refined or sifted  
 Unbonnet'ed, *a.* having no hat or bonnet  
 Unborn', *a.* not yet brought into life  
 Unborrow'ed, *a.* not borrowed, genuine  
 Unbos'om, *v. a.* to reveal in confidence  
 Unbought', *a.* obtained without money  
 Unbound', *a.* wanting a cover; not bound  
 Unbound'ed, *a.* unlimited, unrestrained  
 Unbound'tious, *a.* not kind; not liberal  
 Unbow'el, *v. a.* to exenterate; to eviscerate  
 Unbrea'ce, *v. a.* to loose, relax, unfold  
 Unbrea'thing, *a.* unanimated  
 Unbred', *a.* not taught, ill-educated  
 Unbrecch'ed, *a.* having no breeches  
 Unbrew'ed, *a.* not mixed; pure; genuine  
 Unbr'ibable, *a.* not to be bribed  
 Unbr'ibed, *a.* not influenced by gifts  
 Unbrid'dle, *v. a.* to free from the bridle  
 Unbrid'dled, *a.* not restrained, licentious  
 Unbro'ke, Unbro'ken, *a.* not tamed or subdued  
 Unbroth'ery, *a.* not like a brother  
 Unbuck'le, *v. a.* to loose a buckle  
 Unbuild', *v. a.* to raze, destroy, pull down  
 Unbuilt', *a.* not yet erected, unfinished  
 Unburden, Unburthen, *v. a.* to rid of a  
 load, throw off  
 Unburied, *a.* not interred; not honoured  
 with the rites of funeral  
 Unburnt', *a.* not consumed by fire  
 Unbus'ied, *a.* not employed; idle  
 Unbut'ton, *v. a.* to loose anything buttoned  
 Unce'ge, *v. a.* to release; to set free  
 Uncalculat'ed, *a.* not subject to calculation  
 Unca'led, *a.* not summoned; not sent for  
 Unca'm', *v. a.* to disturb  
 Unca'celled, *a.* not erased; not alrogated  
 Unca'did, *a.* void of candour  
 Unca'non'ial, *a.* not canonical  
 Unca'non'ialness, *s.* state of being unca'non-  
 ical; nonconformity

Unca'non'opied, *a.* having no covering  
 Unca'se, *v. a.* to uncover; take out; flay  
 Uncaught', *a.* not yet caught, not taken  
 Uncaus'ed, *a.* having no precedent cause  
 Unceas'ing, *a.* continual  
 Unceas'ingly, *ad.* without intermission  
 Uncel'eb'rated, *a.* not solemnized  
 Unceles'tial, *a.* opposite to what is heavenly  
 Uncen'surable, *a.* not worthy of censure  
 Uncen'sured, *a.* exempt from reproach  
 Unceremo'nious, *a.* without ceremony  
 Uncer'tain, *a.* not certain, doubtful  
 Uncer'tainty, *s.* dubiousness, contingency  
 Unchain', *v. a.* to free from chains  
 Uncha'ngeable, *a.* not to be changed, fixed  
 Uncha'ngeableness, *s.* immutability  
 Uncha'nged, *a.* not altered; not alterable  
 Uncha'ngably, *ad.* without change  
 Uncha'nging, *a.* suffering no alteration  
 Unchar'acteristic, *a.* not characteristic  
 Unchar'ged, *a.* not loaded; not charged  
 Unchar'itable, *a.* having no mercy or charity  
 Unchar'itableness, *s.* want of charity  
 Unchar'itably, *ad.* in a manner contrary to  
 charity [power or influence  
 Uncharin', *v. a.* to release from some secret  
 Uncha'ste, *a.* lewd, lustful, impure  
 Unchasti'sable, *a.* not to be chastised  
 Unchasti'sed, *a.* not restrained; unawed  
 Unchasti'ty, *s.* lewdness, incontinence  
 Un'check'ed, *a.* unrestrained; not hindered  
 Uncheer'ful, *a.* sad; gloomy; melancholy  
 Unchew'ed, *a.* not chewed; not eaten  
 Unchris'tian, *a.* contrary to the laws of Chris-  
 tianity; unconverted; infidel  
 Unchris'tianly, *a.* contrary to Christianity—  
*ad.* in a manner contrary to Christianity  
 Unchurch', *v. a.* to deprive of the rights of  
 a church; to expel from a church  
 Un'cial, *a.* belonging to letters of a large  
 size, used in ancient manuscripts  
 Un'cinate, *a.* (in botany) hooked at the end  
 Uncir'cumcised, *a.* not circumcised  
 Uncircum'cision, *s.* a want of circumcision  
 Uncir'cum'scribed, *a.* unbounded; unlimited  
 Uncir'cum'spect, *a.* not cautious, careless  
 Uneircumstan'tial, *a.* not important  
 Unciv'il, *a.* unpolite, rude, unkind  
 Unciv'ilized, *a.* barbarous; indecent, rude  
 Unciv'ily, *ad.* unpolitely, not complaisantly  
 Unclad', *a.* not clothed  
 Unclain'ed, *a.* not claimed; not demanded  
 Unclear'ified, *a.* not purified, not refined  
 Unclass'ic, Unclass'ical, *a.* not classical  
 Unclass'ify, *v. a.* to open what is shut with clasps  
 Un'cle, *s.* a father's or mother's brother  
 Unclean', *a.* not clean; wicked, lewd  
 Unclean'liness, *s.* want of cleanness; sin  
 Unclean'ly, *a.* filthy, dirty, unchaste  
 Unclean'ness, *s.* incontinence; wickedness  
 Unclean'sed, *a.* not cleansed or purified  
 Unclench', *v. a.* to open the hand  
 Unclog', *v. a.* to disencumber, exonerate  
 Unclose, *v. a.* to open, set open, disclose  
 Unclo'sthe, *v. a.* to strip, to make naked  
 Unclo'nd', *v. a.* to clear from obscurity  
 Unclo'nd'ed, *a.* free from clouds, clear from  
 obscurity, not darkened  
 Unclo'nd'edness, *s.* freedom from gloom  
 Unclo'udy, *a.* free from a cloud  
 Unclo'ut'ly, *v. a.* to open the closed hand  
 Uncoag'ulable, *a.* that cannot be coagulated  
 Uncock'ed, *a.* not cocked, as a gun, &c.  
 Uncoil', *v. a.* to pull the cap off  
 Uncoif'ed, *a.* not wearing a coif  
 Uncoil', *v. a.* to unfold, unravel, open

USE AND PRACTICE MAKE MEN CAPABLE OF EMPLOYMENT.

[UNC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UND]

Uncoined, *a.* not coined  
 Uncollected, *a.* not collected or brought together; not recollected  
 Uncollectible, *a.* that cannot be collected  
 Uncoloured, *a.* not stained with colour  
 Uncombined, *a.* not dressed with a comb  
 Uncombined, *a.* not combined; separate  
 Uncomeliness, *s.* want of comeliness, want of beauty or grace  
 Uncomely, *a.* not comely, not graceful  
 Uncomfortable, *a.* giving uneasiness, gloomy  
 Uncomfortableness, *s.* want of comfort  
 Uncomfortably, *ad.* without comfort  
 Uncommanded, *a.* not commanded [tion  
 Uncommendable, *a.* unworthy of commendation  
 Uncommend'd, *a.* not commended [pitied  
 Uncommiserated, *a.* not commiserated; not  
 Uncommissioned, *a.* not commissioned  
 Uncommitted, *a.* not committed  
 Uncommon, *a.* not frequent, unusual  
 Uncommonly, *ad.* to an uncommon degree  
 Uncommonness, *s.* infrequency; rarity  
 Uncommunicated, *a.* not communicated  
 Uncommunicative, *a.* close; taciturn  
 Uncompact, *a.* not compact, not close  
 Uncompacted, *a.* having no companion  
 Uncompassionate, *a.* having no pity  
 Uncompellable, *a.* not to be forced  
 Uncompelled, *a.* not forced, not obliged  
 Uncompensated, *a.* not rewarded  
 Uncomplaining, *a.* not murmuring  
 Uncomplaisant, *a.* un civil; not obliging  
 Uncomplaisantly, *ad.* with want of civility  
 Uncomplete, *a.* not perfect; not finished  
 Uncomplying, *a.* unbending; not obsequious  
 Uncompounded, *a.* simple; not intricate  
 Uncomprehensive, *a.* unable to comprehend  
 Uncompressed, *a.* not compressed, loose  
 Uncompromising, *a.* not complying  
 Unconceivable, *a.* not to be understood  
 Unconceived, *a.* not thought, not imagined  
 Unconcern, *s.* negligence, indifference  
 Unconcern'd, *a.* not anxious; easy  
 Unconcernedly, *ad.* without anxiety  
 Unconcern'dness, *s.* freedom from anxiety or perturbation [cillation  
 Unconcocting, *a.* not disposed to recon-  
 Unconcocted, *a.* not digested; not matured  
 Uncondemned, *a.* not condemned  
 Unconditional, *a.* absolute; not limited  
 Unconditionally, *ad.* without reservation  
 Uncondemning, *a.* not leading to  
 Unconfined, *a.* free from restraint  
 Unconfinedly, *ad.* without limitation  
 Unconfirmed, *a.* not fortified by resolution  
 Unconform, *a.* not conformable, unlike  
 Unconformable, *a.* inconsistent  
 Unconformity, *s.* incongruity; inconsistency  
 Unconfused, *a.* not embarrassed  
 Unconfutable, *a.* irrefragable; evident  
 Uncongealed, *a.* not congealed by cold  
 Uncongenial, *a.* not congenial  
 Unconjugal, *a.* unfitting a wife or husband  
 Unconnected, *a.* not coherent; vague [at  
 Unconquering, *a.* not overlooking or winking  
 Unconquerable, *a.* not to be subdued  
 Unconquerably, *ad.* invincibly; insuperably  
 Unconquered, *a.* not subdued; invincible  
 Unconscionable, *a.* unreasonable; unjust  
 Unconscionableness, *s.* unreasonableness of hope or claim  
 Unconscionably, *ad.* unreasonably  
 Unconscious, *a.* unacquainted; unknowing  
 Unconsciously, *ad.* without perception  
 Unconsciousness, *s.* want of knowledge  
 Unconsk'd, *a.* not attended to

Unconso'ling, *a.* affording no comfort  
 Unconsonant, *a.* incongruous; unli  
 Unconstitutional, *a.* not agreeable to the constitution  
 Unconstitutionally, *ad.* in a manner not warranted by the constitution  
 Unconstrained, *a.* free from compulsion  
 Unconstrainedly, *ad.* without force  
 Unconstraint, *s.* freedom; case  
 Unconsumed, *a.* not wasted; not destroyed  
 Unconsummate, *a.* not consummated  
 Uncontamin'd, *a.* not dispeised  
 Uncontended, *a.* not disputed  
 Uncontested, *a.* not disputed; evident  
 Uncontradicted, *a.* not denied  
 Uncontrite, *a.* not religiously penitent  
 Uncontrived, *a.* not formed by design  
 Uncontro'liable, Uncontro'nable, *a.* not to be controlled; resistless; irrefragable  
 Uncontro'liably, Uncontro'vably, *ad.* without opposition [unopposed  
 Uncontro'll'd, Uncontro'll'd, *a.* unresisted;  
 Uncontro'verted, *a.* not disputed; not liable  
 Unconversable, *a.* not social [to debate  
 Unconversant, *a.* not acquainted with  
 Unconverted, *a.* not changed in opinion  
 Unconvinced, *a.* not convinced  
 Uncord, *v.* *a.* to loose a thing bound  
 Uncork, *v.* *a.* to draw a cork from  
 Uncorrected, *a.* inaccurate  
 Uncorrupted, *a.* not vitiated; not depraved  
 Uncorruptible, *a.* that cannot be corrupted  
 Uncorruptness, *s.* integrity; uprightness  
 Uncounsellable, *a.* not to be advised  
 Uncountable, *a.* innumerable  
 Uncounted, *a.* not numbered; not counted  
 Uncount'ricit, *a.* genuine; not spurious  
 Uncouple, *v.* *a.* to separate, to let loose  
 Uncoupled, *a.* single; not united  
 Uncourteous, *a.* uncivil, unpolite, rude  
 Uncourteously, *ad.* uncivilly; unpolitely  
 Uncourteousness, *s.* incivility; disobliging  
 Uncourtliness, *s.* inelegance [treatment  
 Uncourtly, *a.* unpolished, awkward  
 Uncouth, *a.* strange, unusual, odd  
 Uncouthly, *ad.* oddly; strangely  
 Uncouthness, *s.* oddness; strangeness  
 Uncover, *v.* *a.* to divest of a covering  
 Uncreate, *a.* not create; everlasting  
 Uncreated, *a.* not yet created, not yet born  
 Uncredited, *a.* not believed  
 Uncritical, *a.* not in accordance with the rules of criticism  
 Uncropped, *a.* not cropped, not gathered  
 Uncrossed, *a.* uncancelled  
 Uncrowded, *a.* not crowded; at liberty  
 Uncrown, *v.* *a.* to deprive of a crown  
 Uncution, *s.* an ointment; an anointing  
 Uncutious, *a.* fat, oily, clammy, greasy  
 Uncutiousness, Uncutious'ity, *s.* fatness; oiliness  
 Uncull'd, *a.* not gathered, not selected  
 Unculpable, *a.* not deserving blame  
 Uncultivated, *a.* not cultivated, not instructed, not civilized  
 Uncurb'd, *a.* not restrained, licentious  
 Uncurl, *v.* *a.* to loose from ringlets  
 Uncurled, *a.* not collected into ringlets  
 Uncurst, *a.* not exorcised  
 Uncurtail'd, *a.* not curtailed, not shortened  
 Uncustomary, *a.* not customary; unusual  
 Unent, *a.* not ent, whole, entire  
 Undam, *v.* *a.* to open banks; to loose  
 Undamaged, *a.* not impaired  
 Undated, *a.* rising and falling in waves at the margin, as a leaf; waved  
 Undamnable, *a.* not to be damned

UNIFORMITY OF DESIGN IS RARELY FOUND WHERE ACCURACY OF DESCRIPTION IS WANTING.

UNDERTAKE DELIBERATELY; BUT, HAVING ONCE BEGUN, PROCEED STEADFASTLY.

[UND]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UND]

Undaunted, *a.* not daunted, not depressed  
 Undauntedly, *ad.* boldly, without fear  
 Undauntedness, *s.* boldness; intrepidity  
 Undazzled, *a.* not dazzled, unaffected  
 Undebauched, *a.* not corrupted, pure  
 Unde'agon, *s.* a figure of eleven sides  
 Undecay'ed, *a.* not decayed, not worn  
 Undecay'ing, *a.* not suffering decay  
 Undeceiv'able, *a.* not to be deceived  
 Undeceiv'e, *v. a.* to inform justly; set right  
 Undeceiv'ed, *a.* not cheated; not imposed on  
 Undecid'able, *a.* not to be decided  
 Undecid'ed, *a.* not determined, not settled  
 Unde'ciphered, *a.* not rendered intelligible  
 Undecisive, *a.* not conclusive  
 Undeck', *v. a.* to undress, strip, divest of  
 Undeck'ed, *a.* unadorned; not embellished  
 Undecl'ared, *a.* not declared; not avowed  
 Undecl'ined, *a.* not grammatically varied by  
 termination; not deviating  
 Undecl'icated, *a.* not consecrated  
 Undecl'ared, *a.* not disfigured, not blotted out  
 Undecl'able, *a.* not to be defeated  
 Undecl'ined, *a.* easy to be assailed  
 Undecl'ed, *a.* not set at defiance  
 Undecl'ed, *a.* pure; not polluted, not vi-  
 lated, not corrupted  
 Undecl'able, *a.* not to be marked out  
 Undecl'ined, *a.* not defined, unlimited  
 Undecl'ined, *a.* not disfigured; perfect  
 Undecl'ined, *a.* not paid; not defrayed  
 Undecl'egated, *a.* not delegated; not deputed  
 Undecl'iberated, *a.* not carefully considered  
 Undecl'ighted, *a.* not pleased  
 Undecl'om'ished, *a.* not razed; not thrown down  
 Undecl'om'ishable, *a.* not capable of fuller  
 evidence  
 Undecl'able, *a.* that cannot be denied [tion  
 Undecl'able, *ad.* so as to admit no contradic-  
 Undecl'ored, *a.* not lamented or bewailed  
 Undecl'aved, *a.* not corrupted, innocent  
 Undecl'ived, *a.* not divested by authority  
 Undecl', *ad.* and *prep.* beneath, below  
 Undecl', *a.* inferior; subject; subordinate  
 Undecl'-action, *s.* subordinate action  
 Undecl'-agent, *s.* a subordinate agent  
 Undecl'hear, *v. a.* to support; to endure  
 Undecl'bid', *v. a.* to offer less than the worth  
 Undecl'brush, *s.* shrubs and small trees  
 growing under large trees  
 Undecl'chamberlain, *s.* a deputy chamberlain  
 Undecl'clerk', *s.* a subordinate clerk  
 Undecl'croft, *s.* a vault under the choir or  
 chancel of a church; any walk under ground  
 Undecl'current, *s.* a current below the sur-  
 face of the water  
 Undecl'or', *v. n.* to do less than is requisite  
 Undecl'drain, *s.* a drain below the surface of  
 the ground—*v. a.* to drain below the surface  
 Undecl'foot, *ad.* beneath  
 Undecl'go', *v. a.* to suffer, to endure, to bear  
 Undecl'graduate, *s.* a member of a college  
 who has not taken a degree  
 Undecl'ground', *s.* a subterraneous place—  
*ad.* beneath the surface of the ground  
 Undecl'growth, *s.* that which grows under trees  
 Undecl'hand, *a.* sly, cunning, private  
 Undecl'hand, *ad.* secretly; clandestinely  
 Undecl'hand'ed, *a.* clandestine; lifted or  
 tossed without raising the arm  
 Undecl'ived, *a.* not borrowed, original  
 Undecl'keeper, *s.* any subordinate keeper  
 Undecl'labourer, *s.* a petty workman  
 Undecl'lay, *v. a.* to lay under; to support  
 Undecl'ly, *v. a.* to let below the value; to let  
 to another that which is hired

Underline, *v. a.* to draw a line under  
 Underling, *s.* an inferior agent; sorry fellow  
 Under-master, *s.* a subordinate master  
 Undermine, *v. a.* to sap; to injure secretly  
 Undermuer, *s.* a clandestine enemy  
 Undermost, *a.* lowest, meanest, basest  
 Underneath, *ad.* below, beneath  
 Under-officer, *s.* an inferior officer  
 Underog'atory, *a.* not derogatory  
 Underpart, *s.* an inferior, subordinate, or  
 nessesential part [the body  
 Under-pet'coat, *s.* the petticoat worn near  
 Underpin, *v. a.* to prop; to support  
 Underpin'ing, *s.* the stones on which a  
 building immediately rests  
 Underplot, *s.* a series of events proceeding  
 collaterally with the main story of a dra-  
 matic representation, and subservient to  
 it; a clandestine scheme  
 Underpraise, *v. a.* to praise below desert  
 Underprize, *v. a.* to value too low  
 Underprop, *v. a.* to support; to sustain  
 Underrate, *v. a.* to rate or value too low  
 Under'rate, *s.* a price less than the value  
 Underscore, *v. a.* to mark under  
 Under-secretary, *s.* a subordinate secretary  
 Undersell', *v. a.* to sell cheaper than another  
 Under-servant, *s.* an inferior servant  
 Underset'ing, *s.* lower part; pedestal  
 Under-sheriff, *s.* the sheriff's deputy  
 Undershot, *a.* moved by water passing under it  
 Undershrib, *s.* a low shrub, the yearly  
 branches of which decay  
 Undersong, *s.* chorus; burden of a song  
 Understand, *v.* to comprehend fully [stood  
 Understand'able, *a.* capable of being under-  
 Understand'er, *s.* one who understands  
 Understanding, *s.* intellectual powers; skill  
 Understanding, *a.* knowing, skillful  
 Understood, *part.* conceived, known  
 Understrapper, *s.* an inferior agent  
 Understratum, *s.* the bed of earth on which  
 the mould rests  
 Undertak'able, *a.* that may be undertaken  
 Undertake, *v.* to engage in, to promise  
 Undertaker, *s.* one who undertakes; a ma-  
 nager; one who provides necessities for  
 the interment of the dead  
 Undertaking, *s.* an enterprise; business  
 Under'tenant, *s.* a secondary tenant  
 Underval'uation, *s.* an estimate below the  
 real value of a thing  
 Underval'ue, *v. a.* to rate too low  
 Underval'uer, *s.* one who esteems lightly  
 Underwood, *s.* bushes under timber trees  
 Underwork, *s.* petty affairs; a base design  
 Underwork', *v. a.* to destroy by clandestine mea-  
 sures; to work at a price below the common  
 Under-work'man, *s.* a subordinate labourer  
 Underwrite, *v. a.* to write under another  
 Underwriter, *s.* an insurer, a subscriber  
 Underwriting, *s.* the act of insuring property  
 Undescrib'ed, *a.* not described, confined  
 Undescrib'ed, *a.* undiscovered, not seen  
 Undeserv'ed, *a.* not merited, not incurred  
 Undeserv'edly, *ad.* without desert  
 Undeserv'edness, *s.* unworthiness  
 Undeserv'er, *s.* one of no merit  
 Undeserv'ing, *a.* not deserving, worthless  
 Undeserv'ingly, *ad.* without meriting any  
 particular harm or advantage  
 Undesign'ed, *a.* not designed, not intended  
 Undesign'edly, *ad.* unintentionally  
 Undesign'edness, *s.* want of a set purpose  
 Undesign'ing, *a.* sincere, honest, upright  
 Undesir'able, *a.* not to be wished

UNFEELING MEN IN PROSPERITY ARE SURE TO BE UNPITIED IN ADVERSITY.



[UND]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNE]

Undesired, *a.* not wished; not solicited  
 Undesiring, *a.* negligent; not wishing  
 Undespairing, *a.* not giving way to despair  
 Undestroyed, *a.* not destroyed, not wasted  
 Undestroyable, *a.* indestructible  
 Undetected, *a.* not detected; not discovered  
 Undeterminable, *a.* impossible to be decided  
 Undeterminate, *a.* not settled; contingent  
 Undeterminateness, Undetermination, *s.* in-  
 decision  
 Undetermined, *a.* unsettled, undecided  
 Undeterred, *a.* not restrained by fear  
 Undeveloped, *a.* not opened or unfolded  
 Undeviating, *a.* regular; not erring  
 Undevoted, *a.* not devoted, not given up  
 Undevout, *a.* without devotion  
 Undiaphanous, *a.* dull, not transparent  
 Undigested, *a.* not concocted, not digested  
 Undigenous, *a.* generated by water  
 Undiglit, *v. a.* to put off  
 Undignified, *a.* common; mean  
 Undiminishable, *a.* that may not be diminished  
 Undiminished, *a.* not lessened, entire  
 Undiplomatic, *a.* not according to the rules  
 of diplomatic bodies  
 Undipped, *a.* not dipped; not plunged; dry  
 Undirected, *a.* not directed, not set right  
 Undiscerned, *a.* not discerned, unseen  
 Undiscernible, *a.* not to be discerned  
 Undiscernibleness, *s.* state or quality of being  
 undiscernible  
 Undiscernibly, *ad.* imperceptibly  
 Undiscerning, *a.* injudicious, silly  
 Undisciplined, *a.* uninstructed, untought  
 Undiscoverable, *a.* not to be found out  
 Undiscovered, *a.* not seen, unknown  
 Undisguised, *a.* open, artless, sincere  
 Undishonoured, *a.* not dishonoured  
 Undismayed, *a.* not discouraged  
 Undispersed, *a.* not scattered  
 Undisplayed, *a.* not displayed; not unfolded  
 Undisputed, *a.* incontrovertible; evident  
 Undissembled, *a.* honest; not feigned  
 Undissembling, *a.* not dissembling; open  
 Undissolvable, *a.* that cannot be dissolved;  
 that may not be loosed or broken  
 Undissolved, *a.* not melted  
 Undissolving, *a.* not melting  
 Undistemp'ered, *a.* free from disease  
 Undist'ingulshable, *a.* not to be distinctly  
 seen or known  
 Undist'ingulshably, *ad.* without distinction  
 Undist'ingulshed, *a.* not marked out so as to  
 be known from each other  
 Undist'ingulshing, *a.* making no difference  
 Undistorted, *a.* not perverted  
 Undistracted, *a.* not perplexed by contra-  
 rity of thoughts or desires  
 Undistractedly, *ad.* without disturbance from  
 contrariety of sentiments  
 Undistractedness, *s.* freedom from interrup-  
 tion by different thoughts  
 Undistributed, *a.* not distributed or allotted  
 Undisturbed, *a.* not disturbed, quiet  
 Undisturbedly, *ad.* calmly; peacefully  
 Undisturbedness, *s.* state of being undisturbed  
 Undiverted, *a.* not amused; not pleased  
 Undividable, *a.* not susceptible of division  
 Undivided, *a.* unbroken; whole; not parted  
 Undividedly, *ad.* so as not to be parted  
 Undivorced, *a.* united; not parted  
 Undivulged, *a.* secret; not promulgated  
 Undo, *v. a.* to ruin; to take to pieces  
 Undoer, *s.* one who brings to destruction  
 Undo'ing, *s.* the reversal of what has been  
 done; ruin

Undone, *a.* ruined, destroyed; not done,  
 not performed  
 Undoubted, *a.* indubitable; unquestionable  
 Undoubtedly, *ad.* without question or doubt  
 Undoubtedly, *a.* plain; evident [indubitably]  
 Undoubting, *a.* admitting no doubt  
 Undrain'd, *a.* not freed from water  
 Undramatic, Undramatical, *a.* not accord-  
 ing to the rules of the drama  
 Undrawn, *a.* not drawn; not pulled by ex-  
 ternal force  
 Undreaded, *a.* not feared  
 Undreamed, *a.* not thought on  
 Undress, *s.* a loose or negligent dress  
 Undress, *v. a.* to take off the clothes  
 Undressed, *a.* not prepared for use  
 Undried, *a.* not dried  
 Undriven, *a.* not impelled either way  
 Undrooping, *a.* not sinking; unespairing  
 Undue, *a.* not right; not legal; not  
 agreeable to duty  
 Undulant, *a.* moving to and fro  
 Undulatory, Undulatory, *a.* moving in the  
 manner of waves  
 Undulate, *v. a.* to roll as waves  
 Undulated, *a.* having the appearance of waves  
 Undulating, *a.* wavy; rising and falling  
 Undulation, *s.* a motion like waves  
 Unduly, *ad.* not according to duty; wrongfully  
 Undutious, *a.* irreverent; disobedient  
 Undutiful, *a.* disobedient, perverse  
 Undutifully, *ad.* not according to duty  
 Undutifulness, *s.* irreverence; disobedience  
 Undying, *a.* not destroyed; not perishing  
 Unearned, *a.* not obtained by labour or merit  
 Unearth'd, *a.* driven or taken from the  
 Unearthly, *a.* not terrestrial [ground  
 Unearthly, *ad.* not without pain  
 Uneasiness, *s.* trouble, care, perplexity  
 Uneasy, *a.* not easy, disturbed, painful  
 Uneatable, *a.* not fit to be eaten  
 Uneaten, *a.* not devoured or eaten  
 Unedifying, *a.* not improving  
 Uneducated, *a.* having received no education  
 Unelaborate, *a.* unstudied; rudely finished  
 Unelastic, *a.* not elastic  
 Unclated, *a.* not elated; not puffed up  
 Uncl'ected, *a.* not elected, not chosen  
 Uneligible, *a.* not worthy to be chosen  
 Unemancipated, *a.* not liberated from sla-  
 Unembalm'd, *a.* not embalmed [very  
 Unembarrassed, *a.* not perplexed; not con-  
 fused [gravated  
 Unembittered, *a.* not embittered; not ag-  
 Unembod'ied, *a.* free from a corporeal body  
 Unemphatic, *a.* having no emphasis  
 Unemploy'd, *a.* not employed in work  
 Unempow'ered, *a.* not empowered or author-  
 ized  
 Unenchanted, *a.* that is not enchanted  
 Unenumber, *v. a.* to free from incumbrance  
 Unencumbered, *a.* not encumbered; not  
 burdened  
 Unendear'd, *a.* not attended with endearment  
 Unendowed, *a.* not endowed, not graced  
 Unenervated, *a.* not enervated or weakened  
 Unengag'd, *a.* not engaged; inappropriate  
 Unengaging, *a.* not inviting  
 Unenjoy'd, *a.* not enjoyed, not possessed  
 Unenlarg'd, *a.* not enlarged, contracted  
 Unenlightened, *a.* not enlightened  
 Unenslav'd, *a.* free; not enthralled  
 Unentangled, *a.* not complicated or per-  
 plexed [venturous  
 Unenterprising, *a.* not enterprising or ad-  
 Unentertaining, *a.* giving no delight

UNSOPHISTICATED MANNERS ARE THE GENUINE ORNAMENTS OF A VIRTUOUS MIND.

UNITY OF INTERESTS WILL RECONCILE MANY OF THE MOST OPPOSITE SENTIMENTS.

[UNF]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNF]

Unenthralled, *a.* free from thralldom  
 Unentomb'd, *a.* unburied; not interred  
 Unenumerated, *a.* not numbered  
 Unenvied, *a.* exempt from envy  
 Unequable, *a.* different from itself  
 Unequal, *a.* not even; not equal; partial  
 Unequally, *a.* not to be equalled  
 Unequally'd, *a.* unparallelled; unrivalled  
 Unequally, *ad.* in different degrees; in disproportion one to the other  
 Unequeness, *s.* inequality  
 Unequitable, *a.* not equitable, not just  
 Unequivocal, *a.* not equivocal, plain  
 Unequivocally, *ad.* without doubt; plainly  
 Unequivocal, *a.* incapable of error  
 Unequivocal, *a.* certain, not mistaking  
 Unequivocally, *ad.* without mistake  
 Unespied, *a.* undiscovered; undescried  
 Unessay'd, *a.* unattempted  
 Unessential, *a.* not essential; void of life  
 Unestablished, *a.* not established, uncertain  
 Unevangelical, *a.* not orthodox; not according to the gospel  
 Uneven, *a.* not level, not even, not equal  
 Unevenly, *ad.* in an uneven manner  
 Unevenness, *s.* inequality, changeableness  
 Unexact'd, *a.* not exacted, not forced  
 Unexaggerated, *a.* not exaggerated  
 Unexamiable, *a.* not to be inquired into  
 Unexamined, *a.* not examined, not tried  
 Unexamined, *a.* without example  
 Unexceptionable, *a.* not liable to objection  
 Unexceptionableness, *s.* state or quality of being unexceptionable  
 Unexceptionably, *ad.* so as to be not liable to objection  
 Unexcised, *a.* not excised; not subject to excise  
 Unexcited, *a.* not excited; not roused  
 Unexecuted, *a.* not performed, not executed  
 Unexemplary, *a.* not exemplary; not according to example  
 Unexemplified, *a.* not known by example  
 Unexempt, *a.* not privileged, not free  
 Unexercised, *a.* not exercised or practised  
 Unexerted, *a.* not called into action  
 Unexhausted, *a.* not spent, not drained  
 Unexistent, *a.* not in existence  
 Unexorcised, *a.* not exorcised, not cast out  
 Unexpanded, *a.* not spread out; confused  
 Unexpected, *a.* not expected; sudden  
 Unexpectedly, *ad.* at a time not thought of  
 Unexpectedness, *s.* suddenness  
 Unexperienced, *a.* not versed or experienced  
 Unexpedient, *a.* not fit, inconvenient  
 Unexpended, *a.* not expended; not laid out  
 Unexpert, *a.* wanting skill, awkward  
 Unexpired, *a.* not expired; not ended  
 Unexplainable, *a.* that cannot be explained  
 Unexplained, *a.* not explained; not interpreted  
 Unexplored, *a.* not searched out, not tried  
 Unexposed, *a.* not laid open to censure  
 Unexpounded, *a.* not expounded; not explained  
 Unexpressed, *a.* not mentioned; not expressed  
 Unexpressible, *a.* unutterable, ineffable  
 Unexpressive, *a.* not having the power of expression  
 Unextended, *a.* having no dimensions  
 Unextinguishable, *a.* not to be put out  
 Unextinguished, *a.* not quenched or put out  
 Unextirpated, *a.* not rooted out  
 Unfaded, *a.* not withered, not decayed  
 Unfading, *a.* not liable to change colour  
 Unfadingness, *s.* quality of being unfading  
 Unfailable, *a.* that cannot fail

Unfalling, *a.* certain; not missing  
 Unfair, *a.* not fair, dishonest, disingenuous  
 Unfairly, *a.* not in a just manner  
 Unfairness, *s.* disingenuous conduct  
 Unfaithful, *a.* treacherous, dishonest  
 Unfaithfully, *ad.* treacherously; perfidiously  
 Unfaithfulness, *s.* treachery; perfidy  
 Unfollowed, *a.* not followed  
 Unfaltering, *a.* not failing; not hesitating  
 Unfamiliar, *a.* such as is not common  
 Unfashionable, *a.* not modish, obsolete  
 Unfashionableness, *s.* deviation from the mode or fashion  
 Unfashionably, *ad.* not according to the mode or fashion  
 Unfashioned, *a.* having no regular form  
 Unfast, *a.* not safe; not secure  
 Unfasten, *v. a.* to unloose, unfix, open  
 Unfathered, *a.* having no father  
 Unfatherable, *a.* so deep as not to be sounded  
 Unfatherableness, *s.* state or quality of being unfatherable  
 Unfatherably, *ad.* so as not to be fathomed  
 Unfathered, *a.* not fathomed, not sounded  
 Unfatigued, *a.* not fatigued, unwearied  
 Unfavourable, *a.* not favourable, unkind  
 Unfavourably, *ad.* unpropitiously; unkindly  
 Unfavoured, *a.* not favoured; not assisted  
 Unfeared, *a.* not feared; despised  
 Unfeasible, *a.* impracticable, not to be done  
 Unfeathered, *a.* naked of feathers, bare  
 Unfeatured, *a.* wanting regular features  
 Unfed, *a.* not supplied with food  
 Unfeed, *a.* unpaid; not bribed  
 Unfeeling, *a.* insensible, without feeling  
 Unfeelingly, *ad.* without sensibility  
 Unfeelingness, *s.* want of feeling  
 Unfeigned, *a.* real, sincere, not pretended  
 Unfeignedly, *ad.* really; sincerely  
 Unfelt, *a.* not felt, not perceived  
 Unfence, *v. a.* to take away a fence  
 Unfenced, *a.* naked of fortification; open  
 Unfermented, *a.* not fermented  
 Unfertile, *a.* not fruitful, barren, bare  
 Unfetter, *v. a.* to free from shackles  
 Unfilial, *a.* unsuitable to a son, disobedient  
 Unfilled, *a.* not filled, not supplied  
 Unfinished, *a.* incomplete, not perfect  
 Unfirm, *a.* infirm, weak, not stable  
 Unfirmness, *s.* a weak state; instability  
 Unfit, *a.* improper, unqualified, unsuitable  
 Unfit, *v. a.* to disqualify  
 Unfitly, *ad.* not properly; not suitably  
 Unfitness, *s.* want of propriety  
 Unfitting, *a.* not proper  
 Unfix, *v. a.* to loosen, separate, make fluid  
 Unfixed, *a.* wandering, not settled, vagrant  
 Unfixedness, *s.* the state of being unfixed  
 Unflagging, *a.* maintaining spirit  
 Unflattered, *a.* not gratified with servile obsequiousness  
 Unflattering, *a.* not concealing the truth  
 Unfledged, *a.* not covered with feathers  
 Unfleshed, *a.* not fleshed; raw  
 Unflinching, *a.* not flinching; not shrinking  
 Unfolded, *a.* not subdued, not conquered  
 Unfold, *v. a.* to expand, discover, display  
 Unfolding, *s.* the act of expanding; disclosure  
 Unfool, *v. a.* to restore from folly  
 Unforbearing, *a.* not forbearing  
 Unforbidden, *a.* not forbidden, allowed  
 Unforced, *a.* not compelled, not feigned  
 Unforceable, *a.* wanting strength  
 Unfordable, *a.* that cannot be forded  
 Unforeboding, *a.* giving no omens or signs  
 Unforeknown, *a.* not previously known  
 Unforeseen, *a.* not seen or known before

Unforeskinned, *a.* circumcised  
 Unforetold, *a.* not predicted  
 Unforewarned, *a.* not forewarned  
 Unforfeited, *a.* not forfeited; preserved  
 Unforgiven, *a.* not pardoned  
 Unforgiving, *a.* implacable, inexorable  
 Unforgotten, *a.* not lost to memory  
 Unformed, *a.* not shaped, not modified  
 Unforsaken, *a.* not deserted; supported  
 Unfortified, *a.* not fortified, defenceless  
 Unfortunate, *a.* unprosperous, unlucky  
 Unfortunately, *ad.* without good luck  
 Unfortunateness, *s.* ill luck; ill fortune  
 Unfostered, *a.* not fostered; not nourished  
 Unfought, *a.* not fought; not determined  
 Unfound, *a.* not found, not met with  
 Unfounded, *a.* without authority or foundation; void of foundation  
 Unframed, *a.* not framed, not fashioned  
 Unfraternal, *a.* not brotherly [quent  
 Unfrequency, *s.* the state of being unfrequent  
 Unfrequent, *v. a.* to cease to frequent  
 Unfrequent, *a.* not common, unusual  
 Unfrequently, *ad.* rarely visited, rarely entered; not frequented  
 Unfriendly, *ad.* not commonly  
 Unfriendly, *a.* not easily crumbled  
 Unfriend'd, *a.* wanting friends, destitute  
 Unfriendliness, *s.* want of kindness  
 Unfriendly, *a.* not benevolent, not kind  
 Unfrozen, *a.* not frozen, not congealed  
 Unfrugal, *a.* not economical; not frugal  
 Unfruitful, *a.* not fruitful, barren, waste  
 Unfruitfulness, *s.* inequity  
 Unfulfilled, *a.* not fulfilled  
 Unfur, *v. a.* to expand, unfold, spread  
 Unfurnish, *v. a.* to deprive, strip, divest  
 Unfurnished, *a.* without furniture, &c.  
 Unfused, *a.* not fused; not melted  
 Ungain, Ungainly, *a.* awkward, uncouth  
 Ungainful, *a.* unprofitable  
 Ungalled, *a.* unhurt; un wounded  
 Ungarnished, *a.* not garnished, unadorned  
 Ungarrisoned, *a.* without a garrison  
 Ungartered, *a.* without garters; slovenly  
 Ungathered, *a.* not picked, not cropped  
 Ungenerated, *a.* unbegotten  
 Ungenerative, *a.* begetting nothing  
 Ungenerous, *a.* niggardly, mean, not liberal, not ingenious  
 Ungenerously, *ad.* unkindly; dishonourably  
 Ungenial, *a.* not favourable to nature  
 Ungentle, *a.* not genteel; unbecoming  
 Ungentlely, *ad.* unkindly; not with good  
 Ungentle, *a.* harsh, rude, rugged [manners  
 Ungentlemanlike, *a.* mean, illiberal  
 Ungentlemanly, *a.* unbecoming a gentleman  
 Ungentleness, *s.* incivility; harshness  
 Ungently, *ad.* harshly, rudely, severely  
 Ungmetrical, *a.* not geometrical [ties  
 Ungifted, *a.* not endowed with peculiar faculties  
 Ungilded, *a.* not overlaid with gold, &c.  
 Ungird, *v. a.* to lose a girdle or girth  
 Ungirt, *a.* loosely dressed, loose, free  
 Ungiving, *a.* not bringing gifts  
 Unglazed, *a.* not covered with glass  
 Unglorified, *a.* not honoured, not praised  
 Unglorious, *a.* bringing no glory or honour  
 Ungloured, *a.* having the hand naked  
 Unglue, *v. a.* to loose any thing cemented  
 Ungodly, *ad.* wickedly, impiously  
 Ungodliness, *s.* impiety, wickedness  
 Ungodly, *a.* wicked, irreligious, profane  
 Ungorged, *a.* not filled, not sated  
 Ungovernable, *a.* not to be ruled; wild  
 Ungovernably, *ad.* so as not to be restrained

Ungoverned, *a.* licentious, unbridled  
 Ungraceful, *a.* wanting beauty or air  
 Ungracefully, *ad.* awkwardly, inelegantly  
 Ungracefulness, *s.* inelegance  
 Ungacious, *a.* wicked, unacceptable  
 Ungraciously, *ad.* not in a pleasing manner  
 Ungrammatical, *a.* contrary to grammar  
 Ungrammatically, *ad.* in a manner contrary to grammar  
 Ungranted, *a.* not given; not yielded  
 Ungrateful, *a.* unthankful, unpleasing  
 Ungratefully, *ad.* with ingratitude  
 Ungratefulness, *s.* ingratitude  
 Ungratified, *a.* not compensated  
 Ungrounded, *a.* having no foundation  
 Unguarded, *a.* careless, inattentive, negligent, undefended  
 Unguardedly, *ad.* for want of guard or caution  
 Unguent, *s.* an ointment; a liquid salve  
 Unguentary, *a.* pertaining to ointment  
 Ungnulate, *a.* (in botany) clawed  
 Unguided, *a.* not directed; not regulated  
 Unguinous, *a.* resembling ointment  
 Ungula, *s.* a section of a cylinder cut  
 Ungulate, *a.* shaped like a hoof [obliquely  
 Unhabitable, *a.* uninhabitable  
 Unhabited, *a.* not accustomed [tised  
 Unhackneyed, *a.* not much used or practiced  
 Unhallow, *v. a.* to deprive of holiness  
 Unhallowed, *a.* unholy; profane  
 Unhand, *v. a.* to loose from the hand  
 Unhanded, *a.* not handled; not touched  
 Unhandsome, *a.* ungraceful, illiberal  
 Unhandsomely, *ad.* inelegantly; liberally  
 Unhandsomeness, *s.* illiberality; dishonour  
 Unhandy, *a.* awkward, not dexterous  
 Unhanged, *a.* not put to death by the gallows  
 Unhappily, *ad.* miserably; unfortunately  
 Unhappiness, *s.* misery; infelicity  
 Unhappy, *a.* unfortunate, miserable  
 Unhappened, *a.* not vexed or troubled  
 Unharboured, *a.* affording no shelter  
 Unharm'd, *a.* not made obdurate  
 Unharm'd, *a.* unhurt, uninjured, safe  
 Unharmful, *a.* innoxious; innocent  
 Unharmous, *a.* unmusical, harsh  
 Unharsh, *v. a.* to untrace, to set loose  
 Unhatched, *a.* not hatched; not disclosed; not brought forth  
 Unhatted, *a.* not resorted to  
 Unhazarded, *a.* not put in danger  
 Unhealthy, Unhealthy, *a.* sickly, morbid  
 Unhealthily, *ad.* in an unhealthy manner  
 Unhealthiness, *s.* state of sickness  
 Unheard, *a.* not heard, unknown  
 Unheeded, *a.* disregarded, not minded  
 Unheeded, *a.* careless, inattentive  
 Unheeding, *a.* negligent; careless  
 Unheedy, *a.* precipitate; sudden  
 Unhelp'd, *a.* unassisted; unsupported  
 Unhelpful, *a.* giving no assistance  
 Unhewn, *a.* not hewn, not shaped  
 Unhindered, *a.* meeting with no hindrance  
 Unhinge, *v. a.* to throw from the hinges  
 Unhoard, *v. a.* to steal from the hoard  
 Unhonest, *s.* profane, wickedness  
 Unholy, *a.* profane, impious, wicked  
 Unhonoured, *a.* not treated with respect  
 Unhook, *v. a.* to loose from the hook  
 Unhook, *v. a.* to divest or strip of hoops  
 Unhoped, *a.* having no room to hope  
 Unhorsed, *v. a.* to throw from the saddle  
 Unhospitable, *a.* not kind to strangers  
 Unhouse, *v. a.* to drive out of habitation  
 Unhoused, *a.* homeless, driven out  
 Unhousel'd, *a.* without the sacrament



UNK

Unintelligibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be understood  
Unintended, *a.* not intended; not designed  
Unintentional, *a.* not designed or intended  
Unintentionally, *ad.* without design or purpose  
Uninterested, *a.* not having interest [pose  
Uninteresting, *a.* exciting no interest  
Unintermitted, *a.* continued  
Uninterrupting, *a.* having no interruption  
Uninterrupted, *a.* not mingled, separate  
Uninterpolated, *a.* not interpolated  
Uninterpreted, *a.* not explained or interpreted  
Uninterrupted, *a.* not interrupted [pre-  
Uninterruptedly, *ad.* without interruption  
Unintrenched, *a.* not intrenched, exposed  
Unintroduced, *a.* not introduced; obtrusive  
Uninured, *a.* unaccustomed; not habituated  
Uninvented, *a.* not invented; not found out  
Uninvested, *a.* not invested; not clothed  
Uninvestigable, *a.* not to be searched out  
Uninvited, *a.* not invited, not asked  
Union, *s.* the act of joining; concord  
Univarious, *a.* bringing one at a birth  
Unique, *a.* sole; without an equal  
Unison, *s.* a string of the same sound  
Unison, *a.* sounding alone or the same  
Unisonance, *s.* accordance of sounds  
Unisonant, *a.* being in unison of numbers  
Unisonous, *a.* being in unison  
Unit, *s.* one; the least number, or the root  
Unitable, *a.* capable of being united  
Unitarian, *s.* one of a sect allowing divinity to God the Father alone  
Unitarianism, *s.* the doctrines of Unitarians  
Unite, *v.* to join; agree; grow into one  
Unitedly, *ad.* with union or consent  
Uniter, *s.* the person or thing that unites  
Unition, *s.* the act or power of uniting  
Unitive, *a.* having the power of uniting  
Unity, *s.* concord, agreement  
Univalve, Univalvular, *a.* having one valve  
Universal, *s.* the whole [only  
Universal, *a.* general, total, all  
Universalism, *s.* the doctrine of the future salvation of every man [all particulars  
Universalist, *s.* one who affects to understand  
Universality, *s.* a universal state; generality; extension to the whole  
Universally, *ad.* without exception  
Universality, *s.* universality  
Universe, *s.* the general system of things  
University, *s.* a general school of liberal arts and sciences  
Univocal, *a.* having one meaning; certain  
Univocally, *ad.* in one term; in one sense  
Unvocation, *s.* agreement of name  
Unjointed, *a.* disjointed; having no joint  
Unjoyful, *a.* sad; melancholy  
Unjoyous, *a.* not gay; not cheerful  
Unjudged, *a.* not judicially determined  
Unjust, *a.* partial, contrary to justice  
Unjustifiable, *a.* not to be justified  
Unjustifiableness, *s.* the quality of not being justifiable  
Unjustifiably, *ad.* so as not to be defended  
Unjustified, *a.* not cleared from imputation  
Unjustly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to right  
Unkenneled, *v. a.* to drive from a kennel  
Unkept, *a.* not kept, not observed  
Unkind, *a.* not kind, not obliging  
Unkindliness, *s.* unfavourableness  
Unkindly, *a.* unnatural, unfavourable  
Unkindly, *ad.* without kindness, &c.  
Unkindness, *s.* want of good will; ill will  
Unkinglike, Unkingly, *a.* unbecoming a king; base; ignoble

UNLEARNED MEN ARE NOT ALWAYS THE MOST IGNORANT, NOR LEARNED MEN ALWAYS WISE.

[UNM]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNM]

UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS ARE EVER THE CONSEQUENCE OF IMPERFECT PLANS.

Unkiss'ed, *a.* not kissed  
 Unknight'ly, *a.* not becoming a knight  
 Unknit', *v. a.* to unweave; open; separate  
 Unknot', *v. a.* to free from knots; to untie  
 Unknow'able, *a.* not to be known  
 Unknow'ing, *a.* ignorant; not qualified  
 Unknow'ingly, *ad.* without knowledge  
 Unknown', *a.* not discovered, not known  
 Unla'boured, *a.* not cultivated; spontane-  
 ous; voluntary  
 Unla'ce, *v. a.* to loose a thing laced up  
 Unla'de, *v. a.* to unload, empty, put out  
 Unlaid', *a.* not placed, not fixed  
 Unlament'ed, *a.* not lamented  
 Unlap', *v. a.* to unfold, to unwrap  
 Unlatch', *v. a.* to open a latch, to lift up  
 Unlau'reled, *a.* not crowned with laurels  
 Unlaw'ful, *a.* contrary to law, unjust  
 Unlaw'fully, *ad.* in an unlawful manner  
 Unlaw'fulness, *s.* contrariety to law  
 Unlearn', *v. a.* to forget what is learned  
 Unlearn'ed, *a.* ignorant, not learned  
 Unlearn'edly, *ad.* ignorantly; grossly  
 Unleaven'ed, *a.* not fermented, not lea-  
 vened  
 Unless', *conj.* except; if not; but  
 Unles'soned, *a.* not instructed, not taught  
 Unlet'tered, *a.* unlearned, ignorant  
 Unlev'elled, *a.* not cut or made even  
 Unlibid'inous, *a.* not lustful, chaste, pure  
 Unlic'ensed, *a.* having no licence or leave  
 Unlick'ed, *a.* not licked; shapeless  
 Unlight'ed, *a.* not kindled; not set on fire  
 Unli'ke, *a.* improbable, unlikely, not like  
 Unli'kelihood, *s.* improbability  
 Unli'kely, *a.* improbable—*ad.* improbably  
 Unli'keness, *s.* want of resemblance  
 Unlim'itable, *a.* admitting no bounds  
 Unlim'ited, *a.* having no bounds, uncon-  
 fined, not restrained  
 Unlim'itedly, *ad.* without bounds  
 Unlim'itedness, *s.* state of being unlimited  
 Unlin'cal, *a.* not in the order of succession  
 Unlink', *v. a.* to untwist; open; break  
 Unliqu'idated, *a.* not liquidated; not settled  
 Unliqu'idified, *a.* unmelting; undissolved  
 Unli'veliness, *s.* want of cheerfulness  
 Unli'vely, *a.* not lively; dull  
 Unload', *v. a.* to disburden, to exonerate  
 Unlock', *v. a.* to open a lock, to solve  
 Unlock'ed, *a.* not fastened with a lock  
 Unlook'ed-for, *a.* not expected, not foreseen  
 Unloo'se, *v.* to loose; to fall in pieces  
 Unlov'ed, *a.* not loved  
 Unlov'eliness, *s.* unamiableness; ugliness  
 Unlov'ely, *a.* unable to excite love  
 Unlov'ing, *a.* unkind; not fond  
 Unluck'ily, *ad.* unfortunately, by ill luck  
 Unluck'iness, *s.* misfortune; mischievousness  
 Unluck'y, *a.* unfortunate; mischievous  
 Unlus'trous, *a.* wanting splendour  
 Unlu'te, *v. a.* to separate vessels closed with  
 chymical cement  
 Unma'de, *a.* not created, deprived of form  
 Unmaid'enly, *a.* unbecoming a maiden  
 Unmain'ted, *a.* complete, not timed  
 Unma'ke, *v. a.* to deprive of qualities  
 Unmalleability, *s.* the quality of being un-  
 malleable  
 Unmalleable, *a.* not capable of being ex-  
 tended by beating  
 Unman', *v.* to deject; to emascuate  
 Unman'ageable, *a.* not manageable, rude  
 Unman'aged, *a.* not broken, not tutored  
 Unman'y, *a.* unbecoming a human being,  
 unsuitable to a man, effeminate

Unman'nered, *a.* rude, gross, uncivil  
 Unman'nerliness, *s.* ill behaviour  
 Unman'nerly, *a.* ill-bred, uncivil  
 Unmanufact'ured, *a.* not wrought into the  
 proper form for use  
 Unman'u'rd, *a.* not cultivated; poor  
 Unmark'ed, *a.* not regarded, unobserved  
 Unm-r'ed, *a.* uninjured; not spoiled  
 Unmar'ried, *a.* not married, single  
 Unmar'ry, *v. a.* to separate from the matri-  
 monial contract; to divorce  
 Unmas'culine, *a.* not manly; feeble  
 Unmask', *v.* to take off or put off a mask  
 Unmask'ed, *a.* not masked, open to view  
 Unmas'terable, *a.* unconquerable  
 Unmas'tered, *a.* not conquered, not sub-  
 duced, not reduced to subjection  
 Unmatch'able, *a.* incapable of being equalled  
 Unmatch'ed, *a.* having no equal, matchless  
 Unmean'ing, *a.* having no meaning  
 Unmeant', *a.* not intended  
 Unmeas'urable, *a.* unbounded, infinite  
 Unmeas'urably, *ad.* beyond all bounds  
 Unmeas'ured, *a.* not measured; plentiful  
 Unmechan'ical, *a.* not according to the laws  
 of mechanics  
 Unmed'dling, *a.* not interfering with  
 Unmed'itated, *a.* without previous thought  
 Unmeet', *a.* not worthy, unfit, improper  
 Unmeet'ly, *ad.* not properly; not suitably  
 Unmeet'ness, *s.* unfitness; unsuitableness  
 Unmell'owed, *a.* not fully ripened  
 Unmelod'ious, *a.* harsh; not melodious  
 Unmelt'ed, *a.* not melted, not dissolved  
 Unment'ioned, *a.* not told; not named  
 Unmer'cantile, *a.* not according to the cus-  
 toms of commerce  
 Unmer'chantable, *a.* not vendible  
 Unmer'ciful, *a.* cruel, uncounscionable  
 Unmer'cifully, *ad.* without mercy  
 Unmer'cifulness, *s.* cruelty  
 Unmer'itable, *a.* having no merit, worth-  
 less, undeserving  
 Unmer'ited, *a.* not deserved  
 Unmer'itedness, *s.* state of being unmerited  
 Unmeta'lic, *a.* not having the properties of  
 metal  
 Unmilitary, *a.* not according to military  
 rules and customs  
 Unmilk'ed, *a.* not milked  
 Unmind'ed, *a.* not heeded, disregarded  
 Unmind'ful, *a.* negligent, inattentive  
 Unmind'fully, *ad.* carelessly  
 Unmind'fulness, *s.* inattention  
 Unmingle, *v. a.* to separate things mixed  
 Unmingle'd, *a.* not mixed, pure, separate  
 Unministe'rial, *a.* not ministerial  
 Unmis'sed, *a.* not misad  
 Unmistaken, *a.* not mistaken; sure  
 Unmit'igable, *a.* that may not be softened  
 Unmit'igated, *a.* not softened  
 Unmix'ed, *a.* pure, not mingled with any  
 thing, not corrupted by additions  
 Unmoan'ed, *a.* not lamented  
 Unmod'ified, *a.* not altered in form  
 Unmol'd'ened, *a.* not made wet  
 Unmolest'ed, *a.* free from disturbance  
 Unmon'ied, *a.* having no money  
 Unmoor', *v. a.* to heave up an anchor  
 Unmor'alized, *a.* untutored by morality  
 Unmort'gaged, *a.* not mortgaged; clear  
 Unmortal'ized, *a.* not subdued by sorrow  
 Unmother'ly, *a.* not becoming a mother  
 Unmour'ned, *a.* not mourned for  
 Unmo'veable, *a.* not to be removed; fixed  
 Unmo've'd, *a.* not moved; not affected

UNPRIEDED INDEED IS HE WHO HAS NO FRIEND BOLD ENOUGH TO POINT OUT HIS FAULTS.

UNP]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNP

Unmo'ving, *a.* not exciting emotion  
 Unmuffled, *v. a.* to take off a covering  
 Unmurmured, *a.* not murmured at  
 Unmurmuring, *a.* not murmuring or complaining  
 Unmusical, *a.* not harmonious; harsh  
 Unmutilated, *a.* not mutilated; entire  
 Unmuzzle, *v. a.* to take off a muzzle  
 Unnamed, *a.* not mentioned, not spoken of  
 Unnatural, *a.* forced, contrary to nature  
 Unnaturalize, *v. a.* to divest of the affections implanted by nature  
 Unnaturally, *ad.* in opposition to nature  
 Unnaturalness, *s.* contrariety to nature  
 Unnavigable, *a.* not to be navigated  
 Unnecessarily, *ad.* without necessity  
 Unnecessary, *a.* needless, useless, trifling  
 Unneeded, *a.* not wanted; needless  
 Unneighbourly, *a.* not neighbourly  
 Unnervate, Unnerve, *a.* weak, feeble  
 Unnerve, *v. a.* to weaken, to enfeeble  
 Unnoted, *a.* not noted; not regarded  
 Unnoticed, *a.* unobserved; not noticed  
 Unnumbered, *a.* innumerable, not capable of being numbered  
 Unobeyed, *a.* not obeyed; resisted  
 Unobjectionable, *a.* not to be objected to  
 Unobjectively, *ad.* in a manner not liable to objection  
 Unobliterated, *a.* not obliterated or effaced  
 Unobnoxious, *a.* not liable, not exposed  
 Unobscured, *a.* not darkened  
 Unobsequious, *a.* not servilely submissive  
 Unobsequiousness, *s.* incomppliance  
 Unobservable, *a.* not to be observed  
 Unobservance, *s.* regardlessness  
 Unobservant, *a.* inattentive, not obsequious  
 Unobserved, *a.* not regarded, not attended to  
 Unobservedly, *ad.* without being observed  
 Unobserving, *a.* inattentive; not heedful  
 Unobstructed, *a.* not hindered, not stopped  
 Unobstructive, *a.* not raising any obstacle  
 Unobtainable, *a.* that cannot be obtained  
 Unobtained, *a.* not acquired, not gained  
 Unobtrusive, *a.* not obtrusive; modest  
 Unobvious, *a.* not readily occurring  
 Unoccupied, *a.* not inhabited, unpossessed  
 Unoffending, *a.* harmless, innocent  
 Unoffered, *a.* not proposed to acceptance  
 Unofficial, *a.* not pertaining to office; not proceeding from due authority  
 Unopened, *a.* not opened, closely shut  
 Unoperative, *a.* producing no effect  
 Unopposed, *a.* not opposed, not withstood  
 Unoppressed, *a.* not oppressed  
 Unorganized, *a.* without organs or parts proper to nourish the rest  
 Unoriginated, *a.* unbegotten, ungenerated  
 Unornamental, *a.* plain; without ornament  
 Unornamented, *a.* not adorned  
 Unorthodox, *a.* not holding pure doctrine  
 Unostentatious, *a.* not boastful; modest  
 Unowned, *a.* having no owner  
 Unpacific, *a.* not of a peaceable turn  
 Unpack'd, *a.* not composed; not calmed  
 Unpack, *v. a.* to open things packed up  
 Unpacked, *a.* not packed, not collected  
 Unpaid, *a.* not paid, not discharged  
 Unpainful, *a.* not painful, giving no pain  
 Unpalatable, *a.* nauseous, disgusting  
 Unparadise, *v. a.* to deprive of happiness  
 Unparagoned, *a.* unequalled, unmatched  
 Unparalleled, *a.* having no equal, &c.  
 Unpardoned, *a.* not to be forgiven  
 Unpardonedly, *ad.* beyond forgiveness  
 Unpardoned, *a.* not forgiven; not discharged

Unpardoning, *a.* not disposed to pardon  
 Unparliamentariness, *s.* contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament  
 Unparliamentary, *a.* contrary to the established regulation of a parliament  
 Unparted, *a.* not divided; not separated  
 Unparticipated, *a.* not participated or shared  
 Unpassable, *a.* admitting no passage  
 Unpassionately, *ad.* without passion  
 Unpastoral, *a.* not becoming pastoral manners  
 Unpathed, *a.* untracked  
 Unpathetic, *a.* not moving the passions  
 Unpatronized, *a.* not having a patron  
 Unpat'nered, *a.* having no equal  
 Unpaved, *a.* not paved  
 Unpaw'ed, *a.* not laid in pawn  
 Unpeaceable, *a.* quarrelsome, troublesome  
 Unpeg, *v. a.* to pull or let out a peg  
 Unpen, *v. a.* to let out, or suffer to escape  
 Unpen'sioned, *a.* not pensioned; neglected  
 Unpeople, *v. a.* to deprive of inhabitants, to depopulate  
 Unperceivable, *a.* that cannot be perceived  
 Unperceived, *a.* not observed, not seen  
 Unperceivedly, *ad.* so as not to be perceived  
 Unperforated, *a.* not penetrated by openings  
 Unperformed, *a.* not performed, not done  
 Unperishable, *a.* lasting, not perishable  
 Unperished, *a.* not violated; not destroyed  
 Unperjured, *a.* free from perjury  
 Unperplex, *v. a.* to relieve from perplexity  
 Unperplexed, *a.* not embarrassed; easy  
 Unperspirable, *a.* not to be emitted through the pores of the skin  
 Unpersuadable, *a.* inexorable  
 Unperverted, *a.* not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use  
 Unpetrified, *a.* not turned to stone  
 Unphilosophical, *a.* not conformable to the rules of philosophy or right reason  
 Unphilosophically, *ad.* in a manner contrary to the rules of right reason  
 Unphilosophicalness, *s.* incongruity with philosophy  
 Unphilosophize, *v. a.* to degrade from the character of a philosopher  
 Unpierced, *a.* not pierced; sound, whole  
 Unpillowed, *a.* wanting a pillow  
 Unplu, *v. a.* to open what is pinned or shut  
 Unplucked, *a.* not plucked; not set off  
 Unplified, *a.* not plied, not lamented  
 Unpitiful, *a.* not merciful; not exciting pity  
 Unpitifully, *ad.* without mercy  
 Unplying, *a.* having no compassion  
 Unplanted, *a.* not planted; spontaneous  
 Unplausible, *a.* not having fair appearance  
 Unplausive, *a.* not approving  
 Unpleadable, *a.* not capable to be alleged  
 Unpleasant, *a.* not pleasant, uneasy  
 Unpleasantly, *ad.* uneasily, unceivily  
 Unpleasantness, *s.* disagreeableness  
 Unpleased, *a.* not pleased, not delighted  
 Unpleasing, *a.* offensive, not pleasing  
 Unpleasingness, *s.* want of qualities to please  
 Unpledged, *a.* not pledged, free  
 Unpliable, *a.* not pliable; not easily bent  
 Unpliant, *a.* not bending to another  
 Unploughed, *a.* not ploughed  
 Unplume, *v. a.* to strip; to degrade  
 Unpoetical, *a.* not according to the rules of poetry; not becoming a poet  
 Unpoetically, *ad.* in an unpoetical manner  
 Unpointed, *a.* without point; having no stops of punctuation  
 Unpoliced, *a.* wanting equipolse  
 Unpolished, *a.* unevillized; not smoothed

UNWELCOME NEWS IS ALWAYS SOON ENOUGH HEARD.



UNP]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNR

Unpolite, *a.* not elegant of manners, un-  
 Unpoliteness, *s.* want of courtesy [fined  
 Unpoll'd, *a.* not registered as a voter  
 Unpolluted, *a.* not defiled or corrupted  
 Unpopular, *a.* not popular, disliked  
 Unpopularity, *s.* want of popularity  
 Unportable, *a.* not to be carried  
 Unportioned, *a.* not endowed with a fortune  
 Unportuous, *a.* not having harbours  
 Unpossessed, *a.* not held; not enjoyed  
 Unpossessing, *a.* having no possession  
 Unpractised, *a.* not skilled by use  
 Unpraised, *a.* not celebrated; not praised  
 Unprecarious, *a.* not dependent on another  
 Unprecedented, *a.* not having a precedent  
 Unprecise, *a.* loose; not exact  
 Unpreferred, *a.* not advanced or promoted  
 Unpregnant, *a.* not prolific; not quick  
 Unprejudicate, *a.* not prepossessed  
 Unprejudiced, *a.* free from prejudice  
 Unprelatical, *a.* not becoming a prelate  
 Unpremeditated, *a.* not studied beforehand  
 Unprepared, *a.* not prepared, not fitted  
 Unpreparedness, *s.* state of being unprepared  
 Unprepossessed, *a.* not prepossessed  
 Unprepossessing, *a.* not having a winning  
 appearance  
 Unpressed, *a.* not pressed, not forced  
 Unpresumptuous, *a.* submissive; humble  
 Unpretending, *a.* not claiming distinction  
 Unprevailing, *a.* being of no force, vain  
 Unprevented, *a.* not previously hindered  
 Unpriestly, *a.* unsuitable to a priest  
 Unprincely, *a.* unsuitable to a prince  
 Unprincipled, *a.* not instructed; wicked  
 Unprinted, *a.* not printed, not published  
 Unprisoned, *a.* set free from confinement  
 Unprizable, *a.* not of estimation  
 Unprized, *a.* not valued [claration  
 Unproclaimed, *a.* not notified by public de-  
 Unproductive, *a.* inefficient; barren  
 Unproductiveness, *s.* the state of being un-  
 productive  
 Unprofaned, *a.* not profaned or violated  
 Unprofessional, *a.* not pertaining to or con-  
 trary to the rules of the profession  
 Unprofiticiency, *s.* want of improvement  
 Unprofitable, *a.* serving no purpose; useless  
 Unprofitableness, *s.* uselessness  
 Unprofitably, *ad.* uselessly; to no purpose  
 Unprohibited, *a.* not forbidden, lawful  
 Unprojected, *a.* not formed in the mind  
 Unprolific, *a.* not fruitful, barren  
 Unpromised, *a.* not promised or engaged  
 Unpromising, *a.* giving no promise of excel-  
 Unprompted, *a.* not dictated [lence  
 Unpronounced, *a.* not spoken, not uttered  
 Unprophetic, Unprophetical, *a.* not foresee-  
 ing or foretelling future events  
 Unpropitious, *a.* not favourable, inauspi-  
 cious; unkind  
 Unpropitiously, *ad.* unfavourably  
 Unproportionable, *a.* not suitable  
 Unproportionate, *a.* wanting proportion  
 Unproportioned, *a.* not proportioned  
 Unproposed, *a.* not proposed  
 Unpropried, *a.* not supported by props  
 Unprosperous, *a.* unsuccessful, unfortunate  
 Unprosperously, *ad.* unsuccessfully  
 Unprosperousness, *s.* want of success  
 Unprotected, *a.* not protected, unsupported  
 Unprotracted, *a.* not drawn out in length  
 Unproved, *a.* not tried; not known by  
 trial; not evinced by argument  
 Unprovided, *v. a.* to divest of resolution or  
 qualifications; to furnish

Unprovided, *a.* not secured; not furnished  
 Unprovided, *a.* not furnished with pro-  
 visions  
 Unprovoked, *a.* not provoked or incited  
 Unprovoking, *a.* giving no offence  
 Unpublished, *a.* not given to the public  
 Unpunished, *a.* not punished; free  
 Unpurchased, *a.* not purchased; not bought  
 Unpurified, *a.* not cleansed, not purified  
 Unpursued, *a.* not pursued, not followed  
 Unquaffed, *a.* not quaffed; not drank  
 Unqualified, *a.* not qualified, not fit  
 Unqualify, *v. a.* to divest of qualification  
 Unqueen, *v. a.* to divest of the rank and  
 dignity of queen  
 Unquelled, *a.* not quelled or subdued  
 Unquenchable, *a.* not to be quenched  
 Unquenchableness, *s.* inextinguishableness  
 Unquenched, *a.* not extinguished  
 Unquestionable, *a.* not to be doubted  
 Unquestionably, *ad.* without doubt  
 Unquestioned, *a.* not asked, not doubted  
 Unquickened, *a.* not matured to vitality  
 Unquiet, *a.* disturbed, restless, dissatisfied  
 Unquietly, *ad.* without rest  
 Unquietness, *s.* want of tranquillity  
 Unrack'd, *a.* not poured off the lees  
 Unracked, *a.* not thrown together  
 Unransacked, *a.* not plundered or pillaged  
 Unransomed, *a.* not set free by payment  
 Unrav'el'd, *v. a.* to disentangle; to explain  
 Unrav'elment, *s.* the development of a plot  
 Unrazored, *a.* not shaven; rough; filthy  
 Unreached, *a.* not reached, not attained to  
 Unread, *a.* not read, not learned, untaught  
 Unreadiness, *s.* want of promptness  
 Unread, *a.* ungainly; awkward; not fit  
 Unreal, *a.* not real, unsubstantial  
 Unreality, *s.* want of reality or real exist-  
 Unreaped, *a.* not reaped [lence  
 Unreasonable, *a.* exorbitant, immoderate  
 Unreasonableness, *s.* inconsistency with rea-  
 son; excessive demand  
 Unreasonably, *ad.* not reasonably  
 Unreave, *v. a.* to disentangle, to let loose  
 Unreba'ted, *a.* not blunted; continued  
 Unrebnable, *a.* not blamable, innocent  
 Unreceived, *a.* not received, not admitted  
 Unreclaimable, *a.* that cannot be reclaimed  
 Unreclaim'd, *a.* not reformed, not tamed  
 Unrecompensed, *a.* not recompensed  
 Unreconciled, *a.* not reconciled  
 Unrecorded, *a.* not recorded or registered  
 Unrecounted, *a.* not related, not told  
 Unrecoverable, *a.* that cannot be recovered  
 Unrecruit'able, *a.* not to be recruited; lost  
 Unredeemable, *a.* that cannot be redeemed  
 Unredeemed, *a.* not redeemed  
 Unredressed, *a.* not relieved from injustice;  
 not removed  
 Unreduced, *a.* not reduced, not lessened  
 Unreducible, *a.* not reducible [reduced  
 Unreducibleness, *s.* impossibility of being  
 Unrefined, *a.* not refined; coarse  
 Unreformable, *a.* that cannot be reformed  
 Unreformed, *a.* not amended; not corrected  
 Unrefracted, *a.* not refracted, not broken  
 Unrefreshed, *a.* not cheered or relieved  
 Unrefreshing, *a.* not invigorating  
 Unregard'd, *a.* not heeded, not respected  
 Unregard'ful, *a.* not giving attention; heedless  
 Unregeneracy, *s.* state of being unregenerate  
 Unregenerate, *a.* not regenerate; wicked  
 Unregistered, *a.* not recorded  
 Unrelated, *a.* not reduced to order  
 Unreined, *a.* not restrained by the bridle

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS HAS ITS PUNISHMENT HERE, AS WELL AS HEREAFTER.

UTTER NOT AS TRUE THAT WHICH YOU CANNOT AS TRUTH YOUR FOR.

Unrelated, *a.* having no connection  
 Unrelative, *a.* having no relation to  
 Unrelatively, *ad.* without relation to  
 Unrelenting, *a.* cruel, feeling no pity  
 Unrelievable, *a.* admitting no succour  
 Unrelieved, *a.* not succoured, not eased  
 Unremarkable, *a.* not worthy of notice  
 Unremarked, *a.* not remarked; unobserved  
 Unremediable, *a.* admitting of no remedy  
 Unremedied, *a.* not cured  
 Unremembered, *a.* not recollected  
 Unremembering, *a.* having no memory  
 Unremitted, *a.* not remitted, not abated  
 Unremitting, *a.* not relaxing; persevering  
 Unremittingly, *ad.* without abatement  
 Unremovable, *a.* not to be taken away  
 Unremovably, *ad.* so as to admit of no removal  
 Unremoved, *a.* not taken away  
 Unrenewed, *a.* not renewed  
 Unrepaid, *a.* not compensated  
 Unrepealed, *a.* not revoked; not abrogated  
 Unrepentant, *a.* not sorrowful for sin  
 Unrepented, *a.* not expiated by penitence  
 Unrepenting, *a.* not penitent  
 Unrepining, *a.* not peevishly complaining  
 Unrepiningly, *ad.* without peevish complaint  
 Unreplenished, *a.* not filled again  
 Unrepresented, *a.* not represented  
 Unreprievable, *a.* not admitting of reprieve  
 Unreprieved, *a.* not respited from penal death  
 Unreproachable, *a.* not deserving reproach  
 Unreproached, *a.* not censured or upbraided  
 Unreprovable, *a.* not liable to blame  
 Unreproved, *a.* not censured, not blamed  
 Unrequested, *a.* not asked, not desired  
 Unrequitable, *a.* not to be required  
 Unrequited, *a.* not recompensed  
 Unresented, *a.* not resented; forgiven  
 Unreserve, *s.* frankness; openness  
 Unreserved, *a.* frank, open, free  
 Unreservedly, *ad.* without limitations  
 Unreservedness, *s.* openness; frankness  
 Unresisted, *a.* not opposed; obeyed  
 Unresisting, *a.* not making resistance  
 Unresistingly, *ad.* without resistance  
 Unresolvable, *a.* not to be resolved  
 Unresolved, *a.* not determined, not solved  
 Unresolving, *a.* not determining  
 Unrespectable, *a.* not entitled to respect  
 Unrespected, *a.* not regarded  
 Unrespective, *a.* taking little notice  
 Unresplended, *a.* not resplended  
 Unrest, *s.* disquiet, want of tranquillity  
 Unrestored, *a.* not restored, kept  
 Unrestrainable, *a.* that cannot be restrained  
 Unrestrained, *a.* not confined, loose  
 Unrestraint, *s.* freedom from restraint  
 Unrestricted, *a.* not limited or confined  
 Unretracted, *a.* not recalled  
 Unrevealed, *a.* not revealed, not told  
 Unrevengeful, *a.* not revenged, forgiven  
 Unreverend, *a.* irreverent, disrespectful  
 Unreversed, *a.* not reversed; not repealed  
 Unrevised, *a.* not reviewed; not corrected  
 Unrevoked, *a.* not revoked, not recalled  
 Unrewarded, *a.* not rewarded, unpaid  
 Unrhetorical, *a.* not consistent with the rules  
 of rhetoric  
 Unriddle, *v. a.* to solve a difficulty  
 Unrivel, *v. a.* to strip off the tackle  
 Unrighteous, *a.* unjust, wicked  
 Unrighteously, *ad.* unjustly; wickedly  
 Unrighteousness, *s.* injustice; wickedness  
 Unrightful, *a.* not just or right, unjust  
 Unruly, *v. a.* to cut open, to rip open  
 Unripe, *a.* too early; not ripe; sour

Unripeness, *s.* immaturity; want of ripeness  
 Unrivalled, *a.* having no rival or equal  
 Unrivet, *v. a.* to free from rivets, to loosen  
 Unro'be, *v. a.* to undress; to disrobe  
 Unro'l, *v. a.* to open or unfurl a roll  
 Unromantic, *a.* not romantic  
 Unroof, *v. a.* to strip off the roofs or cover-  
 ings of houses  
 Unroosted, *a.* driven from the roost  
 Unroot, *v. a.* to tear from the root; to ex-  
 tirpate; to eradicate  
 Unrounded, *a.* not made round; uneven  
 Unrouted, *a.* not thrown into disorder  
 Unroyal, *a.* unprincely; not royal  
 Unruffle, *v. n.* to cease from commotion  
 Unruffled, *a.* calm; tranquil  
 Unruliness, *s.* turbulence; tumultuousness  
 Unruly, *a.* ungovernable, licentious  
 Unrump, *v. a.* to free from rumples  
 Unraddle, *v. a.* to take off the saddle  
 Unraddled, *a.* not having the saddle on  
 Unsafe, *a.* not safe, hazardous, dangerous  
 Unsa'fely, *ad.* not securely; dangerously  
 Unsa'fety, *s.* state of being unsafe  
 Unsaid, *a.* not uttered, not mentioned  
 Unsaileable, *a.* not navigable  
 Unsa'leable, *a.* not vendible; unmerchandise  
 Unsalted, *a.* not salted, fresh, insipid  
 Unsalted, *a.* not salted  
 Unsanc'tified, *a.* unholy, not consecrated  
 Unsanc'tioned, *a.* not sanctioned; not ratified  
 Unsated, *a.* not satisfied; insatiate  
 Unsatisfiable, *a.* not to be satisfied or pleased  
 Unsatisfactoriness, *s.* failure of giving satis-  
 faction  
 Unsatisfac'torily, *ad.* so as not to give satis-  
 Unsatisfactory, *a.* not clearing the diffi-  
 culty, not giving satisfaction  
 Unsatisfiable, *a.* that cannot be satisfied  
 Unsatisfied, *a.* not contented; not filled  
 Unsaturated, *a.* not supplied to the full  
 Unsaved, *a.* not saved  
 Unsa'vouriness, *s.* bad taste; bad smell  
 Unsa'voury, *a.* tasteless, disgusting, insipid  
 Unsay, *v. a.* to retract, to recall, to recant  
 Unseamed, *a.* not measured; not computed  
 Unseared, *a.* not frightened away  
 Unscarred, *a.* not marked with wounds  
 Unscattered, *a.* not dispersed  
 Unscholastic, *a.* not bred to literature  
 Unschool'd, *a.* not learned, uneducated  
 Unscientific, *a.* not according to science  
 Unscientif'ically, *ad.* in a manner not suited  
 to the rules of science  
 Unscorched, *a.* not touched by fire  
 Unscoured, *a.* not cleaned by rubbing  
 Unscreened, *a.* not protected; uncovered  
 UnscREW, *v. a.* to turn back a screw  
 Unscriptural, *a.* not defensible by Scripture  
 Unscrupulous, *a.* having no scruples  
 Unsculptured, *a.* not engraven; plain  
 Unseal, *v. a.* to open anything sealed  
 Unsealed, *a.* not sealed, wanting a seal  
 Unseam', *v. a.* to rip or cut open a seam  
 Unsearchable, *a.* inscrutable; not to be ex-  
 plored  
 Unsearchableness, *s.* impenetrability  
 Unsearchably, *ad.* in a manner so as not to  
 be explored  
 Unsearched, *a.* not explored  
 Unseasonable, *a.* untimely, unfit, late  
 Unseasonableness, *s.* disagreement with time  
 or place  
 Unseasonably, *ad.* not agreeably to time or  
 Unseasoned, *a.* ill-timed; not salted  
 Unseal', *v. a.* to throw from the seat

URBANITY AND CIVILITY ARE A DEBT WE OWE TO ALL MEN.

UNHOLINESS IS FOLLOWED BY UNHAPPINESS.

[UNS]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNS]

URBANKY WILL OFTEN LEND A GRACE TO ACTIONS THAT ARE OF THEMSELVES UNGRACIOUS.

Unscar'ed, *a.* not seated; having no seat  
 Unseaworthiness, *s.* the state of being unfit for a voyage  
 Unseaworthy, *a.* not fit for a voyage  
 Unsecc'nded, *a.* not supported; left alone  
 Unsecc're, *a.* not secure, not safe  
 Unseduced, *a.* not drawn to ill  
 Unsee'ing, *a.* wanting the power of vision  
 Unseem'liness, *s.* indecency; indecorum  
 Unseem'ly, *a.* indecent, uncomely  
 Unseen', *a.* not seen, invisible; unskilled  
 Unseized, *a.* not taken possession of  
 Unselect'ed, *a.* not separated by choice  
 Unself'ish, *a.* not addicted to private interest  
 Unseparated, *a.* not parted  
 Unseppulchered, *a.* having no grave  
 Unserviceable, *a.* of no advantage or use  
 Unserviceableness, *s.* uselessness  
 Unserviceably, *ad.* without use  
 Unsett'le, *v. a.* to make uncertain  
 Unsett'led, *a.* not steady, not fixed  
 Unsett'ledness, *s.* fluctuation  
 Unsettlement, *s.* unsettled state; irresolution  
 Unsever'ed, *a.* not divided, not parted  
 Unsex', *v. a.* to make otherwise than the sex commonly is  
 Unshack'le, *v. a.* to loose from chains  
 Unshad'ed, Unshad'owed, *a.* not darkened  
 Unshak'able, *a.* not to be shaken, firm  
 Unshaken, *a.* not moved, not shaken  
 Unshap'en, *a.* deformed, misshapen, ugly  
 Unshar'ed, *a.* not had in common  
 Unsheath', *v. a.* to draw from a scabbard  
 Unshed', *a.* not shed; not spilt  
 Unshelter'ed, *a.* wanting protection  
 Unshield'ed, *a.* not guarded; unprotected  
 Unship', *v. a.* to take out of a ship  
 Unshock'ed, *a.* not frightened, unshaken  
 Unshod', *a.* having no shoes, barefoot  
 Unshorn', *a.* not shaven, not clipped  
 Unshow'ered, *a.* not watered by showers  
 Unshrinkl'ng, *a.* not shunning danger  
 Unshrunk', *a.* not shrunk; not contracted  
 Unshun'ned, *a.* not shunned or avoided  
 Unshut', *a.* not shut; open  
 Unsift'ed, *a.* not tried; not parted by a sieve  
 Unsight'ed, *a.* invisible; not seen  
 Unsight'fulness, *s.* disagreeableness to the eye  
 Unsight'ly, *a.* disagreeable to the sight  
 Unsign'alized, *a.* not sign'alized or distinguish'  
 Unsin'ew, *v. a.* to deprive of strength [ed  
 Unsin'ewed, *a.* nerveless; weak  
 Unsin'ged, *a.* not scorched; untouched by fire  
 Unsluk'ing, *a.* not sinking; not failing  
 Unsize'able, *a.* not being of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk  
 Unsin'ning, *a.* committing no sin  
 Unskill'ful, *a.* wanting art or knowledge  
 Unskill'fully, *ad.* without art  
 Unskill'fulness, *s.* want of art or knowledge  
 Unskilled, *a.* wanting skill or knowledge  
 Unslain', *a.* not killed  
 Unshak'ed, *a.* not quonched, not put out; not saturated with water  
 Unsleep'ing, *a.* ever wakeful  
 Unsmok'ed, *a.* not smoked, not dried in smoke  
 Unsmooth', *a.* rough; not even; not level  
 Unso'ciable, *a.* not sociable, not kind  
 Unso'ciably, *ad.* without good nature  
 Unso'cial, *a.* hurtful to society  
 Unsoiled', *a.* not polluted, not stained  
 Unsold', *a.* not sold; not disposed of  
 Unsold'ered, *a.* having the solder removed  
 Unsoldierlike, Unsoldierly, *a.* unbecoming a soldier  
 Unsollic'ited, *a.* not required; not solicited

Unsollic'itous, *a.* not sollicitous, not anxious  
 Unsolid', *a.* not coherent or firm  
 Unsolv'ed, *a.* not explicated  
 Unsolv'ible, *a.* not explicable  
 Unsophisticated, *a.* not adulterated  
 Unsor'rowed, *a.* not lamented or bewailed  
 Unsort'ed, *a.* not properly separated  
 Unsought', *a.* not seen; not searched  
 Unsoul', *v. a.* to divert of mind  
 Unsound'ed, *a.* without intellectual principle  
 Unsound', *a.* not sound; corrupted; dishonest; erroneous; not true; sickly  
 Unsounded, *a.* not tried by the plummet  
 Unsound'ly, *ad.* not with soundness  
 Unsound'ness, *s.* corruptness of any kind  
 Unsour'ed, *a.* not made sour, not morose  
 Unsovn', *a.* not sown; having no seed  
 Unspa'red, *a.* not spared  
 Unspa'ring, *a.* not parsimonious; not merciful  
 Unspa'ringness, *s.* the quality of being liberal  
 Unspeak', *v. a.* to retract; to recant  
 Unspeak'able, *a.* not to be expressed  
 Unspeak'ably, *ad.* inexpressibly, ineffably  
 Unspe'cified, *a.* not particularly mentioned  
 Unspec'ulative, *a.* not theoretical  
 Unsped', *a.* not despatched; unsuccessful  
 Unspent', *a.* not wasted, not diminished  
 Unsphe're, *v. a.* to remove from its orb  
 Unspied', *a.* not searched; not seen  
 Unspill', *a.* not spilt; not shed; preserved  
 Unspir'it, *v. a.* to dispirit; to depress  
 Unspir'itual, *a.* not spiritual; carnal  
 Unspir'itualize, *v. a.* to deprive of spirituality  
 Unspoiled', *a.* not plundered, not marred  
 Unspot'ed, *a.* not stained or spotted  
 Unspot'edness, *s.* state of being unspotted or not tainted with guilt  
 Unspu'ared, *a.* not formed; irregular  
 Unsta'ble, *a.* inconstant, not fixed  
 Unstaid', *a.* not steady, changeable  
 Unstaid'ness, *s.* indiscretion; volatile mind  
 Unstain'ed, *a.* not stained, not dyed  
 Unstamped', *a.* not stamped or impressed  
 Unstanch'ed, *a.* not stanch'd or stopped  
 Unsta'te, *v. a.* to put out of dignity  
 Unsta'tutable, *a.* contrary to statute  
 Unstaunched', *a.* not stanch'd or stopped  
 Unstead'fast, *a.* not fixed; not resolute  
 Unstead'fastness, *s.* want of resolution  
 Unstead'ily, *ad.* inconstantly, inconsistently  
 Unstead'iness, *s.* unsteadiness; inconstancy  
 Unstead'y, *a.* irresolute, variable, inconstant  
 Unsteep'ed, *a.* not soaked  
 Unstim'ulating, *a.* not exciting emotion  
 Unstint'ed, *a.* not limited, not confined  
 Unstir'ed, *a.* not stirred, not shaken  
 Unstitch', *v. a.* to open by picking the stitches  
 Unstitch'ed, *a.* not stitched  
 Unstop', *v. a.* to free from obstruction; to open  
 Unstopped, *a.* meeting no resistance  
 Unstor'ed, *a.* not stored; not laid up in pro-  
 Unstor'ied, *a.* not related in story [visions  
 Unstorm'ed, *a.* not taken by assault  
 Unstrain'ed, *a.* easy, not forced; natural  
 Unstrait'ened, *a.* not contracted  
 Unstrengthen'ed, *a.* not supported  
 Unstring', *v. a.* to untie, to relax strings  
 Unstud'ed, *a.* unpremeditated; not laboured  
 Unstuffed', *a.* unfilled, unfurnished  
 Unsubdu'ed, *a.* not subdued, not conquered  
 Unsubmit'ting, *a.* not obsequious  
 Unsubst'ant'ial, *a.* not solid, not real  
 Unsuccess'ful, *a.* not successful, unlucky  
 Unsuccess'fully, *ad.* without success  
 Unsuccess'fulness, *s.* want of success  
 Unsuccessive, *a.* not proceeding successively

UPBRAID NO ONE WITH THAT WHICH HE DERIVES FROM PARENTAGE OR POVERTY.



Unsu'gared, *a.* not sweetened with sugar  
 Unsui'able, *a.* not fit, not proportionate  
 Unsui'tableness, *s.* unsuitness, incongruity  
 Unsui'tably, *ad.* in a manner unbefitting  
 Unsui'ted, *a.* not suited; not fitted  
 Unsui'ting, *a.* not fitting, not becoming  
 Unsui'tied, *a.* not fouled, not disgraced  
 Unsung', *a.* not recited in verse or song  
 Unsun'ed, *a.* not exposed to the sun  
 Unsuper'fluous, *a.* not more than enough  
 Unsupplanted, *a.* not defeated by stratagem  
 Unsuppliable, *a.* not to be supplied  
 Unsupplied, *a.* not supplied  
 Unsupport'able, *a.* intolerable [portable  
 Unsupport'ableness, *s.* state of being unsup-  
 Unsupport'ably, *ad.* intolerably  
 Unsupport'ed, *a.* not sustained, not assisted  
 Unsuppressed, *a.* not extinguished  
 Unsu'rc, *a.* not fixed; not certain  
 Unsurmount'able, *a.* not to be overcome  
 Unsurpas'sel, *a.* not surpassed or excelled  
 Unsusceptible, *a.* not liable to admit  
 Unsuspect'ed, *a.* not doubted or suspected  
 Unsuspect'edly, *ad.* in a manner so as to  
 avoid suspicion  
 Unsuspect'ing, *a.* not suspecting  
 Unsuspi'cious, *a.* ingenuous, not suspicious  
 Unsuspi'ciously, *ad.* without suspicion  
 Unsustain'able, *a.* not to be sustained  
 Unsustain'ed, *a.* not supported or propped  
 Unswa'the, *v.* to free from folds or con-  
 volutions of bandage  
 Unsway'able, *a.* not to be governed or influ-  
 enced by another  
 Unsway'ed, *a.* not wielded, not swayed  
 Unswear', *v.* to recall what is sworn  
 Unswep't, *a.* not cleaned with a broom  
 Unsworn', *a.* not bound by any oath  
 Unsymmet'rical, *a.* wanting symmetry  
 Unsystematic, Unsystemat'ical, *a.* not sys-  
 tematic; not having regular order  
 Untack', *v.* to disjoin; to separate  
 Untaint'ed, *a.* not sullied, not tainted  
 Untaintedly, *ad.* without imputation of crime  
 Untaintedness, *s.* state of being untainted  
 Untame'able, *a.* not to be subdued  
 Untame'l, *a.* not tamed, not subdued  
 Untan'gle, *v.* to loose from intricacy  
 Untarn'ished, *a.* not soiled; not stained  
 Untast'ed, *a.* not tried by the palate, &c.  
 Untaught', *a.* not taught, un instructed  
 Untaxed, *a.* not charged with taxes  
 Unteach'able, *a.* that cannot be taught  
 Untem'pered, *a.* not tempered or hardened  
 Untempt'ed, *a.* not embarrassed by temptation  
 Unten'able, *a.* not capable of defence, &c.  
 Unten'antable, *a.* not fit for an occupant  
 Untenant'ed, *a.* having no tenant, empty  
 Untend'ed, *a.* without attendance, alone  
 Unterr'ified, *a.* not afrighted, dauntless  
 Unthank'ed, *a.* not repaid with acknowleg-  
 ment of kindness  
 Unthank'ful, *a.* ungrateful; displeasing  
 Unthank'fully, *ad.* without thanks  
 Unthank'fulness, *s.* ingratitude  
 Unthaw'ed, *a.* not thawed, not dissolved  
 Unthink', *v.* to recall or dismiss a thought  
 Unthink'ing, *a.* thoughtless, careless  
 Unthink'ingness, *s.* want of thought  
 Unthorn'y, *a.* not obstructed by prickles  
 Unthought'ful, *a.* thoughtless; heedless  
 Unthought'-of, *a.* not regarded, not heeded  
 Unthreat', *v.* to draw out a thread from  
 Unthreat'ened, *a.* not threatened or men-  
 aced; not terrified  
 Unthrif't, *s.* a prodigal—a wasteful

Unthrif'tily, *ad.* without frugality  
 Unthrif'tiness, *s.* waste; prodigality  
 Unthrif'ty, *a.* extravagant, lavish  
 Unthriv'ing, *a.* not thriving, not prospering  
 Unthro'ne, *v.* to pull down from a throne  
 Untidiness, *s.* want of neatness  
 Untidy, *a.* not tidy; not ready  
 Untie', *v.* to unbind, to loosen  
 Untied, *a.* not bound, not fastened  
 Until', *ad.* to the time that, &c.  
 Untilled, *a.* not tilled, not cultivated  
 Untim'ely, *a.* happening before proper time  
 Untinctured, *a.* not tintured; not tinged  
 Untin'ged, *a.* not stained, not infected  
 Untired, *a.* not tired; not exhausted by la-  
 untir'ing, *a.* not becoming exhausted [bour  
 Untitled, *a.* having no title  
 Unto', *prep.* the old word for to  
 Unto'ld, *a.* not related, not revealed  
 Untomb'ed, *a.* unburied  
 Untouch'ed, *a.* not touched, not affected  
 Untoward, *a.* froward; vexatious  
 Untowardly, *ad.* awkwardly; perversely  
 Untowardness, *s.* perverseness  
 Untrace'able, *a.* not to be traced  
 Untrace'd, *a.* not marked by any footsteps  
 Untrack'ed, *a.* untraced  
 Untract'able, *a.* not governable  
 Untract'ableness, *s.* stubbornness  
 Untrac'ing, *a.* not engaged in commerce  
 Untrained, *a.* not properly instructed  
 Untranscribed, *a.* not transcribed  
 Untransf'erable, *a.* incapable of being given  
 from one to another  
 Untransform'ed, *a.* not changed [lated  
 Untransla'table, *a.* not capable of being trans-  
 Untransla'ted, *a.* not translated  
 Untranspar'ent, *a.* not transparent, cloudy  
 Untranspi'red, *a.* not transpired  
 Untranspo'sed, *a.* not transposed [countries  
 Untrans'elled, *a.* having never seen foreign  
 Untrav'ersed, *a.* not passed over  
 Untreas'ured, *a.* not reposed  
 Untr'embling, *a.* not trembling; firm  
 Untrench'ed, *a.* not trenched; undefended  
 Untried, *a.* not attempted, not tried  
 Untrim'med, *a.* not trimmed, plain  
 Untriumph'al, *a.* not triumphed over  
 Untrod', *a.* not trodden down by the foot  
 Untroub'led, *a.* not disturbed; clear  
 Untrue', *a.* not true, false, not faithful  
 Untru'y, *ad.* falsely, not according to truth  
 Untru'ty, *a.* not worthy of confidence  
 Untru'th, *s.* a falsehood; a false assertion  
 Untru'table, *a.* not musical, unharmonious  
 Untru'tableness, *s.* want of harmony  
 Untrue', *v.* to disorder the harmony of  
 Untrue'd, *a.* not turned, not changed  
 Untu'tored, *a.* uninstructed, untought  
 Untw'ine, Untwist', *v.* to separate things  
 involved; to open what is wrapped  
 Unun'iform, *a.* wanting uniformity  
 Unur'ged, *a.* not pressed with solicitation  
 Unus'ed, *a.* not put to use, unemployed  
 Unus'eful, *a.* useless, serving no purpose  
 Unus'ual, *a.* not common, rare, unfrequent  
 Unus'ually, *ad.* not in the usual manner  
 Unus'ualness, *s.* infrequency  
 Unut'erable, *a.* inexpressible, ineffable  
 Unvail', *v.* to throw off a veil, uncover  
 Unvail'ed, *a.* neglected; inestimable  
 Unvan'quishable, *a.* not to be subdued  
 Unvan'quished, *a.* not overcome  
 Unva'riable, *a.* not changeable  
 Unva'ried, *a.* not changed, not varied  
 Unvar'nished, *a.* not covered with varnish

Unwa'ring, *a.* not liable to change  
 Unveil, *v. a.* to disclose, show, discover  
 Unven'erable, *a.* not worthy of respect  
 Unven'tilated, *a.* not fanned by the wind  
 Unver'dant, *a.* having no verdure  
 Unver'stable, *a.* not true, false, deceitful  
 Unvers'ed, *a.* unacquainted, unskilled  
 Unvex'ed, *a.* untroubled; undisturbed  
 Unviolated, *a.* not injured, not broken  
 Unvirtuous, *a.* destitute of virtue  
 Unvis'ited, *a.* not resorted to  
 Unvi'tated, *a.* not corrupted  
 Unvit'rified, *a.* not converted into glass  
 Unvote, *v. a.* to annul a former vote  
 Unwa'kened, *a.* not roused from sleep  
 Unwall'ed, *a.* not having walls; open, bare  
 Unwa'rily, *ad.* without caution, carelessly  
 Unwa'riness, *s.* want of caution  
 Unwar'like, *a.* not like or fit for war  
 Unwarm'ed, *a.* not animated  
 Unwarn'ed, *a.* not warned, not cautioned  
 Unwar'ped, *a.* not biased; not turned aside  
 Unwar'ratable, *a.* not defensible, not allowed, not to be justified [ratable  
 Unwar'ratableness, *s.* state of being unwar-  
 Unwar'rantly, *a.* not justifiably  
 Unwar'ranted, *a.* not ascertained, uncertain  
 Unwa'ry, *a.* wanting caution; precipitate  
 Unwash'ed, *a.* not washed; unclean  
 Unwast'ed, *a.* not diminished, not lessened  
 Unwa'tered, *a.* not watered; dry  
 Unweak'ened, *a.* not weakened  
 Unweapon'ed, *a.* not armed  
 Unwear'able, *a.* not fit to be worn  
 Unwear'ied, *a.* not tired, indefatigable  
 Unwear'iedly, *ad.* indefatigably  
 Unwear'iedness, *s.* state of being unwearied  
 Unwea'ry, *v. a.* to refresh after weariness  
 Unwea'ry, *a.* not weary  
 Unwea've, *v. a.* to undo what has been woven  
 Unwed', *a.* unmarried  
 Unwed'geable, *a.* not to be cloven  
 Unwed'ed, *a.* not cleared from weeds  
 Unwel'ghed, *a.* not weighed; not considered  
 Unwel'come, *a.* not plea-ing, not grateful  
 Unwell', *a.* not well; slightly indisposed  
 Unwept', *a.* not lamented or grieved for  
 Unwhipt', *a.* not whipped, not corrected  
 Unwholesome, *a.* corrupt, not wholesome  
 Unwholesomeness, *s.* state or quality of being unwholesome  
 Unwield'iness, *s.* difficulty to move  
 Unwield'y, *a.* unmaneuverable; weighty  
 Unwilling, *a.* not willing, loth, not inclined  
 Unwillingly, *ad.* not without lothness  
 Unwillingness, *s.* disinclination  
 Unwind, *v. a.* to untwist, to untwine  
 Unwing'ed, *a.* not furnished with wings  
 Unwip'ed, *a.* not cleaned by rubbing  
 Unwise, *a.* defective in wisdom, weak  
 Unwisely, *ad.* weakly; not prudently  
 Unwished', *a.* not sought; not desired  
 Unwit', *v. a.* to deprive of understanding  
 Unwith'ered, *a.* not withered; not faded  
 Unwith'ering, *a.* not liable to wither  
 Unwithstood', *a.* not opposed  
 Unwit'nessed, *a.* wanting testimony  
 Unwit'tily, *ad.* without wit  
 Unwit'tigly, *ad.* without knowledge  
 Unwit'ty, *a.* destitute of wit; coarse  
 Unwoman'ly, *a.* unbecoming a woman  
 Unwont, *a.* unaccustomed; unused  
 Unwont'ed, *a.* uncommon, unusual  
 Unwont'edness, *s.* uncommonness  
 Unwood'ed, *a.* not wooed; not courted  
 Unwoor', *part. a.* not worn; not impaired

Unworshipped, *a.* not adored  
 Unwor'thily, *ad.* without due regard  
 Unwor'thiness, *s.* want of merit  
 Unwor'thy, *a.* not deserving; mean  
 Unwound'ed, *a.* not wounded; not hurt  
 Unwrap', *v. a.* to open what is folded  
 Unwreath', *v. a.* to untwine, to untwist  
 Unwrit'ten, *a.* not written; traditional  
 Unwrought', *a.* not manufactured  
 Unwru'ng, *a.* not wrung, not pinched  
 Unyield'ed, *a.* not yielded, not given up  
 Unyield'ing, *a.* firm; not yielding  
 Unyoke, *v. a.* to loose from a yoke  
 Unyoked, *a.* licentious; not restrained  
 Unzo'ned, *a.* not bound with a girdle  
 Up! *interj.* a word exciting to action  
 Up, *ad.* aloft; out of bed; above; not down  
 Up, *prep.* from a lower to a higher part  
 Upbear', *v. a.* to sustain aloft; to support  
 Upbind', *v. a.* to bind up  
 Upbraid', *v. a.* to chide, reproach, charge  
 Upbraider, *s.* one that reproaches  
 Upbraiding, *s.* reproach  
 Upbraidingly, *ad.* by way of reproach  
 Up'cast, *a.* thrown upwards  
 Upgather', *v. a.* to contract; to gather up  
 Upheave, *v. a.* to heave up; to lift up  
 Uphill, *a.* difficult, laborious, troublesome  
 Uphold, *v. a.* to lift on high, to support  
 Upholder, *s.* a supporter; an undertaker  
 Uphol'sterer, *s.* one who furnishes houses  
 Uphol'stery, *s.* the articles of furniture made or sold by upholsters  
 Up'land, *s.* higher ground—a. higher  
 Uplay', *v. a.* to lay up, hoard up, preserve  
 Uplift', *v. a.* to raise aloft, lift up on high  
 Up'most, *a.* highest, topmost, uppermost  
 Upon', *prep.* not under; with respect to  
 Up'per, *a.* higher in place, superior to  
 Up'permost, *a.* highest in place, power, &c.  
 Up'raise, *v. a.* to raise up, exalt, advance  
 Uprear', *v. a.* to rear on high  
 Up'right, *s.* something standing erect  
 Upright', *ad.* perpendicular to the horizon  
 Upright, *a.* straight up, erected; honest  
 Uprightly, *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly; without deviation from right  
 Uprightness, *s.* honesty; integrity  
 Up'rise, *v. n.* to rise from a seat, to ascend  
 Up'rising, *s.* act of rising from decumbency  
 Up'roar, *s.* tumult, confusion, bustle  
 Up'roll', *v. a.* to roll up  
 Up'root, *v. a.* to tear up by the root  
 Up'rouse, *v. a.* to awaken from sleep  
 Upset', *v. a.* to overturn; to overthrow  
 Up'shot, *s.* a conclusion, end, event  
 Up'side, *s.* the upper side, the upper part  
 Up'side-down, with the lower part above the higher; in complete disorder  
 Upspring'ing, *part. a.* springing up  
 Up'standing, *part. a.* erect on the feet  
 Up'start, *s.* one suddenly raised to wealth, honour, &c. and who becomes proud and insolent—*v. n.* to spring up suddenly  
 Up'stay, *v. a.* to sustain; to support  
 Up'turn, *v. a.* to throw up; to furrow  
 Up'ward, *a.* directed to a higher place  
 Up'ward, Up'wards, *ad.* towards a higher place  
 Up'whirl', *v. a.* to raise upwards with quick  
 Upwind, *v. a.* to convolve [rotation  
 Uran-glim'mer, U'ranite, *s.* an ore of uranium  
 Uran'tic, *a.* pertaining to uranium  
 Ura'nium, *s.* a metal discovered in the mineral pitchblend  
 Uran-o'chre, *s.* pitchblend, an ore of uranium  
 Uranol'ogy, *s.* a discourse on the heavens

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## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VAG

Uranoc'opist, *s.* an astronomer  
 Uranoc'opy, *s.* the contemplation of the heavenly bodies  
 Urban, *a.* of or pertaining to a city  
 Urban'e, *a.* civil; courteous; elegant  
 Urban'ity, *s.* civility; elegance; politeness  
 Urbanize, *v. a.* to render civil; to polish  
 Ur'ecolate, *a.* (in bot.) shaped like a pitcher  
 Ur'elin, *s.* a hedgehog; a brat; a child  
 U'rea, *s.* a substance obtained from urine  
 Ur'eter, *s.* a tube leading from the kidneys  
 Ur'e'thra, *s.* the passage of the urine  
 Urge, *v. a.* to incite, to provoke, to press  
 Ur'gency, *s.* a pressure of difficulty  
 Ur'gent, *a.* pressing, earnest, importunate  
 Ur'gently, *ad.* in an urgent manner  
 Ur'ger, *s.* one who urges, one who incites  
 Ur'ging, *a.* pressing with solicitations  
 Ur'ic, *a.* relating to urine  
 Ur'inal, *s.* a bottle in which urine is kept for inspection  
 Ur'inary, Urina'rium, *s.* a receptacle for urine  
 Ur'inary, *a.* relating to the urine  
 Ur'ivative, *a.* provoking urine  
 Urina'tor, *s.* a diver; a pearl-finder  
 Ur'ine, *s.* water coming from animals—*v. n.* to pass urine, to make water  
 Ur'inous, *a.* partaking of urine  
 Urn, *s.* a vessel used for the ashes of the dead; a Roman measure of four gallons  
 Urn, *v. a.* to enclose in an urn  
 Ur'oscopy, *s.* an examination of urine  
 Ur'ry, *s.* a kind of black clay  
 Ur'sa, *s.* the bear, a northern constellation  
 Ur'siform, *a.* in the shape of a bear  
 Ur'sine, *a.* like a bear  
 Ur'suline, *a.* denoting an order of nuns  
 Ur'us, Ure, *s.* the wild bull  
 Us, *pron. pl.* oblique case of *ice*  
 Us'able, *a.* that may be used  
 Us'age, *s.* treatment; custom, fashion  
 Us'ance, *s.* use, usury, interest for money  
 Use, *s.* usage, habit, custom, advantage  
 Use, *v.* to employ; to frequent; to treat  
 Use'ful, *a.* convenient, serviceable  
 Use'fully, *ad.* in such a manner as to help forward some end  
 Use'fulness, *s.* conduciveness to some end  
 Use'less, *a.* answering no end or purpose  
 Use'lessly, *ad.* without the quality of answering any purpose  
 Use'lessness, *s.* unfitness to any end  
 User, *s.* one who uses  
 Us'her, *s.* an under-teacher; an introducer  
 Us'her, *v. a.* to introduce, to bring in  
 Us'quebaugh, *s.* an Irish compound distilled spirit, generally called *whisky*, which is but a corruption of the former word  
 Us'tion, *s.* in surgery, a burning or searing with a hot iron; in pharmacy, preparing ingredients by burning them  
 Us'torious, *a.* having the quality of burning  
 Us'tulation, *s.* act of burning or searing  
 Us'ual, *a.* common, customary, frequent  
 Us'ually, *ad.* commonly, customarily  
 Us'ualness, *s.* commonness; frequency  
 Us'ufruct, *s.* the temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate  
 Us'ufructuary, *s.* one that has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing—*a.* enjoying the use only  
 Us'urer, *s.* one who practises usury  
 Us'urious, *a.* exorbitantly greedy, grasping  
 Us'uriously, *ad.* in a usurious manner  
 Us'uriousness, *s.* the quality of being usurious  
 Usurp', *v. a.* to hold without right

Usurpa'tion, *s.* an illegal possession  
 Usurp'er, *s.* one who is in possession of any thing that is another's by right  
 Usurp'ingly, *ad.* without just claim  
 Us'ury, *s.* money paid for the use of money  
 U'tensil, *s.* an instrument for any use  
 U'terine, *a.* belonging to the womb  
 Utero-gesta'tion, *s.* gestation in the womb  
 U'teru-, *s.* the womb  
 U'tile, *a.* useful, profitable  
 U'tility, *s.* usefulness; profit; convenience  
 U'tis, *s.* a bustle, stir, noise, prodigy  
 U'tmost, *a.* highest, most extreme  
 U'tmost, *s.* the most that can be  
 U'topian, *a.* chimerical; imaginary  
 U'tricle, *s.* a little bag or bladder  
 U'tricular, *a.* containing utricles  
 U'ter, *a.* outward; extreme; complete  
 U'ter, *v. a.* to speak; to vend; to publish  
 U'tterable, *a.* that may be uttered or told  
 U'tterance, *s.* pronunciation; sale  
 U'tterer, *s.* a divulger; a vender  
 U'tterly, *ad.* perfectly, completely, fully  
 U'ttermost, *a.* extreme; most remote  
 U'ttermost, *s.* the greatest degree or part  
 U'veous, *a.* relating to the iris of the eye  
 U'vula, *s.* the little piece of red spongy flesh suspended from the palate, between the two glandules, and serving to cover the entrance of the windpipe  
 Uxo'rious, *a.* ridiculously fond of a wife  
 Uxo'riously, *ad.* with fond submission to a wife; with conjugal dotage  
 Uxo'riousness, *a.* connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife

## V.

V A consonant, has a uniform sound in English. It is never mute. As a numeral it stands for *five*  
 Va'cancy, *s.* a vacuity; relaxation  
 Va'cant, *a.* empty, free, disengaged  
 Va'cate, *v. a.* to annul, to make vacant  
 Vaca'tion, *s.* leisure, intermission, a recess  
 Va'cary, *s.* a cow-house; a cow pasture  
 Va'cinate, *v. a.* to inoculate for the cow-pox  
 Va'cination, *s.* inoculation for the cow-pox  
 Va'cine, *a.* of or belonging to a cow  
 Va'cillancy, *s.* a state of wavering  
 Va'cillant, Va'cillating, *a.* wavering  
 Va'cillate, *v. n.* to waver; to be inconstant  
 Va'cillation, *s.* a state of fluctuation or indecision; insteadness  
 Va'cious, Va'cive, *a.* empty, void  
 Va'cate, *v. a.* to make void  
 Vaca'tion, *s.* an emptying, an evacuation  
 Va'cist, *s.* a philosopher that holds a vacuum (opposed to a plenist)  
 Vaci'ty, *s.* an emptiness, space unfilled  
 Va'cuous, *a.* empty, unfilled  
 Va'cuosity, *s.* state of being empty  
 Va'cuum, *s.* space unoccupied by matter  
 Va'de-me-cum, *s.* a hook in constant use  
 Vag'abond, *s.* a vagrant, a wanderer  
 Vag'abond, *a.* wandering; vagrant  
 Vag'abondry, *s.* beggary; knavery  
 Vaga'ry, *s.* a wild sudden frolic, a freak  
 Va'gent, *a.* crying like a child  
 Va'ghal, *a.* pertaining to a sheath  
 Va'ginant, *a.* (in botany) sheathing  
 Vaginop'e'rons, *a.* sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hair cases  
 Va'gons, *a.* wandering; unsettled

UNCHECKED DESIRES OFTEN MEET IRRESISTIBLE MISFORTUNES.



Va'grancy, *s.* a state of wandering without a settled home  
 Va'grant, *s.* an idle strolling person  
 Va'grant, *a.* wandering, unfixed, vagabond  
 Vague, *a.* wandering, indefinite, unsettled  
 Vail, *s.* a covering; a perquisite  
 Vail, *v.* to cover, to let fall; to yield  
 Vain, *a.* fruitless; meanly proud; idle  
 Vainglo'rious, *a.* vain without merit  
 Vainglo'riously, *ad.* with vainglory  
 Vainglo'ry, *s.* empty pride, vanity, folly  
 Vain'ly, *ad.* without effect; foolishly  
 Vain'ness, *s.* pride; emptiness  
 Vair, *s.* (in heraldry) a kind of fur  
 Va'vode, *s.* a prince of the Dacian provinces  
 Val'ance, *s.* the hanging of a bed tester  
 Val'ance, *v. a.* to decorate with drapery  
 Vale, *s.* a valley; money given to servants  
 Valedic'tion, *s.* a farewell  
 Valedic'tory, *a.* bidding farewell  
 Val'entine, *s.* a choice on Valentine's day  
 Vale'rian, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Val'et, *s.* a waiting servant, a footman  
 Valetudinaria'n, *s.* a weak sickly person  
 Valetu'dinary, *a.* weakly, infirm of health  
 Val'iant, *a.* brave, stout, courageous, bold  
 Val'iantly, *ad.* with personal strength  
 Val'iantness, *s.* stoutness; strength  
 Val'id, *a.* conclusive, prevalent, efficacious  
 Valid'ity, *s.* certainty; value; force  
 Val'idly, *ad.* in a valid manner  
 Val'inch, *s.* a tube for drawing liquor from a cask at the bung-hole  
 Vallan'cy, *s.* a large wig that shades the face  
 Valla'tion, *s.* an intrenchment  
 Val'tatory, *a.* enclosing as by measure  
 Val'ley, *s.* a low ground between two hills  
 Val'hse, *s.* a portmanteau; a wallet  
 Val'lum, *s.* a fence, a trench, a wall  
 Val'our, *s.* personal bravery, prowess  
 Val'orous, *a.* brave, stout, valiant, heroic  
 Val'orously, *ad.* in a brave manner  
 Val'uable, *a.* precious, worthy of value  
 Val'uableness, *s.* preciousness; worth  
 Valua'tion, *s.* an estimate of the value of a thing; appraisement; a set value  
 Val'uator, *s.* an appraiser; a valuer  
 Val'ue, *s.* a price, worth, rate, high rate  
 Val'ue, *v. a.* to fix a price, to appraise  
 Val'ueless, *a.* being of no value  
 Val'ner, *s.* one that values  
 Val'vate, *a.* resembling a valve  
 Valve, *s.* any thing that opens over the mouth of a tube, &c.; a folding door  
 Val'ved, *a.* having valves  
 Val'vule, *s.* [Fr.] a small valve  
 Vamp, *s.* the upper leather of a shoe, &c.  
 Vamp, *v. a.* to mend old things; to piece  
 Vamp'per, *s.* one who pieces out an old thing with something new  
 Van'pire, *s.* a pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood  
 Van, *s.* the front line of an army; a fan  
 Van, *v. a.* to winnow, fan, sift, clean  
 Van'confiers, *s.* light-armed troops preceding armies in their march  
 Van'dal, *s.* a ferocious cruel person [Vandals  
 Vandal'ic, *a.* barbarous, resembling the  
 Van'dalism, *s.* the state of barbarians  
 Vandy'ke, *s.* a kind of collar for the neck worn by females  
 Vane, *s.* a plate turned with the wind  
 Van'foss, *s.* a ditch outside the counterscarp  
 Vang, *s.* the thin membrane web of a feather  
 Van'guard, *s.* the first line of an army

Van'il'la, *s.* the name of a plant and nut  
 Van'il'oquence, Van'il'oquy, *s.* vain talk  
 Van'ish, *v. n.* to disappear, to pass away  
 Van'ished, *a.* having no perceptible existence  
 Van'ity, *s.* emptiness; arrogance; falsehood  
 Van'quish, *s.* a disease in sheep  
 Van'quish, *v. a.* to conquer, to subdue  
 Van'quishable, *a.* that may be overcome  
 Van'quisher, *s.* a conqueror, a subduer  
 Van'sire, *s.* a species of wasel  
 Vau'tage, *s.* gain, profit, superiority, particular convenience, opportunity, &c.  
 Van'tage-ground, *s.* superiority; state in which one has superior means of acting  
 Vant'brass, *s.* armour for the arms  
 Vap'id, *a.* spiritless, dead, flat, mawkish  
 Vap'idness, Vap'id'ity, *s.* the state of being spiritless or mawkish  
 Vap'orate, *v. n.* to emit vapours  
 Vap'oration, *s.* the act of escaping in vapours  
 Vaporiza'tion, *s.* conversion into vapour  
 Va'porous, Va'pory, *a.* full of vapours  
 Va'pour, *s.* fume, spleen, wind, steam  
 Va'pour, *v. n.* to pass in a vapour; to emit fumes; to bully  
 Vapourability, *s.* the quality of being capable of vaporization [into vapour  
 Va'pourable, *a.* capable of being converted  
 Va'pour-bath, *s.* the application of vapour to the body in a close place  
 Va'pouter, *s.* a boaster; a braggart  
 Vapourific, *a.* forming into vapour  
 Va'pourish, *a.* full of vapours; hypochondriac  
 Va'pours, *s. pl.* hysteric fits, whims, spleen  
 Vare, *s.* a wand or staff of office [sea-weed  
 Var'ee, *s.* the French name for incinerated  
 Vari, *s.* the macanço species of quadrupeds  
 Va'riable, *a.* changeable, inconstant, fickle  
 Va'riableness, *s.* changeableness  
 Va'riably, *ad.* inconstantly, changeably  
 Va'riance, *s.* disagreement, dissension  
 Variation, *s.* change, difference, deviation  
 Var'icocele, *s.* a varicose enlargement of the veins of the scrotum  
 Var'icose, *a.* diseased with dilatation  
 Var'igate, *v. a.* to diversify; to stain with different colours  
 Vari'ega'tion, *s.* a diversity of colours  
 Vari'ety, *s.* an intermixture; change  
 Var'iform, *a.* having different shapes [rock  
 Va'riolite, *s.* a kind of spotted porphyritic  
 Va'rioloid, *a.* assuming a variolous nature  
 —, *s.* the smallpox  
 Var'iolous, *a.* relating to the disease called the small-pox  
 Va'rious, *a.* different, manifold, changeable  
 Va'riously, *ad.* in a various manner  
 Va'rix, *s.* [Lat.] a dilatation of the vein  
 Var'let, *s.* a rascal; a scold; a footman  
 Va'lettry, *s.* rabble; crowd; populace  
 Var'nish, *s.* a shining liquid substance  
 Var'nish, *v. a.* to set a gloss; to palliate  
 Var'nisher, *s.* one who varnishes; a dissembler  
 Var'nish-tree, *s.* the poison ash or poison oak  
 Va'ry, *v.* to diversify, to deviate, to change  
 Va'ry, *s.* a change, alteration, deviation  
 Vas'cular, *a.* consisting of vessels  
 Vas'cularity, *s.* quality of being vascular  
 Vas'culiferous, *a.* (in botany) having a peculiar vessel to contain the seed  
 Vase, *s.* a vessel with a foot; an ornament  
 Vas'sal, *s.* a subject, dependant, slave  
 Vas'sal, *v. a.* to subject; to enslave  
 Vas'salage, *s.* the state of a vassal, slavery  
 Vas'salrd, *a.* enslaved; subject to absolute power

VICE OFTEN BEGINS IN MISTAKE, AND AS OFTEN ENDS IN IGNOMINY.

VENTURE UPON NOTHING TILL YOU HAVE WELL CONSIDERED THE END.

VEL]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VEN

Vast, *Vas'ty*, *a.* very great, enormous  
 Vast, *s.* an empty waste, an empty space  
 Vast'ity, *s.* wideness; immensity  
 Vast'ly, *ad.* to a great degree, greatly  
 Vast'ness, *s.* enormous greatness  
 Vat, *s.* a brewer's working-tub, a fat  
 Vatican, *s.* the palace of the pope at Rome  
 Vati'cide, *s.* a murderer of prophets  
 Vati'cinal, *a.* containing prophecy  
 Vati'cinate, *v. n.* to prophesy, to foretell  
 Vati'cination, *s.* prediction, prophecy  
 Vaudevil, Vaudeville, *s.* a ballad; a trivial strain; a slight dramatic entertainment  
 Vault, *s.* a cellar; an arch; a cave; a grave  
 Vault, *v.* to leap, jump, tumble  
 Vaultage, *s.* an arched cellar, &c.  
 Vaulted, Vault'y, *a.* arched, like an arch  
 Vault'er, *s.* a leaper; a tumbler  
 Vaulting, *s.* leaping, jumping; cellaring  
 Vaunt, *v.* to boast, to brag, to talk largely  
 Vaunt, *s.* a boast, vain ostentation  
 Vaunt-cou'rier, *s.* a precursor  
 Vaunt'er, *s.* a boaster; a braggart  
 Vaunt'ful, *a.* boastful; ostentatious  
 Vaunting, *s.* the act of boasting  
 Vauntingly, *ad.* boastfully; ostentatiously  
 Vaunt'mure, *s.* a false wall, breastwork  
 Vav'asor, *s.* a lord next in rank to a baron  
 Vav'asory, *s.* the tenure of the fee held by a  
 Veal, *s.* the flesh of a calf killed (vav'asor)  
 Vecta'rious, *a.* belonging to a carriage  
 Vec'tible, *a.* capable of being carried  
 Vec'tor, *s.* a line drawn from a planet to the centre of its orbit  
 Vec'ture, *s.* carriage, conveyance, removal  
 Ved'a, *s.* the name of the books which contain the religious tenets of the Indians  
 Vede'ste, *s.* a sentinel on horseback; a sentinel in advance of the army  
 Veer, *v.* to turn about, to turn, to change  
 Veering, *s.* act of turning or changing  
 Vegetability, *s.* the quality of growth without  
 Ve'getable, *s.* any kind of plant [scissation  
 Ve'getable, *a.* belonging to a plant  
 Ve'getal, *a.* having power to cause growth  
 Ve'getate, *v. n.* to grow as plants  
 Vegeta'tion, *s.* growing like plants  
 Ve'getative, *a.* growing without life  
 Ve'getativeness, *s.* the quality of vegetation  
 Ve'gete, *a.* vigorous, active, sprightly  
 Ve'getive, *a.* having the nature of plants  
 Ve'geton, *a.* lively; spritely; vegete  
 Ve'hement, *s.* violence, eagerness, ardour  
 Ve'hement, *a.* forcible, eager, earnest  
 Ve'hemently, *ad.* forcibly; urgently  
 Ve'hicle, *s.* a carriage, a conveyance  
 Vehic'ular, *a.* belonging to a vehicle  
 Vell, *v. a.* to cover, invest, hide, conceal  
 Vell, *s.* a cover to conceal the face; disguise  
 Velm, *s.* a tube in the flesh; course of metal in mines; current; turn of mind  
 Vein'd, Vein'y, *a.* full of veins: streaked  
 Vein'less, *a.* (In botany) having no veins  
 Veil'ferous, *a.* carrying sails  
 Vell'ic, *a.* performed with sails  
 Vell'itation, *s.* a skirmish; a dispute  
 Vell'olant, *a.* passing under full sail  
 Vell'ity, *s.* the lowest degree of desire  
 Vell'itate, *v. a.* to twitch, pluck, stimulate  
 Vell'cation, *s.* a twitching or stimulating  
 Vell'm, *s.* a fine kind of parchment  
 Vello'city, *s.* speed, swiftness of motion  
 Vel'vet, *s.* a silk with a fur or pile upon it  
 Vel'vet, *a.* made of velvet, soft, delicate  
 Velvet'een', *s.* a kind of stuff made in imitation of velvet

Vel'veting, *s.* the fine shag of velvet  
 Vel'vety, *a.* made of velvet, or like velvet  
 Ve'nal, *a.* mercenary, base; in the veins  
 Vena'ility, *s.* sordidness, prostitution  
 Ven'ary, *a.* relating to hunting  
 Venatic, *a.* relating to hunting or chasing  
 Venation, *s.* the practice of hunting  
 Vend, *v. a.* to sell; to set off or offer to sale  
 Vendee, *s.* one to whom any thing is sold  
 Vender, *s.* one who sells or puts off goods  
 Vendibility, *s.* the state of being saleable  
 Vend'ible, *s.* anything offered to sale  
 Vend'ible, *a.* saleable; that may be sold  
 Vend'ibleness, *s.* the state of being saleable  
 Vend'ibly, *ad.* in a saleable manner  
 Vendit'ation, *s.* boastful display  
 Vendit'ion, *s.* a sale, the act of selling  
 Ven'dor, *s.* a vender; a seller  
 Ven'due, *s.* a public sale by auction  
 Ven'due-master, *s.* an auctioneer  
 Veneer, *s.* thin slices of wood for inlaying  
 Veneer, *v. a.* to cover with thin wood, &c.  
 Veneering, *s.* the art of covering common wood with thin boards of a finer sort  
 Venefi'cial, *a.* poisonous; bewitching  
 Venefi'ciously, *ad.* by poison or witchcraft  
 Ven'efious, *a.* poisonous, malignant  
 Ven'enate, *v. a.* to poison, to kill by poison  
 Venen'ation, *s.* poison; venom  
 Vene'ne, Vene'nose, *a.* poisonous; venomous  
 Venerability, *s.* quality of being venerable  
 Venerable, *a.* worthy of reverence  
 Venerableness, *s.* state of being venerable  
 Vener'ably, *ad.* so as to excite reverence  
 Vener'ate, *v. a.* to treat with veneration  
 Vener'ation, *s.* a reverend or awful regard  
 Vener'ator, *s.* a reverencer  
 Vene'real, *a.* relating to libidinousness  
 Vene'reous, *a.* libidinous; lustful  
 Ven'ery, *s.* the sport of hunting; the commerce of the sexes  
 Venesection, *s.* blood-letting, a bleeding  
 Ve'ney, Ve'new, *s.* a turn, push, thrust  
 Venge, *v. a.* to avenge, punish, elatise  
 Ven'geable, *a.* revengeful; malicious  
 Ven'geance, *s.* punishment, revenge  
 Ven'geful, *a.* vindictive, revengeful, spiteful  
 Ven'gement, *s.* penal retribution  
 Ve'niable, Ve'nial, *a.* pardonable, allowed  
 Ve'nialness, Ve'nialness, *s.* state of being excusable  
 Ven'ison, *s.* flesh of deer; beasts of chase  
 Ven'om, *s.* poison, poisonous matter  
 Ven'om, *v. a.* to poison; to envenom  
 Ven'omous, *a.* poisonous, malignant  
 Ven'omously, *ad.* poisonously; malignantly  
 Ven'omousness, *a.* poisonousness; malignity  
 Ve'nous, *a.* pertaining to the veins  
 Vent, *s.* a hole, passage; sale; discharge  
 Vent, *v. a.* to publish, sell, emit, let off  
 Vent'age, *s.* a small hole  
 Vent'ail, *s.* that part of a helmet lifted up for breathing  
 Ven'ter, *s.* one who utters or publishes; any cavity of the body  
 Ven'ter, *s.* the abdomen or lower-belly  
 Vent'rudet, *s.* a passage for the wind  
 Ventilate, *v. a.* to cool with air; to discuss  
 Ventila'tion, *s.* the act of fanning or cooling; vent, utterance, refrigeration  
 Ventilator, *s.* an engine to supply air with  
 Ventose, *a.* causing flatulence  
 Ventosity, *s.* windiness  
 Ven'tral, *a.* belonging to the belly  
 Ven'tricle, *s.* the stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, chiefly in the heart

VICE IS THE MOST DANGEROUS WHEN IT PUTS ON THE SEMBLANCE OF VIRTUE.

VER]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VES

VIRTUE IS A GARMENT OF HONOUR, BUT WICKEDNESS A ROBE OF SHAME.

Ven'tricous, *a.* (in botany) bellied; distended  
 Ventricle'ous, *a.* distended in the middle  
 Ventrilo'quism, Ventrilo'quy, *s.* the act of speaking inwardly, and in such a way as to make the sound appear to come from a distance  
 Ventriloquist, *s.* one who speaks so as that the sound seems to issue from his belly  
 Ventrilo'quose, *a.* emitting sounds as if from the belly  
 Ventrilo'quous, *a.* speaking like a ventriloquist  
 Ven'ture, *s.* a hazard, hap, chance  
 Ven'ture, *v.* to dare, to expose to hazard, to send on a venture  
 Ven'turer, *s.* one who ventures  
 Ven'turesome, Ven'turous, *a.* daring, bold  
 Ven'turesomely, *ad.* in a daring manner  
 Ven'turing, *s.* the act of putting to risk  
 Ven'turously, *ad.* daringly; fearlessly  
 Ven'turousness, *s.* boldness; fearlessness  
 Ven'ue, *s.* in law, a neighbouring place to that in which anything happened to be done  
 Ven'ulite, *s.* a petrified shell of the genus  
 Ve'nus, *s.* one of the planets [Venus  
 Verability, *s.* bare literal expression  
 Verac'ious, *a.* observant of truth  
 Vera'city, *s.* honesty of report, truth  
 Veran'da, *s.* a kind of open portico [alkali  
 Vera'tria, *s.* a newly discovered vegetable  
 Verb, *s.* one of the parts of speech, which signifies being, doing, or suffering  
 Verbal, *a.* spoken, oral; verbose; literal  
 Verbal'ity, *s.* mere words; bare literal ex-  
 Ver'balize, *v. a.* to make a verb [pressious  
 Ver'bally, *ad.* orally; word for word  
 Verba'tim, *ad.* word for word, literally  
 Ver'berate, *v. a.* to beat, strike, chastise  
 Verbera'tion, *s.* the act of beating; blows  
 Ver'biage, *s.* verbosity; much empty writ-  
 ing or discourse  
 Verbo'se, *a.* prolix, tedious  
 Verbo'sity, *s.* exuberance of words  
 Ver'dancy, Ver'dantness, *s.* greenness  
 Ver'dant, *a.* green; flourishing; beautiful  
 Verd-ant'ique, *s.* the green incrustation upon  
 ancient copper or brass coins  
 Ver'derer, Ver'derer, *s.* a forest officer  
 Ver'dict, *s.* a determination by a jury, &c.  
 Ver'digris, *s.* the green rust of brass  
 Ver'diture, *s.* a kind of pale-green colour  
 Ver'dure, *s.* a green colour, greenness  
 Ver'durous, *a.* green; covered with green  
 Ver'ecund, Ver'ecundious, *a.* modest; bashful  
 Ver'ecun'dity, *s.* bashfulness; modesty  
 Verge, *s.* a rod; a dean's mace; brink  
 Verge, *v. n.* to bend downwards, to tend  
 Ver'ger, *s.* a mace-bearer in cathedrals, &c.  
 Ver'goleuse, *s.* a species of pear  
 Ver'idical, *a.* telling truth  
 Ver'ifiable, *a.* that may be confirmed  
 Ver'ification, *s.* confirmation by evidence  
 Ver'ifier, *s.* one who assures a thing to be true  
 Ver'ify, *v. a.* to justify, confirm, prove true  
 Ver'ily, *ad.* in truth, certainly, really  
 Verisim'ilar, *a.* likely, probable  
 Verisimilitude, Verisimilit'ity, *s.* likelihood;  
 resemblance of truth  
 Ver'itable, *a.* agreeable to fact, true  
 Ver'itably, *ad.* in a true manner  
 Ver'ity, *s.* truth, certainty, a true assertion  
 Ver'juice, *s.* the liquor of crab-apples  
 Vermeo'logist, *s.* one who treats of vermes  
 Vermeo'logy, *s.* a treatise on vermes  
 Vermicel'l, *s.* a paste spun like threads  
 Vermic'ular, *a.* acting like a worm; spiral  
 Vermic'ulate, *v. a.* to inlay wood, &c.

Vermicula'tion, *s.* continuation of motion  
 from one part to another  
 Verm'icule, *s.* a little grub or worm  
 Verm'iculous, *a.* full of worms or grubs  
 Verm'iform, *a.* having the shape of a worm  
 Verm'ifuge, *s.* a medicine to destroy worms  
 Ver'mil, Ver'meil, *a.* any beautiful red colour  
 Vermil'ioned, *a.* dyed with a bright red  
 Vermil'ion, *s.* a beautiful red colour  
 Ver'min, *s.* any noxious animal  
 Ver'minate, *v. n.* to breed vermin  
 Vermina'tion, *s.* generation of vermin  
 Ver'minous, *a.* disposed to breed vermine  
 Vermip'arous, *a.* producing worms  
 Vermiv'orous, *a.* devouring worms; feeding  
 on worms  
 Vernac'ular, *a.* of one's own country  
 Vernac'ularism, *s.* a vernacular idiom  
 Vernac'ularly, *ad.* conformably to the native  
 idiom or manner  
 Ver'nal, *a.* belonging to the spring  
 Ver'nant, *a.* flourishing as in the spring  
 Ver'uate, *v. n.* to become young again  
 Verna'tion, *s.* (in botany) the disposition of  
 the nascent leaves within the bud  
 Ver'nier, *s.* a graduated index on a scale  
 Vernil'ity, *s.* servile behaviour, meanness  
 Veron'ica, *s.* a portrait of our Saviour on  
 handkerchiefs; a plant [surface  
 Ver'u'ous, *a.* having knobs or warts on the  
 Versability, Vers'ableness, *s.* aptness to be  
 turned or wound any way  
 Ver'sable, *a.* that may be turned  
 Ver'sant, *a.* skilled, familiar  
 Ver'satile, *a.* turning round, variable  
 Versat'il'ity, *s.* the quality of being versatile  
 Verse, *s.* a piece of poetry; lays; paragraph  
 Verse, *v. a.* to relate poetically  
 Ver'sed, *a.* skilled, well practised  
 Versica'tion, *s.* the act of blistering  
 Ver'sicle, *s.* a little verse  
 Ver'sicoloured, *a.* changeable in colour  
 Ver'sic'ular, *a.* pertaining to verses  
 Versifica'tion, *s.* the art of making verses  
 Ver'sifier, *s.* a maker of verses  
 Ver'sify, *v.* to make or relate in verse  
 Ver'sion, *s.* the act of translating; transla-  
 tion, change, transformation  
 Ver'st, *s.* a Russian measure of length (about  
 three-quarters of an English mile)  
 Versu'te, *a.* crafty, wily, ready  
 Vert, *s.* every green tree in a forest  
 Ver'tebra, *s.* a joint in the back-bone  
 Ver'tebral, *a.* relating to the back-bone  
 Ver'tebrate'd, *a.* furnished with vertebrae  
 Ver'tex, *s.* the zenith; the point over head;  
 the summit or upper part of anything  
 Ver'tible, *a.* capable of being turned  
 Ver'tical, *a.* relating to the vertex  
 Vertical'ity, Ver'ticalness, *s.* the state of being  
 Ver'tically, *ad.* in the zenith [in the zenith  
 Ver'ticillate, *a.* (in botany) growing round  
 the stem in rings one above another  
 Verti'city, *s.* the act of turning about  
 Ver'ticle, *s.* an axis; a hinge  
 Vert'iginous, *a.* turning round, giddy  
 Vert'iginousness, *s.* unsteadiness  
 Ver'tigo, *s.* a giddiness; a whirling motion  
 Ver'vain, *s.* the name of a plant  
 Ver'vel, *s.* a label tied to a hawk  
 Ver'y, *a.* real, true—*ad.* in a great degree  
 Vesicant, *s.* a blistering application  
 Vesic'ate, *v. a.* to blister; puff up; swell  
 Vesica'tion, *s.* the process of raising blisters  
 on the skin  
 Vesic'atory, *s.* a blistering medicine

VANITY IS THE NATURAL WEAKNESS OF AN AMBITIOUS MAN.



vic]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VIC

*Vesicle*, *s.* a small enticle inflated; blister  
*Vesicular*, *a.* hollow; full of small intestines  
*Vesiculate*, *a.* full of bladders  
*Vesper*, *s.* the evening-star; the evening  
*Vespers*, *s.* evening service or prayers  
*Vespertine*, *a.* pertaining to the evening  
*Vessel*, *s.* any utensil made to contain liquors; a ship, bark, &c.; a pipe for the blood or humours in any animal body  
*Vessets*, *s.* a kind of cloth  
*Ves'sicon*, *Ves'sigon*, *s.* a soft swelling on a horse's leg called a windgall  
*Vest*, *s.* an outer garment, a kind of coat  
*Vest*, *v. a.* to dress, deck, invest, admit  
*Vestal*, *s.* a pure virgin, a sacred virgin  
*Vestal*, *a.* denoting pure virginity  
*Vested*, *a.* fixed; not in a state of continuation  
*Vestuary*, *s.* a wardrobe [geny  
*Vestibule*, *s.* the entrance of a house  
*Vestige*, *s.* a footstep, trace, mark, sign  
*Vestment*, *s.* a garment, part of dress  
*Vestry*, *s.* a room adjoining to the church, in which consecrated things are deposited  
*Vestry-clerk*, *s.* the officer who keeps the parish accounts and books  
*Vestry-man*, *s.* one of the men chosen to conduct the affairs of the parish  
*Vesture*, *s.* a garment, habit, dress  
*Vesuvian*, *s.* a subspecies of pyramidal garnet—*a.* pertaining to Vesuvius  
*Vetch*, *s.* a leguminous plant; a kind of pea  
*Vetch'y*, *a.* made of or abounding in vetches  
*Veteran*, *s.* old soldier; man long practised  
*Veteran*, *a.* long experienced  
*Veterinarian*, *s.* one skilled in the diseases of cattle; a farrier  
*Veterrinary*, *a.* pertaining to farriery  
*Veto*, *s.* a refusal—*v.* [Lat.] I forbid  
*Vetture*, *s.* an Italian travelling-carriage  
*Vetturino*, *s.* the driver or owner of a vettura; one in Italy who lets horses, and provides the traveller with a guide  
*Vetust*, *a.* old; ancient  
*Vex*, *v. a.* to plague, disquiet, torment  
*Vexation*, *s.* the act or cause of plaguing  
*Vexatious*, *a.* afflictive, troublesome  
*Vexatious'y*, *ad.* troublesomely; uneasily  
*Vexatiousness*, *s.* troublesomeness  
*Vex'er*, *s.* one who vexes  
*Vex'il*, *s.* a flag or standard  
*Vexillary*, *s.* a standard-bearer—*a.* pertaining to a standard [one ensign  
*Vexillation*, *s.* a company of troops under  
*Vexingly*, *ad.* so as to vex or disturb  
*Via*, *ad.* by the way of—*n.* [Lat.] a way  
*Viable*, *a.* capable of living  
*Viaduct*, *s.* a constructed carriage-way  
*Vial*, *s.* a small bottle—*v. a.* to bottle up  
*Viband*, *s.* meat dressed, meat, food  
*Via'y*, *a.* happening in ways or roads  
*Via'tic*, *a.* pertaining to travelling  
*Via'ticum*, *s.* provision for a journey; the last rites used for a departing soul  
*Vibrant*, *Vib'ron*, *s.* the name of the ichneumon fly  
*Vibrate*, *v.* to brandish, move to and fro  
*Vibra'tion*, *s.* a moving with quick return  
*Vibrative*, *Vib'ratory*, *a.* quivering  
*Vicar*, *s.* a minister of a parish where the tithes are impropriated; a substitute  
*Vicarage*, *s.* the benefice of a vicar  
*Vicar-general*, *s.* he who exercises jurisdiction over spiritual affairs  
*Vicar'ial*, *a.* pertaining or relating to a vicar  
*Vicar'iate*, *s.* delegated office or power—*a.* having a delegated power as vicar

*Vic'arious*, *a.* deputed, delegated  
*Vic'ariously*, *ad.* in the place of another  
*Vic'arship*, *s.* the office of a vicar  
*Vice*, *s.* wickedness, offence; an iron press  
*Vice*, *v. a.* to draw by a kind of violence  
*Vice*, *a.* second in rank, a substitute  
*Vice-ad'miral*, *s.* the second in command  
*Vice-a'gent*, *s.* one who acts for another  
*Vice-chamberlain*, *s.* the next in command to the lord chamberlain  
*Vice-chancellor*, *s.* a second magistrate in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; a judge in the court of equity [consul  
*Vice-consul*, *s.* he who acts in place of a  
*Vicegerency*, *s.* the office of a vicegerent  
*Vicegerent*, *s.* one who is intrusted with the power of a superior; a lieutenant  
*Vicegerent*, *a.* having a delegated power  
*Vice-god*, *s.* an inferior god; one deity substituted for another  
*Vice-legate*, *s.* the representative of a legate  
*Vic'enary*, *a.* belonging to twenty [president  
*Vice-president*, *s.* the next in rank to the  
*Viceroy*, *s.* one who governs a tributary kingdom with regal authority  
*Viceroyalty*, *s.* dignity of a viceroy  
*Viceroyship*, *s.* office of a viceroy  
*Vice-ver'sa*, *ad.* [Lat.] conversely  
*Vi'cinage*, *s.* neighbourhood; places immediately adjoining  
*Vi'cinal*, *Vi'cine*, *a.* near, adjoining to  
*Vicin'ity*, *s.* neighbourhood, nearness  
*Vi'cious*, *a.* addicted to vice, wicked, base  
*Vi'ciously*, *ad.* corruptly; sinfully  
*Vi'ciousness*, *Vi'ciousness*, *s.* corruptness  
*Vic'ssitude*, *s.* a change, revolution  
*Vicissitudin'ary*, *a.* regularly changing  
*Vicount'el*, *a.* pertaining to the sheriff  
*Vic'tim*, *s.* a sacrifice; something destroyed  
*Vic'timate*, *Vic'timize*, *v. a.* to offer in sacrifice  
*Vic'tor*, *s.* a conqueror, a vanquisher [vice  
*Vic'torious*, *a.* conquering, vanquishing; having obtained conquest  
*Vic'toriously*, *ad.* with conquest, successfully, triumphantly [being victorious  
*Vic'toriousness*, *s.* the state or quality of  
*Vic'tory*, *s.* conquest, success, triumph  
*Vic'tress*, *Vic'toress*, *Vic'trice*, *s.* a female that conquers  
*Vic'tual*, *v. a.* to provide with food  
*Vic'tualler*, *s.* a provider of victuals, &c.  
*Vic'tualling*, *s.* a storing with provisions  
*Vic'tualling-house*, *s.* the place where provision is made to eat  
*Vic'tuals*, *s.* provision of food, meat, stores  
*Videlicet*, *ad.* to wit; namely. Generally written *viz.*  
*Vid'ual*, *a.* belonging to a widow  
*Vidn'ity*, *s.* widowhood  
*Vie*, *v. n.* to contend, contest, strive with  
*Viell'eur*, *s.* a species of fly in Surinam  
*View*, *v. a.* to survey, to examine, to see  
*Vlew*, *s.* a prospect, sight, show, survey  
*View'er*, *s.* one who views  
*View'ing*, *s.* the act of beholding  
*View'less*, *a.* not discernible by the sight  
*View'ly*, *a.* sightly; striking to the view  
*Vig'esima'tion*, *s.* the act of putting to death every twentieth man  
*Vi'gil*, *s.* the eve of a holyday; watch  
*Vi'gilance*, *Vi'gilancy*, *s.* watchfulness  
*Vi'gilant*, *a.* watchful, circumspect, diligent  
*Vi'gilantly*, *ad.* watchfully; attentively  
*Vignett'e*, *s.* a picture of leaves and flowers; a drawing without boundary lines  
*Vig'orous*, *a.* full of strength and life

VICIOUS YOUTH NEVER TERMINATED IN A CONTENTED OLD AGE.

VOWS MADE IN STORMS ARE FORGOTTEN IN CALMS.

Vig'orously, *ad.* with force; forcibly  
 Vig'oroussness, *s.* the quality of possessing active strength  
 Vig'our, *s.* force, strength, energy, efficacy  
 Vile, *a.* sordid, wicked, worthless, mean  
 Vilely, *ad.* shamefully, meanly, basely  
 Vileness, *s.* baseness; despicableness  
 Vilification, *s.* the act of vilifying  
 Vilifier, *s.* one that vilifies  
 Vilify, *v. a.* to debase, to defame, to abuse  
 Vilipend, *v. a.* to treat with contempt  
 Vill, Vill'a, *s.* a country seat, a village  
 Village, *s.* a small collection of houses  
 Villager, *s.* an inhabitant of a village  
 Villagery, *s.* district of villages  
 Villain, *s.* a wicked wretch; a servant  
 Villanage, *s.* base servitude; infamy  
 Villanize, *v. a.* to debase; to degrade  
 Villanizer, *s.* one who degrades  
 Villanous, *s.* base, vile, wicked, sorry  
 Villanously, *ad.* wickedly, basely  
 Villanousness, *s.* baseness; wickedness  
 Villany, Villainy, *s.* wickedness, baseness  
 Villatic, *a.* belonging to villages [crime  
 Villageage, *s.* a tenure of lands and tenements by base services  
 Vilous, *a.* slaggy, rough, hairy  
 Viminal, *a.* producing twigs fit to bind with  
 Vimin'eous, *a.* made of or like twigs  
 Vina'ceous, *a.* belonging to wine and grapes  
 Vincible, *a.* conquerable, tameable  
 Vincibleness, *s.* liableness to be overcome  
 Vinc'ture, *s.* a binding  
 Vindemia'l, *a.* belonging to a vintage  
 Vindemia'te, *v. n.* to gather the vintage  
 Vindemia'tion, *s.* grape-gathering [cable  
 Vindicability, *s.* the quality of being vindic-  
 Vindicable, *a.* that may be vindicated  
 Vindicat'e, *v. a.* to justify, revenge, clear  
 Vindicat'ion, *s.* a defence, justification  
 Vindicative, *a.* revengeful, malicious  
 Vindicator, *s.* one who vindicates  
 Vindicatory, *a.* defensory; justificatory  
 Vindic'tive, *a.* revengeful, given to revenge  
 Vindic'tively, *ad.* revengefully  
 Vindic'tiveness, *s.* a revengeful temper  
 Vine, *s.* the name of a tree bearing grapes  
 Vined, *a.* having leaves like those of the vine  
 Vine-dresser, *s.* one who dresses, prunes, &c., vines [vines  
 Vine-fretter, *s.* a small insect that injures  
 Vinegar, *s.* eager wine; anything sour  
 Vine-grub, *s.* a little insect infesting vines  
 Vinery, *s.* a place where grapes are raised by artificial heat  
 Vineyard, *s.* a ground planted with vines  
 Vinification, *s.* process of wine-making  
 Vinewed, Vin'ny, *a.* mouldy; musty  
 Vinewedness, *s.* state of being vinewed  
 Vinolence, *s.* drunkenness  
 Violent, *a.* given to wine  
 Vinos'ity, *s.* quality of being vinous  
 Vinous, *a.* having the quality of wine  
 Vintage, *s.* the time of making wine  
 Vintager, *s.* one who gathers the vintage  
 Vint'ner, *s.* one who sells wine, &c.  
 Vin'try, *s.* the place for selling wine  
 Viny, *a.* producing grapes  
 Viol, *s.* a stringed musical instrument  
 Violable, *a.* that may be violated or hurt  
 Viola'ceous, *a.* resembling or like violets  
 Violate, *v. a.* to injure, infringe, ravish  
 Violat'ion, *s.* infringement; a deflowering  
 Violator, *s.* one who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher  
 Violence, *s.* force, outrage, injury

V'olent, *a.* forcible, extorted, outrageous  
 V'olently, *ad.* forcibly; vehemently  
 V'iolet, *s.* the name of a sweet flower  
 Violin, *s.* a fiddle, a musical instrument  
 Violinist, *s.* a player on the violin  
 Violist, *s.* a player on the viol or violin  
 Violence'lo, *s.* a musical instrument  
 Violon'no, *s.* a double-bass; a deep-toned instrument  
 Viper, *s.* a serpent; a mischievous person  
 Viperine, *a.* belonging to a viper  
 Viperous, *a.* having the qualities of a viper  
 Vira'go, *s.* a bold resolute woman  
 Virelay, *s.* (in France) a kind of roundelay  
 Virent, *a.* green; not faded [wand  
 Vir'gate, *a.* having the shape of a rod or  
 Virge, *s.* a dean's mace, wand, rod  
 Vir'ger, Ver'ger, *s.* the officer that carries the mace before the dean [poet  
 Virgil'ian, *a.* pertaining to Virgil, the Roman  
 Virgin, *s.* a maid, a woman not a mother  
 Virgin, *a.* besitting a virgin; maidenly  
 Virginal, *s.* a stringed musical instrument  
 Virginal, *a.* maiden, pertaining to a virgin  
 Virgin'ity, *s.* maidenhood, purity [matris  
 Virgin's-bower, *s.* a plant of the genus Cle-  
 Virgo, *s.* the sixth sign in the zodiac  
 Virid'ity, *s.* greenness; immaturity  
 Virile, *a.* manly, bold, courageous  
 Viril'ity, *s.* character of manhood; the power of procreating the species  
 Virt'u, *s.* [Ital.] a love of the fine arts  
 Virtual, *a.* effectual; powerful; prevalent  
 Virtual'ity, *s.* efficacy  
 Virtually, *ad.* effectually, not formally  
 Virtute, *v. a.* to make efficacious  
 Virtue, *s.* moral goodness, valour, efficacy  
 Virtueless, *a.* not having efficacy  
 Virtuoso, *s.* one skilled in curiosities, &c.  
 Virtuosity, *s.* the pursuits of a virtuoso  
 Virtuous, *a.* morally good, efficacious, de-  
 vout, chaste, modest  
 Virtuously, *ad.* in a virtuous manner  
 Virulence, *s.* poison, venom, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterness  
 Virulent, *a.* malignant, venomous  
 Virulently, *ad.* malignantly; with bitterness  
 Virus, *s.* the foul matter of an ulcer; poison  
 Visage, *s.* the face, countenance, look  
 Visaged, *a.* having a face or visage  
 Visard, *s.* a mask  
 Vis-a-vis, *s.* [viz-a-ve': Fr.] a carriage that holds two persons sitting face to face  
 Vis'cera, *s.* the bowels  
 Visceral, *a.* feeling; pertaining to the bowels  
 Viscerate, *v. a.* to take out of the bowels  
 Viscid, *a.* glutinous; tenacious  
 Viscid'ity, *s.* glutinousness; tenacity  
 Viscosity, Viscoussness, *s.* viscosity; tenacity  
 Viscount, *s.* degree of nobility next an earl  
 Viscountess, *s.* the lady of a viscount  
 Viscountship, *s.* the office of a viscount  
 Viscous, *a.* clammy, glutinous, ropy, sticky  
 Viscus, *s.* one of the viscera  
 Vish'nn, *s.* a chief deity of the Hindoos  
 Visib'ility, Visibleness, *s.* a visible state  
 Visible, *a.* apparent, open, conspicuous  
 Visibly, *ad.* openly, conspicuously, clearly  
 Vision, *s.* a sight, a dream, a phantom  
 Visional, *a.* pertaining to a vision  
 Visionary, *a.* imaginary, seen in a dream  
 Visionary, *s.* one disturbed in thought  
 Vis'it, *s.* the act of going to see another  
 Vis'it, *v. a.* to go to see; to send good or evil  
 Visitable, *a.* liable to be visited  
 Visitant, *s.* one who visits another

[voc]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VOL

Visitation, *s.* a judicial visit; the act of visiting; a judgment from heaven  
 Visitation, *a.* belonging to a visitor  
 Visiter, *Vis'itor*, *s.* one who visits a neighbour or friend; an occasional judge  
 Vis'iting, *s.* visitation; act of visiting  
 Vis'ive, *a.* belonging to the power of seeing  
 Vis'or, *s.* a mask, disguise, concealment  
 Vis'ored, *a.* masked; wearing a visor  
 Vis'ta, *s.* a long view or prospect between two rows of trees; an avenue  
 Vis'ual, *a.* used in sight, exercising sight  
 Vis'ual, *a.* necessary to life, essential  
 Vitality, *s.* the power of subsisting in life  
 Vitalize, *v. a.* to give life  
 Vitally, *ad.* in such a manner as to give life  
 Vitals, *s. pl.* parts essential to life; essence  
 Vitellary, *s.* the place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white  
 Vit'iate, *v. a.* to deprave, spoil, corrupt  
 Vitiation, *s.* depravation, corruption  
 Vitif'igo, *s.* leprosy  
 Vitil'igate, *v. n.* to contend in law litigiously  
 Vitil'igation, *s.* contention; litigation  
 Vit'osity, *s.* depravity; corruption [tricity  
 Vit'reo-elec'tric, *a.* containing positive elec-  
 Vit'reous, *a.* glassy, resembling glass  
 Vit'reousness, *s.* resemblance of glass  
 Vitres'cence, *s.* susceptibility of being formed into glass  
 Vitres'cent, *a.* tending to become glass  
 Vitres'cible, *a.* that can be vitrified  
 Vit'rifiable, *a.* capable of being made into glass  
 Vit'rifiable, *a.* convertible into glass  
 Vit'rificate, *v. a.* to change into glass  
 Vit'rification, *s.* the act of changing into glass  
 Vit'riform, *a.* resembling glass  
 Vit'rify, *v.* to change into or become glass  
 Vit'riol, *s.* a kind of mineral salt  
 Vit'riolate, *a.* impregnated with vitriol  
 Vitriola'tion, Vitriol'ization, *s.* the act of converting into vitriol  
 Vitriol'ic, *a.* containing or resembling vitriol  
 Vitu'line, *a.* belonging to a calf, or to veal  
 Vitu'perable, *a.* blameworthy  
 Vitu'perate, *v. a.* to censure, to blame  
 Vitu'perat'ion, *s.* blame; censure  
 Vitu'perative, *a.* containing censure  
 Viva'cious, *a.* sprightly, gay, active  
 Viva'ciousness, *s.* liveliness; sprightliness  
 Viva'c'ity, *s.* sprightliness, liveliness  
 Vi'vary, *s.* any place where living creatures are kept; a park, fish-pond, &c.  
 Vi'vency, *s.* a manner of supporting life  
 Vives, *s.* a distemper among horses  
 Vivianite, *s.* a varicoloured phosphate of iron  
 Vivid, *a.* quick, active, lively, sprightly  
 Vividly, *ad.* with life, with quickness  
 Vividness, *s.* life; vigour; quickness  
 Vivif'ic, *a.* giving life, making alive  
 Vivif'icate, *v. a.* to make alive; to animate  
 Vivif'ication, *s.* the act of giving life  
 Vivif'icative, *a.* able to animate  
 Vivify, *v. a.* to make alive, to animate  
 Vivif'arious, *a.* bringing the young alive  
 Vix'en, *s.* a she-fox; a scolding woman  
 Vix'enly, *a.* like a vixen  
 Viz. [See Videllect.]  
 Vizard, *s.* a mask to cover the face  
 Vizard, *v. a.* to mask; to disguise  
 Vizier, *s.* the Turkish prime minister  
 Vocabulary, *s.* a small dictionary or lexicon  
 Vo'cal, *s.* (among the Romanists) one who has a right to vote in certain elections  
 Vo'cal, *a.* of or belonging to the voice  
 Vo'calist, *s.* a singer

Vocal'ity, *s.* power of utterance  
 Vo'calize, *v. a.* to form into voice  
 Vo'cally, *ad.* articulately; in words  
 Vocat'ion, *s.* a summons; employment  
 Voc'ative, *s.* the case of nouns in grammar used in calling or speaking to  
 Vocif'erate, *v. n.* to clamour; to exclaim  
 Vocif'eration, *s.* clamour; outcry  
 Vocif'erous, *a.* clamorous, noisy, loud  
 Vogue, *s.* fashion, mode; esteem, repute  
 Voice, *s.* a vote; suffrage; sound emitted by the mouth; opinion expressed  
 Voice, *v.* to rumour; to give utterance  
 Voic'ed, *a.* furnished with a voice  
 Voic'eless, *a.* having no voice  
 Void, *a.* empty, vain; null; unoccupied  
 Void, *s.* an empty space, emptiness  
 Void, *v. a.* to quit; emit; evacuate; annul  
 Void'able, *a.* such as may be annulled  
 Void'ance, *s.* the act of emptying [table  
 Void'er, *s.* a basket to convey the orts from  
 Void'ness, *s.* emptiness; nullity [carriage  
 Voit'ure, *s.* [Fr.] earriage; transportation by  
 Voic'ions, *a.* apt or fit to fly  
 Vo'lant, *a.* flying, active, nimble, passing through the air  
 Volat'ic, *a.* flying; fleeting; inconstant  
 Volatile, *a.* flying; evaporating; lively  
 Volatileness, Volatil'ity, *s.* the quality of flying away by evaporation; liveliness  
 Volatilization, *s.* the act of making volatile  
 Volatilize, *v. a.* to subtilize to the highest degree  
 Volcan'ic, *a.* produced by a volcano [gree  
 Volcanist, *s.* one versed in the history of volcanoes  
 Volcanite, *s.* a mineral, also called augite  
 Volcan'ity, *s.* the state of being volcanic  
 Volcanization, *s.* the process of undergoing volcanic heat  
 Volcanize, *v. a.* to subject to the influence of subterraneous fire  
 Volcano, *s.* a burning mountain that emits flames, stones, &c.  
 Voile, *s.* a deal at quadrille that draws the whole tricks to one party  
 Vol'ery, Vol'ary, *s.* a flight of birds  
 Vol'itate, *v. n.* to flutter  
 Volitation, *s.* the act and power of flying  
 Volit'ion, *s.* the act of willing or determining any particular action by choice  
 Vol'itive, *a.* having the power to will  
 Vol'ley, *s.* a burst of shot from many guns  
 Vol'ley, *v. n.* to throw out with force  
 Vol'lled, *a.* discharged with a volley  
 Volt, *s.* a certain tread of a horse; a round  
 Volta'ism, *s.* a particular branch of electrical science  
 Volu'bilate. Volu'bile, *a.* (In botany) climbing round another body  
 Volubility, *s.* fluency of speech; mutability  
 Vol'uble, *a.* fluent in words; active, nimble  
 Vol'ubly, *ad.* in a voluble manner  
 Vol'ume, *s.* a book; any compact matter  
 Vol'umed, *a.* having the form of a volume or roll  
 Volu'minous, *a.* consisting of many volumes  
 Volu'minously, *ad.* in many volumes or books  
 Volu'minousness, *s.* state of being voluminous  
 Volu'minist, *s.* one who writes a volume  
 Volu'ntarily, *ad.* of one's own accord  
 Volu'ntariness, *s.* state of being voluntary  
 Volu'ntary, *s.* music played at will without any settled rule; a volunteer  
 Volu'ntary, *a.* acting by choice, willing  
 Volu'nteer, *s.* a soldier of his own accord  
 Volu'nter, *v. n.* to enlist for a soldier

VICE IS FAMOUS, THOUGH IN A PRINCE, AND VIRTUE HONORABLE, THOUGH IN A PEASANT.

VENERATE THE GOOD, AND COPY THE EXAMPLES OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS.



Volupt'able, *a.* delightful, pleasant  
 Voluptuary, *s.* one given up to luxury  
 Voluptuous, *a.* luxurious, extravagant  
 Voluptuously, *ad.* luxuriously  
 Voluptuousness, *s.* luxuriousness  
 Voluta'tion, *s.* wallowing; rolling  
 Volu'te, *s.* that part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which represents the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines  
 Vol'utile, *s.* a petrified shell of the genus Volu'tion, *s.* a spiral turn [Voluta  
 Vol'vie, *a.* denoting a species of stone or lava  
 Volu'ca, *s.* an encysted ulcer in the lungs  
 Vom'it, *v. a.* to cast out of the stomach  
 Vom'it, *s.* a medicine to cause to vomit  
 Vom'iting, *s.* the act of ejecting from the mouth, or from a deep hollow  
 Vom'ition, *s.* the act or power of vomiting  
 Vom'itive, Vom'itory, *a.* causing vomits  
 Vom'itory, *s.* a door; an emetic  
 Vora'cious, *a.* ravenous, greedy to eat  
 Vora'ciously, *ad.* greedily; ravenously  
 Vora'ciousness, Vora'city, *s.* greediness  
 Vora'ginous, *a.* full of gulfs  
 Vor'tex, *s.* a whirlpool; a whirlwind  
 Vor'tical, *a.* having a whirling motion  
 Vo'tal, *a.* appertaining to a vote  
 Vo'taress, Vo'tress, *s.* a female votary  
 Vo'tary, *s.* one devoted to any service, &c.  
 Vo'tary, *a.* consequent to a vow  
 Vote, *s.* suffrage; elective privilege  
 Vote, *v. a.* to choose or give by vote  
 Vo'ter, *s.* one who has a right to vote  
 Vo'tive, *a.* given or done by vow; vowed  
 Vouch, *v.* to bear witness, to attest; to warrant; to maintain; to appear as a witness to give testimony  
 Vouch, *s.* a warrant, attestation  
 Voucher, *s.* who or what witnesseth  
 Vouchsa'fe, *v.* to condescend, to grant  
 Vouchsa'fement, *s.* grant; condescension  
 Vow, *s.* a solemn and religious promise  
 Vow, *v.* to make a vow; to protest  
 Vowel, *s.* a letter utterable by itself  
 Vow'eled, *a.* furnished with vowels  
 Vow'er, *s.* one who makes a vow  
 Voy'age, *s.* a journey by sea; a course  
 Voy'age, *v. a.* to travel by sea  
 Voy'ager, *s.* one who travels by sea  
 Vul'gar, *a.* mean, low, common, ordinary  
 Vul'gar, *s.* the common or lower people  
 Vul'garism, *s.* meanness; vulgarity  
 Vul'garity, *s.* meanness; rudeness  
 Vul'garize, *v. a.* to render mean or vulgar  
 Vul'garly, *ad.* among the common people  
 Vul'gate, *s.* a Latin version of the Bible authorized by the church of Rome  
 Vul'gate, *a.* belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament  
 Vul'nerable, *a.* that may be wounded  
 Vul'nerary, *a.* useful in curing wounds  
 Vul'nerate, *v. a.* to wound; to hurt  
 Vul'neration, *s.* act of wounding  
 Vul'nerose, *a.* full of wounds  
 Vul'nific, *a.* causing wounds  
 Vul'pine, *a.* belonging to a fox, crafty  
 Vul'pinite, *s.* a massive mineral of a grayish white colour  
 Vul'sion, *s.* the act of pulling  
 Vul'ture, *s.* the name of a bird of prey  
 Vul'turine, *a.* belonging to a vulture  
 Vul'turous, *a.* like a vulture; voracious

## W.

W IS a letter, of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages. It is sometimes used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*, *strows*. The sound of *u* consonant is uniform [totter  
 Wabble, *v. n.* to move from side to side; to Wab'blingly, *ad.* totteringly  
 Wack'e, Wack'y, *s.* a kind of rock nearly allied to basalt [ganese  
 Wad, Wadd, *s.* a species of the ore of man-  
 Wad, *s.* a bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together  
 Wad'ded, *a.* formed into a wad or mass  
 Wad'ding, *s.* a kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which garments are sometimes stuffed out or wadded  
 Wad'dle, *v. n.* to walk like a duck  
 Wad'dlingly, *ad.* with a vacillating gait  
 Wade, *v. n.* to walk through water, &c.  
 Wad'sett, *s.* a kind of ancient tenure of land in the Highlands of Scotland  
 Wa'fer, *v. a.* to seal or close with a wafer  
 Wa'fer, *s.* a thin dried paste for several uses  
 Waf'fle, *s.* a kind of thin cake baked hard and rolled  
 Waf'fle-irons, *s.* an utensil for baking waf'fle  
 Waft, *s.* a floating body  
 Waft, *v.* to beckon; to carry over; to float  
 Waftage, *s.* a carriage by water or air  
 Wafter, *s.* he or that which wafts  
 Waft'ure, *s.* the act of waving or floating  
 Wag, *v. a.* to be quick in ludicrous motion  
 Wag, *s.* a merry droll fellow, a low wit  
 Wage, *v. a.* to attempt; to engage in  
 Wa'ger, *s.* a bet—*v. a.* to offer a wager  
 Wa'ges, *s.* hire or reward given for service  
 Wag'gel, Wag'el, *s.* the martinazzo, a species of sea-gull  
 Wag'gery, *s.* wantonness, merry pranks  
 Wag'gish, *a.* frolicsome, sportive, merry  
 Wag'gishly, *ad.* in a wag'gish manner  
 Wag'gishness, *s.* merry mischief  
 Wag'gle, *v. n.* to move from side to side  
 Wag'on, *s.* a four-wheeled carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods  
 Wag'onage, *s.* the money paid for carriage in a wagon  
 Wa'goner, *s.* one who drives a wagon  
 Wag'tail, *s.* the name of a small bird  
 Waif, *s.* goods found and not claimed  
 Waif, *v.* to lament, to bewail, to grieve  
 Waif, Waif'ing, *s.* lamentation, grief  
 Wall'ful, *a.* mournful, sorrowful  
 Wain, *s.* a sort of cart or wagon [a wagon  
 Wain-rope, *s.* a rope for binding a load on  
 Wain'scot, *s.* a boarded lining for rooms  
 Wain'scot, *v. a.* to line walls with boards  
 Waist, *s.* the middle part of the body  
 Waistband, *s.* that part of the breeches which encircles the waist  
 Waistcoat, *s.* a part of a man's dress  
 Wait, *v.* to expect, attend, stay, watch  
 Wait, *s.* ambush; as, to lie in wait  
 Wait'er, *s.* an attendant, one in waiting  
 Wait'ing, *part. a.* attending, staying for  
 Wait'ing-maid, Wait'ing-woman, *s.* a female servant who waits on a lady  
 Waits, *s.* nocturnal itinerant musicians  
 Waive, *v. a.* to pass, to refuse to accept  
 Waive, *s.* a woman put out of the protection of the law

WITHOUT FRUGALITY NONE CAN BE RICH; AND WITH IT, FEW WOULD BE POOR.

WHEN PASSION ENTERS IN AT THE FOREGATE, WISDOM GOES OUT AT THE POSTERN.

[WAR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WAR]

Waiver, *s.* a refusal to accept  
 Waivode, *s.* the governor of a Turkish province or town  
 Wake, *v.* to watch; to rouse from sleep  
 Wake, *s.* a watch; merriment; track  
 Wakeful, *a.* not sleeping, watchful [ness  
 Wakefully, *ad.* with watching or sleepless-  
 Wakefulness, *s.* forbearance of sleep  
 Waken, *v.* to wake, to rouse from sleep  
 Walker, *s.* one who rouses from sleep  
 Wake-robin, *s.* a plant of the genus *Arum*  
 Wale, *s.* a rising part in cloth, &c.; the outer timber in the sides of a ship [of knot  
 Waleknot, Wallknot, *s.* an intricate kind  
 Walk, *v.* to go on foot, to pass, to travel  
 Walk, *s.* the act of walking, gait; a path  
 Walker, *s.* one that walks; an officer  
 Walking, *s.* the act of moving on the feet with a slow pace  
 Walking-stick, *s.* a staff to walk with  
 Walk-mill, *s.* a fulling-mill  
 Wall, *s.* a partition of brick or stone, &c.  
 Wall, *v. a.* to enclose with a wall [Cethla  
 Wall-creeper, *s.* a small bird of the genus  
 Wall-cress, *s.* a plant of the genus *Arabis*  
 Wall-erite, *s.* a mineral or variety of clay  
 Wall-et, *s.* a bag, knapsack, double pouch  
 Wall-eye, *s.* an eye variegated with white  
 Wall-eyed, *a.* having white eyes  
 Wall-flower, *s.* a species of gillflower  
 Wall-fruit, *s.* fruit, which to be ripened should be planted against a wall [walls  
 Walling, *s.* walls in general; materials for  
 Wall-op, *v. n.* to boil, to boil violently  
 Wall-louse, *s.* an insect or small bug  
 Wall-ow, *s.* a kind of rolling walk  
 Wall-ow, *v. n.* to roll in the mire, &c.  
 Wall-ower, *s.* one who rolls himself in mire  
 Wall-pie, *s.* a plant, a species of *Asplenium*  
 Wall-spring, *s.* a spring of water issuing from stratified rocks  
 Wall-wort, *s.* a plant; dwarf-elder  
 Wal-nut, *s.* a large kind of nut [morse  
 Wal-rus, Wal-tron, *s.* the sea-horse; the  
 Waltz, *s.* an attitudinizing dance  
 Wamble, *v. n.* to roll with sickness  
 Wam-pee, *s.* a plant; a species of *Arum*  
 Wam-pum, *s.* a kind of shell, used as money by the native North-American Indians  
 Wan, *a.* pale, sickly, languid of look  
 Wand, *s.* a small stick, a long slender staff  
 Wander, *v.* to rove, to go astray, to ramble  
 Wanderer, *s.* a rover, rambler, traveller  
 Wand'ring, *s.* uncertain peregrination  
 Wand'ringly, *ad.* in a wandering manner  
 Wanderoo, *s.* a baboon of Ceylon  
 Wane, *s.* decrease of the moon; decline  
 Wane, *v. n.* to diminish, to decrease  
 Wan'ly, *ad.* in a pale manner; palely  
 Wan'ness, *s.* paleness; a sickly hue  
 Wan'ish, *a.* of a pale or wan hue  
 Want, *v.* to be without, to need; to fall  
 Want, *s.* lack, need, deficiency; poverty  
 Wantage, *s.* deficiency; that which is wanted  
 Wanted, *pa.* needed; desired  
 Want'ing, *a.* absent; deficient  
 Want'le, *s.* a having no want; abundant  
 Want'on, *s.* a strumpet, a lascivious person  
 Want'on, *v. n.* to play lasciviously; to revel  
 Want'on, *a.* licentious, sportive, jocund  
 Want'onize, *v. n.* to behave wantonly  
 Want'only, *ad.* in a lascivious manner  
 Want'onness, *s.* lasciviousness; frolic  
 Wan'ty, *s.* a surcingle; a leathern girth  
 Wap-acut, *s.* the spotted owl  
 Waped, *a.* defected, crushed, borne down

Wap'entake, *s.* a division of a county, the same as a hundred  
 Wappe, *s.* a kind of house-dog  
 Wapper, *s.* a kind of fish  
 War, *s.* hostility, fighting, combat  
 War, *v. n.* to make or carry on war  
 War-beaten, *a.* worn down in war  
 Warble, *v.* to quaver any sound; to sing  
 Warbler, *s.* a songster, a singing bird  
 Warbles, *s. pl.* sorts of tumours on horses  
 Warbling, *a.* filled with musical notes—*s.* the act of modulating notes  
 Ward, *s.* a garrison; district of a town; custody; one under a guardian, &c.  
 Ward, *v.* to act on the defensive; guard  
 War'den, *s.* a head officer; guardian  
 Wardenship, *s.* office of a warden  
 War'der, *s.* a keeper, guard, beadle  
 Ward'mote, *s.* a ward-meeting  
 Wardrobe, *s.* a place where apparel is kept  
 Ward'room, *s.* the officers' room on board  
 Ward'ship, *s.* guardianship; pupillage [ship  
 Ward'stuff, *s.* a constable's staff  
 War'eful, *a.* cautious; timorously prudent  
 War'efulness, *s.* cautiousness  
 War'ehouse, *s.* a house for merchandise  
 War'ehouse, *v. a.* to deposit in a warehouse  
 War'ehousenman, *s.* a man who has the charge of a warehouse; one who sells goods whole-  
 War'eless, *a.* incautious; unwary [sale  
 Wares, *s. pl.* goods or property to be sold  
 War'fare, *s.* military service and life  
 War'fare, *v. n.* to lead a military life  
 War'hable, *a.* fit for war, military  
 War'hoop, *s.* the savage yell of war  
 War'horse, *s.* a horse trained for war  
 War'ily, *ad.* cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought  
 War'ine, *s.* a species of monkey of S. America  
 War'iness, *s.* caution; prudent forethought  
 War'like, *a.* military, fit for war  
 War'likeness, *s.* warlike disposition  
 War'lock, War'luck, *s.* a male witch, a wizard, one conversant with spirits  
 Warm, *a.* a little hot, zealous, furious  
 Warm, *v. a.* to heat moderately  
 Warm'ing-pan, *s.* a pan to warm a bed  
 Warm'ing-stone, *s.* a stone dug in Cornwall that retains heat  
 Warm'ly, *ad.* with gentle heat; eagerly  
 Warmth, *s.* gentle heat, zeal, passion  
 Warn, *v. a.* to caution, give notice, tell  
 Warner, *s.* an admonisher  
 Warn'ing, *s.* previous notice, a caution  
 War'-office, *s.* the office in which the military affairs of a country are conducted  
 Warp, *s.* the thread that crosses the woof  
 Warp, *v.* to turn; to contract; to shrivel  
 Warp'ing, *s.* act of turning aside from the true direction  
 War'-proof, *s.* valour known by proof  
 War'rant, *s.* a writ of caption; authority  
 War'rant, *v. n.* to justify; authorize; attest  
 War'rantable, *a.* justifiable, defensible  
 War'rantableness, *a.* justifiableness  
 War'rantably, *ad.* justifiably, properly  
 War'rantee, *s.* the person to whom a warranty is granted  
 War'rantor, *s.* one who gives authority  
 War'rantor, *s.* one who grants a warranty  
 War'ranty, *s.* a deed of security for the performance of a contract; authority  
 War'ren, *s.* a park or enclosure for rabbits  
 War'ruer, *s.* a keeper of a warren  
 War'rior, *s.* a soldier, a military man  
 War'riress, *s.* a female warrior

WE ARE NEVER SO UNFORTUNATE OR SO UNHAPPY AS WE THINK OURSELVES.

WHEN MEN SPEAK ILL OF YOU, LIVE SO AS NOBODY WILL BELIEVE THEM.

WAT]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WAY

WITHOUT INNOCENCE, BEAUTY IS UNLOVELY, AND QUALITY CONTEMPTIBLE.

WHOEVER SECRETLY ENVIES ANOTHER, ALLOWS THAT PERSON'S SUPERIORITY.

Wart, *s.* a small protuberance on the flesh  
 Warted, *a.* (in botany) having little knobs on the surface  
 Warfy, *a.* like or grown over with warts  
 War-worn, *a.* worn with war, battered  
 Watry, *e.* cautious, scrupulous, nice  
 Was, *v. n.* (*preterite of be*) did exist  
 Wash, *v. a.* to cleanse with water  
 Wash, *s.* the act of washing linen; dish-water, &c. given to hogs; a watery place  
 Wash-ball, *s.* a ball made of soap, &c.  
 Wash-board, *s.* a board fixed on the side of a vessel to prevent the sea breaking over  
 Washer, *s.* one who washes [clothes  
 Washerwoman, *s.* a woman that washes  
 Washing, *s.* the act of cleansing with water  
 Washpot, *s.* a vessel to wash in  
 Wash-tub, *s.* the vessel in which clothes are washed  
 Washy, *a.* watery, damp; weak [washed  
 Wasp, *s.* a brisk stinging insect like a bee  
 Wasp-fly, *s.* a species of fly resembling a wasp  
 Waspish, *a.* peevish, cross, touchy, fretful  
 Waspishly, *ad.* peevishly  
 Waspishness, *s.* peevishness; irritability  
 Was-sail, *s.* drink made of roasted apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout  
 Was-sail, *v. n.* to frolic; to tope  
 Was-sailer, *s.* a toper, a drunkard  
 Waste, *v.* to diminish; spend; dwindle  
 Waste, *a.* desolate, uncultivated, ruined  
 Waste, *s.* a desolated uncultivated ground  
 Waste-ful, *a.* destructive, lavish, prodigal  
 Waste-fully, *ad.* with dissolute consumption  
 Waste-fulness, *s.* prodigality  
 Waste-gate, *s.* a gate to let the water of a pond pass off when not wanted  
 Was-tel, *s.* a particular sort of bread  
 Was-teness, *s.* a desolate state  
 Was-te-wei, *s.* an overflow for the superfluous water of a canal  
 Watch, *s.* a night-guard; a pocket-clock; the time a seaman, &c. is upon guard  
 Watch, *v.* to keep guard, to observe  
 Watch'er, *s.* a diligent overlooker or observer  
 Watch'et, *a.* blue, pale or light blue  
 Watch'ful, *a.* attentive, careful, vigilant  
 Watch'fully, *ad.* vigilantly; cautiously  
 Watch'fulness, *s.* vigilance; heed  
 Watch-glass, *s.* a concavo-convex glass for covering the face of a watch  
 Watch-house, *s.* a place where the night-watch is set; a place of confinement  
 Watch'ing, *s.* wakefulness; inability to sleep  
 Watch-maker, *s.* one who makes watches  
 Watch-man, *s.* a night-guard; a sentinel  
 Watch-tower, *s.* a tower on which a sentinel is placed for the sake of observation  
 Watch-word, *s.* a sentinel's night-word  
 Water, *s.* one of the elements; urine; lustre of a diamond; gloss on died silk  
 Water, *v.* to supply with water; to take in water; to shed moisture; to irrigate  
 Waterage, *s.* money paid for a journey taken by water or for water-carriage  
 Water-bearer, *s.* the sign Aquarius of the Zodiac  
 Water-bellows, *s.* a machine for blowing a furnace with the aid of water  
 Water-calaminut, *s.* a species of insect  
 Water-carriage, *s.* conveyance by water  
 Water-cart, *s.* a cart of water used in sprinkling the ground [by water  
 Water-clock, *s.* a machine regulating time  
 Water-colour, *s.* a colour of a soft consistency used with gum-water  
 Watercourse, *s.* a channel for water

Watercress, *s.* a plant used as a salad  
 Water-engine, *s.* an engine moved by water  
 Waterfall, *s.* a cascade, a cataract  
 Water-flag, *s.* the water flower de luce  
 Water-fly, *s.* an insect seen on the water  
 Waterfowl, *s.* a fowl that swims in the water, and lives or breeds near it  
 Water-fox, *s.* a name of the carp  
 Water-furrow, *s.* a deep furrow for carrying off water  
 Water-gall, *s.* a cavity in the earth made by a torrent of water [water  
 Water-god, *s.* a deity that presides over the Water-gruel, *s.* food of oatmeal and water  
 Water-guage, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of water  
 Water-hen, *s.* an aquatic fowl  
 Water-hog, *s.* a quadruped of S. America  
 Wateriness, *s.* humidity; moisture  
 Watering, *s.* the act of overflowing or sprinkling with water  
 Watering-place, *s.* a town or village, usually on the sea-coast, noted, at certain seasons, for a numerous resort of persons  
 Watering-trough, *s.* a trough in which cattle Waterish, *a.* resembling water; moist [drink  
 Waterishness, *s.* resemblance of water  
 Waterlily, *s.* a plant  
 Water-logged, *a.* applied to a ship, when her hold is nearly filled with water  
 Waterman, *s.* a boatman, a ferryman  
 Watermark, *s.* the highest mark to which a flood rises; the lines formed on a sheet of paper at the time it is made  
 Watermelon, *s.* a plant  
 Watermill, *s.* a mill turned by water  
 Waternew, *s.* an animal of the lizard kind  
 Water-ouzel, *s.* a fowl of the genus Sturnus  
 Water-proof, *a.* impervious to water  
 Water-rail, *s.* an aquatic fowl [streams  
 Water-rat, *s.* a rat living on the banks of  
 Water-rocket, *s.* a species of water-cress  
 Water-sapphire, *s.* a precious stone [water  
 Water-snake, *s.* a snake that frequents the  
 Water-spout, *s.* a vertical column of water at sea carried on by the wind  
 Water-tight, *a.* that will not admit water  
 Water-wheel, *s.* a wheel moved by water  
 Water-work, *s.* an hydraulic performance  
 Watery, *a.* thin; abounding with water  
 Wat-tle, *v. a.* to bind with twigs; to plait twigs one within another  
 Wat-tle, *s.* a hurdle made of willows; one of the bars of red flesh below a cock's bill  
 Wail, *v. n.* to cry as a cat  
 Wave, *v.* to move loosely; put off; beckon  
 Wave, *s.* a billow at sea; inequality  
 Waved, *a.* moved loosely; variegated  
 Waveless, *a.* smooth; calm [calm  
 Wavellite, *s.* a mineral; a phosphate of  
 Waver, *s.* a young slender tree  
 Waver, *v. n.* to be unsettled, move loosely  
 Waverer, *s.* one un-settled and irresolute  
 Waveringness, *s.* state of wavering  
 Wave-worn, *a.* worn by the waves  
 Waving, *s.* the act of moving loosely  
 Wat'y, *a.* rising in waves; undulating  
 Wax, *s.* a thick tenacious substance extracted from the honeycomb of bees  
 Wax, *v.* to smear with wax; to grow  
 Wax-chandler, *s.* a maker of wax candles  
 Wax'ed, Wax'en, *a.* made of wax; become bigger; increased  
 Wax-work, *s.* figures formed of wax  
 Wax'y, *a.* soft like wax; yielding  
 Way, *s.* a road, passage; means, method



[WEB]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WEL]

Way-bill', *s.* the inventory of goods or persons conveyedWayfarer', *s.* a passenger, a travellerWayfaring', *a.* travelling, journeyingWaylay', *v. a.* to beset by ambushWaylayer', *s.* one who waits in ambushWayless', *a.* pathless; untrackedWaymark', *s.* mark to guide in travellingWayward', *a.* forward, unruly; peevishWaywardly', *ad.* froward; perverselyWaywardness', *s.* frowardness; perversenessWay-weed', *s.* a troublesome perennial weedWe, *pronoun plural of I*Weak', *a.* feeble; pliant; unfortifiedWeak'en', *v. a.* to make weak, to enfeebleWeak'ener', *s.* that which makes weakWeak'ening', *a.* having the quality to reduce strengthWeak'-hearted', *a.* having little courageWeak'ling', *s.* a feeble creatureWeak'ly', *ad.* feebly; faintly; without strengthWeak'ly', *a.* not strong; not healthyWeak'ness', *s.* a defect, feebleness, failingWeal', *s.* republic; happiness; prosperity; public interest; mark of a stripeWeald', Wald', Walt', *s.* a wood or groveWealsman', *s.* a politician (in contempt)Wealth', *s.* riches, money; goods, &c.Wealthily', *ad.* richlyWealthiness', *s.* riches, abundant possessionsWealth'y', *a.* opulent, rich, abundantWean', *v. a.* to deprive of the breast, &c.Wean'ling', *s.* a child newly weanedWeapon', *s.* an instrument of offenceWeaponed', *a.* armed for offenceWeaponless', *a.* having no weaponWear', *v. a.* to waste; to have on; to hold outWear', *s.* the act of wearing; a dam of waterWearable', *a.* that can be wornWearer', *s.* one who wears any thingWeariness', *s.* fatigue, lassitude, tediousnessWear'ing', *s.* clothes; the act of wastingWearisome', *a.* tedious, tiresomeWearisomely', *ad.* so as to cause wearinessWearisomeness', *s.* the quality of tiring; the state of being easily tiredWeary', *v. a.* to tire, to harass—*a.* tiredWeas'and, Weas'on', *s.* the windpipeWeasel', *s.* the name of a small animalWeasel'-coat', *s.* the red headed snewWeather', *s.* the state of the air; a stormWeather', *v. a.* to pass with difficultyWeather'-beaten', *a.* grown rough or tarnished, or harassed by bad weatherWeather'-board', *s.* (a naval term) that side of a ship that is to the windwardWeather'-boarding', *s.* boards nailed against a wallWeathercock', *s.* a vane on a spire [therWeather'-driven', *a.* forced by stress of weatherWeather'-gauge', *s.* the advantage of the wind; a thing that shows the weatherWeather'-glass', *s.* a barometerWeather'ing', *s.* exposure to the weatherWeather'-proof', *a.* proof against rough weatherWeather'-tide', *s.* the tide that sets against the lee side of a shipWeather'-wise', *a.* foretelling the weatherWeave', *v. a.* to form by texture; to insertWeaver', *s.* one who weaves clothWeaving', *s.* the art of forming cloth in a loomWeb', *s.* any thing woven; a film on the eyeWebbed', *a.* joined by a filmWeb-footed', *a.* palmiped; having films between the toes, as swans, geese, &c.Webster', *s.* a weaver, one who weavesWed', *v. a.* to marry, to join in marriageWed'ded', *a.* married, attached toWed'ding', *s.* the marriage ceremonyWed'ding-day', *s.* the day of marriageWedge', *s.* a body with a sharp edgeWedge', *v. a.* to fasten with wedges [wedgeWedge'-shaped', *a.* having the shape of aWed'lock', *s.* the married state, matrimonyWed'n'esday', *s.* the fourth day of the weekWee', *a.* little, small, diminutive, punyWeed', *s.* a wild herb; a mourning habitWeed', *v. a.* to rid of noxious plantsWeeder', *s.* one who weeds or takes awayWeed'ing', *s.* the act of freeing from weedsWeed'hook', Weed'ing'-hook', *s.* a hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpatedWeed'less', *a.* free from weedsWeed'y', *a.* abounding with weedsWeek', *s.* the space of seven daysWeek'-day', *s.* any day except SundayWeekly', *a.* done, &c. every weekWeel', *s.* a whirlpool; a kind of trap for fishWeen', *v. n.* to think, suppose, imagineWeep', *v.* to shed tears, bewail, lamentWeeper', *s.* a mourner; a white border of linen on the sleeve of a mourning dressWeep'ing', *s.* lamentationWeep'ingly', *ad.* with weeping; in tearsWeep'ing'-willow', *s.* a willow tree with long slender hanging branchesWeer'ish', *a.* insipid; watery; sour; snrlyWeet', *v. n.* to know, to be sensible ofWee'ver', *s.* a fish, the sea-dragonWee'vil', *s.* a grub injurious to cornWest', *s.* a thing woven; the wool of cloth; goods which have no owner; gentle blastWet'tage', *s.* a texture; the thing wovenWeigh', *v. a.* to try the weight of any thing; to leave up; to examine nicely; to judgeWeigh', Wey', *s.* a measure; weightWeigh'able', *a.* that may be weighedWeigh'-bridge', *s.* the floor on which wagons, &c. rest while their weight is ascertainedWeigh'r', *s.* any thing which weighsWeigh'ing', *s.* the act of ascertaining weightWeigh'ing'-machine', *s.* a machine for weighing heavy loads or wheel carriagesWeight'ed', *a.* examined by weight, &c.Weight', *s.* the heaviness of any thing; importance; mass by which bodies are

weighed; gravity; pressure, &amp;c.

Weight'ily', *ad.* heavily; ponderously; solidly; importantlyWeight'iness', *s.* heaviness; importanceWeight'less', *a.* light; having no gravityWeight'y', *a.* heavy; important; strongWeird', *a.* fatal; predicting; witchlikeWef'away', *interj.* expression of griefWel'come', *s.* kind reception—*a.* received with gladness—*v. a.* to receive with kindness—*interj.* a salutation to a visitorWel'comely', *ad.* in a welcome mannerWel'comeness', *s.* the act of making welcome; a kind reception; gratefulnessWel'comer', *s.* one who bids welcomeWeld', *s.* a dyer's weed for yellowWeld', *v. a.* to beat one mass into anotherWelder', *s.* one who welds ironWeld'ing'-heat', *s.* the heat fit for welding iron barsWelfare', *s.* happiness, prosperity, successWel'kin', *s.* the visible regions of the airWell', *s.* a spring, a source; a cavityWell', *v. n.* to issue as from a springWell', *a.* not sick; happy; convenientWell', *ad.* not amiss; rightly, properly

WRONGS MAY TRY A GOOD MAN, BUT CANNOT IMPRINT ON HIM A FALSE STAMP.

WHAT SCULPTURE IS TO A CLOCK OF MARBLE, EDUCATION IS TO THE MIND.

Welladay, *interj.* denoting grief, &c.  
 Well-being, *s.* prosperity, happiness  
 Well-born, *a.* not meanly descended  
 Well-bred, *a.* polite, elegant of manners  
 Well-disposed, *a.* kind, charitable, good  
 Well-don'e, *interj.* denoting praise, &c.  
 Well-drain, *s.* a drain or vent for water  
 Well-favoured, *a.* beautiful, handsome  
 Well-grounded, *a.* having a solid foundation  
 Well-hole, *s.* the hole in a floor for the stairs  
 Well-intentioned, *a.* having upright inten-  
 Well-mannered, *a.* polite; complaisant [tions  
 Well-mean'er, *s.* one who means well  
 Well-meaning, *a.* having a good intention  
 Well-met, *interj.* denoting salutation, &c.  
 Well-nigh, *ad.* almost, nearly, adjacent  
 Well-set, *a.* well-made; stout-built  
 Well-spent, *a.* spent with virtue  
 Well-spoken, *a.* speaking gracefully  
 Well-spring, *s.* spring, fountain, source  
 Wellthought, *a.* opportune thought of  
 Well-water, *s.* water from a well  
 Well-will'er, *s.* one who means well  
 Well-wish', *s.* a wish of happiness, &c.  
 Well-wish'er, *s.* one who wishes well to an-  
 Welsh, *a.* relating to Wales [other  
 Welt, *s.* a border; a selvage; an edging  
 Welt, *v. a.* to sew any thing with a border  
 Welter, *v. n.* to roll in blood, mire, &c.  
 Wem, *s.* a spot; scar; fault  
 Wemless, *a.* unspotted, innocent  
 Wen, *s.* a dangerous fleshy excrescence  
 Wench, *s.* a young woman, a strumpet  
 Wench, *v. n.* to frequent loose women  
 Wench'er, *s.* a follower of loose women  
 Wench'ing, *s.* following of bad women  
 Wench'like, *a.* after the manner of wenches  
 Wend, *v. n.* to go; turn round; pass from  
 Wen'y, *a.* having the nature of a wen  
 Wer'nerite, *s.* a kind of mineral  
 Wer'vance, *s.* a West-Indian lord  
 West, *s.* the region where the sun sets  
 West, *ad.* to the west of any place  
 West'ering, *a.* tending towards the west  
 West'erly, *a.* towards the west  
 West'ern, *a.* westerly, from the west  
 West'ward, *ad.* towards the west  
 West'wardly, *ad.* with tendency to the west  
 Wet, *a.* rainy, moist—*s.* water, rain  
 Wet, *v. a.* to moisten; to make to drink  
 Weth'er, *s.* a sheep that is castrated  
 Wet'ness, *s.* the state of being wet, rain  
 Wet'shod, *a.* wet over the shoes  
 Wet'fish, *a.* rather wet, rather moist  
 Wex, *v. a.* to grow, increase, grow large  
 Wey, *s.* six tods and a half of wool, or five  
 quarters of eorn  
 Whack, *v. a.* to strike hard  
 Whale, *s.* the largest of all fish  
 Wha'leb'one, *s.* a firm elastic substance taken  
 from the upper jaw of the whale  
 Wha'ly, *a.* marked with streaks  
 Whame, *s.* a species of horse-fly  
 Whang, *s.* a thong; a leather thong—*v. n.*  
 to beat; to beat with thongs  
 Wharf, *s.* a place to land goods at  
 Wharf'age, *s.* rates for landing at a wharf  
 Wharf'ing, *s.* wharfs in general  
 Wharf'inger, *s.* a keeper of a wharf  
 What, *pron.* that which; which part  
 Whatever, *whatsoever*, *pron.* all that  
 Wheal, *s.* a pustule; body of matter; insect  
 Wheat, *s.* bread-corn, the finest of grains  
 Wheatear, *s.* the name of a small bird  
 Wheat'cn, *a.* made of wheat corn  
 Whee'dle, *v. a.* to entlee by soft words

Wheed'ler, *s.* one who coaxes  
 Whee'd'ling, *s.* the act of flatter'ing  
 Wheel, *s.* a circular body for various uses,  
 that turns round upon an axis; revolution  
 Wheel, *v.* to move on wheels; turn round  
 Wheelbarrow, *s.* a carriage of one wheel  
 Wheel'er, *s.* a maker of wheels  
 Wheel'fire, *s.* (in chymistry) the fire round  
 the crebille, and not touching it  
 Wheel'ing, *s.* the act of conveying on wheels  
 Wheel'wright, *s.* a maker of wheels  
 Wheel'y, *a.* circular; suitable to rotation  
 Wheeze, *v. n.* to breathe with a noise  
 Wheelk, *s.* a protuberance; a shellfish  
 Wheel'y, *a.* protuberant; rounded  
 Whelm, *v. a.* to cover; turn down; bury  
 Whelp, *s.* the young of a dog, lion, &c.  
 Whelp, *v. n.* to bring young as beasts  
 When, *ad.* at the time that, &c.  
 Whence, *ad.* from what place, &c.  
 Whenceso'ever, *ad.* from what place soever  
 Whenever, *ad.* at whatsoever time  
 Whensoe'er, *ad.* at what time soever  
 Where, *ad.* at which place, at what place  
 Whereabout, *ad.* near what place  
 Whereas, *ad.* when on the contrary; at  
 which place; the thing being so that  
 Whereat, *ad.* at which  
 Whereby, *ad.* by which  
 Wherefore, *ad.* for what or which rea-on  
 Wherein, *ad.* in which  
 Whereinto, *ad.* into which  
 Whereof, *ad.* of which; concerning which  
 Whereon, *ad.* on which; on what  
 Whereso, *s.* in what place soever  
 Wheresoe'er, *ad.* in what place soever  
 Wherethrough, *ad.* through which  
 Whereto, *ad.* to which; to what end  
 Whereunto, *ad.* to or unto which  
 Whereupon, *ad.* on or upon which  
 Wherever, *ad.* at whatever place  
 Wherewith, *ad.* with which; with what  
 Wherewithal, *ad.* with which, with what  
 Wherret, *s.* a box on the ear  
 Wh'erret, *v. a.* to hurry, to tease, &c.  
 Wherry, *s.* a light river boat  
 Wherry, *v. a.* to convey over in a boat  
 Whet, *v. a.* to sharpen, to edge; to provoke  
 Whet, *s.* the act of sharpening  
 Wheth'er, *ad.* a particle expressing one part  
 of a question in opposition to the other  
 Wheth'er, *pron.* which of the two  
 Whet'stone, *s.* a sharpening stone  
 Whet'stone slate, Whet'-slate, *s.* novaeulite,  
 a variety of hard slate  
 Whet'ter, *s.* a sharper of knives, &c.  
 Whey, *s.* the serous part of milk  
 Whey'ey, Whey'ish, *a.* like whey; waterish  
 Which, *rel. pron.* that [other  
 Whichever, Whichso'er, *pron.* one or the  
 Whiff, *s.* a puff, blast, breath  
 Whiff, *v. a.* to emit with whiffs  
 Whiff'de, *v. a.* to blow away; to scatter  
 Whiff'de, *s.* anciently a fife or small lute  
 Whiff'de, *v. n.* to prevaricate, shuffle, play  
 Whiff'ler, *s.* a shuffler; sifer; marcher  
 Whif'le-tree, Whif'ple-tree, *s.* the bar to  
 which the traces of a carriage are fixed  
 Whif'ling, *s.* prevarication  
 Whig, *s.* one who professes to advocate  
 popular rights, opposed to *toiy*  
 Whig'gish, *a.* inclined to whiggism  
 Whig'gism, *s.* the principles of the whigs  
 While, *s.* time; a space of time  
 While, *v. a.* to consume in a tedious way  
 While, Whiles, Whilst, *ad.* as long as

Whilerē, *ad.* a little while ago  
 Whilom, *ad.* formerly, once, of old  
 Whim, Whimsey, *n.* an odd fancy; caprice  
 Whimper, *v. n.* to cry lowly as a child  
 Whimpering, *s.* the uttering a shrill cry  
 Whimpled, *a.* distorted with crying  
 Whimsical, *a.* capricious, freakish, fanciful  
 Whimsicality, *s.* the state of being whimsical  
 Whimsically, *ad.* so as to be oddly fanciful  
 Whimsicalness, *s.* state of being whimsical  
 Whim'wham, *s.* a gewgaw, toy, trifle  
 Whin, *s.* furze, a prickly bush  
 Whin'brel, *s.* a bird resembling the curlew  
 Whine, *s.* a plaintive noise; mean complaint  
 Whine, *v. n.* to lament in low murmurs;  
 to make a plaintive noise; to moan ef-  
 feminately  
 Whiner, *s.* one who whines  
 Whin'ny, *v. n.* to make a noise like a horse  
 Whin'ny, *a.* abounding with whins  
 Whin'oc, *s.* the small pig of a litter  
 Whinstone, *s.* the name of basaltic rocks  
 Whin'yard, *s.* a large crooked sword  
 Whip, *s.* an instrument of correction  
 Whip, *v.* to cut with a whip; to lash, &c.  
 Whipcord, *s.* a cord for whiplashes  
 Whip'hand, *s.* an advantage over another  
 Whip'lash, *s.* the small end of a whip  
 Whimper, *s.* one who uses the whip  
 Whipping, *s.* correction with a whip or rod  
 Whipping-post, *s.* a pillar to which criminals  
 are bound when they are lashed  
 Whip'powl, *s.* an American bird, so called  
 from its note  
 Whip'saw, *s.* a large saw for two persons  
 Whip'staff, *s.* the tiller or bar that turns the  
 rudder  
 Whip'ster, *s.* a nimble fellow; a sharper  
 Whir, Whirry, *v. n.* to turn round rapidly  
 with noise  
 Whirl, *v.* to turn or run round rapidly  
 Whirl, *s.* a rapid turning or circumvolution  
 Whirlbone, *s.* the patella, or cap of the knee  
 Whirl'igig, *s.* a whirling plaything  
 Whirl'pool, *s.* water moving circularly  
 Whirl'wind, *s.* a storm moving circularly  
 Whirl'ring, *s.* a noise made by a bird's wing  
 Whisk, *s.* a small besom; a child's tippet  
 Whisk, *v. a.* to brush with a whisk; to run  
 Whisker, *s.* hair on the lips; a mustachlo  
 Whiskered, *a.* wearing whiskers  
 Whiskey, *s.* a single horse chaise, with a  
 hood to put up at pleasure  
 Whisk'ing, *part.* brushing; passing quick  
 Whisky, *s.* a spirit distilled from barley,  
 wheat, rye, or maize  
 Whisker, *s.* a low voice; a speaking softly  
 Whisker, *v. n.* to speak with a low voice  
 Whisk'erer, *s.* one who speaks low  
 Whisk'ering, *s.* speaking in a low voice  
 Whisk'eringly, *ad.* in a low voice  
 Whist, *s.* a game at cards—*interj.* be silent  
 Whist, *v. n.* to become silent  
 Whistle, *s.* a small wind-instrument  
 Whistle, *v.* to form a kind of musical mo-  
 dulation of the breath; to blow a whistle  
 Whistler, *s.* one who whistles  
 Whistly, *ad.* stealthily, with quietness  
 Whitt, *s.* a point, jot, tittle  
 White, *v. a.* to dealbate; to whitewash  
 White, *a.* snowy, pale; pure—*s.* a colour  
 White-bait, *s.* a very small dibrate fish  
 White-ear, White-tail, *s.* a bird, the fallow  
 finch  
 White-lead, *s.* a calyx made from sheet lead  
 White-lined, *a.* covered with white plaster

White-livered, *a.* envious, malicious  
 White-meat, *s.* food made of milk  
 Whiten, *v.* to make or grow white  
 Whiteness, *s.* the state of being white  
 White-pot, *s.* a kind of food from milk,  
 eggs, white bread, sugar, spice, &c.  
 White-precipitate, *s.* carbonate of mercury  
 White-pyrite, *s.* an ore of a tin-white colour  
 White-stone, *s.* a species of rock composed  
 of felspar  
 White-thorn, *s.* a species of thorn  
 White-throat, *s.* a small bird [salt  
 White-vitriol, *s.* sulphate of zinc, a natural  
 Whittewash, *v. a.* to make white; clear  
 Whittewash, *s.* a kind of liquid plaster to  
 whiten the walls of houses  
 Whittewasher, *s.* one who whitewashes walls  
 Whittewater, *s.* a dangerous disease among  
 sheep  
 White-wood, *s.* the tulip-tree of N. America  
 Whittewort, *s.* the name of an herb  
 Whither, *ad.* to what place or degree  
 Whithersoever, *ad.* to whatsoever place  
 Whith'erward, *ad.* in what direction; towards  
 what point or place  
 Whitting, *s.* a small fish; a soft chalk  
 Whittish, *a.* somewhat or rather white  
 Whittishness, *s.* a tendency to a white colour  
 Whittewash, *v. a.* to make white; clear  
 Whittewash, *s.* a leather dressed with alum  
 Whittewash, *s.* a swelling at the finger's end  
 Whittewash, *s.* a bleacher of linen, &c.  
 Whittewash, *s.* a provincial word for milk; sour  
 milk, cheese curds, &c.  
 Whittewash, *a.* observed at Whittewash  
 Whittewash, *s.* the feast of Pentecost  
 Whittewash, *s.* a coarse kind of shawl  
 Whittewash, *v. a.* to cut with a knife  
 Whittewash, *a.* between white and brown  
 Whittewash, *s.* a loud humming noise  
 Whittewash, *v. n.* to make a loud humming noise  
 Who, *pron. relative*, which person  
 Whosoever, *pron.* any one; whatever person  
 Whole, *s.* the total; all of a thing  
 Whole, *a.* all, total; restored to health  
 Wholesale, *s.* the sale of a considerable  
 quantity at once, not in small parcels  
 Wholesome, *a.* contributing to health  
 Wholesomely, *ad.* salubriously  
 Wholesomeness, *s.* quality of conducting to  
 health; salubrity  
 Wholly, *ad.* completely; perfectly  
 Whom, *accus. sing.* and *plural of who*  
 Witcheim, Wychelm, *s.* a species of elm  
 Whomsoever, *pron.* any person whatever  
 Whoop, *s.* a shout of pursuit; a bird  
 Whoop, *v.* to shout with a particular noise  
 Whore, *s.* a prostitute; a fornicatress  
 Whore, *v. n.* to cohabit lewdly  
 Whoredom, *s.* playing the whore, adultery  
 Whoremaster, *s.* one who keeps whores  
 Whoreson, *s.* a bastard—a scurion  
 Whorish, *a.* unchaste, incontinent, loose  
 Whorishness, *s.* character of a whore  
 Whortleberry, Whort, *s.* bilberry, a plant  
 Whose, *pron. poss.* of *who* and *which*  
 Whosoever, *pron.* of any person whatever  
 Whosoever, *pron.* any without exception  
 Whurr, *v. n.* to pronounce the letter *r* with  
 too much force—the sound of a body  
 moving with velocity  
 Why, *ad.* for what reason or cause  
 Wick, *s.* the cotton of a candle or lamp  
 Wicked, *a.* given to vice, cursed  
 Wickedly, *ad.* criminally; corruptly; badly  
 Wickedness, *s.* guilt, moral ill, vice  
 Wick'en-tree, *s.* the mountain ash



[WIN]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WIN]

Wick'er, *a.* made of small willows or sticks  
 Wick'et, *s.* a small door; a small gate  
 Wick'lifite, *s.* a follower of Wickliffe  
 Wide, *a.* broad, remote, extended  
 Wide, *Widely*, *ad.* remotely, at a distance  
 Widen, *v.* to make or grow wide  
 Wideness, *s.* breadth; wide extent  
 Wide-spreading, *a.* extending far  
 Wid'geon, *s.* the name of a water-fowl  
 Wid'ow, *s.* a woman whose husband is dead  
 Wid'ow, *v.* to deprive of a husband  
 Wid'ower, *s.* a man whose wife is dead  
 Wid'owhood, *s.* the state of a widow  
 Wid'owhunter, *s.* one who courts widows for the sake of a jointure.  
 Wid'ow-wail, *s.* a plant  
 Width, *s.* breadth or wideness  
 Wield, *v.* *a.* to use with full power  
 Wield'less, *a.* unmanageable  
 Wield'y, *a.* capable of being managed  
 Wifery. [See Wiry.]  
 Wife, *s.* a woman that is married  
 Wif'hood, *s.* state of a wife  
 Wif'less, *a.* without a wife; unmarried  
 Wif'ely, *a.* becoming a wife  
 Wig, *s.* a light cake; a periwig  
 Wight, *s.* a man or woman—a swift  
 Wig'wam, *s.* an Indian cabin  
 Wild, *a.* not tame; desert, savage, uncouth  
 Wild, *s.* a desert, an uninhabited country  
 Wilder, *v.* *a.* to lose in a wilderness; to bewilder; to lose in error  
 Wilderness, *s.* a wild uninhabited tract of land; a savage country; a desert  
 Wildfire, *s.* gunpowder rolled up wet  
 Wild-fowl, *s.* untamed fowls  
 Wildgoose, *s.* an aquatic fowl of passage  
 Wildgoose-chase, *s.* a vain foolish pursuit  
 Wild-honey, *s.* the honey found in hollow trees or rocks  
 Widding, *s.* the name of a wild sour apple  
 Wild'y, *ad.* without cultivation  
 Wild'ness, *s.* rudeness; irregularity  
 Wile, *s.* deceit, fraud, trick, shift  
 Wile, *v.* *a.* to deceive; to impose upon  
 Wilful, *a.* stubborn, tenacious, designed  
 Wil'fully, *ad.* obstinately; on purpose  
 Wil'fulness, *s.* obstinacy; perverseness  
 Wil'y, *ad.* by stratagem; fraudulently  
 Wil'iness, *s.* cunning; guile  
 Wilk, *s.* a kind of periwinkle; a sea-snail  
 Will, *s.* a choice, command, bequest  
 Will, *v.* *a.* to command, direct, desire  
 Wil'ing, *a.* inclined to any thing; desirous  
 Wil'ingly, *ad.* with one's own consent  
 Wil'ingness, *s.* ready compliance  
 Will-o'-the-wisp, Will-with-a-whisp, *s.* Jack-with-a-lantern; a fiery vapour appearing in the night  
 Willow, *s.* the name of a tree  
 Willowed, *a.* abounding with willows  
 Willow-gall, *s.* a protuberance on the leaves of willows  
 Will'owish, *a.* like the colour of a willow  
 Wil'ow'y, *a.* abounding with willows  
 Will-worship, *s.* voluntary worship  
 Wil'some, *a.* obstinate, stubborn  
 Wilt, *v.* *n.* to begin to wither; to make flaccid  
 Wil'y, *a.* sly, cunning, full of stratagem  
 Win'ble, *s.* a tool for boring holes  
 Win'ble, *a.* active, nimble  
 Wim'ple, *s.* a hand, a veil  
 Wim'ple, *v.* *a.* to draw over  
 Win, *v.* *n.* to gain by conquest or play  
 Wince, *v.* *n.* to shrink from pain  
 Win'cer, *s.* one that winces, shrinks, or kicks

Winch, *s.* a handle to turn a mill or screw  
 Win'copia, *s.* a red small flower, which, if it opens in the morning, is said to be taken a fair day  
 Wind, *s.* a flowing wave of air; breath  
 Wind, *v.* *a.* to blow; to sound by inflation  
 Wind, *v.* *n.* to turn; to be convolved  
 Wind'age, *s.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun, and that of the ball  
 Wind'bound, *a.* confined by contrary winds  
 Wind'egg, *s.* an imperfect egg  
 Wind'er, *s.* who or what winds; a plant  
 Wind'fall, *s.* fruit blown down by the wind; an advantage coming unexpectedly  
 Wind'fallen, *a.* blown down by the wind  
 Wind'flower, *s.* a flower; the anemone  
 Wind'gall, *s.* a soft tumour which grows upon the fetlock joints of a horse  
 Wind'-guage, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the force of wind  
 Wind'-gun, *s.* a gun to discharge a bullet, by letting loose the air pent up within  
 Wind'iness, *s.* flatulence; puffiness  
 Wind'ing, *s.* a turning about; a following  
 Wind'ing, *a.* bending; twisting  
 Wind'ing-sheet, *s.* a sheet in which the dead are enwrapped, serving for a shroud  
 Wind'ing-tackle, *s.* a tackle of one fixed triple block and a movable one  
 Wind'-instrument, *s.* an instrument of music played by wind or breath  
 Wind'lass, *s.* a machine for raising weights  
 Wind'le, *s.* a spindle, reel, machine  
 Wind'less, *a.* wanting wind; out of breath  
 Wind'mill, *s.* a mill turned by the wind  
 Win'dow, *s.* an opening in a house for light and air; the glass it contains  
 Win'dow-blind, *s.* a blind to intercept the light of a window  
 Win'dow-frame, *s.* the frame of a window holding the sash [dows]  
 Win'dow-glass, *s.* panes of glass for win-  
 Win'dow-sash, *s.* the light frame in which the panes are set  
 Wind'pipe, *s.* the passage for the breath  
 Wind'-pump, *s.* a pump worked by wind  
 Wind'tight, *a.* fenced against winds  
 Wind'ward, *a.* lying towards the wind  
 Wind'ward, *ad.* towards the wind  
 Wind'y, *a.* breeding wind; swelled; stormy  
 Wine, *s.* the fermented juice of grapes, &c.  
 Wine-bibber, *s.* he who drinks much wine  
 Wine-cask, *s.* a cask in which wine is kept  
 Wine-fly, *s.* a fly found in empty wine-casks  
 Wine-glass, *s.* a small glass in which wine is drunk  
 Wine-measure, *s.* the measure by which wine and spirits are sold  
 Wine-merchant, *s.* he who deals in wine  
 Winepress, *s.* the press in which the juice of the grapes is extracted  
 Wing, *s.* that part of a bird used in flying; the side of an army; a fan to a window  
 Wing, *v.* to furnish with wings; to fly  
 Wing'ed, *a.* having wings; swift; wounded  
 Wing'footed, *a.* swift; nimble; fleet  
 Wing'less, *a.* not having wings  
 Wing'-shell, *s.* the shell that covers the wing of insects  
 Wing'y, *a.* having wings; rapid  
 Wink, *s.* a hint given by the motion of the eye  
 Wink, *v.* *n.* to shut the eyes; connive, hint  
 Wink'er, *s.* one who winks  
 Wink'ingly, *ad.* with the eye almost closed  
 Win'ner, *s.* one who wins, one who gains  
 Win'ning, *a.* attractive—*s.* the sum won

WHAT WE CALL TIME ENOUGH, OFTEN PROVES LITTLE ENOUGH.

WE MAY BE AS GOOD AS WE PLEASE, IF WE PLEASE TO BE GOOD.

[WIT]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WON]

Win'now, *v.* to fan, to sift, to examine  
 Win'some, *a.* merry, cheerful  
 Win'ter, *s.* the cold season of the year  
 Win'ter, *v.* to pass or feed in the winter  
 Win'ter-apple, *s.* an apple that keeps well in winter  
 Win'ter-beaten, *a.* harassed by severe weather; injured by the winter  
 Win'ter-cit'ron, *s.* a sort of pear  
 Win'terly, Win'try, *a.* suitable to winter  
 Win'ter-lodge, *s.* the hybernacle of a plant  
 Win'ter-pear, *s.* a pear that keeps well in winter  
 Win'ter-quarters, *s.* a winter residence or station  
 Win'y, *a.* like or having the taste of wine  
 Wipe, *v.* to cleanse by rubbing; to clear  
 Wipe, *s.* an act of cleansing; a blow; a reproof; a rub; a stroke; a bird  
 Wiper, *s.* he or that which wipes  
 Wire, *s.* a metal drawn out into threads  
 Wire, *v.* to bind with wire  
 W'iredraw, *v.* to spin into wire  
 W'iredrawer, *s.* one who makes wire  
 W'iredrawing, *s.* the art of drawing out long bars of metal into wire  
 W'ireworm, *s.* a mischievous worm in grain  
 W'iry, *v.* like wire; made of wire  
 Wis, *v.* to know—*ad.* verily, truly  
 Wis'dom, *s.* knowledge and judgment conducted by discretion  
 Wise, *s.* manner; right of being or acting  
 Wise, *a.* judging a right; prudent, grave  
 W'iseacre, *s.* a fool, dunce, simpleton  
 W'iseling, *ad.* one pretending to be wise  
 W'isely, *ad.* judiciously, prudently, gravely  
 Wish, *s.* a longing desire, a thing desired  
 Wish, *v.* to have a strong desire, to long for  
 Wish'er, *s.* one who longs or wishes  
 Wish'ful, *a.* showing desire, longing, eager  
 Wish'fully, *ad.* earnestly, with longing  
 Wis'ket, Wis'ket, *s.* a basket, a scuttle  
 Wisp, *s.* a small bundle of straw or hay  
 Wist, *pret.* and *part.* of *weis* (to know)  
 Wist'ful, *a.* attentive, full of thought  
 Wist'fully, *ad.* attentively  
 Wist'it, *s.* the striated monkey  
 Wit, *s.* quickness of fancy; a man of genius; understanding, judgment, sense  
 Ta Wit, *ad.* namely, that is  
 Witch, *s.* a woman given to unlawful arts  
 Witch, *v.* to bewitch; to enchant  
 Witch'craft, *s.* the practice of witches  
 Witch'-elm, *s.* a kind of elm  
 Witch'ery, *s.* enchantment  
 Witch'-hazel, *s.* a species of elm  
 Witch'craft, *s.* invention, contrivance  
 With, *prep.* by; for; in company of  
 With'al, *ad.* along with the rest; besides  
 Withdraw, *v.* to draw back, retire, retreat  
 Withdrawing, *s.* the act of taking back  
 Withdrawing-room, *s.* a room to retire to, usually called a drawing-room  
 Withdrawing, *s.* the act of withdrawing or taking back  
 Withe, *s.* a willow twig; a band of twigs  
 With'er, *v.* to fade, to pine or die away  
 With'er-band, *s.* the iron of a saddle over the horse's withers  
 With'erfulness, *s.* the being withered  
 With'erite, *s.* a carbonate of baryte  
 With'ernam, *s.* (in law) a second distress, or reprisal  
 With'ers, *s.* the joint uniting the neck and shoulders of a horse  
 With'er-wrung, *a.* injured in the withers

With'old, *v.* to keep back, to refuse  
 With'in, *prep.* in the inner part  
 With'in'side, *ad.* in the inward parts  
 Without, *prep.* not within compass of  
 With'out, *ad.* externally—*conj.* unless; if not  
 Withstand, *v.* to oppose, resist, restrain  
 Withstand'er, *s.* one that opposes; a resisting power  
 With'-wind, *s.* a plant, convolvulus  
 With'y, *s.* a willow, the shoot of a willow  
 With'y, *a.* made of withes; like a withe  
 Wit'less, *a.* wanting understanding  
 Wit'lessly, *ad.* without the exercise of judgment  
 Wit'ling, *s.* a petty pretender to wit  
 Wit'ness, *s.* testimony; an evidence  
 Wit'ness, *v.* to bear testimony, to attest  
 Wit'ness, *interj.* denoting an exclamation  
 Wit'nesser, *s.* one who gives testimony  
 Wits, *s.* *pl.* sound mind; capacity  
 Wit'snapper, *s.* one who affects repartee  
 Wit'-starved, *a.* barren of wit; destitute of genius  
 Wit'ted, *a.* having wit; as, quick-witted  
 Wittenagem'ot, *s.* an assembly of wise men; the parliament of the Saxons  
 Wit'ticism, *s.* a mean attempt at wit  
 Wit'tily, *ad.* ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with slight of imagination  
 Wit'tiness, *s.* the quality of being witty  
 Wit'tingly, *ad.* knowingly, by design  
 Wit'tol, Wit'tal, *s.* a contented cuckold  
 Wit'tolly, *a.* cuckoldly, low, despicable  
 Wit'-wall, *s.* the great spotted woodpecker  
 Wit'y, *a.* ingenious, sarcastic, smart  
 Wlve, *v.* to marry, to take a wife  
 W'iver, W'iverlu, *s.* a kind of heraldic dragon  
 Wizard, *a.* enchanting; overpowering  
 Wizard, *s.* a conjuror, a cunning man  
 Wizen, *v.* to wither; to become dry  
 Woad, *s.* a plant used in dyeing blue  
 Wo'ad-mill, *s.* a mill for preparing woad  
 Wo, woe, *s.* grief, sorrow, misery  
 Woe'begone, *a.* distracted with woe  
 Woe'ful, *a.* sorrowful, calamitous  
 Woe'fulness, *ad.* sorrowfully; mournfully  
 Woe'fulness, *s.* misery; calamity  
 Wold, *s.* a plain open country; a down  
 Wolf, *s.* a fierce beast; an eating ulcer  
 Wolf'dog, *s.* a large dog to guard sheep  
 Wolf'-fish, *s.* a fierce voracious fish  
 Wolf'ish, Wolf'ysh, *a.* fierce like a wolf  
 Wolf'net, *s.* a kind of large fishing-net  
 Wolf'rau, *s.* an ore of tungsten  
 Wolf'-bane, *s.* a poisonous plant  
 Wolf's-milk, *s.* a herb  
 Wolf'erin, Wolf'erene, *s.* the glutton, a carulvorous animal of voracious appetite  
 Wom'an, *s.* the female of the human race  
 Wom'an-hater, *s.* one who hates women  
 Wom'anhood, *s.* the qualities of a woman  
 Wom'anish, *a.* suitable to a woman  
 Wom'anize, *v.* to effeminate; to soften  
 Wom'an'kind, *s.* female sex; race of women  
 Wom'anly, *a.* becoming a woman  
 Wom'anly, *ad.* in the manner of a woman  
 Womb, *s.* place of generation  
 Womb, *v.* to enclose; to breed in secret  
 Wom'bat, *s.* an animal of the opossum kind  
 Won'der, *v.* to be astonished  
 Won'der, *s.* amazement, admiration  
 Won'derer, *s.* one who wonders  
 Won'derful, *a.* admirable, strange  
 Won'derfully, *ad.* in a wonderful manner  
 Won'derfulness, *s.* state or quality of being wonderful or amazing

WE NATURALLY HATE WHATEVER MAKES US DESPISE OURSELVES.

[WOR]

## An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WOU]

Won'derment, *s.* astonishment; amazement  
 Won'derstruck, *a.* amazed, astonished  
 Won'der-working, *a.* doing surprising things  
 Won'drous, *a.* marvellous, strange, surprising, admirable  
 Won'drously, *ad.* to a strange degree  
 Wont, *s.* custom; habit; use  
 Wont, *v. n.* to be accustomed or used to  
 Wo'n't, a contraction of *would not*, but used for *will not*  
 Wont'ed, *a.* accustomed, usual, used  
 Wont'edness, *s.* state of being accustomed to  
 Woo, *v.* to court, to make love, to sue  
 Wood, *s.* a forest; a place filled with timber trees; the substance of trees  
 Wood'ashes, *s.* ashes of burnt wood  
 Wood'bine, *s.* the honeysuckle  
 Wood'-chat, *s.* a species of butcher bird  
 Wood'-coal, *s.* charcoal  
 Wood'cock, *s.* a bird of passage  
 Woodcu'ver, *s.* the woodpigeon [wood  
 Wood'-drunk, *s.* an infusion of medicinal  
 Wood'ed, *a.* supplied or thick with wood  
 Wood'en, *a.* made of wood; clumsy  
 Wood'-engraving, *s.* the art of engraving on wood; xylography  
 Wood'fretter, *s.* an insect that eats wood  
 Wood'god, *s.* a pretended sylvan deity  
 Wood'hole, *s.* a place where wood is laid  
 Wood'house, *s.* a place to shelter wood from the weather  
 Wood'iness, *s.* the state of containing wood  
 Wood'land, *s.* land covered with woods  
 Wood'land, *a.* covered with wood  
 Wood'lark, *s.* a melodious wild lark  
 Wood'-layer, *s.* young timber laid down with legges  
 Wood'louse, *s.* vermin about old wood  
 Wood'man, *s.* a sportsman, a hunter, &c.  
 Wood'-meil, *s.* a coarse woollen stuff for lining the ports of ships of war  
 Wood'-mite, *s.* a small insect in old wood  
 Wood'-note, *s.* a wild note; wild music  
 Wood'-nymph, *s.* a nymph of the woods  
 Wood'-offering, *s.* wood burnt on an altar  
 Wood'pecker, *s.* the name of a bird  
 Wood'pigeon, *s.* a wild pigeon  
 Wood'reve, *s.* one who has the care of woods  
 Wood'roof, *s.* an herb  
 Wood'sare, *s.* the froth on herbs  
 Wood'stone, *s.* a sub-species of hornstone  
 Wood'ward, *s.* an overlooker of woods  
 Wood'worm, *s.* a worm bred in wood  
 Wood'y, *a.* abounding with wood; ligneous  
 Woo'er, *s.* one who courts women  
 Wool, *s.* the set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft; texture; cloth  
 Wool'ingly, *ad.* pleasingly; so as to invite  
 Wool, *s.* the fleece of sheep  
 Wool'ball, *s.* a mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep [wool  
 Wool'comber, *s.* one whose business is to comb  
 Wool'fel, *s.* a skin with the wool on  
 Wool'len, *s.* cloth made of wool  
 Wool'len, *a.* made or consisting of wool  
 Wool'lendrap'er, *s.* a dealer in woollen goods  
 Wool'finess, *s.* quality of being woolly  
 Wool'ly, *a.* composed of or resembling wool  
 Wool'pack, *s.* a bag or pack of wool  
 Wool'sack, *s.* a sack of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor  
 Wool'stapler, *s.* one who deals in wool  
 Woos, *s.* a plant; sea weed  
 Woots, *s.* Indian steel  
 Word, *s.* a single part of speech; promise  
 Word, *v.* to express properly; to dispute

Word'-catcher, *s.* one who cavils at words  
 Word'er, *s.* one who uses many words  
 Word'iness, *s.* state of abounding with words  
 Word'ing, *s.* the act or manner of expressing in words  
 Word'less, *a.* silent; without words  
 Word'y, *a.* verbose; full of words  
 Wore, *preterite* of *wear*  
 Work, *v.* to labour; be agitated; raise, &c.  
 Work, *s.* labour, toil, deed, employment  
 Work'er, *s.* whoever or whatever works  
 Work'fellow, *s.* one engaged in the same work with another  
 Work'folk, *s.* persons employed in working  
 Work'house, *s.* a receptacle for parish poor  
 Work'ing, *s.* operation; fermentation  
 Work'ing-day, *s.* a day for work  
 Work'man, *s.* an artificer, a labourer  
 Work'manlike, *a.* like a workman, skilful  
 Work'manly, *a.* skilful; workmanlike  
 Work'manship, *s.* manufacture, skill, art  
 Work'shop, *s.* a shop to work in  
 Work'woman, *s.* one skilled in needlework  
 World, *s.* the earth; mankind; universal empire; the manners of men  
 World'liness, *s.* covetousness  
 World'ling, *s.* one who idolizes his money  
 World'ly, *a.* human; bent upon this world  
 Worldly-mind'ed, *a.* having the mind occupied with the affairs of the world; selfish  
 Worldly-mind'edness, *s.* the state of having the mind absorbed with the cares of this world  
 Worm, *s.* an insect, grub; any spiral thing  
 Worm, *v. n.* to work slowly and secretly  
 Worm'eaten, *a.* gnawed by worms; old  
 Worm'like, *a.* resembling a worm  
 Worm-pow'd'er, *s.* a powder for expelling worms from the stomach  
 Worm'wood, *s.* the name of a bitter herb  
 Worm'wood-ily, *s.* a small black fly on the stalks of wormwood  
 Worm'y, *a.* full of worms, having worms  
 Worm, *part. pass.* of *wear*  
 Wor'nil, *s.* a naggot; a worm in cows  
 Wor'rier, *s.* one who worries or torments  
 Wor'ry, *v. a.* to tear, to mangle, to harass  
 Worse, *a.* more bad, more ill  
 Worse, *ad.* in a manner more ill  
 Wor'ship, *s.* dignity, eminence; term of honour; a religious reverence; adoration  
 Wor'ship, *v. a.* to adore; to venerate  
 Wor'shipful, *a.* respected for dignity, &c.  
 Wor'shipfully, *ad.* respectfully  
 Wor'shipper, *s.* one that worships  
 Worst, *s.* the most evil or severe state  
 Worst, *a.* most bad, most ill, most wicked  
 Worst, *v. e.* to defeat; to overthrow  
 Wor'sted, *s.* woollen yarn; wool spun  
 Wor'sted, *a.* consisting of worsted  
 Wort, *s.* an herb; ale or beer not fermented  
 Worth, *a.* deserving of; equal in value to  
 Worth, *s.* price, value, importance  
 Wor'thily, *ad.* suitably, justly, deservedly  
 Wor'thiness, *s.* worth, desert, excellence  
 Worth'less, *a.* undeserving, unworthy  
 Worth'lessness, *s.* want of excellence  
 Wor'thy, *a.* deserving, valuable, noble  
 Wor'thy, *s.* a man deserving praise  
 Wor'vall, *s.* an animal of the lizard kind  
 Wot, *v. n.* to know, to be aware of  
 Would'ing, *s.* motion of desire; disposition to any thing; inclination  
 Wound, *s.* a hurt—*v. a.* to hurt by violence  
 Wound'er, *s.* one that wounds  
 Wound'less, *a.* exempt from wounds

WHEN WE FORGET OLD FRIENDS, IT IS A SIGN WE HAVE FORGOTTEN OURSELVES.

WE ARE SURE TO JUDGE WRONG, IF WE DO NOT FEEL RIGHT.



WRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[Y

Wound'wort, *s.* the name of an herb  
 Wo'ven, *a.* formed by weaving  
 Wrack, *s.* ruin, destruction. [See Wreck]  
 Wrack'ful, *a.* ruinous; destructive  
 Wraik, *s.* a kind of sea-weed  
 Wran'gle, *s.* a perverse dispute; a quarrel  
 Wran'gle, *v. n.* to dispute peevishly  
 Wran'gler, *s.* a peevish disputative person  
 Wran'glesome, *a.* contentious; quarrelsome  
 Wran'gling, *s.* perverse disputation  
 Wrap, *v. a.* to roll together; to contain  
 Wrapper, *s.* a cloth or paper cover, &c.  
 Wrap'ping, *a.* used for wrapping  
 Wrass, Wrasse, *s.* a fish; the sea-tench  
 Wrath, *s.* extreme anger, vengeance  
 Wrath'ful, *a.* angry, raging, furious  
 Wrath'fully, *ad.* furiously, passionately  
 Wrath'fulness, *s.* extreme anger  
 Wrath'less, *a.* free from anger, meek  
 Wreak, *v. a.* to revenge, to execute  
 Wreak, *s.* revenge, vengeance, passion  
 Wreak'ful, *a.* revengeful, malicious  
 Wreak'less, *a.* unrevengeing, impotent  
 Wreath, *s.* a garland; any thing twisted  
 Wreath, *v. a.* to turn, to twist, to curl  
 Wreath'y, *a.* spiral, twisted, curling  
 Wreck, *s.* a shipwreck; destruction, ruin  
 Wreck, *v. a.* to strand; to ruin  
 Wreck'ful, *a.* causing wreck  
 Wren, *s.* the name of a very small bird  
 Wrench, *v. a.* to pull by force, to wrest  
 Wrench, *s.* a sprain, violent twist; trap  
 Wrest, *v. a.* to twist by violence, to writhe  
 Wrest, *s.* a distortion, a violence  
 Wres'tle, *v. n.* to struggle for a fall  
 Wres'tler, *s.* one skilled in wrestling  
 Wres'tling, *s.* strife; struggle; contention  
 Wretch, *s.* a miserable or worthless person  
 Wretch'ed, *a.* miserable, despicable  
 Wretch'edly, *ad.* despicably, meanly  
 Wretch'edness, *s.* misery, despicableness  
 Wrig'gle, *v. n.* to move to and fro  
 Wright, *s.* a workman; an artificer  
 Wring, *v.* to twist, to squeeze, to press, to  
 writhe, to harass, to torture, to extort,  
 to force by violence  
 Wring'ing, *s.* a squeezing out by contortion  
 Wrin'kle, *s.* a crease in cloth, &c.  
 Wrin'kle, *v. a.* to cause creases or wrinkles  
 Wrist, *s.* the joint of the hand to the arm  
 Wrist'band, *s.* the band or fastening of the  
 shirt at the hand  
 Writ, *s.* scripture; a legal process, &c.  
 Write, *v.* to express by means of letters  
 Writer, *s.* an author; one who writes  
 Writhe, *v.* to distort, to twist, to wrest  
 Writing, *s.* any thing written with pen and  
 ink; a composure; a book  
 Writing, *a.* used or intended for writing  
 Writing-master, *s.* one who teaches to write  
 Writings, *s. pl.* legal conveyances, &c.  
 Wrizzled, *a.* wrinkled, withered, shrunk  
 Wrong, *s.* injury, injustice; an error  
 Wrong, *a.* not right, unfit—*v. a.* to injure  
 Wrong, Wrong'y, *ad.* a oiss, improperly  
 Wrongdo'er, *s.* he that does wrong  
 Wrong-doing, *s.* evil or wicked action  
 Wrong'er, *s.* one that injures  
 Wrong'ful, *a.* unjust, dishonest, injurious  
 Wrong'fully, *ad.* unjustly, injuriously  
 Wronghead'ed, *a.* having a perverse under-  
 standing; foolishly obstinate  
 Wronghead'edness, *s.* perverseness; erro-  
 neousness  
 Wrong'less, *a.* void of wrong  
 Wrong'ness, *s.* wrong disposition; error

Wroth, *a.* angry, enraged, provoked  
 Wrought, *part.* performed; manufactured  
 Wry, *a.* crooked, distorted, wrested  
 Wry, *v. n.* to be contorted and writhed  
 Wry'neck, *s.* a distorted neck; a disease in  
 sheep; a kind of bird  
 Wry'necked, *a.* having a distorted neck  
 Wry'ness, *s.* state of being wry  
 Wych'-elm, *s.* a variety of the elm

X.

X IS a letter which, though found in  
 Saxon words, begins no word in the  
 English language, but such as are derived  
 from the Greek. As a numeral, it stands  
 for ten, and with a dash over it, for ten  
 thousand: X is also used, with a t, to  
 abbreviate certain words: as, Xt, Christ;  
 Xtn, Christian, &c.  
 Xan'ti, *s.* the name of the Deity among  
 the Chinese [colour  
 Xanthe'nes, *s.* a precious stone of an amber  
 Xan'thid, Xan'thide, *s.* a compound of xan-  
 thogene and a mineral  
 Xan'thim, *s.* the lesser burdock, a plant  
 Xanthogene, *s.* the base of an acid formed  
 by a solution of pure potassa with bisul-  
 phate of carbon  
 Xe'beck, *s.* a small three-masted vessel na-  
 vigated in the Mediterranean  
 Xe'nia, *s.* presents given to guests or stran-  
 gers, as tokens of friendship  
 Xenodo'chium, *s.* an inn, an hospital  
 Xenod'oehy, *s.* hospitality to strangers  
 Xera'sia, *s.* a disease of the hair  
 Xerocolly'rimum, *s.* a dry plaster for sore eyes  
 Xero'des, *s.* any dry tumour  
 Xerom'rum, *s.* a drying ointment  
 Xeroph'a'gia, *s.* the name of a fast observed  
 by the primitive Christians  
 Xeroph'agy, *s.* the eating of dry victuals  
 Xeroph'talmia, *s.* a disease of the eyes  
 Xero'tes, *s.* a dry habit of body  
 Xiph'ias, *s.* the sword-fish; a comet in  
 figure resembling a sword  
 Xiph'o'ides, *s.* the pointed cartilage of the  
 breast bone  
 Xo'king, *s.* the most ancient and establishd  
 annals of the Chinese  
 Xylobal'sanum, *s.* the wood of the balsam tree  
 Xylocol'la, *s.* glue for joining wood  
 Xylog'rapher, *s.* one who engraves on wood  
 Xylog'raphy, *s.* the art of engraving on wood  
 Xyl'on, *s.* a shrub; the cotton tree  
 Xylophi'agnis, *s.* a worm that breeds under  
 the bark of trees  
 Xys'ter, *s.* a surgical instrument for scraping  
 foul bones with  
 Xys'tios, *s.* a precious stone; a kind of jasper  
 Xys'tos, *s.* a large portico or gallery where  
 the ancient *athleta* performed their exer-  
 cises in the winter season; a walking  
 place; a walk sheltered from the inele-  
 mency of the weather; a parterre

Y.

Y AT the beginning of words, is a con-  
 sonant; at the end, and when it fol-  
 lows a consonant, it is a vowel, and has  
 the sound of i. It is used at the end of

WIT MAY GET WEALTH, BUT WEALTH CANNOT PURCHASE WIT.

WHO SPENDS BEFORE HE THRIVES, WILL REGRET HE THINKS.

WE CONFESS OUR FAULTS IN THE PLURAL, BUT DENY THEM IN THE SINGULAR.

YES]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ZAP

YOUTHFUL MORALIZERS ARE NOT UNLIKELY TO BECOME EXPERIENCED JUDGES.

words, and whenever two *ii*'s would come together, and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers  
*Yacht*, *s.* a small ship with one deck, contrived for swiftness and pleasure  
*Ya'ger*, *s.* a light-armed horseman  
*Yahoo'*, *s.* a savage  
*Yak*, *s.* a species of ox  
*Yam*, *s.* an American root [a plum  
*Yam'boo*, *s.* a kind of plant bearing fruit like  
*Yan'kee*, *s.* a name given by the North American Indians to the original English settlers, and now vulgarly applied to the citizens of the United States generally [stone  
*Yan'olite*, *s.* a mineral called also thumer-  
*Yap'on*, *s.* the cassine or South-Sea tea  
*Yard*, *s.* ground enclosed adjoining to a house; a measure of three feet; supports for a vessel's sails  
*Yard'arm*, *s.* that half of the yard on either side of the mast, when it lies athwart the ship  
*Yard'stick*, *Yard'wand*, *s.* a measure of a yard  
*Yare*, *a.* ready; dexterous; nimble  
*Yarn*, *s.* spun wool; woollen thread  
*Yarr*, *v. n.* to growl or snarl like a dog  
*Yar'row*, *s.* a plant  
*Yaw*, *s.* the unsteady indirect motion which a ship makes in a great swell  
*Yawl*, *s.* a ship's boat—*v. n.* to bawl  
*Yawn*, *s.* oscitation; gape; hiatus  
*Yawn*, *v. n.* to gape; oscitate; open wide  
*Yaw'ning*, *s.* the act of gaping  
*Yawn'ing*, *a.* sleepy, slumbering  
*Yaws*, *s.* a severe cutaneous disease of Africa  
*Yelad'*, *p. a.* clad, clothed, adorned  
*Yelep'ed*, *p. a.* called, named, denominated  
*Ye*, *pron.* two or more persons addressed  
*Yea*, *ad.* yes, surely, certainly, truly  
*Yean*, *v. n.* to bring forth young as sheep  
*Yean'ling*, *s.* the young of sheep  
*Year*, *s.* the term of twelve calendar months  
*Year'ling*, *s.* an animal one year old  
*Year'ling*, *a.* being a year old  
*Year'ly*, *ad.* once a year—*a.* lasting a year  
*Yearn*, *v. n.* to feel an emotion of tenderness; to grieve, to vex  
*Yearn'ing*, *s.* an emotion of tenderness  
*Years*, *s. pl.* old age  
*Yelk*, *Yolk*, *s.* the yellow part of an egg  
*Yell*, *v. n.* to make a howling noise  
*Yell*, *s.* a cry of horror or distress  
*Yell'ing*, *s.* the cry of agony or horror  
*Yellow*, *s.* a colour resembling that of gold  
*Yellow*, *v. a.* to render yellow [eliminates  
*Yellow-fever*, *s.* a malignant disease of warm  
*Yellowhammer*, *s.* the name of a small bird  
*Yellowish*, *a.* approaching to yellow  
*Yellowishness*, *s.* the quality of approaching to yellow  
*Yellowness*, *s.* the quality of being yellow  
*Yellows*, *s.* a disease in horses, cattle, &c.  
*Yelp*, *v. n.* to bark as a hound, &c.  
*Yelp'ing*, *s.* the act of barking as a dog  
*Yelp'ite*, *s.* a brownish coloured mineral  
*Yeo'man*, *s.* a gentleman farmer; a freeholder; an officer in the king's court, &c.  
*Yeo'manly*, *a.* of or belonging to a yeoman  
*Yeo'manry*, *s.* a collective body of yeomen  
*Yerk*, *v. a.* to move with a spring  
*Yes*, *ad.* a term of affirmation; yea, truly  
*Yest*, *Yeast*, *s.* the froth in the working of new ale or beer; spume on a troubled sea  
*Yesty*, *a.* frothy; spummy; foamy  
*Yes'terday*, *s.* the day last past

*Yes'ternight*, *s.* the night last past  
*Yet*, *conj.* nevertheless, notwithstanding  
*Yet*, *ad.* beside, still, at least, after all  
*Yew*, *s.* a tree of tough wood  
*Yewen*, *a.* made of or resembling yew  
*Yex*, *v. n.* to hiccough  
*Yield*, *v.* to produce, to afford; to give up  
*Yield'ance*, *s.* act of complying with  
*Yield'er*, *s.* one who yields  
*Yield'ing*, *s.* act of giving up; submission  
*Yield'ingly*, *ad.* with compliance  
*Yield'ingness*, *s.* quality of yielding  
*Yo'jan*, *s.* an Indian measure of five miles  
*Yoke*, *s.* a bandage for the neck; a mark of servitude; a chain; bond; couple, pair  
*Yoke*, *v. a.* to couple together; to enslave  
*Yo'ke-elm*, *s.* a tree  
*Yo'kefellow*, *s.* a companion in labour  
*Yon*, *Yon'der*, *a.* being within view  
*Yore*, *ad.* of long time past, of old time  
*Yon*, *pron.* the persons spoken to in the oblique or accusative case  
*Young*, *s.* the offspring of any creature  
*Young*, *a.* youthful, not old; tender  
*Young'er*, *a.* more young, not so old  
*Young'est*, *a.* the most young of all  
*Young'ish*, *a.* somewhat young [of life  
*Young'ling*, *s.* any creature in the first part  
*Young'ly*, *a.* youthful—*ad.* ignorantly  
*Young'ster*, *Younk'er*, *s.* a young person  
*Your*, *pron.* belonging to you  
*Yoursel'*, *pron.* even you, you only  
*Youth*, *s.* one past childhood; tender age; young men collectively  
*Youth'ful*, *a.* young, frolicsome, vigorous  
*Youth'fully*, *ad.* in a youthful manner  
*Yt'ria*, *s.* one of the earths [yttria  
*Yt'rious*, *a.* pertaining to or containing  
*Yt'rium*, *s.* the base of yttria  
*Ytthro-ce'rite*, *s.* a compound mineral [yttria  
*Ytthro-cof'mbite*, *s.* a mineral containing  
*Ytthro-tan'talite*, *s.* a mineral found in kidney-form masses  
*Yuc'ea*, *s.* an American tree and its fruit  
*Yufts*, *s.* Russian leather prepared from ox hides  
*Yulan*, *s.* a beautiful flowering tree of China  
*Yule*, *s.* the time of Christmas  
*Yn'leblock*, *s.* a large log of wood put behind the fire at Christmas time  
*Yux*, *Yex*, *s.* the hiccough

Z.

**Z**, the last letter of the alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, simply representing the *S*, as it sounds in *pause, reason*, &c. It is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonic; nor does any word of English original begin with *Z*.  
*Zac'cho*, *s.* in architecture, the lowest part of the pedestal of a column  
*Zaf'far*, *Zaf'fir*, *s.* a fictitious mineral  
*Za'hab*, *s.* a Hebrew coin, in value about twenty-one shillings sterling  
*Zam'ie*, *s.* a kind of pine-nuts, which open on the tree, and unless plucked off, spoil all the rest  
*Za'ny*, *s.* a huffoon, a silly person  
*Zap'fara*, *s.* a mineral used by potters to make a sky colour  
*Zap'ote*, *s.* (in South America) the generic name of stone fruit

YOUNG MEN IN LEATHER DOUBLETS MAY BE OF MORE WORTH THAN LORDS IN VELVET ROBES.

[ZOD]

# An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ZYT]

Zar'nich, *s.* a solid substance in which or-  
piment is frequently found  
Zea, *s.* the generic name of maize  
Zeal, *s.* passionate ardour; warmth  
Zeal'less, *a.* wanting zeal  
Zeal'ot, *s.* a person full of zeal; a fanatic  
Zeal'otry, *s.* behaviour of a zealot  
Zeal'ous, *a.* ardently passionate in any cause  
Zeal'ously, *ad.* with passionate ardour  
Zeal'ousness, *s.* the quality of being zealous  
Ze'bra, *s.* an Indian beast; a kind of mule  
Ze'bn, *s.* a variety of the common ox with a  
hump on the shoulders  
Zechin', *s.* a Venetian gold coin value about  
nine shillings  
Ze'doary, *s.* the name of a spicy plant  
Zelne, *s.* a substance of a yellowish colour  
obtained from Indian corn  
Zem'indar, *s.* a person in India who holds a  
track of land under government  
Zem'indary, *s.* the jurisdiction of a zemindar  
Zend, *s.* the sacred book of the Magi  
Zen'davesta, *s.* the sacred book of the Persees  
Ze'nith, *s.* that point in the heavens directly  
over our heads, opposite the Nadir  
Ze'olite, *s.* a kind of mineral  
Zeolitic, *a.* pertaining to zeolite  
Zeolitiform, *a.* having the form of zeolite  
Zeph'yr, Zeph'yrus, *s.* the west wind;  
poetically, any calm soft wind  
Zer'da, *s.* a small animal of the eeanline genus  
Ze'ro, *s.* the commencement of the scale of a  
thermometer; the cipher (0)  
Zest, *s.* a relish; a taste added  
Zest, *v. a.* to heighten by added relish  
Ze'ta, *s.* a dining-room; a Greek letter  
Zetetic, *a.* proceeding by inquiry; seeking  
Zetic'ula, *s.* a small withdrawing-room  
Zeng'ma, *s.* a figure in grammar, when a  
verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an  
adjective with divers substantives, is re-  
ferred to one expressly, and to the other  
by supplement, as, Lust overcame shame,  
boldness fear, and madness reason  
Zibetham, *s.* a kind of perfume; civet  
Zig'zag, *s.* a turning short; a sudden wind-  
ing—*a.* having sharp and quick turns—  
*v. a.* to form into sharp and quick turns  
Zinc, Zink, *s.* a metal or semi-metal of a  
brilliant bluish white colour  
Zir'con, *s.* the hyacinth, a kind of gem  
Zira'nium, *s.* the daniel, a weed  
Zir'laces, *s.* a precious stone [of gluten  
Zim'ome, Zym'ome, *s.* one of the constituents  
Zink'iferous, *a.* producing zink  
Zink'y, *a.* producing zink [zircon  
Zir'conia, *s.* a peculiar earth obtained from  
Zir'conite, *s.* a variety of the zircon  
Zirc'o'nium, *s.* the metallic basis of zirconia  
Ziv'olo, *s.* a bird resembling the yellow-  
hammer  
Zizel, *s.* the earless marmot of Russia  
Zo'co, Zo'colo, Zo'cle, *s.* a small sort of  
stand or pedestal, used to support a bust,  
statue, &c.; also, a low square member,  
serving to support a column, instead of a  
pedestal or base  
Zo'diac, *s.* a great circle of the sphere, con-  
taining the twelve signs

Zodi'acal, *a.* relating to the zodiac  
Zol'site, *s.* a mineral of the variety of epidote  
Zo'na, *s.* a species of herpes surrounding  
the body  
Zone, *s.* a girdle; a division of the earth  
Zo'ned, *a.* wearing a zone  
Zon'net, *s.* the body of an ideal pigmy; the  
fantastical form of a fairy  
Zon'nor, *s.* a kind of belt worn by the Chris-  
tians in the Levant, to distinguish them  
from the Turks  
Zoog'rapher, *s.* one who describes the na-  
ture, properties, and forms of animals  
Zoograph'ical, *a.* descriptive of the forms,  
habits, &c., of animals  
Zoog'raphy, *s.* a description of the forms,  
natures, and properties of animals  
Zo'olite, *s.* an animal substance petrified or  
fossil  
Zoolo'gical, *a.* describing living creatures;  
pertaining to the science of zoology  
Zoolo'gically, *ad.* according to zoology  
Zoolo'gist, *s.* one who scientifically treats of  
or describes living creatures  
Zoolo'gy, *s.* a scientific treatise on animals  
Zoon'ic, *a.* pertaining to animals  
Zoon'omy, *s.* the science of animal life  
Zoophit'ic, *a.* of the nature of a zoophyte  
Zoophoric, *s.* having the figure of an animal  
Zooph'orus, *s.* a part between the archi-  
traves and cornice, so called on account  
of the ornaments carved on it, among  
which are the figures of animals  
Zo'ophyte, *s.* one of a class of vegetables or  
substances which partake both of vegetable  
and animal nature  
Zoophytolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to zoophy-  
tology  
Zoophytology, *s.* the natural history of zoo-  
phytes  
Zootomist, *s.* one who dissects brute beasts  
Zoot'omy, *s.* a dissection of the bodies of  
brutes; the anatomy of beasts  
Zor'il, *s.* a fetid animal of the weasel kind  
Zuf'felo, *s.* a little flute or flageolet  
Zu'mate, *s.* a compound of zumic acid with  
a salifiable base  
Zu'mic, acid, *a.* obtained from acescent vege-  
table substances  
Zumolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to zumology  
Zumol'o'gist, *s.* one skilled in zumology  
Zumology, *s.* the doctrine of fermentation  
Zumosin'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascer-  
taining the degree of fermentation  
Zar'lite, *s.* a newly discovered Vesuvian  
mineral  
Zy'gla, *s.* a kind of maple formerly used for  
making yokes  
Zygoda'ctylous, *a.* having the toes disposed  
in pairs  
Zygo'ma, *s.* one of the bones of the upper jaw  
Zygonat'ic, *a.* a muscle of the face which  
contributes to a pleasing countenance—*a.*  
belonging to the zygoma  
Zymosin'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure  
the degree of heat or fermentation in  
liquors or animal juices  
Zyth'e'sary, *s.* a brewhouse  
Zythum, *s.* a drink made of corn or malt

ZEAL WITHOUT MEKNESS IS LIKE A SHIP AT SEA, IN DANGER OF EVERY RISING STORM.

END OF PART I.



# CONCISE AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS,

Consistently with the plan adopted in this Dictionary.

RULE I. A single accent (thus') marks the syllable on which the principal stress or emphasis is to be laid.

II. When the accent is placed immediately after a vowel, as in *fa'mous, le'ver, mi'ndful, no'ble, pu'gelist, cy'press*, it denotes that the vowel has its *long* sound: on the contrary, when the accent is placed immediately after a consonant, as in *fan'isn, lev'el, mi'litary, nom'inal, pun'ish, syr'inge*, it indicates that the sound of the vowel is *short*; but, in every instance, the syllable so marked is the emphatic one.

III. When a double accent (thus'') is used, the object is to show, that the consonant before which it is placed coalesces in the pronunciation with the vowel following it, and renders the preceding vowel short; as in *addi'tion, vi'cious, capa'city, a'gitate, ra'tional*; which are pronounced as if written *addish'on, vish'ns, capas'sity, ad'jitate, rash'onal*.

IV. *C* before *a, o*, and *u*, is sounded like *h*; before *e, i*, and *y*, its sound is equivalent to *s* in *secret, size, sympathy*; as *ce'dar, cen'tetery, cit'ron, eyl'inder*.

V. *E final* generally indicates that the preceding vowel is *long*, as in *hate, scene, nice, rabe, rude, tyre*; but this is not always the case, as may be instanced in *glare, live, give*. In words ending with *ble, cle, dle, fle, gle, kle, ple, tle*, and *zle*, the final *e* is *silent*; thus, *able* is pronounced *a'bl*; *ladle, la'dl, &c.*

VI. *Gh* at the beginning of words sound like the hard *g*, as in *ghostly*; but they are usually silent both in the middle and at the end of words; as in *bought, right, thought, sigh, highness*. In some words, however, they are sounded like *f*, as in *cough, trough, enough*.

VII. There are several consonants which in certain situations are quite mute; as, for example, *g* before *n*, in *gnaw, gnai, gnome, sign*, pronounced *naw, nai, nome, sine*—*h* before *n*, as in *know, kull*, pronounced *no, nit*—*l* before *k*, as in *walk, talk, could, would*, pronounced *wauk, tauk, cood, woot*—*b* before *t* and after *m*, as in *debt*, pronounced *det*, and *dumb*, pronounced *dum*—*h* after *r*, as in *rhyme*, pronounced *ime*—*n* after *m*, at the end of a syllable, as in *hymn, condemn*, pronounced *him, condem*—*p* before *s* and *t*, as in *psalm, Ptolemy*, pronounced *saam, toleny*—and *u* before *r*, as in *wring, wreath*, pronounced *ring, reath*.

VIII. *Wh* at the beginning of a word have their position reversed as regards the pronunciation; as in *what, whiff*, where the aspirate *h* sounds as though it came before the *w*, thus, *hwat, hwiff*. In a few instances, however, the sound of the *w* is wholly lost; as in *who, whom, whole*, which are pronounced *hoo, hoom, hole*.

IX. When *ph* meet, they have the sound of *f*; as in *philosopher, philanthropy*.

X. The termination *ous* takes the sound of *us* in the numerous adjectives that are so formed; as in *gracious, glorious, pompous, precious*.

XI. *Ce, ci*, and *ti*, before a vowel, have each the sound of *sh*; as in *sebaceous, andacious, motionless*, pronounced *sebashus, audashus, mashunless*.

The above "concise and plain directions" are intended as *general* Rules for pronunciation—not by any means as furnishing a *perfect key* to the orthoepy of the English language. Exceptions are to be found in all rules; and in the various combinations of letters many nice distinctions of sound may be discovered, which can only be learned by the ear. What is here laid down, however, may serve to assist the tyro, for whose use it is penned; while its pretensions are so humble, that it is not likely to offend the eye of the more accomplished scholar.



PARIS

ROME



CALCUTTA

CAIRO

PONDICHERRY







T D C

# TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE.

PART II.

COMPRISING

A NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

derived from the latest Authorities;

WITH POPULATION AND OTHER TABLES:

A COMPENDIOUS CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,

*followed by*

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, ACCENTED:

A CHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF GENERAL HISTORY:

A Dictionary of Law Terms;

and various useful Addenda.

*the whole surrounded by*

PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS,

AND MAXIMS IN LATIN WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS:

*the experience of the*

*Past,*

*and a guide for the*

*Future.*

BY SAMUEL MAUNDER.

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A

## NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

DERIVED FROM

The latest and best Authorities,

And condensed into the smallest Space possible, compatible with real Utility.

GARNISHED WITH PROVERES OF ALL NATIONS.

**AALBORG**, the principal town of Jutland, in Denmark. It is connected with the sea by means of the Lynford, or great internal gulf which communicates with the Cattegat, and has a considerable export trade in fish, oil, butter, corn, &c. The name Aalborg (Ecltown) is derived from the vast quantities of eels found in its rivers. Lon. 10 E., lat. 57.2 N. Pop. 7050.

**Aar**, a river of Switzerland, the next in importance to the Rhone and Rhine; with the latter it unites near Waldshut.

**Aarau**, a town of Switzerland, on the Aar, capital of Aargau. L. 8.4 E., l. 47.22.

**Aargau**, or **Argovia**, a canton of Switzerland, separated from the Rhine by Baden. It is well cultivated, and productive in corn and wine. In this canton great attention is paid to education, and ample funds are found by the state for the payment of professors. It contains 502 sq. m. Pop. 182,755.

**Aarhuus**, or **Aorhuys**, a sea-port town of Denmark, on the E. coast of Jutland. Lon. 10.14 E., lat. 56.9 N. Pop. 6765.

**Abaco**, or **Lucaya**, one of the largest of the Bahama Islands; lon. 77.14 W., lat. 26.22 N.

**Abach**, a town near Ratishon, in Bavaria.

**Abadeh**, a town of Persia, prov. Fars. Lon. 32.45 E., lat. 31.16 N. Pop. 5000.

**Abakansk**, a fortified town of Siberia, in the province of Kolihvane.

**Abalak**, a town of Siberia, gov. of Tobolsk; famous for an image of the Virgin; visited by numerous pilgrims.

**Abancay**, a town of Peru, in the province of Cusco, on a river of the same name. Lon. 73.10, lat. 13.13 S.

**Abano**, or **Albano**, a town of Austrian Italy, near Padua, famous for its warm baths, and a certain kind of mud, to which medicinal virtues are attributed. Pop. 3000.

**Abasa**, **Abascia**, or **Abkhazy**, a country of Asia, among the Caucasian ridges, situated between Circassia, Mingrelia, and the Black Sea, and now under the domination of Russia. The soil is fertile, producing grain, grapes, and other fruits; the natives seem of a different origin from that of the neighbouring tribes, and their language is essentially different from any Asiatic dialect known. They are divided into tribes, and are a bold independent people, existing chiefly by hunting and plunder, but extremely hospitable.

**Abantig**, a town of Upper Egypt, near the Nile. It is famous for its opium.

**Abb**, a town of Yemen, in Arabia. Lon. 41.15 E., lat. 14 N. Pop. 5000.

**Abberford**, a town in the west of Yorkshire.

**Abberille**, a town in the NW. of France; distinguished for its manufactures of woollen

cloth, canvass, carpets, and soap. Lon. 1.50 E., lat. 50 N. Pop. 14,000.—A county of S. Carolina, U. S., with a chief town of the same name.

**Abbiategrosso**, a fortified town near Milan, in Italy. Pop. 4600.

**Abbotsbury**, a small town in Dorsetshire.

**Abbots Langley**, a village in Hertfordshire, near St. Albans, famous as the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspere, or Adrian IV., the only Englishman that ever became Pope.

**Abb's (St.) Head**, a promontory on the east coast of Scotland, 10 miles NNW. of Berwick.

**Abdo**, a province of Africa, on the west coast of Morocco. Pop. 500,000.

**Aberovon**, a town in Glamorganshire, where there are copper and tin works.

**Aberbrothock**, or **Arbrooth**, a sea-port and borough of Scotland, co. of Forfar. It derives its chief importance from the manufacture of flax. Lon. 2.35 W., lat. 56.34 N. Pop. 8,707.

**Aberconway**. See *Conway*.

**Abercorn**, a small town of Scotland, near the Frith of Forth. The Roman wall built by Antoninus began here, and extended to Kirkpatrick, on the Frith of Clyde.

**Aberdeen, New**, a sea-port of Scotland, the capital of Aberdeenshire, situate on an eminence, near the mouth of the Dee, 127 miles NNE. of Edinburgh; and is the principal city in Scotland north of the Forth. New Aberdeen contains the well-known Marischal College, and several eminent schools. King's College, which is the most ancient, stands in the old town. Besides the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to Greenland, the Baltic, the Levant, and the West Indies. The chief manufactures are woollen, linen, and cotton, printed goods, thread, and all the materials for ship-building. Lon. 2.5 W., lat. 57.8 N. Pop. 63,288, comprising the entire city and parl. burgh.

**Aberdeen, Old**, or **Aberdon**, a borough of Scotland, on the south bank of the Don, a mile north of New Aberdeen. On the sea-coast is a fort, and the remains of the castle destroyed by Cromwell.

**Aberdeenshire**, a county of Scotland, 86 miles long, and 48 broad. It contains 1,260,800 acres, and is divided into 88 parishes. Here are quarries of granite, millstone, and limestone, and veins of manganese and plumbago. The principal rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Deveron, and Bogie, which abound with excellent salmon.

**Aberdonr**, a fishing town of Fifeshire, Sc.

—A village near the Frith of Forth.

**Aberfrow**, a town of Anglesey, Wales; the principal trade of which is in flannels, manufactured in the neighbourhood.

HE THAT WILL NOT LOOK BEFORE HIM, WILL HAVE TO LOOK BEHIND HIM.

POVERTY MAKES A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH STRANGE BED-FELLOWS.

*Abergavenny*, a town in Monmouthshire. Lon. 2.58 W., lat. 51.50 N. It has extensive iron-works in the vicinity. Lon. and lat. See p. 1. Pop. 4230.

*Abergavilly*, a village of Wales, near Caermarthen, in which is the palace of the Bishop of St. David. Pop. 2675.

*Abernethy*, a town of Scotland, on the Tay, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings.

*Aberystwith*, a sea-port town of Cardiganshire, S. Wales. It has manufactures of flannel and stockings, and a considerable fishery; in the neighbourhood are the silver and lead mines whence Sir Hugh Middleton acquired his large fortune. Lon. 4.10 W., lat. 52.18 N. Pop. 4128.

*Abez*, a sandy and barren country of Africa, extending 400 miles along the coast of the Red Sea, which bounds it on the east, and Abyssinia and Nubia surround it on all the other parts. The inhabitants are Mahomedans.

*Abiad, Boehr el*, a large river of Africa, now considered as the head of the Egyptian Nile.

*Abingdon*, a borough in Berkshire, on the banks of the Thames, near Oxford. Great quantities of malt are made here, and sent to London. Lon. 1.17 W., lat. 51.40 N. Pop. 5585.—A town of Maryland, U. S.

*Abipones*, a warlike tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country along the banks of La Plata. They live chiefly by hunting, and reside in islands or on the tops of trees, during the five winter months when their country is inundated; their weapons are spears and arrows, and they eat the flesh of tigers, imagining that it imparts to them strength and courage.

*Abo*, a sea-port belonging to the Russians; the ancient capital of Finland. The inhabitants export coarse linen, grain, furs, pitch, and iron, but their principal trade is in timber. Abo was taken from the Swedes by the Russians in 1608. Lon. 22.20 E., lat. 60.27 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Abomey*, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, on the slave coast of Africa. Lon. 1.37 E., lat. 7.30 N. Pop. about 25,000.

*Aboukir*, a castle, island, and bay, on the coast of Egypt, to the west of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. The bay is famous for the defeat and destruction of the French fleet, by Admiral Nelson, in 1798; here, also, the British army, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, landed in 1801. The town of Aboukir is the ancient Canopus, and is about 10 miles NE. of Alexandria. Lon. 30.17 E., lat. 3.10 N.

*Abrentes*, a fortified town of Portugal, on the Tajo; prov. of Estremadura. It was here that the French were so gallantly resisted in 1809 by Sir A. Wellesley.

*Abruzzo*, a province of Naples, divided into two parts by the river Pescara; one called Ultra, the other Citra. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but is principally mountainous, being traversed in its whole extent by the Apennines, and has some of their highest summits; Monte Vellino, for instance, being 8397 feet above the level of the sea.

*Abu Arisch*, a town of Arabia, on the borders of the Red Sea; cap. of a state of the same name. Lon. 42.20 E., lat. 16.40 N. Pop. about 5000.

*Abury, or Avebury*, a village of Wilts,

near Marlborough, famous for its vast Druidical remains.

*Abydos*, a town and castle of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Dardanelles. Lon. 37.36 E., lat. 40.16 N. Here all the ships from the Archipelago are searched. Abydos is celebrated in ancient history for the desperate resistance it made to Philip of Macedon, who took it; but its chief fame is derived from the story of the loves of Ilero and Leander.

*Abyssinia*, an extensive country of Eastern Africa, 770 miles long, and 550 broad. It is divided into two grand districts—Tigre and Amhara, which are subdivided into several provinces. The country is mountainous, but in the vales the soil is fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September, and is succeeded by a cloudless sky and a vertical sun; but cold nights follow these scorching days. No country in the world produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek Church; and the language bears a great affinity to the Arabic. The government is legally a despotism, but in an unsettled state; for the power of the neguz, or emperor, is very weak, and the ras, or prince of the empire, and the chiefs of the provinces, are generally at enmity with one another. The Abyssinians are of a dark olive complexion; their dress is a light robe, bound with a sash, and the head covered with a turban. They are fond of raw beef at their feasts, and eat it while the blood is yet warm from the slaughtered animal. The houses are of a conical form, neatly built of clay, and covered with thatch; and even the churches are of a round form, encircled by a portico. The chief rivers are the Nile and the Tacazze, which have their source in this country; and Gondar is the metropolis. Their exports consist of gold, ivory, and slaves.

*Acapulco*, a city of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, with a large and commodious harbour, defended by a castle. It was from this port that the rich Spanish galleons of former days took their departure to spread the wealth of the Western over the Eastern world. Since that time Acapulco has greatly declined in size and importance. Lon. 99.49 W., lat. 16.50 N.

*Acerenza*, a small but ancient city of Naples. It was regarded by the Romans as one of the bulwarks of Apulia and Lucania. Lon. 15.57 E., lat. 40.50 N. Pop. 3600.

*Acerri*, a very ancient Neapolitan town, 9 m. NE. of the capital. Pop. 6300.

*Acheen*, a principality in the NW. part of Sumatra; the chief products of which are tropical fruits, rice, cotton, gold-dust, and sulphur. The Achenese are taller, stouter, and darker-complexioned than the other Sumatrans; they are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and are expert navigators. They are Mahomedans. The capital of the above principality is situated near its NW. extremity. Lon. 95.45 E., lat. 5.33.

*Achern*, a town of Baden. P. about 3000.

*Achill Islands*, islands on the W. coast of Ireland, which form the entrances into Clew Bay. Lon. 10.40 W., lat. 53.50 N.

*Achmins, or Echmin*, a town of Illyria



Egypt, the ancient Chemmis, or Panopolis. Pop. 3000.

*Achnunein*, a large village of Upper Egypt. The ruins of a temple in its neighbourhood are regarded as some of the finest remains of Egyptian architecture. Lon. 30.53 E., lat. 27.43 N.

*Achonry*, a town of Ireland, on the Shannon. It is 16 m. WSW. of Sligo. Pop. of parish 15,357.

*Acì-Reale*, a sea-port town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna. Pop. about 15,000.

*Acken*, a town and castle in Prussia.

*Aconagua*, a town of Chili, cap. of a prov. of the same name. Pop. about 5000.

*Acs*, a town of France, in the department of Arrige; noted for its hot springs.

*Acqua*, a village of Tuscany, celebrated for its hot baths.

*Acquapendente*, a small town in the Papal States.

*Acquaria*, a town of Italy, near Modena; famous for its medicinal waters.

*Acqua-Viva*, a town of Naples. Pop. 5300.

*Acqui*, or *Aqui*, a town of Sardinia, cap. of prov. same name. It is celebrated for its warm sulphureous baths. Pop. 6700.

*Acre*, a British fort on the coast of Guinea, 60 miles ENE. of Cape Coast Castle. The Dutch and Danes have also forts at Acre.—A small district on the gold coast of Africa, belonging to the Ashantees.

*Acre*, *Accha*, *Akka*, or *St. Jean d'Acre*, a city of Syria, in Palestine, 23 miles NNW. of Jerusalem. It is the ancient Ptolemais, and stands on a plain, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. Here are seven mosques, four churches, and two synagogues. Its port has been at all times the key to Palestine; and, though now a bad one, is better than any other along the coast. The chief articles of commerce are cotton, cattle, corn, olives, and linseed, and rice brought from Egypt. In the time of the crusades, Acre underwent several sieges; and little is now to be seen of the ancient city, but the remains of buildings constructed in the earliest ages. The new city is distant a mile from the ancient walls, and is fortified by a wall and ditch. In 1799, it withstood a siege by the French under Buonaparte, who retreated after failing in a twelfth assault. During its siege by Ibrahim Pacha in 1832, its public buildings and fortifications were mostly destroyed; but it was afterwards repaired, and the latter rendered stronger than ever. But it was doomed to still greater devastation in 1841, being bombarded by the allied British and Turkish fleets under the command of Sir R. Stopford and Commodore Napier, when a shot from one of the British ships fell into the enemy's powder magazine, which exploded, causing a frightful destruction of human life, and the demolition of a great part of the fortifications. Lon. 35.6 E., lat. 32.54 N.

*Acreon*, a division of the Fantee territory, on the Gold Coast; the Dutch have a fort here called Patience.

*Acton*, a large village of Middlesex; formerly much frequented for its mineral waters.

*Adalia*, or *Satalieh*, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia; supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Obia.

*Adam's Peak*, the highest mountain in Ceylon, altitude 6152 feet.

*Adana*, a town of Asia Minor. Lon. 35.16 E., lat. 36.59 N. Pop. 10,000.

*Adda*, a river that rises in Switzerland, in the Grisons, runs through Valteline and the Lake of Como, and joins the Po, near Cremona.

*Addison*, a co. of the State of Vermont, U.S.

*Adel*, or *Adaiel*, a kingdom of Afjan, in Africa, about 400 miles in length, on the S. side of the Gulf of Aden. It seldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mahomedans.

*Adelfors*, a town in Sweden, noted for its gold mines.

*Adelsberg*, an extraordinary cavern at a village which gives its name to it, in Illyria. It has been explored to a distance of between one and two miles. Stalactite pervades almost every part of the cavern; it paves the floor, hangs in pendants from the roof, and forms the most curious ornamental tracery in every part.

*Aden*, a sea-port town of Arabia, the cap. of a state of that name in Yemen. Lon. 45.14 E., lat. 12.45 N. This town, or one occupying its site, was known to the Greeks as the channel through which the treasures of India were conveyed to the coast of Egypt. It is now greatly decayed, "but it is understood," says Mr. Culloch, "that the town and the peninsula on which it is built have been ceded to the E. I. Company, who intend making it a depôt and halting-place for the steamers employed in the passage between Bombay and Suez." It is well situated for the purpose, and is likely, when under British rule, to become a flourishing emporium for the trade in coffee, &c.

*Adige*, a large river of Italy, deriving its source in the Rhaetian Alps.

*Adlington*, a village of Kent, near Hythe; famed as the place where Elizabeth Barton, called the Holy Maid of Kent, practised her deceptions, in 1534.

*Admiralty Islands*, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the WNW. of New Ireland. Lon. 149.44 E., lat. 2.28 S.

*Adoni*, a town of Hindostan, in Balagaut. In 1787 it was taken and destroyed by Tip-poo Saib. Lon. 77.15 E., lat. 15.35 N.

*Adour*, a river of France, rising in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and entering the Bay of Biscay, below Bayonne.

*Adowa*, a town of Abyssinia, cap. of Tigre. Pop. about 8000.

*Adra*, a sea-port of Spain, situated near the mouth of the Adra. It is 45 m. SE. of Granada.

*Adria*, a town of Italy, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea; it was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. Lon. 12 E., lat. 45 N.

*Adriano*, a mountain of Biscay, in Spain; one of the highest of the Pyrenees, and inhabited by only a few shepherds.

*Adrianople*, a city of European Turkey, the see of an archbishop, and formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is eight miles in circuit, situate in the midst of an extensive plain on the river Maritsa. Its commerce is considerable. It was taken from the Greeks by the Turks in 1350, and continued to be the seat of their empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453.

Mahomet II., one of the most remarkable of the Turkish sultans, and the one who took Constantinople, was born here in 1430. Lon. 26.47 E., lat. 42.4 N. Pop. about 100,000.

*Adriatic Sea.* See *Gulf of Venice*.

*Adventure Bay*, a bay at the SE. end of Van Diemen's Land; so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux sailed. Lon. 147.30 W., lat. 43.23 S.

*Affghanistan*, a country of central Asia, 600 miles long, and 300 broad. The inhabitants have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves; they are a hardy robust race of men, and their manners partake of a barbarous insolence; they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life, and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mahomedans. The principal cities are Candahar and Cabul. The disasters which befel our brave troops there in 1841, through the inhuman treachery of Akbar Khan, and the signal retribution which subsequently took place, have invested the name of this country with no common interest.

*Africa*, one of the grand divisions of the world. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, and joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, which is 125 miles across. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles, and in the broadest part, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 4100. The greater part of Africa lies within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places; but the coasts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts here than in any other part of the world; also some animals peculiar to this country, as the hippopotamus, or river horse, the rhinoceros, and the beautiful striped zebra. Besides these, there are erodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Sahara; but these are not entirely without inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Nile, Niger, Zaire, Senegal, and Gambia. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone. The inhabitants consist of Pagans, Mahomedans, and Christians: the first, who possess the greatest part of the country, are the most numerous, and generally black; the Mahomedans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary; and the people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, though they retain many Pagan and Jewish rites. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Sahara, Nigritia, Guinea, Bornon, Cassina, Fezzan, Timbuctoo, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Monoumngi, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots. Although much has been done of late years, by various enterprising British travellers to explore central Africa, a great mass of unknown territory still remains in as great obscurity as ever.

*Afrique, St.*, a town of France, dep. Aveyron, on the Sorgue. Lon. 1.47 E., lat. 43.57 N. Pop. 4757.

*Agde*, a town of France, dep. Hérault, about eight leagues SW. of Montpellier. It

has a considerable coasting trade. Lon. 3.28 E., lat. 43.19 N. Pop. about 6000.

*Agades*, a large city of Africa, the capital of a kingdom, situated on the route to Tripoli, Fezzan, and Cassina; forty-seven days' travelling from Mourzook.

*Agaduo*, the principal town in the Island of Guam, and the residence of the Spanish governor. Lon. 14. E., lat. 13.26 N.

*Agen*, a city of France, the capital of the department of Lot and Garonne. It stands in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 100 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0.36 E., lat. 44.12 N.

*Agga*, or *Aggona*, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which the English have a fort. Lon. 0.5 E., lat. 6.0 N.

*Aggerhus*, the largest, most southern, and most populous of the four provinces of Norway. It contains the rich silver mines of Konigsberg, and abounds in fine timber. The capital is Christiana.

*Aglié*, or *Aglia*, a town of the Sardinian states, Piedmont; with a college and a magnificent palace. Pop. 3240.

*Aghrim*, or *Aughrim*, a village of Ireland, memorable for the decisive victory gained in 1691 by William III. over James II.

*Agincourt*, or *Azincour*, a village of France, near Montreuil; near which Henry V. of England obtained a signal victory over the French in 1415. Henry had only about 10,000 men; the enemy, 100,000.

*Agnadello*, a town of Milan, celebrated for the victory of Louis XII. over the Venetians, in 1509, and for that of the Duke of Vendôme over Prince Eugene, in 1706.

*Agnes, St.*, one of the Scilly Islands, with a lofty lighthouse. Lon. 6.20 W., lat. 49. 53 N.

*Aguane*, a town of the Neapolitan dominions; the seat of the principal copper manufactures in the kingdom, and remarkable for its number of churches. Pop. 7000.

*Agawes*, a numerous and remarkable people of Abyssinia, to the east of the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile. Another tribe of the same people, called Tcheretz Agows, dwell on the northern banks of the Taccaze.

*Agra*, the capital of a province of Hindostan Proper, situate on the SW. bank of the Jumna. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1603, it was taken by the British, and is the seat of a civil and military establishment. It is remarkable for a most splendid mausoleum of white marble, elaborately ornamented with precious stones. This superb edifice was built by Shah Jehan in honour of his empress, the Begum Nair Mahel, and is said to have cost 750,000l. Lon. 77.56 E., lat. 27.12 N. Pop. 65,000.—*Agra* is also the name of a new government in British India, founded under the charter act of 1833, and includes a vast territory, comprising a pop. of 30,000,000.

*Aguas Calientes*, a handsome town of Mexico, prov. Guadalupe. It has a considerable commerce, and is noted for its cloth manufactory. Lon. 101.45 W., lat. 22 N. Pop. about 20,000.

*Ahanta*, a klugdom on the gold coast of Africa, W. of the Fantee territory; the richest and most improved district upon the coast.

EVERY FOOL CAN FIND FAULTS THAT A GREAT MANY WISE MEN CAN'T MEND.

BETTER COME AT THE LATTER END OF A FEAST THAN AT THE BEGINNING OF A FRAY.



*Ahmedabad*, a city of Hindostan, presid. Bombay, formerly of great repute, but now fallen greatly to decay. Lon. 72.37 E., lat. 22.53 N. Pop. 100,000.

*Ahmednuggur*, a city and fortress of India, presid. Bombay. It surrendered to General Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) in 1803. Lon. 74.55 E., lat. 19.5 N. Pop. about 20,000.

*Ahiacz*, or *Ahiuz*, a town of Persia, in former times the winter residence of the Persian kings. Lon. 48.48 E., lat. 31.22 N.

*Aigle*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; principally built of white marble found in the neighbourhood. A town of France, dep. Orne, celebrated for its needles and pins. Pop. 5454.

*Aignan, St.*, a town of France, dep. Loire et Cher.

*Aignillas, Cape*, the most southerly point of Africa, 13 leagues ESE. of the Cape of Good Hope. Long. 20.8 E., lat. 34.55 S.

*Ailse*, an insulated rock, S. of the Isle of Arran, in Scotland. The base is two miles in circuit; and it consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a pyramidal series 900 feet high. It affords refuge to an immense number of sea-fowl.

*Ain*, a department of France, on the borders of Switzerland and Savoy. It abounds in marshes, and the air is consequently insalubrious. Ferney, long the residence of Voltaire, is in this department.

*Airdrie*, a town of Lanarkshire, Scotland; it has a considerable trade in malt spirits, and has also a famous iron-foundry.

*Aire*, a river in Yorkshire, which issues from a lake on Malham Moor, and enters the Ouse, opposite Howden. By this river, and a canal from Leeds, there is an inland navigation between the ports of Hull and Liverpool.

*Aisne*, a department of France, including the old territories of Soissonois and Vermandois; Laon is the capital. The soil is rich in corn, flax, pasture, and wood; and the dep. is celebrated for its manufactures, particularly the cottons, laces, shawls, table linen, &c. of St. Quentin.

*Aix*, a city and archbishopric in Provence, of which it was formerly the capital; its chief trade is in oil. Lon. 5.26 E., lat. 43. 31 N.—A small island in France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent.—An ancient town of Sardinia, celebrated for its hot baths.

*Aix-la-Chapelle*, or *Achen*, a city of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers; famous for a splendid cathedral called Notre Dame, in which lie the remains of the emperor Charlemagne. The chief manufactures are cloth, kerseymerc, needles, and pins. In 1668 and 1748 Aix was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace, both of which are frequently referred to in the history of Europe. It was taken by the French in 1792, re-taken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. In 1818 a congress of the allied sovereigns was held here. Aix-la-Chapelle is much celebrated for its hot baths.

*Ajaccio*, a sea-port town and capital of the island of Corsica; memorable as the birth-place of Napoleon Buonaparte. Lon. 8.14 E., lat. 41.55 N. Pop. 9000.

*Ajon*, or *Ajen*, a country on the east coast of Africa, divided into several states or kingdoms, the principal of which are Adel and

Magadoxo. Ivory, gold, and horses of an excellent breed are the articles of trade.

*Ajmeer*, the capital of Rajpootana, a province of Hindostan Proper, 200 miles W. by S. of Agra. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong fortress. The chief attraction of this place is the cemetery of a great Mahomedan saint, who flourished about the year 1200: his tomb is of white marble, and is attended by more than 1100 priests, who subsist by the contributions of visitors. Lon. 74.34 E., lat. 26.30 N.

*Akka*, a town of the kingdom of Suse, in Africa, which is the general rendezvous of the caravans destined for Nigritia. Lon. 8.20 W., lat. 28.20 N.

*Alabama*, one of the United States of America, 270 miles in length and 170 broad. It is divided into 33 counties. The principal rivers are the Tennessee, Chatahoochee, Black Water, Alabama, Tombecbee, and Mobile. Cotton is the staple production; the other products are corn, rice, indigo, tobacco, hemp, and flax; and coal and iron mines are found in various parts. Alabama was erected into a state in 1819, before which it was a part of the Missouri territory.

*Alabaster*, or *Elenuthera*, one of the Bahama Islands; famous for its pine-apples and rocks of alabaster.

*Alais*, a town of France, dep. Gard. Lon. 4.4 E., lat. 44.7 N. Pop. 11,749.

*Aland*, a cluster of islands in the Baltic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20.28 E., lat. 60.10 N.

*Alatri*, a city of Italy, belonging to the Papal States. Pop. 8000.

*Albans, St.*, a borough in Hertfordshire, the ancient city of Verulam, some vestiges of which are yet to be seen. St. Albans is famous for the victory obtained by Richard, Duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI., and by Queen Margaret, in 1461, over the Earl of Warwick.

*Albania*, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyria and Epirus.

*Albano*, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. North-east of the town is the celebrated lake of Albano, which is believed to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano.

*Albany*, a city of New York, on the W. side of Hudson River. It is the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes, and has manufactures of tobacco, chocolate, mustard, starch, &c.—A district of S. Africa, belonging to Great Britain, at the E. extremity of the Cape colony.

*Albemarle Sound*, on the coast of N. Carolina, U. States, is an inlet of the Atlantic, 60 miles long by 8 to 12 wide.

*Albion, New*, a country on the W. coast of N. America, extending from California to the mouth of the Columbia. The land is mountainous, and abounds in trees; but there are extensive plains and valleys of luxuriant soil, and well-watered. Malze, wheat, and barley are cultivated in abundance; good wine is made in all the settlements on the coast; and the olive is successfully produced.

*Abbi*, an ancient city of France, in the department of Tarn, formerly an archiepiscopal sec. The inhabitants, called Albigenes, were severely persecuted in the 13th century for

WHEN THE CURATE LICKS THE KNIFE, IT MUST BE BAD FOR THE CLERK.



renouncing the Roman Catholic faith. Lon. 2.8 E., lat. 43.56 N. Pop. 11,000.

*Albuera*, a village of Andalusia, in Spain, famous for a sanguinary battle between the English and their allies under Marshal Beresford, and the French commanded by Marshal Soult.

*Albufeira*, a sea-port town of Portugal, S. coast of Algarve. Lon. 7.19 W., lat. 37.7 N. Pop. 3000.

*Alcala de Henares*, a town of Spain, prov. New Castile, 15 miles E. of Madrid.

*Alcomi*, a town of Sicily. P. about 10,000.

*Alcontaro*, a fortified town of Estremadura, Spain.—A sea-port town of Brazil.

*Alcoraz*, a town of La Mancha, in Spain, with a strong castle, and a remarkably ancient aqueduct.

*Alcazar de San Juan*, a town of La Mancha, Spain, the capital of a district so called. Lon. 3.15 W., lat. 39.25 N.

*Alcester*, or *Alncester*, a town in Warwickshire, at the conflux of the Alne with the Arrow.

*Almaer*, or *Alkmaar*, a strong city of N. Holland, producing excellent butter and cheese. Lon. 4.44 E., lat. 52.39 N.

*Aldborough*, a borough and sea-port in Suffolk.—A borough in W. Yorkshire, in which are the remains of many Roman works.

*Alderney*, an island in the English Channel, 8 miles in circuit. It is separated from France on the E. by a strait called the Race, and on the W. lie a number of rocks, called the Caskets. The island is famous for a fine breed of cows, and is fertile in corn and pasture. Lon. 2.17 W., lat. 49.45 N.

*Aldston Moor*, a market-town in the most romantic part of Cumberland, near the Tyne, and abounding in lead mines.

*Alenteja*, a province of Portugal, between the river Tago and the province of Algarve; it produces excellent oranges.

*Alençon*, a city of France, 87 miles WSW. of Paris; the manufacture of lace here is considerable. Lon. 0.5 E., lat. 48.26 N.

*Aleppo*, the capital of Syria, and one of the largest cities in the Turkish empire. It stands in the centre of a plain, and is of an oval form, six miles in compass. The castle, the residence of the pasha, is in the centre of the city. There are many stately mosques, caravansaries, fountains, vineyards, and gardens. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camblets, and leather. Several European nations have factories here; but at present Aleppo can be regarded as little more than the shadow of its former self, a tremendous shock of an earthquake having, in 1822, overturned most of the public buildings, and reduced the greater part of the city to a heap of ruins. Lon. 37.10 E., lat. 36.11 N. Pop. 70,000.

*Alessandria*, or *Alexandria*, an important town and fortress of the Sardinian states. Near it are the village and battle-field of Marengo. Lon. 8.36 E., lat. 44.55 N. P. 36,000.

*Alexandretta*, or *Scanderoon*, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, formerly the port of Aleppo, but now greatly destroyed. Lon. 36.12 E., lat. 36.32 N.

*Alexandria*, a town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour. This city was first built by Alexander the Great, and was seven-

ral miles in extent; it now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins. Part of the walls are standing, with great square towers, 200 paces distant, and the gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited here before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope; and it is likely to revive in importance now that a steam communication is opened between Europe and India, by way of Egypt. Alexandria was taken by the French invaders, under Buonaparte, in 1798, and was retaken from them by the English in 1801; it surrendered to the latter in 1807, but was soon afterwards evacuated. Lon. 29.55 E., lat. 31.13 N.—A town of the U. States, in the district of Columbia.

*Alford*, a town in Lincolnshire.—A town of Aberdeenshire, near the Don.

*Alfreton*, a town of Derbyshire, 142 miles NNW. of London. Pop. 5691.

*Algarve*, a province of Portugal, fertile in figs, oranges, almonds, dates, olives, &c., and producing excellent wines.

*Algésiras*, a town of Andalusia, in Spain.

*Algiers*, now frequently called *Algeria*, a country of Barbary, comprehending a great part of ancient Numidia and Mauritania. It is nearly 600 miles from E. to W., and averages 140 in breadth. It used to be divided into four provinces—Mascara, Algiers, Titeri, and Constantine. Mineral springs and waters are met with in many places, and several of the mountains contain lead and copper. Salt of the best quality is produced in abundance from rocks and various sources of salt water; and immense quantities of coral are procured along the coast. The principal river is the Shellif. Algiers was lately a republic under the protection of Turkey, and governed by a Dey; but it is now under the domination of the French, who attacked and took the city of Algiers in 1830, and have since extended their conquest to the greater part of the Algerine territory. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made. Their religion is Mahomedanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic.—*Algiers*, the capital of the province and whole country of Algiers, is a powerful city, built on the side of a hill, next the harbour; and the houses appearing one above another, of a resplendent whiteness, make a fine appearance from the Mediterranean. The hilly country around is adorned with gardens and villas, orange and olive groves, and numerous vineyards. The city of Algiers for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom for its piracies, and sending into slavery the crews of all Christian vessels that were taken. The emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an engagement against it in 1541; the English burned the vessels in the harbour in 1670 and 1685; it was bombarded by the French in 1688; in 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army; and, in 1784, a powerful fleet attacked the forts that defend the harbour, both of which were repelled with great slaughter. In 1816, however, a formidable British fleet under the command of Lord Exmouth, destroyed the

ONE MAN MAY STEAL A HORSE, WHEN ANOTHER MUST NOT LOOK OVER THE HEDGE.

PATCH BY PATCH IS GOOD HUSBANDRY, BUT PATCH UPON PATCH IS PLAIN BEGGARY.

vessels in the harbour, and compelled the city to surrender; but it was immediately restored to the Dey on certain conditions. Algiers is now the residence of the governor general of the French possessions in Africa; European manners, customs, and dresses are becoming common; and the streets, which were formerly narrow and filthy, have been improved, and all received French names. Lon. 3.5 E., lat. 36.48 N.

*Algoa Bay*, on the S. coast of the Cape territory, in Africa. L. 25.24 E., lat. 34.12 S.

*Alhama*, a town of Granada, in Spain; celebrated for its hot baths.

*Alicant*, a city and sea-port of Valencia, in Spain, famous for excellent wine and fruit. Lon. 0.30 W., lat. 38.20 N. Pop. 14,500.

*Alicata*, a sea-port town of Sicily. Lon. 13.55 E., lat. 37.4 N. Pop. 13,500.

*Alighur*, a strong fort of Hindostan.

*Allahabad*, an extensive province of Hindostan Proper, now wholly subject to the English. Allahabad, the capital of the above prov., near the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, is a strongly fortified city.

*Alleghany*, or *Appalachian Mountains*, in North America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes, extending, nearly parallel with the sea-coast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth.

*Allen Lough*, a lake in Leitrim co. Ire.

*Alloa*, or *Alloway*, a sea-port town of Clackmannanshire, Scotland, on the Forth, near Stirling.

*Almuden*, a town of La Mancha, in Spain, famous for rich mines of vermillin and quicksilver. Lon. 4.47 W., lat. 38.40 N.

*Almagro*, a town of La Mancha, in Spain; celebrated for its mules and asses. Pop. 8000.

*Almanza*, a town of Murcia, in Spain.

*Alarcida*, a strongly fortified town of Portugal, on the river Coa. Pop. 6000.

*Almeria*, a sea-port town of Granada, in Spain. L. 2.32 W., lat. 36.51 N. Pop. 19,000.

*Almonbury*, a parish and township of the W. R. of York. Pop. of the township 7086. The woollen manufacture is carried on here.

*Almondsbury*, a village in Gloucestershire, in which is a Saxon fortification, with a double ditch.

*Almora*, an old town of Hindostan, now belonging to the British. Lon. 79.40 E., lat. 29.35 N.

*Alney*, an island in the Severn, near Gloucester; remarkable for a combat between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in 1016.

*Alnmouth*, a village in Northumberland.

*Alnwick*, a corporate town in Northumberland; it was formerly defended by a stately Gothic castle, now the seat of the Dukes of Northumberland. Lon. 1.34 W., lat. 53.23 N. Pop. 6788.

*Alora*, a town of Granada, Spain.

*Alps*, a chain of mountains in Europe, which begins at the Gulf of Genoa, to the east of Nice, passes into Switzerland, crosses that country and Tyrol, separates Germany from Italy, and terminates at the north part of the Gulf of Venice. The declivities of the Alps are remarkably steep; hence avalanches of snow and ice are frequent; and the general scenery is magnificently bold. The Alps were but little known until the time of the emperor Augustus, who subdued the numerous barbarous tribes which inhab-

ited the Alpine valleys, constructed roads, &c.; but the means of easy communication have been greatly facilitated by the roads made during the present century.

*Alps*, *Upper*, a department of France, including the SE. part of the old province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name.—The *Lower Alps* is also a department of France, including the north part of the whole province of Provence.

*Alpuxares*, high mountains of Granada, in Spain.

*Alresford*, *New*, a town in Hampshire, near the source of the river Itchen.

*Alsace*, an old province of France, now forming the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

*Alsen*, an island on the coast of Denmark.

*Altay*, or *Altayan Mountains*, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, S. of Siberia, extending 5000 miles, under various denominations, from the shores of the Caspian Sea and those of the sea of Okhotsk. They abound in mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, and some of the precious stones.

*Altea*, a town of Valencia, in Spain; rich in wine, honey, silk, and flax.

*Altenburg*, a principality in the duchy of Saxe Gotha.—The capital of the above princip. Lon. 22.27 E., lat. 50.50 N. Pop. 12,630.—A town of Hungary.

*Altendorf*, a town of Westphalia.

*Alton*, a town in Hampshire, on the Wey, formerly noted for its stuffs, druggists, &c.—A town of the U. States, on the Mississippi, founded in 1818.

*Altona*, a large Danish city on the Elbe, two miles W. of Hamburg. Pop. 26,400.

*Altorf*, a town of Switzerland, in which is the statue of the celebrated William Tell.

*Altringham*, a market town of Cheshire, with worsted and cotton manufactories.

*Alwar*, a large and well fortified town of Hindostan, prov. of Delhi. Lon. 76.44 E., lat. 27.30 N.

*Anah*, a Danish island, on which a part of Copenhagen is built.

*Analfi*, a city and sea-port of Naples, which in the 11th century contained 50,000 citizens, but now reduced to about 4000. At one period it was an independent republic, and obtained a considerable maritime and commercial eminance.

*Amand (St.)*, the name of several French villages.

*Amand-les-Eaux (St.)*, an ancient town near Valenciennes, France; celebrated for its mineral waters. Pop. about 9000.

*Amand-Mont-Rond (St.)*, a neat town of France, dep. Chrr. Pop. 7382.

*Amantea*, a sea-port town of Naples. Pop. 7000.

*Amapalla*, a sea-port of Mexico.

*Amara (St.)*, a town of Brazil, which has a considerable trade in sugar, tobacco, and spirits.

*Amarante*, a town of Portugal. Pop. 5000.

*Amarnapura*, a city of India, formerly the cap. of the Birman empire. In 1800 it contained a pop. of 175,000; but the seat of government having since been transferred to Ava, it is now comparatively inconsiderable.

*Amasieh* (an. *Amasia*) a city of Asiatic Turkey, the birth-place of Strabo, and the capital of a district that produces excellent

DAUB YOURSELF WITH HONEY, AND YOU WILL HAVE PLENTY OF FLIES.

THE MORE YOU COURT A MEAN MAN, THE STABLETER HE GROWS



wine and silk. Lon. 36.26 E., lat. 40.33 N. Pop. about 50,000.

*Amatiqua*, a gulf in the bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points and the Gulf Dulce. Lon. 90.0 W., lat. 16.0 N.

*Amatrice*, a town of Naples, pleasantly situated, 22 m. N. Aquila. Pop. 5000.

*Amazichi*, a sea-port town, cap. of Santa Maura, of the Ionian Islands. Lon. 20.43 E., lat. 38.50 N. Pop. 6000.

*Amazon*, *Maranan*, or *Orellana*, a river of South America, and the largest in the world. The *Maranan* (for such is considered the correct name of this vast river, though it is usually called the Amazon) takes its rise on the Andes, in Peru, and after pursuing a circuitous course of more than 5000 miles, and receiving the waters of more than three hundred tributary streams, flows into the Atlantic.

*Amazonia*, an extensive country of South America, formerly inhabited by various Indian tribes. Amazonia is now included in the S. part of New Granada and Guiana.

*Amberg*, a town of Bavaria, with a castle.

*Ambletense*, a town of France, near Boulogne, defended by a battery. Here Cæsar embarked his cavalry when he passed over into England; and here James II. landed on his leaving England, in 1688.

*Amboise*, a town and castle of France, dep. Indre et Loire. It suffered much during the religious wars of the 16th century, and again during the French revolution.

*Amboyna*, an island in the Indian Ocean, the Dutch metropolis of the Moluccas.—The chief town of the island.

*Amelia*, a fertile island on the coast of Florida, with an excellent harbour.—A city of the Papal States. Pop. 5000.

*America*, one of the five grand divisions of the world, and, next to Asia, the largest. It was first discovered in 1492, by Christoval Colon, a Genoese, better known by the name of Christopher Columbus. America is emphatically styled the *New World*, and with some degree of propriety, for, independently of its vast extent, it was observed that not only the men, but the birds and beasts, differed in some respects from those known before. All the distinguishing features of the American continent, its rivers, lakes, mountains, plains, cataracts, and forests, seem to be formed on the most gigantic scale. The natives are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any part of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, straight, and coarse. The length of America is so great, that it takes in the torrid zone, the two temperate zones, and part of the frigid zone. In the most northern and southern parts, the countries are cold, sterile, and desert; while in the centre are found the richest metals, minerals, precious stones, and abundance of valuable and useful commodities. This vast continent is divided into North and South America, which are joined by the Isthmus of Panama. It has lofty and immense ranges of mountains, such as the Andes and Alleghany; and the most stupendous rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Orinoco, Mississippi, and Missouri; besides numerous immense lakes of fresh water. The republic of the United States, in North America,

including the territory lately purchased by them of the Indians, is nearly 3000 miles in length, and in some parts 1200 miles in width. Until the year 1776, when they declared themselves independent, they belonged to Great Britain: the first colony, that of Virginia, having been planted by Sir Walter Raleigh in the reign of Elizabeth; and, though settlers from other European countries have from time to time been naturalised there, by far the greater part are descendants of the British colonists; and the English language is consequently spoken throughout that large, powerful, and rapidly increasing country. In North America, Britain possesses New Britain, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; Spain formerly had Mexico, New Mexico, New Albion, and California; and Russia has some settlements on Cook Inlet. In South America, Spain also possessed Caraccas, New Grenada, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres; Portugal had Brazil, and part of Guiana; and France, Britain, and Holland have the remainder of Guiana. The Spanish colonies have now asserted their independence, and contain Mexico, Columbia, Chili, and the United Provinces, including Peru and Buenos Ayres; but from the commencement of the revolutionary struggles in 1810 to the present time, few, if any, of them seem to have acquired that degree of stability necessary to ensure their permanence.

*Amerkote*, a town and fort of Hindostan.

*Amersfort*, a town of Holland. P. 11,782.

*Amersham*, a bor. in Buckinghamshire.

*Amesbury*, a town in Wiltshire, the birth-place of the celebrated Addison.

*Amherst*, a sea-port town of British India, beyond the Ganges. Lon. 97.35 E., lat. 16.5 N.—A town of the United States, Hampshire, co. Massachusetts.

*Amiens*, a city of France, the cap. of the dep. of the Somme. Peter the Hermit, Voiture, and Ducange were natives of this place. Lon. 2.18 E., lat. 49.54 N. Pop. 32,390. The manufacture of cotton velvets, kerseymeres, merinos, lincn, &c. is very considerable here, and it has a citadel and a cathedral.

*Ambech*, a sea-port town of N. Wales.

*Amal*, a city of Persia. Lon. 52.24 E., lat. 36.30 N. Pop. about 40,000.

*Amoar*, a large river of E. Asia, forming part of the boundaries of the Russian and Chinese empires.

*Amargo*, an island of the Archipelago.

*Amoy*, an island on the SE. coast of China, with a port capable of holding 1000 vessels.

*Amphill*, a town in Bedfordshire, once the residence of Catherine, queen of Henry VIII.

*Amretsir*, a city of Hindostan, the emporium of trade for the shawls and saffron of Cashmere, and the principal seat of the Sikh religion. Lon. 74.48 E., lat. 31.35 N.

*Amsterdam*, a maritime city and capital of Holland. Next to London, it is deemed the most commercial city in the world. Its chief security consists in the facility of inundating the vicinity by means of sluices; and few cities have their public buildings so grand, numerous, and well kept. The exchange is one of its principal ornaments, and the harbour one of the finest in Europe. The stadthouse, now the royal palace, has

WHEN THE WOLF GOES TO STEAL, HE GOES A DISTANCE FROM HOME.

BE WHO HAS TO DEAL WITH A BLOCKHEAD HAS NEED OF MUCH BRAINS.



long been celebrated for its extent and durability; and the furniture and decorations of the interior are in a style of costly magnificence. Lon. 4.50 E., lat. 52.25 N. Pop. about 207,000.

*Amsterdam*, an island of volcanic origin, in the Indian Ocean, noted for its hot springs.

*Amsterdam, New*, the seat of government of Berbice, in Dutch Guiana. Lon. 55.17 W., lat. 6.20 N.

*Anacapri*, a sea-port town of Naples.

*Anam*, or *An-nam* (empire of), a country of Asia, comprising Cochinchina and Tonquin, with part of Cambodia, and various small islands in the Chinese sea. It is about 1000 miles long, varying in breadth from 60 m. to 100. The people consist of several races: 1. The *Cochin Chinese* and *Tonquinese*, who resemble the Chinese in person and manners; 2. The *Cambodjans*, who more resemble the Siamese; 3. The *Moi* race, inhabiting the mountainous country between Cambodia and Cochinchina, who are not unlike the Caffres, and are supposed to be the aborigines. The religion of the Anamese is a species of Buddhism, and the government an hereditary military despotism.

*Anapa*, a sea-port town and fortress of Circassia. Lon. 37.16 E., lat. 44.54.

*Ancobra*, a distr. of the Ivory Coast, Guinea.

*Ancona*, a maritime city of the Papal States; the port formed by a mole 2000 ft. long and 100 ft. broad. It is a bishopric, and the seat of a civil tribunal. On the mole stands a triumphal arch of the Emperor Trajan, and another in honour of Pope Benedict XIV.

*Andalusia*, a province of Spain, divided into Upper and Lower. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. The Andalusians are a mixed race, descended from Africans, Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Vandals, and Moors, to the last of whom they bear strong traces in person and manners.

*Andaman Islands*, a group of islands situate on the east side of the Bay of Bengal.

*Andernach*, a town of Prussia, in the province of the Lower Rhine.

*Andes*, or *Cordilleros*, a vast chain of mountains in South America, extending 4300 miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Strait of Magellan. Gold, silver, and precious stones are among the mineral riches of the Andes; and the various plants and trees peculiar to the different regions of the globe appear in regular succession, as we ascend from the level of the ocean to the summits of the mountains. Volcanos are frequent in certain portions of the range.

*Andover*, a borough town in Hampshire, which has a considerable trade in malt.

—A town of Massachusetts, U. States.

*Andorre* (Republic of), a small independent state on the S. declivity of the Pyrenees, whose primitive manners still exist, and form a striking contrast to those of their more polished neighbours.

*Andrew's* (St.), a city and sea-port of Scotland, some time the seat of royal government. The university of St. Andrew's is the oldest in Scotland; and there are several interesting ruins of bygone ages still

existing. The chief manufactures are canvass, brown linens, and golf-balls. Lon. 2.50 W., lat. 56.18 N.

*Andria*, a town of Naples. Pop. 13,500.

*Andros*, an island in the Archipelago.

*Andros Islands*, a chain of islands among the Bahamas. Lon. 77.25 W., lat. 24.48 N.

*Andujar*, a town of Spain. Pop. 14,000.

*Anduze*, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 5400.

*Angaracs*, a province of Peru.

*Angelo* (St.), the name of several towns in Italy.

*Angelo de Lombardi* (St.), a town of Naples, Pop. 6000.

*Angers*, a city of France, dep. Maine et Loire; in which is the tomb of René, king of Sicily, and that of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. of England. Lon. 0.33 W., lat. 47.28 N. Pop. 29,066.

*Anglesey*, an island, and the most northern county of Wales, 27 miles long and 18 broad. It is divided into six hundreds and 77 parishes, and abounds in copper and sulphur.

*Angola*, a kingdom of Congo, in Africa.

*Angora*, or *Egionra*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, near which Bajazet was defeated and taken prisoner by Tamerlane, in 1402.

*Angostura*, a city of Venezuela, S. America, Lon. 63.55 W., lat. 8.8 N.

*Angoulême*, a town of France, which has manufactures of woollen, earthenware, and excellent paper. Lon. 0.9 E., lat. 45.39 N.

*Angro*, the capital of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores.

*Angra dos Reys*, a sea-port of Brazil.

*Anguilla*, or *Snake Island*, one of the Caribbees; it derives its name from its winding form. Lon. 63.10 W., lat. 18.12 N.

*Anholt*, a principality of Upper Saxony.

*Anholt*, an island of Denmark in the Categat. Lon. 11.35 E., lat. 56.38 N.

*Anjor*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Cutch.

*Anjou*, an ancient province and gov. of France.

*Annagh*, an island on the west coast of Ireland. Lon. 39 W., lat. 53.58 N.

*Annnn*, a borough of Scotland, co. of Dumfries. Also a river in Scotland.

*Annecy*, a town of the Sardinian States, near the lake of Geneva. Pop. 5700.

*Annonay*, a town of France, dep. Ardèche, noted for its paper manufacture. Pop. 7689.

*Anstruther, East and West*, two boroughs in Fifeshire, Scotland.

*Anteguera*, a town of Andalusia, Spain. Lon. 4.32 W., lat. 37.9 N. Pop. 20,150.

*Antigna*, an island in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain.

*Antioch*, a town of Syria, noted as the place in which the disciples of Christ were first called Christians; also for the birthplace of St. Chrysostom, in 347.

*Antioquia*, a province of Columbia, famous for its mines of gold and silver.

*Antiparos*, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, famous for an immense subterranean cavern or grotto.

*Antisana*, one of the loftiest volcanos of the Andes.

*Antonio, St.*, the most northerly of the Cape Verd Islands.—A town of Brazil.

*Antrim*, a county of Ireland, 50 miles in length, and 30 broad; it is divided into 77 parishes, which are much encumbered with bogs and morasses, though enjoying a toler-

HE WHO RIDES BEHIND ANOTHER, DOES NOT SADDLE WHEN HE PLEASES.

able air. Antrim has a great natural curiosity on the north coast, called the Giant's Causeway, which projects 600 feet into the sea. — The cap. of the county.

*Antwerp*, a maritime city of Belgium, once the chief mart of Flemish commerce, but now greatly reduced. Lon. 4.22 E., lat. 51.14 N.

*Auziko*, a kingdom of Guinea.

*Aosta*, or *Aousta*, a city of Piedmont.

*Apennines*, a chain of mountains in Europe, which begin near Oneglia, on the Gulf of Genoa, pass round that gulf at no great distance from the sea, then proceed east to the centre of Italy, and afterwards divide that country in a mediate south-east direction, to the extremities of the kingdom of Naples. They are divided into the *Northern*, the *Central*, and the *Southern Apennines*.

*Apt*, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse. Lon. 5.24 E., lat. 43.2 N. Pop. 5958.

*Appenzell*, a canton in the N.E. part of Switzerland: also the name of its chief town.

*Appleby*, a borough and the county town of Westmoreland, almost encircled by the river Eden.

*Appledore*, a village in Devonshire; a favourite place of resort in the bathing season. — A small town in Kent.

*Appolonia*, a kingdom on the gold coast of Africa. It exports gold, ivory, palm oil, &c.

*Apure*, a large river of South America.

*Aquamboc*, a formidable kingdom of Guinea.

*Aquila*, a city of Naples, with a castle. In 1700 an earthquake destroyed 2400 persons.

*Aquileia*, a town of Italy, in Friuli. It is very ancient, and was once a patriarchate.

*Agnino*, a town of Naples, the birthplace of Juvenal.

*Arabia*, a country of Asia, extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided into three parts—*Arabia Petrea*, *Deserta*, and *Felix*. *Arabia Petrea* lies to the south of Syria, along the east coast of the Red Sea; the north part is mountainous, and, in general, stony, sandy, and barren; but some places yield sufficient nourishment for cattle, whose milk, and the flesh of camels, are the chief food of its inhabitants. *Arabia Deserta* lies east of *Arabia Petrea*, and is for the most part desert. *Arabia Felix* is to the south of *Arabia Deserta*, between the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulf; it is the greatest division, and, though the centre is occupied by very dry deserts, there are many rich provinces on the coasts, producing a variety of fruit, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spike-nard, frankincense, myrrh, and coffee, of which latter prodigious quantities are exported. The Arabs are of a middle stature and brown complexion, and have always a grave and melancholy air, which, aided by the imposing aspect of their beards, gives a dignity to their manner that is very striking. They live amicably, in tribes, are very abstemious, consider hospitality as a religious duty, and act with kindness to their slaves and inferiors. They derive their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder; they acknowledge no sovereign but the emir, or leading sheik of their tribe, who is their natural prince, and to whom they pay implicit obedience. The dress of the Arabs

consists of a white robe, bound with a leather girdle, and drawers made of linen; they wear a kind of red cap, and sometimes slippers, but generally half-boots, in order to be ready to get on horseback. The famous Mohammed was a native of this country, and his first followers, the Saracens, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they went.

*Aracan*, a fertile country of Asia, acquired from the Birinese by the British in 1824. — The cap. of the province.

*Aragon*, a province of Spain, fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit; it also produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. *Aragon*, while a separate kingdom, was the most powerful of the peninsular states.

*Aragona*, a town of Sicily. Pop. 5550.

*Aral*, an inland sea or lake of Asia.

*Aranda*, a town of Spain, on the Duera.

*Aranjuez*, a town of New Castile, Spain, on the left bank of the Tagns.

*Ararat*, a stupendous detached mountain of Persian Armenia; venerated by the Armenians from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested.

*Aras* (an. *Araxas*), a large river of Armenia.

*Araucania*, a territory lying contiguous to Chili, in S. America. Amid all the subjugations and revolutions in the American continent, the Araucanians have hitherto maintained their aboriginal independence, of which they are naturally very proud.

*Arbela*, a town of Turkey in Asia; renowned in history for the final victory obtained over Darius by Alexander, 331 B.C.

*Arbois*, a town of France, dep. Jura. It is surrounded by productive vineyards. Pop. 7130.

*Arcadia*, the classical name of central Peloponnesus, now the Morea, in Greece.

*Archangel*, an extensive gov. of Russia in Europe, double the size of England and Ireland. — The cap. of the above gov. and the principal commercial port and city in the N. of Russia. Lon. 40.33 E., lat. 64.32 N.

*Archipelago*, anciently called *Mare Egeum*, embracing all the islands in that part of the Mediterranean lying between Asia Minor and Greece. — *Ar. Eastern*, comprises a vast number of islands in the tropical seas, some of which, as Borneo, Java, Sumatra, &c., are very large. — *Ar. Northern*, a number of islands belonging to Russia, in the Pacific Ocean.

*Arès-sur-Aube*, a town of France, which suffered severely during the campaign of 1814.

*Arco*, a town and castle of Germany.

*Arcole*, a village of Austrian Italy, memorable for a series of sanguinary engagements which took place here in 1796, between the Austrians and the French under Napoleon.

*Arco de la Frontera*, a town of Andalusia, Spain. Pop. 10,000.

*Arco*, a maritime district of Hindostan, prov. Carnatic. — The Mohammedan cap. of the above. It came definitively into the British possession in 1801.

*Ardee*, a borough in Louth county, Ireland.

*Ardelan*, a province of Kurdistan, Persia.

*Ardennes*, a dep. in the N. of France, distinguished by its mines and manufactures.



*Ardfert*, a borough in Kerry county, Ireland.

*Ardglass*, a maritime town of Ireland, co. Down, prov. Ulster. It was formerly of much commercial importance, but it has nothing to boast of now, but an abundant fishery, which affords employment for a great portion of the working classes.

*Ardmore*, a town of Waterford, Ireland.

*Ardoch*, a village in Perthshire, Scotland, remarkable for having near it one of the best preserved Roman stations in the empire, supposed to be the work of Agricola.

*Ardrassan*, a sea-port town of Ayrshire, Scotland, founded by the late Earl of Eglintoun.

*Arensburg*, a sea-port town of Livonia.

*Arequipa*, a city of Peru, founded by Pizarro. It has suffered much from earthquakes. Lon. 73.11 W., lat. 16.30 S. P. 35,000.

*Arethusa*, a fountain at Syracuse, Sicily, famous in ancient history, but now little better than a pool of brackish water.

*Arezzo*, a city of Tuscany and the birthplace of Petrarch. Lon. 12, lat. 43.19. Pop. 10,000.

*Argenteuil*, a town of France, 13 m. N. W. Paris. Heloise was educated at a nunnery in this place. Pop. 4536.

*Argos*, a city of Greece, in the Morea: in antiquity the cap. of Argolis.

*Argyleshire*, a county of Scotland. The chief islands attached to this county are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tirey, and Col; the soil, in the high grounds, affords excellent pasture, but the only crops cultivated to any extent, are bigg, oats, and potatoes.

*Argyro Castro*, a town of Turkey in Europe. Pop. 13,400.

*Arica*, a sea-port town of Peru.

*Arienzo*, a town of Naples. Pop. 11,000.

*Arisch, El*, a town and fort of Egypt.

*Arispe*, a city of Mexico, with two forts.

*Arkansas*, a large river of N. America.

—One of the U. States, which derives its name from the above river. It was erected into a state so lately as 1836.

*Arklow*, a town in Wicklow county, Ireland.

*Armagh*, a county of Ireland, prov. Ulster. The soil is excellent; some good marble is found here; and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Bann, and Newry.

—The cap. of the above county, and the seat of the archbishop. Armagh is the centre of a large inland trade, and the habits of the people are social and refined.

*Armenia*, a large country of Asia, partly in Turkey and partly in Persia; the Euphrates, Knr, and Aras rise here.

*Arnhem*, a town of Holland. Pop. 14,000.

*Aroo*, five islands in the Indian Ocean.

*Arpino*, a town of Naples; the birthplace of Caius Marius and Cicero. Pop. 9000.

*Arran*, an island of Scotland, county Bute.

*Arran Isles, North*, three small islands near the W. coast of Donegal, Ireland. — *The Arran Isles, South*, are three lofty islands on the W. coast of the same country, at the entrance of Galway Bay.

*Arras*, a fortified city of France. Lon. 2.46 E., lat. 50.17 N. Pop. 23,463.

*Arridge*, a dorp. in the S. of France.

*Art*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Schwitz.

*Artà*, a town of the Isle of Majorca. Pop.

8000. — A town of Albania, the site of the ancient Ambracia. Pop. 6,500. The *Sinus Ambracius* of the ancients is now called the Gulf of Arta.

*Arthur's Seat*, a bold conical hill, chiefly composed of basaltic pillars, and 810 feet in height, which rises just above the city of Edinburgh.

*Arundel*, a borough in Sussex, which contains a famous castle a mile in compass, the owner of which, without any creation, is Earl of Arundel. Lon. 0.22 W., lat. 50.55 N.

*Arve*, a rapid river of Switzerland.

*Asaph (St.)*, a city of Flintshire, Wales.

*Ascension*, a barren island in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 14.28 W., lat. 8.8 S.

*Asch*, a town of Bohemia. Pop. 8000.

*Aschaffenburg*, a city of Bavaria. P. 7000.

*Ascherleben*, a town of Prussia. P. 9730.

*Ascoli*, a town of the Papal S. P. 12,000.

*Ascoli di Satriano*, a t. of Naples. P. 6000.

*Ashantee*, a kingdom in the interior of Guinea, N. of the Gold Coast. It is very fertile, and its inhabitants are ferocious and warlike. The climate is very insalubrious.

*Ashbourne*, a town in Derbyshire, famous for cheesc.

*Ashburton*, a bor. town in Devonshire.

*Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, a town in Leicestersh.

*Ashford*, a town in Kent, on the Ash.

*Ashton*, a village in Lancashire, near Wigan.

*Ashton-under-Line*, a town and parish in Lancashire, seven miles E. of Manchester, and one of the seats of the cotton manufacture.

*Asia*, the largest of the great divisions of the world. It extends 6050 miles from the Dardanelles, on the west, to the east shore of Tartary, and 5380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern Cape of Nova Zembla. This quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions recorded in holy writ; and, in early ages, was successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks; but the regions of India and China were little known to the conquerors of the ancient world. On the decline of these empires, great part of Asia submitted to the Romans; and afterwards, in the middle ages, the Saracens founded in Asia, Africa, and Europe, a more extensive empire than that of the Roman. The Saracen greatness ended with the death of Tamerlane; and the Turks, conquerors on every side, took possession of the middle regions of Asia, which they still enjoy. The principal countries on this continent are, Siberia, Tartary, China, Tibet, Hindostan, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey.

*Assam*, a fertile country of India beyond the Ganges; the inhabitants of which, called Assamese, are enterprising, vindictive, and fond of war. Assam was ceded to the British by the Birmese in 1826.

*Assenede*, a town of Belgium. Pop. 3200.

*Assenheim*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 4000.

*Assumption*, a city of S. America, cap. of Paraguay. Lon. 57.37 W., lat. 25.16 S. Pop. 10,000.

*Assye*, or *Assaye*, a town of Hindostan, celebrated as the spot where the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, with 4500 men defeated Dowlut Raw Sindia and the Nagpoor rajah at the head of 30,000.



*Asterabad*, a city of Persia. Lon. 54.0 E., lat. 36.48 N.

*Asti*, a city of Piedmont, with a citadel. Lon. 8.17 E., lat. 44.56 N. Pop. 22,000.

*Astorga*, a city of Leon, in Spain. Lon. 6.25 W., lat. 42.33 N. Pop. 4000.

*Astrakan*, a province of Asiatic Russia.

—The cap. of the above province, on the Wolga, and the grand fishing mart for all the interior of Russia. Lon. 47.55 E., lat. 46.20 N. Pop. 31,000.

*Asturias*, a mountainous province of Spain.

*Ath*, a fortified town of Belgium.

*Athboy*, a borough of Meath county, Ireland.

*Athelney*, an island of Somersetshire, memorable for having afforded shelter to King Alfred.

*Athens*, a celebrated city of Greece, lately a part of European Turkey, once the seat of learning and the arts, and noted for its grandeur and magnificence, but now greatly decayed and partly in ruins. It is still, however, distinguished for the temple of Theseus built 480 years before Christ. The chief articles of trade in this city are silk, wax, wool, honey, and oil. Lon. 23.53 E., lat. 38.2 N.

*Athlone*, a town of Ireland, on the Shannon, Westmeath and Roscommon counties. It is the principal military depot for the W. of Ireland, and contains a large garrison, with ordnance stores, &c. Lon. 7.54 W., lat. 53.32 N. Pop. about 15,000.

*Atherston*, a town of Warwickshire.

*Athy*, a borough in Kildare, Ireland.

*Atlantic Ocean*, that vast expanse of water which extends between the W. continents of Africa and Europe, and the E. continent of America. Between N. Africa and Florida it is 4150 miles broad, and in its narrowest part, between Greenland and Norway, it is 930 miles across. It is said to derive its name from Mount Atlas.

*Atlas*, a chain of high mountains in Africa, extending along the south of Barbary upwards of 2000 miles, from the coast of the Atlantic to the borders of Egypt.

*Atri*, or *Atria*, an ancient city of Naples.

*Aube*, an inland dep. of France, containing the SW. part of the old prov. of Champagne.

*Aubenas*, a town of France, dep. of Ardèche, beautifully situated at the foot of the Cévennes. Pop. 4555.

*Aubigny*, a town of France, with a castle.

*Aubin (St.)*, a sea-port town of the island of Jersey, opposite to St. Hillers.—A town of France, dep. Aveyron.

*Auburn*, a town of the U. States, New York co. Pop. 5500.

*Aubussan*, a town of France, dep. Creuse, celebrated for its carpet manufactures. Pop. 5630.

*Auch*, a city of France, on the river Gers.

*Auchterarder*, a village and parish of Scotland, co. Perth.

*Auchtermuchty*, a town and parish of Scotland, co. Fife.

*Auchland*, *Bishop*, a town of Durham.

*Aude*, a mar. dep. in the S. of France.

*Angsburg*, a fortified city of Savaria. Lon. 10.55 E., lat. 48.17 N. Pop. 35,000. Angsburg is famous in ecclesiastical history as the place where Melancthon's Confession of Faith was publicly read before and presented to the emperor Charles V.

*Augusta*, a city of Georgia, U. States.

*Augustin, St.*, the capital of Florida. Lon. 81.40 W., lat. 29.58 N.—A port and river on the coast of Labrador.

*Annale*, a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure. Pop. 2963.

*Auray*, a sea-port town of France, dep. Morbihan. Pop. 4000.

*Aurillac*, a town of France, dep. Cantal. Lon. 2.26 E., lat. 44.55 N. Pop. 9897.

*Aurial*, a town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhone. Pop. 5190.

*Aurangabad*, a city of the Deccan, Hindostan, cap. of the province of same name. It was the favourite residence of Aurungzebe, whose palace still remains. In the prov. of Aurungabad many remarkable antiquities exist, as the temples and caves of Elephanta, Elora, Salsette, &c.

*Austerlitz*, a small town of Moravia, celebrated for one of the most splendid victories ever obtained by Napoleon.

*Austle (St.)*, a town and par. of Cornwall, famous for tin and copper mines, soap-stone quarries, and china-clay works.

*Australia*, the least of the five great divisions of the globe, comprising New Holland, New Zealand, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean.

*Austria*, an empire situated in Southern and Central Europe, is one of the largest, most populous, and most important of the European states. It comprises Lower and Upper Austria, Styria, Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, Hungary, Galicia, Illyria, Carinthia, Lombardy, Venice, and the Tyrol; there is, consequently, great variety in the soil, productions, and face of the country, as well as in the inhabitants. The nucleus and centre of this empire is the *archduchy of Austria*; its capital, Vienna. The principal rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, Dniester, Drave, and Po.

*Autun*, a city of France, on the Arnon. It is of great antiquity. Lon. 4.18 E., lat. 46.56 N. Pop. 9,000.

*Auxerre*, a city of France, on the Yonne. Lon. 3.34 E., lat. 47.47 N. Pop. 11,000.

*Auxanne*, a town of France, on the Saone.

*Ava*, a city of Asia, the capital of the Birman Empire. Lon. 95.58 E., lat. 21.51 N.

*Avallon*, a town of France, dep. Yonne; it trades in wine, grain, wood, &c. Pop. 5069.

*Avbury*, or *Abury*, a village in Wiltshire, famous for the gigantic remains of what has been considered a Druidical temple, similar to Stonehenge.

*Avellina*, a town of Naples, the entrepôt of the surrounding country. Pop. 12,000.

*Avenche*, a town of Switzerland, canton Berne.

*Averno*, a lake near Bala, Naples; fabled by the ancient poets as the entrance to the infernal regions.

*Aversa*, a town of Naples, beautifully situated in a plain covered with vines and orange trees. Pop. 15,000.

*Aves*, or *Bird Islands*, a cluster of islands and rocks in the Caribbean Sea.

*Avesnes*, a town of France, dep. du Nord.

*Arstad*, a town of Sweden, noted for its copper-works.

*Arignan*, a city of France, on the Rhone. Lon. 4.48 E., lat. 43.57 N.

*Arila*, a town of Spain. Pop. 4800.

*Ariles*, a sea-port town of Spain, Asturias. Lon. 5.52 E., lat. 43.36 N. Pop. 6000.

BUY WHAT YOU DO NOT WANT, AND YOU WILL SELL WHAT YOU CANNOT SPARE.

THE MOUSE DOES NOT LEAVE THE CAT'S HOUSE WITH A FULL BELLY.

*Avis*, a town of Portugal, whence the military knights of Avis have their name.

*Aron*, three rivers of England, one rising in Leicestershire, another in Gloucestershire, and another in Wiltshire.

*Avranches*, an ancient town of France, dep. Manche. Here, in 1172, Henry II. of England did penance for the murder of Becket, and received absolution. Pop. 7690.

*Axbridge*, a town in Somersetshire.

*Axhalme (Isle of)*, in Lincolnshire. It is formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle.

*Axim*, a district of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, producing palm-oil, cocoa, oranges, pine-apples, water-melons, and rice.

*Axminster*, a town in Devonshire, famous for a manufacture of carpets.

*Azum*, an ancient town of Abyssinia.

*Ayamonte*, a fortified town of Spain, prov. Seville. Lon. 7.19 W., lat. 37.13 N. Pop. 6350.

*Aylesbury*, a borough and the largest town in Buckinghamshire; the making of lace is carried on here to a great extent.

*Aylesford*, a village and parish in Kent.

*Aylesham*, a town in Norfolk, on the Bure.

*Aymouth*, a town in Berkshire.

*Ayr*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the eastern part of Ayrshire, receives the Greenock and Garpel in its course across the county, and enters the Frith of Clyde at the town of Ayr.—A borough in Ayrshire, on the S. side of the mouth of the Ayr. Its chief trade is in coal, and the salmon-fishery; and it has an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. The poet Burns was born and buried here. Lon. 4.37 E., lat. 55.28 N. Pop. 7606.

*Ayrshire*, a county of Scotland, divided into 45 parishes. It has inexhaustible seams of coal, also freestone, limestone, iron, lead, and copper. It is intersected by the Ayr, Irvine, Girvan, and Stinchard, which abound with salmon.

*Azamor*, a fortified town of Fez, Africa.

*Azerbajan*, a fertile province in the NW. of Persia, producing abundant crops of corn and the most delicious fruits.

*Azoff*, or *Asoph*, an inland sea, the *Palus Mæotis* of the ancients.—A town and fortress of European Russia, which takes its name from the above.

*Azores*, or *Western Islands*, a group of nine islands in the Atlantic, between 25 and 30 W. lon. and 37 and 40 N. lat. They were discovered in 1439 by Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges; and received their name from the number of hawks found among them. The climate is favourable to human health, and the soil is in general fertile, abounding in corn, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and feeding many cattle, hogs, and sheep. No poisonous animal or reptile is to be found in the Azores. Pop. of the whole, about 250,000.

*Azua*, a town of Hayti, W. Indies.

**BABELMANDEL**, a strait between the coast of Abyssinia and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean. Lon. 43.18 E., lat. 12.34 N.

*Bahuyanes*, a cluster of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lon. 121.30 E., lat. 19.41 N.

*Baccarat*, a town of France, dep. Meurthe.

*Bacharach*, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine.

*Bachian*, an island, the largest and most southern of the Proper Moluccas. Lon. 127 E., lat. 0.25 S.

*Backergunge*, a district of Bengal, India.

*Badajoz*, a city of Spain, capital of Estremadura. It surrendered to the French in 1811, and was taken from them by the British and Portuguese, in 1812. Lon. 6.47 W., lat. 38.49 N.

*Baden*, a grand duchy of Suabia. It was formerly a margravate, and is divided into Upper and Lower Baden.—A town of Switzerland.—A town of Lower Austria, famous for its hot baths.

*Badia*, a town of Austrian Italy.

*Baeca*, a town of Spain. Pop. 10,800.

*Baffa*, a town of Cyprus, with a fort. It is the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain. Lon. 32.18 E., lat. 34.48 N.

*Baffin's Bay*, a large bay to the north of Hudson's Bay, discovered in 1616 by Wm. Baffin, an Englishman. Lon. 76.15 W., lat. 77.55 N.

*Bagdad*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Tigris. It was once the seat of the Saracen caliphs, but has lost much of its ancient splendour and opulence since it was in the possession of the Persians. The chief manufactures are red and yellow leather, and silk and cotton stuffs. Bagdad still contains a very ancient structure, called by the Europeans the Tower of Babel; and near it are the obscure remains of the ancient Babylon. Lon. 44.45 E., lat. 33.20 N.

*Baglana*, a mountainous country of Hindostan, yet fertile in many places.

*Bagna-Cavallo*, a town of the Papal States, with silk manufactures. Pop. 10,000.

*Bagnara*, a sea-port town of Naples, noted for excellent muscat wine. Pop. 5000.—A town and castle of the Papal States.

*Bagnarea*, a town of the Papal States, leg. Viterbo. Pop. 3500.

*Bagnères-de-Luchon*, a town of France, dep. Haute Garonne; celebrated for its mineral waters.

*Bagnères-en-Bigorre*, a town of France, dep. Hautes Pyrenées; the Bath or Cheltenham of France, being celebrated for its hot mineral springs, which were known to the Romans. Pop. 8108.

*Bagnoli*, a town of Naples, prov. Sannio. Pop. 3000.

*Bagnolo*, a town of Austrian Italy. Pop. 2600.—A town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra. Pop. 5000.

*Bagnols*, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 4847.

*Bagshot*, a village in Surrey; in which our monarchs had formerly a house and park.

*Bahamas (The)*, or *Lucayo Islands*, in the Atlantic Ocean, subject to the British. They are nearly 500 in number, extending along the coast of Florida to Cuba. The largest of these islands is called Bahama; it is uninhabited, and contains much fine timber, but is difficult of access. The only articles cultivated in these islands for exportation are cotton and coffee.

*Bahar*, one of the largest and most important provinces of Hindostan under the British dominion, through which the Ganges runs a course of 200 miles. The Zillah or district of Bahar occupies its central portion.

*Bahawalpoor*, a town of Hindostan, and cap. of an extensive principality.

HE WHO REMAINS IN THE MILL GRINDS, NOT HE WHO GOES AND COMES.



*Bahia*, a maritime province of Brazil; sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, and cotton are its chief products.—*Bahia*, or *Son Salvador*, is the capital of the province.

*Bahrain*, or *Aval Islands*, a cluster of islands on the south-west side of the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, having the most productive pearl-fishery in the world.

*Bahus*, a commercial province of Sweden. *Bain*, (the ancient *Baie*), a town of Naples, formerly famous for its hot baths.

*Baikal*, a lake of Siberia, in Irkutsk.

*Bailleul*, a town of France, dep. du Nord, famous for its cheese. Pop. 9911.

*Baja*, a town of Hungary. Lon. 38.58 E., lat. 46.10 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Bajadar*, a cape on the coast of Africa, south of the Canary Islands. Lon. 14.22 W., lat. 26.12 N.

*Bakewell*, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire. Near it is Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

*Bakhtiserai*, a highly picturesque town of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea. Both the place and the people have a decidedly oriental character. Pop. 9500.

*Baku*, a town and port belonging to Russia, on the Caspian Sea. Lon. 51.21 E., lat. 40.22 N. The peninsula of Abscharon, on which it is situated, is notorious for its naphtha springs and mud volcanoes.

*Bala*, a corporate town in Merionethshire, which has a great trade in woollen stockings, fannels, &c. Lon. 3.35 W., lat. 52.50 N.

*Balaclava*, a sea-port of Crimea, in Russia.

*Balagant*, a large country of southern Hindostan, consisting of vast fertile plains, supported by a stupendous wall of mountains called the Giants. Indigo and cotton are the chief products; and diamond-mines are found in many parts.

*Balaize*, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, with a fort. L. 89.20 W., lat. 29.6 N.

*Balambangam*, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying off the north extremity of Borneo. Lon. 117.5 E., lat. 7.15 N.

*Balaton*, or *Platten See*, a large lake of Hungary.

*Balbastro*, an episcopal city in Arragon.

*Balbec*, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. Here are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the Sun.

*Balbriggan*, a town in Dublin county, with a harbour, defended by a pier.

*Baldach*, a market-town in Hertfordshire.

*Baleares*, or *Balearic Islands*, lying to the east of Spain, in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards; the principal of which are Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

*Balbury*, a fortified town of Hindostan. Lon. 76.59 E., lat. 15.5 N.

*Balkh*, a city of Usbec Tartary, with a great trade in silk. L. 65.16 E., lat. 36.28 N.

*Ballantrae*, a town of Ayrshire, Scotland.

*Ballinacney*, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

*Ballinmare*, a town of West Meath, Ireland.

*Ballinote*, a town of Sligo county, Ireland.

*Ballina*, a town of Mayo county, Ireland.

*Ballinasloe*, a town of Galway county, Ireland; in which the greatest wool and cattle fairs in the island are held.

*Ballinacree*, a town of Mayo co., Ireland.

*Ballintoy*, a town on the coast of Antrim, Ireland, with a trade in coal.

*Balogistan*, or *Beloachistan*, a country of Asia, comprehended between lon. 59 and 68 E., and lat. 25 and 30 N. This country consists of stupendous mountains, arid plains, and a few fine valleys; and the inhabitants are so averse to all the arts of civil life, that they have few commodities suited for trade.

*Bally*, an island in the East Indies, separated from the East end of Java by a channel called the Strait of Bally. It abounds in rice and fruit, and furnishes checkered cloth, cotton yarn, and pickled pork.

*Ballycastle*, a town on the north coast of Antrim, Ireland.

*Ballyconnel*, a town of Cavan, Ireland.

*Ballymena*, a town of Antrim, Ireland.

*Ballynahinch*, a town of Down, Ireland.

*Ballynakill*, a borough in Queen county, Ireland, with some woollen manufactures.

*Ballyshannon*, a borough and sea-port in Donegal county, Ireland, noted for its salmon fishery.

*Balmerina*, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland, which has a great trade in corn and salmon.

*Balrudery*, a town in Dublin county.

*Baltic*, an inland sea, in the north-west of Europe, between the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark. It includes the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and a great number of islands. The Islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Categat, by which it communicates with the ocean. The Baltic receives 240 rivers, besides a vast number of torrents and rivulets formed by the melting of the snow and ice: it has no tide, and a current always sets through the Sound into the Categat.

*Baltimore*, a city of Maryland, capital of a county, in which are numerous iron-works. The harbour is one of the finest in America, with a narrow entrance defended by a fort; and the commerce of this place is considerable. Lon. 76.44 W., lat. 39.19 N.

A borough in Cork county, Ireland, on a headland which runs into the sea, and forms a good harbour. Lon. 9.14 W., lat. 51.18 N.

*Ballinglass*, a town in Wicklow county, Ireland, with extensive manufactures of linen and woollen.

*Bamba*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, noted for its traffic in slaves. Lon. 13.52 E., lat. 7.2 S.

*Bambarra*, a large kingdom of Nigritia, lying to the south-west of that of Timbuctoo.

*Bamberg*, a city of Franconia. L. 10.56 E., lat. 40.55 N.—A town of Bohemia.

*Bamborough*, a village in Northumberland.

*Bambauk*, a kingdom of Nigritia, in which there are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron. The inhabitants are Mandingos, and profess the Mohammedan religion. Lon. 9.18 W., lat. 14.28 N.

*Bamian*, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of a district, in the province of Balkh. Lon. 66.57 E., lat. 34.30 N.

*Bampton*, a town in Oxfordshire, seated near the Thames. Some remains of its ancient castle yet exist; and it has a trade in leather gloves, jackets, &c.—A town in Devonshire, with a chalybeate spring, and a manufacture of serges.

*Banagher*, a borough in King's county, Ireland, on the Shannon.

*Banass*, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the south-east part of Ajmere.

*Banbury*, a borough in Oxfordshire, on



the Charwell; noted for its ale and cakes. Lon. 1.11 W., lat. 52.4 N.

*Banca*, an island lying off the coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Strait of Banca. It is covered with wood, and famous for rich mines of tin. Lon. 105.18 E., lat. 2.4 S.

*Bancoat*, or *Fort Victoria*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan. Lon. 73.32 E., lat. 17.56 N.

*Banda*, the chief of the Banda or Nutmeg Islands, in the Indian Ocean. The group comprises this Isle and nine others, which are all high. Lon. 129.58 E., lat. 4.36 S.—A town in Allahabad, Hindostan. Lon. 80.20 E., lat. 25.30 N.

*Bandon*, a borough in Cork co., Ireland, with manufactures of cottons, camblets, &c.

*Banff*, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, and the county-town of Banffshire. The harbour is defended by a pier and a battery; and the town has manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings. Great quantities of salmon are exported hence. Lon. 2.23 W., lat. 57.40 N.

*Banffshire*, a county of Scotland, the greatest length of which is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast 22, but the mean breadth is not more than 16. It contains 649,600 acres, divided into 23 parishes. The south part of this county is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Deveron and Spey, which form a part of its east and west boundaries.

*Bangalore*, a city of Hindostan; the principal manufactures of which are silk and cotton, cloth, muslin, leather, and oil. Lon. 75.38 E., lat. 12.57 N.

*Bang-koh*, or *Banhok*, a city of Siam. Lon. 101.10 E., lat. 13.40 N. Pop. 60,000.

*Bangor*, a city of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, at the north end of the strait Menai. It was once considerable, and defended by a castle; but it is now a small place, though increased since a new harbour was made. Lon. 4.12 W., lat. 53.12 N.

—A borough and seaport in Down county, Ireland.—A town of Maine, in Hancock county, United States.

*Banjaluka*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia. Lon. 18.5 E., lat. 44.58 N. Pop. 18,000.

*Bantermassin*, a kingdom in the south part of Borneo, which produces great quantities of pepper; also, gold-dust, diamonds, canes, iron, birds' nests, wax, and dragon's blood. Lon. 114.50 E., lat. 3.0 S.

*Bankapore*, a town and fortress of Hindostan; the chief produce of which is opium.

*Banks' Island*, in the Pacific Ocean, lying on the east side of New Zealand. Lon. 174.0 E., lat. 43.30 S.

*Bann*, *Upper*, a river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne Mountains, in Down county, flows north-west into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundaries between Londonderry and Antrim.—The *Lower Bann*, which issues from Lough Beg, has on it some valuable salmon and cel fisheries.

*Bannockburn*, a village in Stirlingshire, where Robert Bruce defeated Edward II.

*Bannow*, a borough and sea-port in Wexford, Ireland.

*Bantry*, a town in Cork county, Ireland,

on the east side of an extensive bay of the same name, which is one of the most capacious and secure harbours in the world. Lon. 10.10 W., lat. 51.26 N.

*Banwell*, a village in Somersetshire.

*Banya*, a town of Hungary, famous for gold and silver mines of great produce.

*Bapaume*, a town in Pas de Calais, France.

*Bar*, a commercial town of Hindostan.

—A fortified town of France, dep. of Bas Rhin.—Another, in Podolia, Poland.

*Bar Le Duc*, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse; famous for its wine.

*Bar Sur Aube*, a town of France, in dep. of Aube; noted for its wines.

*Bar Sur Seine*, a town in Aube, France.

*Bara*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland; great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the coast, and shellfish found in abundance. Lon. 7.27 W., lat. 57.2 N.

*Baralonetta*, a town in Catalonia, Spain.

*Baranea*, a town of Columbia, S. America.

*Barbadoes*, the easternmost of the Caribbee Islands; the exports are sugar, rum, cotton, and ginger. This island was colonized by the British in 1624, from which time it has been in their possession. It has suffered much from hurricanes, particularly from one in 1780, when 4326 of the inhabitants lost their lives, and another in 1831. Barbadoes is the residence of a bishop, and there is a rector in each parish.

*Barbara* or *Barbava*, a commercial town of Africa, seated near the mouth of the Hawash. Lon. 46.25 E., lat. 11 N.

*Barbary*, a region of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt; it is 2200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, Morocco, Tafillet, and Biledulgerid. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Proper, and Libya; and after the fall of Carthage it formed an important part of the Roman Empire.

*Barbas*, a cape of Africa in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 16.40 W., lat. 22.15 N.

*Barbastes*, a town of Spain, Aragon. Pop. 5000.

*Barbuda*, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 61.46 W., lat. 17.36 N.

*Barby*, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Elbe. Lon. 12.4 E., lat. 52.2 N.

*Barca*, a district of N. Africa, lying on the coast between Tripoli and Egypt. It is governed by a bey subject to Tripoli, and is inhabited exclusively by Bedouin Arabs.

*Barcelona*, a city of Spain, the capital of Catalonia; it is defended by a prodigious citadel on the east, and by a strong fort, called Montjonich, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile west of the town; there are double walls on the north and east, and the Mediterranean on the south, with a mole for the security of ships. This city has a fine university, a cathedral, a palace, &c.; is extremely populous, and is a place of great trade. Lon. 2.9 E., lat. 41.42 N. Pop. 120,000.

*Baycelona*, *New*, a town of Columbia, S. America.

*Bareilly*, a city of Delhi, Hindostan. Lon. 79.26 E., lat. 28.22 N. Pop. 66,000.

*Barfleur* a town in La Manche, France.

WHEN A RIVER DOES NOT MAKE A NOISE, IT IS EITHER EMPTY OR VERY FULL.

*Barkham Downs*, a large plain in Kent, between Canterbury and Dover.

*Bari*, or *Terra di Bari*, a province of Naples; the soil of which is fertile, but there are many serpents and tarantulas.—A city and sea-port of Naples, capital of the province. Lon. 16.53., lat. 41.0. Pop. 19,000.

*Barking*, a market-town in Essex, on the Roding; chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

*Barletta*, a sea-port in Bari, Naples, with a large stone pier, and a trade in corn, almonds, and salt. Lon. 16.32 E., lat. 41.19 N.

*Barmouth*, a small sea-port of Wales, with a good trade in flannel and hose. It is the only seaport in Merionethshire.

*Barnard Castle*, a town in Durham, on the Tees; noted for its great corn-market.

*Barnaul*, a mining town of Siberia.

*Barnet, Chipping*, a market-town in Hertfordshire, where, in 1471, was fought the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the celebrated Earl of Warwick was defeated and slain.

*Barnsley*, a town in West Yorkshire, which has large manufactures of sheetings, diapers, &c. Pop. 10,330.

*Barnstable*, a sea-port and borough in Devonshire, on the Taw. It had formerly a castle, but none of the works remain, except the mount. Here are manufactures of tanneries, shallons, baize, &c. Lon. 4.5 W., lat. 51.12 N.

*Barnstable*, a town of Massachusetts, capital of a county; the chief trade of which is in the fishery. Lon. 70.15 W., lat. 41.43 N.

*Barodo*, a large and wealthy city in Gujerat, Hindostan; the capital of a district of the same name. Lon. 73.23 E., lat. 22.21 N.

*Barquesimeto*, a town of Venezuela, S. America. Lon. 69.25 W., lat. 9.55 N. Pop. about 12,000. In 1812 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake, and 1500 persons buried in the ruins.

*Barrackpoor*, a seat of the British government of India, and a military cantonment, on the Hooghly, 16 m. N. of Calcutta.

*Barragon*, *Boy of*, in the river Plata.

*Barramahal*, a country of Southern Hindostan.

*Barraux*, a fortress in Isere, France.

*Barrèges*, a town of France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, celebrated for its hot baths.

*Barrau*, a river of Ireland, which rises in the north part of Queen County, and flows south by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.—A village in Leicestershire, on the Soar; particularly famous for very fine lime, large quantities of which are exported.

*Barrow's Straits*, in N.W. America, the connecting channel between Baffin's Bay on the E. and the Polar Sea on the W.

*Bartholomew*, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167.18 E., lat. 15.42 S.

*Bartholomew, St.*, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 63.40 W., lat. 17.46 N.

*Barton*, a market-town in Lancashire, on the Humber. It has two large churches, and was formerly a considerable place.—A town in Lancashire, noted for its trade and manufactures.—There are also many other places of less note bearing this name in England.

*Basil*, or *Basle*, a canton of Switzerland.—The capital of the canton, and one of

the principal cities in Switzerland, and certainly the richest. It was the birth-place of Erasmus, Holbein, Bernoulli, &c. Lon. 7.35 E., lat. 47.30 N. Pop. 20,450.

*Boshee*, an island in the China Sea, the most eastern of a cluster called the Bashree Islands. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton. L. 12.50 E., lat. 23.30 N.

*Basilicata*, a province of Naples, fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron.

*Basilipotamo*, a river of European Turkey, in Morea, which flows into the Gulf of Colocythia. It is the Eurotas of the ancients.

*Basingstoke*, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a good trade in corn and malt.

*Basques, Les*, a district of Gascony, south of the river Adour, now part of the department of Lower Pyrenees.

*Bass*, an insulated rock, a mile in circuit, near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth. It is inaccessible on all sides except the south-west.

*Bass Straits*, a channel about 40 leagues wide, which separates Van Diemen's Land from the south extremity of New South Wales. It was discovered in 1798 by Surgeon Bass, in an open whale-boat.

*Bassano*, a town of Austrian Italy, province Vicenza. It has an extensive trade in silk, cloth, wood, corn, wine, &c., but is mostly famous for the printing establishment of Remondini, where 50 presses and about 1000 hands are employed.

*Bassein*, a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Auringabad. Lon. 72.56 E., lat. 19.20 N.

*Bassenthwaite Water*, a lake in Cumberland, three miles north-west of Keswick.

*Basseterre*, the cap. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 62.36 W., lat. 17.24 N.—The capital of Gaudaloupe. Lon. 94.53 W., lat. 16.52 N.

*Bassara*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates; famous for its traffic and commerce with most nations of the earth. Lon. 44.46 E., lat. 30.31 N.

*Bastia*, a city of Corsica, with a good harbour. Lon. 9.26 E., lat. 42.41 N.—A sea-port in Albania, European Turkey. Lon. 20.20 E., lat. 39.40 N.

*Batavia*, a city and sea-port of Java, capital of the island, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. It is situate on the river Jacatra, amidst swamps and stagnant pools, which, with the fogs and climate, render the air unwholesome to Europeans. Lon. 106.52 E., lat. 6.8 S.—The ancient name of an island in Holland. The term Batavia is sometimes used to denominate the whole country of Holland, or Dutch Netherlands.—A town of New York, capital of Genessee county.

*Bate*, or *Bhatta*, an island and town of Hindostan. Lon. 69.20 E., lat. 22.24 N.

*Bath*, a city of Somersetshire, on the Avon. This city has been famous, from the time of the Romans, for its hot-springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine; and great benefit is derived from them in gouty, paralytic, hiliations, and other cases. The reputation of these waters was formerly so well established, that Bath became the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as numerous votaries of pleasure. It no longer



boasts its ancient pre-eminence in the gay world as a fashionable resort, but is still distinguished for its architectural elegance, and the beauty and extent of its public promenades. The Abbey Church is a magnificent edifice; and there are several other churches, besides chapels of ease and meeting-houses. Bath exceeds every town in England in the splendour and elegance of its buildings; they being constructed of freestone. Lon. 2.21 W., lat. 51.22 N. Pop. 52,346.—A town of Maine; two towns of Virginia; and another of New York, U. S.

**Bathgate**, a town in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in which are extensive quarries of freestone.

**Bathurst Town**, a town of W. Africa, seated on the river Gambia, and cap. of the British possessions there. Lon. 16.32 W., lat. 13.28 N.

**Bato**, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. 14.20 E., lat. 12.0 N.

**Bataa**, a small island in the Indian Ocean, near the west side of Sumatra.

**Battaglia**, a village of Venetian Lombardy, resorted to for its hot water baths.

**Battenburg**, a town and castle of Holland.

**Battersea**, a village in Surrey, on the Thames, over which is a bridge connecting it with Chelsea. Here was the seat of the St. Johns, in which the famous Lord Bolingbroke was born and died.

**Battle**, a town in Sussex, famous for the manufacture of gunpowder. It derives its name from the great battle fought here between King Harold and William of Normandy, in 1066.

**Battlefield**, a village in Shropshire; in which the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV. over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in 1403.

**Baturin**, a town of Russia, gov. Tchernigof.

**Bavaria**, a country in the S.W. of Germany, formerly an electorate, but now raised to the rank of a kingdom, being one of the principal of the secondary states. It is divided into eight provinces or circles, each having a capital or chief town. During the wars of the revolution, Bavaria, having generally followed the politics of Buonaparte, was rewarded by extensive territorial additions; and as the king entered into a secret treaty with the allies in 1813, to supply a certain body of troops to act against the French, he thereby secured the integrity of his enlarged territory. Bavaria is watered by the largest rivers in Germany; the forests are very extensive and valuable; and the climate, although in the mountainous regions severe, is in general mild and salubrious.

**Bauman Islands**, three, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by a Dutchman of that name. Lon. 169.30 W., lat. 13.50 S.

**Baume**, France, a mountain in the dep. Var.

**Bautzen**, a town of Saxony, cap. Upper Lusatia. Lon. 14.13 E., lat. 51.10 N. Pop. 12,000. In May, 1813, Buonaparte here obtained a great victory over the allies.

**Bawtry**, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Idle; its trade is in lead, mill-stones, and grind-stones.

**Baya**, a sea-port of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. Lon. 1.50 E., lat. 5.15 N.

**Bayazid**, a city of Turkish Armenia. Lon. 44.43 E., lat. 39.23 N.

**Bayeux**, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It was formerly celebrated for its tapestry. Lon. 0.44 W., lat. 49.17 N. Pop. 9,676.

**Baylen**, a town of Spain, prov. Andalusia. **Bayona**, a fortified town of Spain, prov. Galicia, with a good harbour.

**Bayonne**, a city and sea-port of France, in the Lower Pyrenees. The chocolate and hams of this city are famous; and its exports are wines, woollen cloths, silks, cotton, &c. The military weapon called the bayonet takes its name from this city, where it was invented. Lon. 1.29 W., lat. 43.29 N.

**Bayreuth**, a city of Bavaria.

**Baza**, a town in Granada, Spain. Pop. 9817.

**Beachy Head**, the highest promontory on the south coast of England, between Hastings and Seaford, in Sussex. Lon. 0.15 E., lat. 50.44 N.

**Beaconsfield**, a town in Buckinghamshire.

**Beaminster**, a town in Dorsetshire, with manufactures of canvass, iron, and copper.

**Bearn**, an old province of France, to the south of Gascony. It now forms, with Lower Navarre, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

**Beauce**, an old province of France, so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure et Loire.

**Beaufort**, a town of the U. States.—A town of France, dep. Maine et Loire. Pop. 6000.—A district of S. Carolina. Also a sea-port there.

**Beaucaire**, a town of France, dep. Gard. Lon. 4.38 E., lat. 43.48 N. Pop. 9600.

**Beaugency**, a town of France, dep. Loiret. It has a bridge over the Loire of 39 arches. Pop. 4849.

**Beauly**, a river in Inverness-shire, formed by the union of the rivulets Tarrar, Canich, and Glass, on the borders of Ross-shire. It takes a north-east course, and, after forming the Falls of Kilmorach, and other cascades, flows to the town of Beauley, where it enters the head of Moray Frith.

**Beaulieu**, a village in Hampshire, near Southampton; in which are the remains of a famous abbey, founded by King John. In this abbey Margaret of Anjou sought refuge after the defeat and death of the Earl of Warwick.—A town in Indre et Loire, France.

**Beaumaris**, a borough of Wales, and the county-town of Anglesey. Lon. 4.15 W., lat. 53.15 N.

**Beaumont**, a town of France, dep. Nord.

**Beaumont-de-Lanagne**, a small but handsome town of France, dep. Tarn et Garonne. Pop. 4211.

**Beaumont-le-Roger**, a town in the dep. of Lower Seine, France.

**Beaumont-sur-Oise**, a town in the dep. of Seine and Oise, France.

**Beaune**, a town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, noted for its excellent wine. Pop. 9958.

**Beauvais**, a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, seated on the Thérain. The inhabitants have a good trade in beautiful tapestry, and the cathedral is admired for its handsome choir. Lon. 2.5 E., lat. 49.26 N.

**Berckes**, a corporate town in Suffolk, on the Waveney. It has a noble church and a grammar school.

HE WHO HAS LOST OXEN, IS ALWAYS LISTENING TO THE BELLS.

HE WHO GOES THE WRONG ROAD MUST GO THE JOURNEY TWICE OVER.



*Bedale*, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire.  
*Bedarrioux*, a neat and well-built town of France, dep. Herault.

*Bedford*, a borough, and the county-town of Bedfordshire, on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts. The principal manufacture is thread lace. Lon. 0.28 W., lat. 52.8 N. Pop. 9178.—A town of Pennsylvania.—Another of New York.—And another of Massachusetts, U. States.

*Bedford Level*, a tract of fenny land, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various unsuccessful attempts to drain these fens, William, Earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

*Bedfordshire*, a county of England, 35 m. in length and 22 in breadth, containing 296,000 acres, divided into nine hundreds and 124 parishes, with 10 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; and its manufactures, lace, straw hats and baskets, and toys. Total pop. 107,936.

*Bedmore*, or *Nagara*, a city of Hindostan, capital of the north-west district of Mysore. Lon. 75.6 E., lat. 13.50 N.

*Bedouins*, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the north of Africa. The Bedouins deem the desert their inheritance, which Allah bestowed on their father Ishmael and his posterity. They are an ardent, brave, and independent race; and, in the relations of private life, are liberal, honourable, and virtuous; but towards strangers and enemies they are cruel, implacable, and relentless.

*Bedwin*, *Great*, a borough in Wiltshire, near Hungerford.

*Beeder*, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan. The surface is hilly and is intersected by many small rivers, which fertilize the soil. Its capital is a fortified city bearing the same name, which is still celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas.

*Beemah*, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the mountains to the north of Poona, and flows south-east upwards of 350 miles, till it joins the Hista, near Firozpur.

*Beerling's Bay*, on the west coast of North America.

*Beerling's Island*, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166.30 E., lat. 55.30 N.

*Beerling's Strait*, the narrow sea between the west coast of North America and the east coast of Asia.

*Beero*, a country of Nigritia, between Sahara on the north and Bambara on the south.

*Beer-Regis*, a market-town in Dorsetshire.

*Becs, St.*, a village in Cumberland; to the north-west of which is a lofty promontory, called St. Bee's Head, on which there is a lighthouse.

*Beeston*, a town in the county of Chester.

*Beet-el-Fakih*, a town of Arabia, cap. of a dep. of the same name in Yemen. Lon. 43.23 E., lat. 14.31 N. Pop. about 8000.

*Beafort*, a fortified town of France, in Upper

Rhine, with an excellent iron manufacture.

*Beira*, the largest province of Portugal, producing all the necessaries of life.

*Beith*, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland, with manufactures of linen and silk gauze.

*Beja*, a city of Alentejo, Portugal.

*Bejapoor*, or *Visiapor*, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan. It is mountainous, but watered by many fine rivers.—The ancient capital of this province. It was once very large, but declined after its capture by Aurungzebe in 1689.

*Bejar*, a town of Spain, prov. Salamanca; distinguished for its woollen manufactures. Pop. 4700.

*Bekes*, a town of Hungary, with a trade in cattle, corn, and wine. Lon. 21.7 E., lat. 46.46 N. Pop. 20,000.

*Bela*, a city of Ballogistan, in Asia, and the capital of Lus. Lon. 66.38 E., lat. 26.11 N.

*Belchoe*, a town in Fermanagh county, Ireland, on Lough Nilly.

*Belem*, a city of Brazil.—A village of Estremadura, Portugal; noted for a noble modern aqueduct, which conveys water to Lisbon.

*Belfast*, a borough and sea-port in Antrim county, Ireland; one of the most commercial towns in the country, in which are manufactures of cotton, cambric, canvass, linen, glass, sugar, and earthenware; there is also a magnificent bridge over the Logan. Lon. 5.46 W., lat. 54.36 N. Pop. 70,000.—A town in Hancock county, Maine.

*Belgium*, a newly erected kingdom, situated between France and Holland, from which latter country it revolted in 1830, and finally established its separation. Though its territory is very limited as compared with the great European states, its political, military, commercial, and agricultural importance is considerable, and it seems to be rapidly improving in every industrious pursuit. Belgium consists of nine provinces, viz. Brabant, Antwerp, W. and E. Flanders, Hainault, Liege, Limburg, Luxembourg, and Namur. Brussels is the capital, and seat of government. The surface of the country is more diversified than that of Holland, and the climate in general more healthy; yet it partakes of the same humid character, and its shore in some parts is defended from the encroachments of the sea by broad and elevated dykes. Its forests are large and productive; its mines of coal, iron, copper, &c. furnish employment for a great number of workmen; and its quarries of stone and slate are a source of considerable wealth. Belgium is able to compete with any other country in several useful manufactures, as carpets, lace, woollen cloths, linen, &c.; in fact, there is scarcely any branch of industry or commerce in which the Belgians are not making rapid advances.

*Belgorod*, an archbishop's see in Russia. Lon. 32.31 E., lat. 51.35 N. Pop. 7000.

*Belgrade*, a city of European Turkey. Lon. 21.5 E., lat. 44.40 N. Pop. 25,000.

*Belleck*, a town in Fermanagh, Ireland, on the Erne, over which is a strong bridge.

*Bellegorac*, a fortress and town of France, near Perpignan, dep. of Pyrenees Orientales.

*Belleisle*, an island of France, blue miles south of Quiberon. It is diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and fertile

plains. Lon. 3.8 W., lat. 47.17 N.—A high and barren island, at the north-east end of a channel between Labrador and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Belleisle, which leads into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 55.15 W., lat. 51.58 N.

*Bell Rock*, in the German Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Tay, in Scotland. Lon. 2.16 W., lat. 56.26 N.

*Belluno*, a city of Austrian Italy, cap. of prov. of same name. Lon. 12.13 E., lat. 46.8 N. Pop. 9800.

*Beloochistan*. [See *Balogistan*.]

*Belostok*, a province of Russia, with a cap. of the same name.

*Belper*, a town in Derbyshire, with several cotton-mills, stocking manufactories, a bleaching-mill, &c.

*Belt*, *Great*, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen.—*Belt*, *Little*, a strait west of the Great Belt, between Funen and North Jutland.

*Benares*, a rich and populous city of Hindostan, celebrated as the "most holy" city of the Hindoos, and the ancient seat of Brahminical learning. It is the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Lon. 83.10 E., lat. 25.30 N.

*Benavente*, a town in Leon, Spain.—Another, in Alentejo, Portugal.

*Benbecula*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between North and South Uist.

*Bender*, a fortified town of Russia. Lon. 29.24 E., lat. 46.53 N.

*Benevento*, a city of Naples, capital of Principato Ultra. This city contains vast ruins of ancient sculpture. Lon. 14.43 E., lat. 41.7 N. Pop. 17,900.

*Bengal*, a province of Hindostan, 350 miles long and 300 broad; and the most important of the three presidencies in British India. It consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which annually renders two, and even three, crops. This province is divided into two parts by the Ganges, and is intersected by many navigable streams, which flow into that river. The manufactures of silks, muslins, calicoes, &c. are numerous. The principal products are sugar, silk, cotton, pepper, opium, rice, tobacco, Indigo, corn, saltpetre, lac, and clvet. Since 1765, Bengal has been subject to the English East India Company.

*Benguela*, a kingdom of Congo. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans, and the inhabitants are a rude and barbarous race.

*Benin*, a kingdom of Guinea. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxious near the coast, on account of the gross vapours from the rivers and marshes. Oranges and lemons grow on the sides of the roads; cotton abounds everywhere; and the pepper produced here is smaller than that of the Indies. Among the animals are elephants in great number, tigers, leopards, stags, wild boars, clvet and mountain cats, horses, hares, and hairy sheep; a vast quantity of serpents and other reptiles; and the principal birds are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The religion is Paganism.—The capital of the above kingdom. Lon. 5.53 E., lat. 6.65 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Benlawers*, a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, which rises in a conical shape to the height of above 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

*Ben Ledi*, a mountain in Perthshire, 3000 feet high.

*Ben Lomond*, a mountain in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 3262 feet high. Its sides are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

*Benmore*, a mountain in Perthshire, 3903 feet in height.

*Ben Nevis*, a mountain in Inverness-shire, the highest in Britain, being 4370 feet above the level of the sea. It affords good pasturage for sheep, but the summit is continually covered with snow.

*Bennington*, a village in Hertfordshire. Here the Mercian kings had a palace; and the castle, in which a council was held in 850, still remains, near the church.—A town in Vermont.

*Benheim*, a small province of Hanover. Lon. 7.8 E., lat. 52.23 N.

*Benar*, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan, formerly but little cultivated and thinly inhabited, but much improved since it has been under the British power.

*Berat*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania.

*Berbice*, a settlement in Guiana, ceded to Britain in 1814; celebrated for its fine coffee.

*Berelot*, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta.

*Berezina*, a river of Lithuania, which rises in the palatinate of Wilna, flows south and east through that of Minsk, and enters the Dnieper 30 miles below Rolaczow. In this river, and on its banks, Buonaparte lost about half of the 50,000 of his army that escaped out of Russia in 1812.

*Berezow*, the most northern place in Siberia in which the horse can exist; chiefly inhabited by Cossacks.

*Berg*, a duchy of Westphalia, lying along the Rhine. It is full of woods and mountains, hot fertile on the banks of the river and in the valleys; and has mines of copper, lead, iron, and coal.

*Bergamasco*, a province of Italy, of which Bergamo is the capital. It is mountainous and rocky, but is productive in wine and oil.

*Bergen*, a city and sea-port of Norway, with a castle.—A town of North Holland.

*Bergen-op-Zoom*, a strongly fortified town of Holland, capital of Brabant. Lon. 4.48 E., lat. 51.30 N.

*Bergerac*, a town of France, dep. Dordogne. Excellent paper is made here; also iron and copper goods, serges, hosiery, and hats. Pop. 9285.

*Bergao*, a large country of Nigritia, to the south of Bornou. The inhabitants are zealous Mohammedans.

*Bergues*, a town of France, dep. Nord. Pop. 6000.

*Berkhumpstead*, a market-town in Hertfordshire, on the west branch of the river Gade. In 697, a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws published. Here William I. swore to maintain the laws made by his predecessors; and here Henry II. kept his court, and granted to the town many privileges. James I., whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this was dropped in the civil wars. On the north side of the town are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia.

*Berkley*, a town in Gloucestershire, on the little Avon. It has a trade in timber,

AN ASS COVERED WITH GOLD IS MORE RESPECTED THAN A HORSE WITH A PACKSADDLE.



coal, malt, and cheese. Here is a fine ancient castle on a rising ground, in which Edward I. was murdered, in 1327.—A town of South Carolina.

*Berkshire*, an inland county of England, 50 miles long, and from 6 to 25 broad, containing 481,280 acres, divided into 20 hundreds and 15 parishes, with 12 market-towns. The eastern part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages; but the western and middle quarters produce grain in great abundance. The principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. Reading is the cap. of the county. Total pop. 161,147.

*Berlin*, a city of Germany, and capital of the Prussian States. It is 12 miles in circuit, surrounded partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has 15 gates. Its magnificent palaces, churches, colleges, academies, hospitals, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camel's hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, glass, and porcelain. It is seated on the Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder, and another to the Elbe; so that it has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. Berlin is not only the seat of an extensive commerce, but can justly boast of its military, judicial, and literary institutions. Its police is also excellent, and it may, in fact, be regarded as the centre of intelligence and refined amusement of the north of Germany. Lon. 13.22 E., lat. 52.31 N. Pop. about 220,000.—Several towns in the U. States have this name, viz. in New York, Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

*Bermudas*, or *Somers' Islands*, four islands in the Atlantic Ocean, surrounded by numerous rocks and shoals, which render them difficult of approach. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1522, but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir G. Somers was cast away upon them; and they have belonged to Britain ever since. The principal one is called St. George. They abound in swine, and produce coffee, cotton, arrow-root, &c. Since the emancipation of the slaves in 1834, 10 established churches, and 7 chapels have been erected, besides schools for the education of the poor, whether white or black.

*Bern*, a canton of Switzerland, rich in all the necessities of life, and abounding in luxuries. The population of this canton is about 400,000 of whom three-fourths are Protestants.—The capital, of the same name, has a cathedral, and several other magnificent structures; it is, in short, one of the finest towns of its size in Europe. Lon. 7.25 E., lat. 46.57 N. Pop. 20,500.

*Bernard*, *Great St.*, a mountain of the Pennine Alps; on the summit of which, 8000 feet above the sea, is a large convent, where the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days. Bonaparte led an army of 30,000 men with its artillery and cavalry across this mountain in 1800, previous to the battle of Marengo.

*Bernou*, a fortified town of Prussia.

*Bernay*, a town of France, dep. Eure. Pop. 5062. At Bernay is a great fair for horses held on the fifth Wednesday in Lent,

which, it is said, is attended by between 40,000 and 50,000 jockeys and amateurs in horse-flesh.

*Bernou*, or *Bernoh*, an extensive empire of Nigritia, having Cassina on the W. and Nubia on the E. The complexion of the natives is black, but they are not of the negro cast. The religion is Mohammedan, the monarchy elective, and a vast body of cavalry is always kept up. Bernou is the name of the capital.

*Berry*, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Cher et Indre.

*Bertinoro*, a town of the Papal States. Pop. 4000.

*Bertrand (St.)*, a town of France, in Upper Garonne.

*Berwick*, or *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, a bor. on the borders of England and Scotland, on the Tweed: it has a good trade in wool, eggs, corn, and salmon; and has manufactures of sacking, diaper, linen, muslin, cotton, stockings, carpets, and felts. Lon. 1.45 W., lat. 55.48 N. Pop. 8484.—A town in Maine, York county; and another in Pennsylvania.

*Berwick, North*, a borough in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on the Frith of Forth.

*Berwickshire*, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Merse, 34 miles in length and 19 in breadth; containing 326,400 acres, divided into 32 parishes. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Whiteadder, and Eye. The south part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and, being a low and flat country, is often called the How (Hollow) of the Merse. The east angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds, a district governed by English laws.

*Besouçon*, the ancient Vesontio, a fortified city of France; in which the triumphal arch of Aurelian and other Roman antiquities are still to be seen. Lon. 6.3 E., lat. 47.14 N.

*Beschtan*, a mountain of Asia, forming part of the northern range of the Caucasian chain. There is now an establishment of British missionaries at its base.

*Bessarabia*, or *Eastern Moldavia*, a territory of Russia, on the north-west coast of the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Danube and the Dniester.

*Bethlehem*, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ; in which is a monastery covering the Cave of the Nativity; also, the Chapel of Joseph, and another of the Holy Innocents, much visited by pilgrims.

—A town of Pennsylvania, which is a considerable settlement of the Moravians.

*Bethune*, a fortified town of France, dep. Pas de Calais. Pop. 5500.

*Betley*, a town in Staffordshire.

*Bethis*, a city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 42.30 E., lat. 37.45 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Beveland*, *North and South*, two islands of Zealand, in the Netherlands, between the east and west branches of the Scheldt.

*Beverley*, a borough in East Yorkshire; the chief trade of which is in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather.—A town of Massachusetts.

*Bewdley*, a borough in Worcestershire, on the Severn. It has a good trade in malt, leather, salt, and iron ware.

*Beyah*, a river of Hindostan, which has its source near that of the Setlege; and, after a course of about 350 miles, joins the latter at Firozpoor.



*Beyhor*, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal.  
*Beyrouit*, a sea-port town of Syria, the capital of a small pachalle. Lon. 35.28 E., lat. 33.49 N. Pop. 13,500.

*Beziers*, a city of France in dep. Herault. Lon. 3.13 E., lat. 43.20 N. Pop. 14,710.

*Bhadrinath*, a small town in Gurwal, Hindostan, remarkable for a temple, to which about 50,000 pilgrims annually resort.

*Bhagirathi*, a river of Northern Hindostan, which issues from the Himaleh Mountains, at Gangotri, flows SSE. to Devaprayaga, where it meets the Alacana from the east, and the united stream forms the Ganges.

*Bhamo*, or *Baumo*, a town in the Birman empire, and chief seat of the trade with Birmah. Lon. 96.45 E., lat. 24.10 N. Next to Ava and Rangoon it is the chief place of the empire.

*Bhaugulpore*, a district of Hindostan.—The capital of the above district, beautifully situated on the banks of the Ganges. Lon. 86.58 E., lat. 25.13 N. Pop. 30,000.

*Bhatgong*, a city of Hindostan, in Nepal.

*Bhoaj*, or *Bhoajo*, a city of Hindostan, prov. Cutch, of which it is the capital. Lon. 69.52 E., lat. 23.15 N.

*Rhopaul*, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British. It is full of jungles.—The cap. of the above state. Lon. 77.30 E., lat. 23.17 N.

*Bhoonuggur*, a sea-port of Hindostan. Lon. 72.16 E., lat. 21.48 N.

*Bhurtpoor*, or *Bhurtpore*, a town of Agra, Hindostan, with a fort surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. Lon. 77.23 E., lat. 27.17 N.

*Biafra*, a country of Guinea, to the south-east of Benin, of which little is known.

*Bialystock*, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of prov. formerly belonging to Poland. Lon. 23.18 E., lat. 53.7 N.

*Biberock*, a town of Wirtemberg. P. 4500.

*Bucnere*, or *Bichaucer*, a territory of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana.—Also the cap. of the prov. and residence of its rajah. Lon. 73.2 E., lat. 27.57 N.

*Bicester*, a market town in Oxfordshire.

*Bidasoa*, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and enters the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia.

*Bideford*, a sea-port in Devonshire, on the Torridge, trading in coal, culm, timber, and oak-bark, also in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries. Lon. 4.12 W., lat. 51.4 N.—A town of Maine, in York county.

*Bidjergor*, a town in Allahabad, Hindostan, with a fort on a steep and lofty hill.

*Bielefeld*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, celebrated for its tobacco pipes, called *meerschauins*. Pop. 5860.

*Bielgorod*, a town of European Russia. Pop. 6000.

*Bilitz*, a town of the Austrian States, in Moravia. Pop. 6000.

*Biello*, a town of the Sarlinlan States, div. Turin. Pop. 7700.

*Bigger*, a town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

*Biggleswade*, a market-town in Bedfordshire, on the Ivel. Pop. 3611.

*Bignor*, a hamlet in Sussex, near Arundel, famous for one of the finest tessellated pavements in England, discovered in 1811.

*Bigorre*, an old province of France, which now forms the dep. of Upper Pyrenees.

*Bijanugur*, a famous city of Bejapoor, Hindostan. Lon. 76.37 E., lat. 15.14 N.

*Bijnce*, a territory of Hindostan, lying on both sides of the Bramahputra, and bordering on Assam.—The capital of the same. Lon. 90.47 E., lat. 26.29 N.

*Bilboa*, a sea-port of Spain, the ancient cap. of Biscay. Lon. 2.48 W., lat. 43.14 N.

*Bilehulgerid*, a country of Barbary. The air is hot and unhealthy, and the country is sterile and sandy, producing little sustenance except dates, which are exchanged with the neighbouring countries for wheat. The inhabitants are lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel; they are a mixture of ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in towns, and the latter in tents.

*Bilitz*, a town of Moravia, with a castle.

*Billericoy*, a town of England, co. Essex.

*Billesdon*, a town in Leicestershire.

*Billem*, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme.

*Bilmoh*, an arid desert of Africa, between Fezzan and Bernou, over which the caravans are ten days in passing.

*Bilston*, a town of Staffordshire, indebted for its present importance to the iron trade carried on in it and its immediate vicinity, and celebrated for its extensive manufactures of japanned and enamelled goods.

*Bimini*, one of the Bahama Islands. Lon. 79.30 W., lat. 25.0 N.

*Bimbrook*, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

*Binchester*, a village of Durham, on the Wear, formerly a Roman station.

*Bingen*, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. 4300.

*Bingham*, a town in Nottinghamshire.

*Bingley*, a town in West Yorkshire, on the Aire, with a worsted manufacture.

*Binlang*, an island lying off the south-east extremity of the Malaya peninsula. Lon. 140.0 E., lat. 0.45 N.

*Biobio*, the largest river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, runs through a rich and fertile district, and, passing the city of Concepcion, enters the Pacific Ocean.

*Bir*, or *Beer*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Lon. 38.7 E., lat. 37 N.

*Birkenfeld*, a town in a detached part of Oldenburg, Germany.

*Birmah*, or *Burmah*, an extensive empire in Asia, to the E. of the Bay of Bengal, upwards of 1000 miles in length, and nearly 600 in breadth; containing the kingdoms of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the W. coast of Siam. The climate is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar-canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection. This empire also abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires, and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, loadstone, and excellent marble. The Birmans are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; they are extremely fond both of poetry and music, and their language has been highly cultivated in composition, for they have numerous works on religion, history, and science. Their religion is that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Buddha.

*Birmingham*, the principal hardware manufacturing town in England, co. of Warwick. It is a place of great antiquity,

HE WHO HAS ONE FOOT IN A BROTHEL, HAS THE OTHER IN A HOSPITAL.

and stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The hardware manufactures of this town have been noted for a considerable period; nay, most articles in gold, silver, iron, copper, brass, steel, mixed metals, glass, and *papier mochee*, are produced here, "from the most trifling trinket to the most ponderous and powerful machine;" and it has, accordingly, of late years risen greatly in opulence. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Grand Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton; its facilities of transit are now, however, greatly augmented by its railways. The Birmingham goods are exported in vast quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled. Lon. 1.18 W., lat. 52.30 N.

*Birr*, or *Parsonstown*, a town in King's County, Ireland, with a venerable castle.

*Birse*, a town of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

*Biscocio*, a town of Naples. Pop. 5000.

*Biscaro*, an ancient town of Algiers. Lon. 5.12 W., lat. 33.35 N.

*Biscay*, a province of Spain, divided into Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava. It is a kind of republic, in the hands of the nobility, under the protection of the crown. The chief products are apples, oranges, and citrons; and there are mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb; they speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe.

*Biscay*, *Bay of*, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7.35 W., lat. 43.48 N., and the Isle of Ushant, in lon. 5.0 W., lat. 48.30 N.

*Biscoy*, *New*, a province of Mexico, consisting principally of high table land, and containing many rich silver mines.

*Bisceglia*, a sea-port town of Naples, on the Adriatic. Lon. 16.31 E., lat. 41.14 N. Pop. 10,000.

*Biserto*, a sea-port of Tunis, with a spacious harbour, defended by a castle and batteries. Lon. 9.58 E., lat. 37.18 N.

*Bishop and his Clerks*, dangerous rocks off the coast of Pembrokeshire, on which there is a lighthouse.

*Bishop Stortford*, a town in Hertfordshire.

*Bishop's Castle*, a borough in Shropshire.

*Bishop's Waltham*, a town in Hampshire.

*Bisignano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, with a castle. Pop. 10,000.

*Bisley*, a town in Gloucestershire, which has a manufacture of broad cloth.

*Bissagos*, a cluster of islands on the west coast of Africa. Lon. 15.10 W., lat. 10.58 N.

*Bissunpoor*, a town of Bengal.

*Bisitzitz*, a fortified town of Transylvania. Lon. 24.32 E., lat. 47.5 N. Pop. 6500.

*Bitch*, a town and strong fortress of France, dep. Moselle. Pop. 3100.

*Bitetto*, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Bari. Pop. 5000.

*Bitonto*, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Bari. Lon. 16.42 E., lat. 41.13 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Bizerta*, or *Beuzart*, a sea-port town of Tunis, in a fertile district, and well situated for commerce. Lon. 9.50 E., lat. 37.17 N. Pop. 12,500.

*Black Forest*, in the western part of the circle of Suabia, Germany.

*Black Sea*, the ancient Pontus Euxinus, an inland sea or large lake, partly in Europe and partly in Asia; extending from 27 to 40 E. lon., and from 40 to 46 N. lat.

*Blackburn*, a town in Lancashire; in which is a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, and various others. The principal trade is in cottons, calicoes, &c., the manufacture of which has greatly increased of late years. Pop. 36,629.

*Blackheath*, a well-known village in Kent, situate about five miles from London, on the S. side of Greenwich, on an elevated spot, commanding many beautiful prospects, and containing many elegant villas.

*Blackness Castle*, a fort of Scotland. It consists of four bastions, and is one of the forts which, by the articles of union, are to be kept in repair.

*Blackpool*, a village on the coast of Lancashire, which has a fine beach, much resorted to for sea-bathing.

*Blackwell*, a hamlet in Stepney parish, Middlesex, at the confluence of the Lee with the Thames. Here are the E. and W. India docks, and it has a railway from London.

*Blackwater*, a village on the borders of Hampshire, a few miles from Bagshot; the buildings and population of which have of late years greatly increased, owing to the erection of the Royal Military College of Sandhurst in its vicinity.—A river of Ireland, which flows east through the county of Cork, by Millstrut, Mallow, and Fermoy, to Lismore and Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford, from which last its course is south to Youghall Bay.—A river in Essex, which flows by Bradfield, Braintree, Coggeshal, Kelvedon, and Malden, and then enters the estuary to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

*Blair Athol*, and *Blair Gowerie*, two towns in Perthshire.

*Blaisois*, an old province of France, now forming the department of Loire and Cher.

*Blanc*, *Le*, a town of France, dep. Indre, pleasantly situated on the Creuse. Pop. 3847.

*Blanca*, a small island in the Caribbean Sea. Lon. 64.30 W., lat. 11.50 N.

*Blanco*, a cape of Patagonia. Lon. 64.42 W., lat. 47.20 S.—A cape of Peru, which is the northern extremity of that country. Lon. 81.6 W., lat. 4.13 S.

*Blandford*, or *Blandford Forum*, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. Pop. 3349.—A town of Massachusetts.—Another of Virginia.

*Blarney*, a town in Cork county, Ireland.

*Blas*, *St.*, a sea-port of Mexico. Lon. 105.16 W., lat. 21.40 N.

*Blaye*, a sea-port and fortified town of France, dep. Gironde. Lon. 0.40 W., lat. 45.7 N. Pop. 3266.

*Blekingen*, a mountainous province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic.

*Blenheim*, a small village of Bavaria, famous for the great victory obtained by the English and Imperialists, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, over the French, Oct. 13. 1704.

*Blenheim Park* (so called in honour of



the victory above noticed), an extra parochial district in Oxfordshire, being the demesne attached to Blenheim House, an edifice erected in the reign of Anne, as "an illustrious monument of Marlborough's glory and Britain's gratitude," and for which 500,000*l.* was granted by parliament.

*Blessington*, a bor. in Wicklow, Ireland.

*Bletchingly*, a borough in Surrey.

*Block Island*, an island in the United States, N. America, 46 miles long by 38 in the broadest part. It is noted for cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese.

*Blois*, a city of France, on the Loire. Lon. 1.20 E., lat. 47.35 N. Pop. 14,400.

*Blue Mountains*, a range in New Holland, NW. of Port Jackson.—Another range, running from SE. to NW. in the Island of Jamaica.

*Blyth*, a town in Nottinghamshire.—A village in Northumberland, which exports much coal and salt.

*Bobbio*, a town of the Sardinian States, Italy; div. Genoa. Pop. 4,000.

*Bober*, a river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, and joins the Oder below Crossen.

*Bobersberg*, a town of Brandenburg.

*Bohrisk*, a town of Russia in Europe. It has four churches and a gymnasium.

*Bobrov*, a town of Russia in Europe. Pop. 5000.

*Boca Chica*, a narrow passage into the port of Carthagena, in Colombia.

*Bocca Tigris*, a narrow passage, forming the mouth of the river Pe-Kiang, in China, through which vessels must pass to Canton.

*Bochetta, La*, a chain of mountains in the Duchy of Genoa, over which is the road into Lombardy.

*Bochnia*, a town of Galicia, noted for its large salt mines. Pop. 4800.

*Bochold*, or *Bockholt*, a town of the Prussian States. There are rich iron mines in its vicinity.

*Bocking*, a large village in Essex, which has an extensive manufacture of baize.

*Bodmin*, a town and borough of Cornwall. Lon. 4.40 W., lat. 50.32 N. Pop. 5228.

*Bog*, a river that rises in Poland, and enters the estuary of the Dniester a little above Oczakow.

*Bogdoi*, a country of Tartary, lying N. of China; it is of great extent, and subject to the Chinese.

*Bognor*, a village on the coast of Sussex, much frequented for sea-bathing.

*Bogota*, a city of Colombia, S. America, situated on an elevated plain 8615 ft. above the level of the sea. Lon. 74.10 W., lat. 4.37 N. Pop. about 40,000.

*Bohemia*, a kingdom of Germany belonging to the Austrian empire. It is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture; and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver. The Roman Catholic religion is the most prevalent; but there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldan, Elbe, and Oder.

*Bois-le-duc*, a fortified town of Holland, cap. of N. Brabant. It was held by the French from 1791 to 1814. Pop. 13,500.

*Bohhara*, or *Uzbekistan*, a country of Central Asia, comprising parts of the ancient Soghdiana and Bactria, forming the

most powerful state of Turkestan. It is inhabited by different races, the chief of whom are Uzbek Tartars. The country is rich in cattle, particularly in goats and sheep, the skins of the former and the wool of the latter being very valuable. It is also fruitful in the productions of the earth; and, being situated where all around is barren, it is a central mart for the exchange of the commodities of Europe, China, Persia, India, &c.—*Bohhara*, the capital of the above, in which are 360 mosques and as many schools, has always borne the appellation of the "holy and learned." Lon. 64.26 E., lat. 39.48 N. Pop. 150,000.

*Bolabola*, one of the Society Islands. Lon. 151.43 W., lat. 16.18 S.

*Bolbec*, a town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, 18 m. from Havre. Pop. 9800.

*Boli*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Lon. 31.19 E., lat. 40.35 N. Pop. 6000.

*Bolingbroke*, a town in Lincolnshire; the birthplace of Henry IV.

*Bolivia*, or *Upper Peru*, a republican state of S. America. Like most parts of the same continent, it is highly productive in fruits of the earth and mineral treasures; with an abundance of cattle, many wild beasts, and birds of beautiful plumage. It is traversed by lofty mountains, the Cordilleras, &c., and has immense forests producing the finest timber.

*Bologna*, a city of Italy, the capital of the Bolognese. It is the birth-place of many illustrious men; and its palaces, churches, towers, universities, &c. are splendid and magnificent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in rich silks and velvets, and the surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp. Lon. 11.21 E., lat. 44.30 N. Pop. 69,000.

*Bolsover*, a town in Derbyshire; it has a spacious castle, and is noted for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

*Bolton*, or *Bolton-le-Moors*, a manufacturing town in Lancashire. It has several railways and a canal to Manchester; and its manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, calicoes, &c. are very important. Pop. 17,058. Two miles to the north is *Little Bolton*. Pop. 7880.

*Bombay*, the most westerly and smallest of the three presidencies of British India; its area, 68,074 sq. m. Pop. 7,000,000. The whole of the Indian marine is attached to this presidency; but it is much less favourably situated than that of Bengal for commerce and internal communication.—A maritime city of Hindostan, prov. Aurangabad, cap. of the presidency, and, next to Calcutta and Canton, the greatest emporium of the East; though it bears no comparison in external appearance to Calcutta or Madras. Lon. 72.57 E., lat. 18.56 N. Pop. about 232,000.

*Bommelwert*, an island of Holland, prov. Guelderland.

*Bona*, a sea-port of Algiers. Lon. 7.45 E., lat. 36.52 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Bonaire*, an island in the Caribbean Sea. Lon. 68.19 W., lat. 12.13 N.

*Bonaaventura*, a sea-port of Colombia, S. America. Lon. 76.46 W., lat. 3.50 N.

*Bondon*, a kingdom of central Africa, the inhabitants of which are called Foulahs.

*Bonifacio*, a fortified sea-port of the Is-

MOST THINGS HAVE TWO HANDLES, AND A WISE MAN TAKES HOLD OF THE BEST.



land of Corsica, with a good harbour, and coral fishery. Lon. 8.56 E., lat. 41 25 N.

*Bonn*, a fine old town of the Prussian States, on the Rhine. Pop. 13,000.

*Bonneville*, a town of France, dep. Sarthe; with a cotton manufacture. Pop. 5746.

*Bonneville*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Geneva.

*Bony*, a town of Asia, in the island of Celebes, and the cap. of a kingdom on the S. coast. The people are called Bonginese. Lon. 120.35 E., lat. 2.50 S.

*Boodroom*, or *Bohrnn*, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Halicarnossus*. Lon. 27.25 E., lat. 37 N. Pop. 11,000.

*Boondee*, a rajaship of Hindostan, under British protection.—The capital of the above rajaship. Lon. 75.30 E., lat. 25.28 N.

*Boorhanpoor*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Candeish. Lon. 76.18 E., lat. 21.19 N.

*Booroogird*, a town of Persia. Pop. 12,000.

*Bootan*, or *Bhotan*, an independent state of North Hindostan, divided from Thibet by the Himalaya mountains, which in the north form an almost impassable frontier. The climate exhibits every variety of heat and cold; the mountain forests abound with the same kind of trees, except oak, that are common to Europe, and the country also produces most of the European fruits. The Bootans are much fairer and more robust than their neighbours the Bengalese.

*Boothia, Felix*, a continent and isthmus of the Polar Sea; discov. by Capt. Ross. 1830.

*Boppart*, an ancient town of the Prussian States, near Coblentz. Pop. 3800.

*Bordeaux* or *Bourdeaux*, an important commercial city and sea-port of France. It is deemed the second city in the kingdom, for magnificence, riches, and population. Lon. 0.34 W., lat. 44.50 N.

*Borgia*, a town of Naples. Pop. 3000.

*Borgo*, a sea-port town of Finland.

*Borgomanero*, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. Novara. Pop. 6000.

*Borgo-San-Donino*, a town of Parma. Pop. 4000.

*Borneo*, an island in the Indian Ocean, which produces much rice, pepper, sago, diamonds, gold, pearls, canes, wax, camphor, &c. The natives are called Biajos; they are blacks, and pagans, and live in the interior part; but their country is little known.—A kingdom on the north-west side of this island, governed by a sultan. Lon. 112.44 E., lat. 4.55 N.

*Bornholm*, an island of Denmark.

*Bornon*, a kingdom of Central Africa, averaging both in length and breadth about 400 miles. It consists chiefly of an immense plain, much of which is frequently inundated by the waters of Lake Tchad. The climate is very hot, and all the ferocious animals and enormous reptiles of tropical Africa are common there. The aborigines are negroes, but there are many Arabs among them, who believe that the ark of Noah rested on one of the neighbouring mountains, and that the patriarch first established himself in these extensive plains.

*Boradino*, a village of Russia in Europe, gov. Moscow; memorable for the sanguinary battle fought there between the French and Russians, Sept. 7. 1812; when the former lost above 40,000 men, and the latter 30,000.

*Boroughbridge*, a bor. in N. Yorkshire.

*Borrowdale*, a village in Cumberland, famous for mines of wadd, or black-lead.

*Borrowstowness*, a sea-port town of Scotland, co. Linlithgow. Pop. 2609.

*Bosa*, a sea-port town of Sardinia. Lon. 8.25 E., lat. 40.16 N. Pop. 3,500.

*Boscawen Island*, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 175.10 W., lat. 15.50 S.

*Boshnanos*, a numerous nation of Southern Africa, divided into several tribes, of which the Matchappin is the most powerful.

*Boseobel*, a village in Shropshire, where Charles II. was concealed in an oak after the battle of Worcester.

*Boshiemans*, a tribe of uncivilised Hotentots, inhabiting the mountains near the Cape of Good Hope.

*Bosna-Serai*, or *Serajero*, a city of Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. Bosnia. Lon. 18.26 E. lat. 43.54 N. Pop. about 60,000.

*Bosnia*, a province of European Turkey, the ancient Pannonia Inferior. The Bosnians are of a Slavonic origin, and differ from the Turks in many of their customs.

*Bossiny*, a borough in Cornwall.

*Boston (El)*, a town of Turkey in Asia, Natolia. Lon. 36.26 E., lat. 38 N. Pop. 6900.

*Boston*, a borough in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, which has a good trade in wool, wood, oats, &c. Lon. 0.25 E., lat. 52.10 N. Pop. 12,942.—The cap. of Massachusetts, U. S., seated on a peninsula, at the west end of Massachusetts Bay, and defended by a strong castle. The foreign and domestic trade is very considerable; and the chief manufactures are rum, loaf sugar, canvass, cordage, beer, pot and pearl ash, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. Fifteen of the islands in the harbour afford pasturage and corn, and furnish agreeable places of resort in summer. Lon. 71.58 W., lat. 42.23 N. Pop. 105,000.

*Bosworth, Market*, a town in Leicestershire; in the vicinity of which was fought the famous battle between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, in 1485.

*Botany Bay*, on the east coast of New South Wales, discovered by Cook, in 1770, and so called from the great variety of herbs found on the shore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 miles farther to the north. The climate is generally temperate, spring commencing about the end of September, and winter in the month of May. Iron and coal are the only mineral productions hitherto found; but the soil is fertile, and produces corn and vegetables in abundance.

*Botany Island*, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167.17 E., lat. 22.27 S.

*Botesdale*, a market-town in Suffolk.

*Bothwell*, a village in Lanarkshire, in which are the ruins of Bothwell Castle.

*Bothnia, East*, a province of Finland.

*Bothnia, West*, a province of Sweden.

*Bothnia (Sea of)*, a portion of the Baltic Sea between Russia and Sweden.—*Bothnia (Gulf of)*, the northern arm of the Baltic Sea.

*Bottesford*, a village in Leicestershire.

*Bolzen*, or *Bolzano*, a thriving town of the Austrian States, Tyrol. Pop. 9000.

*Bouches-du-Rhone*, a maritime dep. of the south of France, of considerable com-

mercial importance, and famous for the number of sheep bred there.

*Boujeiah*, a sea-port of Algiers. Lon. 4.53 E., lat. 35.44 N.

*Boutogne*, a sea-port town of France, dep. Pas du Calais, much resorted to since the peace by English visitors; a constant communication being kept up with London, Brighton, Dover, and Folkestone, by means of steam packets, &c. Lon. 1.36 E., lat. 50.43 N. Pop. 25,732.

*Bourbon*, an island belonging to France, in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 53.20 E., lat. 20.52 S.

*Bourbon Lancy*, a town of France, celebrated for hot mineral waters.

*Bourbonne-les-Bains*, a town of France, dep. Haute Marne. Pop. 3,550.

*Bourbon Vendée*, a town of France, cap. of La Vendée. Lon. 1.22 W., lat. 46.41 N. Pop. 5,257.

*Bourg*, or *Bourg-en-Bresse*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Ain. The principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. Lalande, the astronomer, was born here, in 1732. Pop. 8,818.

*Bourgos*, a sea-port of Roumelia, Turkey in Europe. Lon. 27.28 E., lat. 42.29 N. Pop. about 6,000.

*Bourges*, a city of France, cap. of dep. Cher. In extent it is one of the largest cities in France, and it is also one of the most ancient, but the trade is inconsiderable. Lon. 2.23 E., lat. 47.4 N. Pop. 19,616.

*Bourgoin*, a town of France, dep. Isere. Pop. 4,325.

*Bourgueil*, a town of France, dep. Indre et Loire, situated in a fertile valley. Pop. 3,600.

*Bourlos*, a lake or lagoon on the N. of Egypt.

*Bourn*, a town in Lincolnshire, which has a navigable canal to Boston.

*Bousa*, a city of Interior Africa, where the enterprising English traveller, Mungo Park, met his death.

*Boulton*, one of the Molucca Islands.

*Bovino*, a town of Naples, prov. Capri-tana. Pop. 5,000.

*Bow*, an ancient village in Middlesex, near London. It has many mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on the river Lea, over which is a bridge.—A market town in Devonshire.—An island in the Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles in circuit. Lon. 141. 10 W., lat. 18.23 S.

*Borley*, a village in Kent, near Maidstone; famous for an abbey, founded in 1146 (some remains of which still exist), in which Edward II. granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor.

*Boyle*, a bor. in Roscommon county, Ireland, with manufactures of linen and yarn.

*Boyne*, a river of Ireland, which has its source in the bog of Allen, in the north part of Kildare co., crosses that of Meath, and enters the Irish Channel below Drogheda.

*Braan*, a river in Perthshire, which descends from the hills east of Loch Tay, and flows into the Tay above Dunkeld.

*Brabant*, N. and S., provinces of the Netherlands, the former now included in Holland, the latter in Belgium.

*Brackley*, a bor. in Northamptonshire.

*Bradfield*, a market town in Essex.

*Bradford*, a market town in Wiltshire;

at no distant period the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England.

—A town in West Yorkshire, which has manufactures of tammies, calamancoes, woollen cloths, and leather boxes. Pop. 43,396, having quadrupled its numbers in the last thirty years.—A town of Massachusetts.

*Broding*, a town in the Isle of Wight.

*Broga*, a city of Portugal. Lon. 8.29 W., lat. 41.42 N. Pop. 14,500.

*Braganza*, a city of Portugal. Lon. 6.30 W., lat. 42.2 N. Pop. 4,000.

*Brahilovo*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia. Pop. 6,000.

*Brahmapootra*, or *Burrhampooter*, one of the largest rivers of Asia; the whole known course of which may be estimated at 1600 miles.

*Brompton*, a town in Essex.—Another, in Massachusetts, U. States.

*Bratio*, a mountain of Switzerland, which separates the valley of Munster from the country of Bormio.

*Brampton*, a market town in Cumberland.

*Brandenburg*, an important prov. of the Prussian States, formerly a marquise of Upper Saxony. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Sprée, Ucker, and Warthe. The soil is meagre; but it produces some corn, and abounds in wood, wool, iron, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco.—A town of Prussia, prov. of same name. Lon. 12.32 E., lat. 52.27 N. Pop. 13,000.—*New Brandenburg*, a town of Mecklenberg Strelitz. Pop. 6,000.

*Brandon*, a market town in Suffolk, with a great trade in corn, malt, coal, &c.

*Braslow*, a city of Lithuania.

*Brassa*, or *Bressay*, one of the Shetland Islands; between which and the principal isle, called Mainland, is the noted Bressay Sound, where 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

*Brava*, a sea-port on the coast of Ajau. Lon. 43.25 E., lat. 1.20 N.—One of the Cape Verd Islands. Lon. 24.89 W., lat. 14.52 N.

*Braunau*, a fortified town of Bavaria.

*Braunfels*, a town of Prussia, in which stands the magnificent seat of the prince of Solms Braunfels.

*Braunzberg*, a town of E. Prussia. Pop. 7,600.

*Bray*, a town in Wicklow, Ireland.—A village in Berkshire, famous in song for its vicar, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns.

*Brazil*, an empire of South America. The climate is temperate and mild, and the soil, in many places, very rich. Immense quantities of sugar are exported from this country; it also produces cotton, maize, several sorts of fruit, and medicinal drugs. Besides the valuable brazil wood, there are spacious woods of citron, ebony, mastic, cocoa, rose-wood, and fine species of palm trees. The mines of gold and diamonds are very productive, being next to those of Mexico and Peru; and so prodigious is the increase of cattle that they are killed for their hides, of which not less than 300,000 have been frequently exported in one season from Rio alone. The Indians who inhabit the inland parts are of a copper colour, with long black hair; they are strong, lively, and gay, and wander about in a state of nudity, employing themselves in hunting and gather-



ing honey, or such fruits as nature spontaneously yields.

*Brechin*, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 6508.

*Brecknockshire*, or *Brecon*, a county of Wales, 38 miles in length and 28 in breadth; containing 482,560 acres, divided into 6 hundreds and 67 parishes. It is full of mountains, some of which are very high; but there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. The principal rivers are the Wye and Uske.

*Brecon*, a town of Wales, cap. of Brecknockshire. The castle of Brecon was built in 1094, from which period the town also dates its origin. Lon. 3.32 W., lat. 51.54 N. Pop. 5026.

*Breda*, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Brabant. Lon. 4.50 E., lat. 51.37 N. Pop. 13,000.

*Brewood*, a town in Staffordshire.

*Brehar*, the most mountainous of the Scilly Islands. Lon. 6.47 W., lat. 50.2 N.

*Bremen*, one of the free German Hanseatic cities, and a place of commercial importance as the principal emporium of Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, &c. Lon. 8.48 E., lat. 53.4 N. Pop. 42,000.

*Brentford*, a market-town in Middlesex, on the Thames. It is the chief polling place where the co. members are elected. Pop. 9868.

*Brentwood*, a market-town in Essex.

*Brescia*, a city of Austrian Italy, on the Garza. Here are several flourishing manufactures, and its fire-arms are particularly celebrated. Lon. 10.13 E., lat. 45.32 N. Pop. 35,000.

*Bresciano*, a province of Lombardy.

*Breslau*, a beautiful city, with a university, the capital of Silesia. It is surrounded by walls, ramparts, and other works, and has a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. It is the second city in the Prussian dominions. Lon. 17.9 E., lat. 51.3 N. Pop. about 90,000.

*Bresse*, an old province of France, now forming the department of Ain.

*Brest*, an important sea-port of France, dep. Finistère; with a castle on a craggy rock by the sea-side. The harbour is the best in the kingdom, and both sides are well fortified; the quay is above a mile in length. Lon. 4.28 W., lat. 48.23 N. Pop. 29,773.

*Bretagne*, or *Britany*, an old province of France, which now forms the departments of Finistère, the Cotes du Nord, Morbihan, Ille et Vilaine, and Basse Loire.

*Briançon*, a strongly fortified town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, situated 4300 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 3455.

*Briançonnet*, a fortress of Savoy.

*Briansk*, a town of Orel, Russia. Pop. 5000.

*Briare*, a town of France, dep. Loiret. Pop. 3000.

*Bridgend*, a town in Glamorganshire.

*Bridgenorth*, a bor. in Shropshire, with a considerable trade. Pop. 6171.

*Bridgetown*, the capital of the Island of Barbadoes.—A town of New Jersey, U.S.; and another in Maryland.

*Bridgewater*, a borough in Somersetshire, which has an extensive coasting trade. Pop. 4242.—A town of Massachusetts, U.S.

*Bridlington*, or *Burlington*, a sea-port in East Yorkshire, with a considerable trade. Lon. 0.10 W., lat. 54.8 N. Pop. 4792.

*Bridport*, a town in Dorsetshire. Pop. 4787.

*Brieg*, a fortified town of the Prussian States, prov. Silesia. Pop. 11,500.

*Brielle*, or *Brill*, a fortified sea-port town of Holland. Lon. 4.9 E., lat. 51.54 N. Pop. 4200. The Brill is noted in history as being the place where the first foundation of the republic may be said to have been laid; it is famous also as the birth-place of the heroic Admiral Van Tromp.

*Brien's Bridge*, a town in Clare, Ireland.

*Brigg*, a town in Switzerland.

*Brighton*, a large and populous town on the coast of Sussex. It has no harbour, and only small vessels can approach the shore. So lately as the year 1760 it was inhabited chiefly by fishermen; but, becoming a place of resort for bathing, it has been greatly enlarged by many handsome houses, forming good streets, squares, and fashionable promenades; with public rooms, hot and cold baths, theatre, &c., and is now by far the largest town in the county. It is remarkable for a suspension chain pier, extending far into the sea, where steam-vessels, &c. take in their passengers; but it was greatly injured by a violent storm, October 15, 1833. A summer residence of the King, called the Pavilion, which George IV. built when he was Prince of Wales, also justly attracts the notice of strangers; as does the new town, erected by Mr. Kemp, and bearing his name. Brighton has nearly quadrupled its population in the present century. It is the nearest port on the sea-coast to London, from whence there is a railway; and as several steamers ply between Brighton and Dieppe, which is 21 leagues SE., and a much nearer and pleasanter route to Paris (via Rouen), a constant communication between England and France is thus maintained. Lon. 0.6 W., lat. 50.55 N. Pop. 46,661.

*Brignolles*, a town of France, dep. Var. Pop. 5652.

*Brindisi*, a city of Otranto, Naples. Lon. 18 E., lat. 40.37 N. Pop. 6500.

*Brioude*, a town of France, dep. Haute Loire. Pop. 5247. It is the birth-place of Lafayette.

*Brisgau*, a territory of Suabia, on the east side of the Rhine.

*Bristol*, a city and sea-port in Gloucestershire, on the Avon; which, for wealth, trade, and population, was the second city in England, though now surpassed in all these respects by Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds. Bristol is a county of itself; it contains many glasshouses, and the sugar refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Well, about a mile below the city, is of great purity. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals called Bristol Stones. The numerous buildings on the top of this rock have the name of Clifton, which is the chief resort of the gentry, on account of the salubrity of the air. Lon. 2.36 W., lat. 51.27 N. The Great Western Railway ensures a rapid communication between Bristol and London, as well as the surrounding country. Pop. 64,266.—A sea-port of Rhode Island, which has a commodious and safe

WHEN POVERTY COMES IN AT THE DOOR, LOVE FLIES OUT AT THE WINDOW.

SPEND NOT WHERE YOU MAY SAVE; SPARE NOT WHERE YOU MUST SPEND.



harbour. Lon. 71.14 W., lat. 41.40 N.—  
A town of Pennsylvania.

*Bristol Bay*, on the north-west coast of America, explored by Cook in 1779.

*Britain*, a general appellation given, in 1601, to the islands of Great Britain and Ireland as a United Kingdom. England was united into one entire monarchy, under Egbert, in 829; as was Scotland, under Kenneth II., in 842; and Ireland was made a kingdom, under Henry VIII., in 1541. England and Scotland were united by a treaty in 1707, under Anne; and Ireland was united to them in 1801, under George III. The island of Great Britain is the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 miles from north to south, and 290 from east to west. It lies to the north of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel.

*Britain, New*, a country of North America, comprehending all the tract north of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador and New North and South Wales. It is subject to Britain, and lies between 50 and 70 N. lat., and 50 and 100 W. lon.—An island in the South Pacific Ocean, E. of New Guinea. Lon. 152.20 E., lat. 4 S.

*Brive*, a town of France, dep. Corrèze. Pop. 6062.

*Brixen*, a principality of Germany, in the east part of the Tyrol.

*Brixham*, a small sea-port in Devonshire, on the west side of Torbay, celebrated for its fishery.

*Brixton*, a village in Surrey, near London.

*Broadstairs*, a village in Kent, near Ramsgate. It has a small pier, and is a fashionable resort for sea-bathing.

*Broken Bay*, in New South Wales. Lon. 151.27 E., lat. 33.34 S.

*Bromberg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen. Pop. 8000.

*Bromley*, a market-town in Kent. Here is a college for the maintenance of twenty clergymen's widows. Pop. 4325.—A town in Staffordshire.

*Brompton*, a village in Kent, near Chatham, which has fine barracks.—A village in the west of London, 1 in. from Hyde Park Corner.

*Bromsgrove*, a corporate town of Worcestershire, on the Salwarp. Pop. 8162.

*Bromyard*, a town in Herefordshire.

*Brooklyn*, a town of New York, U. States.

—Another in Massachusetts.

*Bronte*, or *Brontë*, a town of Sicily, near Mt. Etna. Lord Nelson was created Duke of Bronte in 1799. Pop. 8871.

*Broom Loch*, a great salt lake on the west coast of Scotland, with some good harbours.

*Brona*, a river and town of Scotland.

*Brosley*, a town in Shropshire. Pop. 4299.

*Brough*, a town in Westmoreland.

*Browershaven*, a sea-port of Holland, in Zealand.

*Bruges*, a city of Belgium, having manufactures of lace. During the 14th and 15th centuries, Bruges was the central emporium of the whole commercial world, and had resident consuls and ministers from every court in Europe. It also gave birth at that period to many eminent authors, theologians, physicians, painters, &c. Lon. 3.13 E., lat. 51.13 N. Pop. 44,560.

*Bruguiera*, a town of France, dep. Tarn. Pop. 4000.

*Brumath*, a town of France, dep. Sarthe. Pop. 4350.

*Brunn*, a town of the Austrian States, cap. Moravia. Lon. 16.36 E., lat. 49.11 N. Pop. about 40,000.

*Bruenen*, a town of Switzerland.

*Brunswick (Duchy of)*, a territory in Germany, consisting of five detached portions, on the rivers Weser, Seine, Ocker, and Aller, and occupying part of the vast plain which stretches from the foot of the Hartz mountains to the German Ocean. It contains many mines, several medicinal springs, large forests, and plenty of all the necessities of life. By far the greatest portion of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but all sects enjoy perfect toleration. Pop. about 253,000.—An important city of Germany, the capital of the above duchy. Lon. 10.32 E., lat. 56.18 N. Pop. 36,000.—A sea-port in Georgia, U. S.—A city of New Jersey.—A town in Cumberland county, Maine.

*Brunswick, New*, a British province in North America. It has several lakes, and is well watered by numerous rivers.—A city of New Jersey, U. States.

*Brussels*, a handsome and fortified city, the capital of Belgium. It has manufactures of lace, carpets, camblets, and tapestry; and is celebrated for its magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. Lon. 4.22 E., lat. 50.51 N. Pop. 80,000.

*Bruton*, a market-town in Somersetshire.

*Buchan*, a district in the N. of Scotland.

*Buchanness*, the most eastern promontory of Scotland. Lon. 1.16 W., lat. 58.26 N.

*Bucharest*, a city of European Turkey, and cap. of Wallachia. Lon. 46.47 E., lat. 44.26 N. Pop. about 65,000.

*Buckenhams*, a market-town of Norfolk.

*Buckingham*, the county town of Buckinghamshire, though inferior in size to the town of Aylesbury, in that county. Pop. 4054.

*Buckinghamshire*, a county of England, 39 miles long and 18 broad; it contains 472,320 acres, is divided into 8 hundreds and 202 parishes, and has 15 market-towns. The soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl; and the woods of the hills, principally beech, form a considerable article of profit. The most general manufactures are bone-lace and paper. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, Lyssel, and Tame. Total pop. 155,983.

*Buda*, or *Offen*, the capital of Lower Hungary, with an extensive fortress. It is situated on the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats to Pesth. Lon. 19.42 E., lat. 47.29 N. Pop. 41,000.

*Budin*, a town of Bohemia, with a castle.

*Budua*, a strong sea-port of Illyria. Lon. 18.40 E., lat. 42.18 N.

*Budukhschau*, a prov. of Central Asia, and a dependency of the Khan of Koondooz, containing ruby mines and lapis lazuli. It suffered greatly from a terrific earthquake in January, 1832.

*Budweis*, a fortified town of Bohemia. Near it are gold and silver mines. Pop. 7400.

*Buenos Ayres*, a large province of South America. [See *La Plata*.]—The capital of the republic of La Plata, founded by Mendoza, a Spaniard, in 1535. It is well fortified; and the trade is carried on with Chili and Peru by means of covered waggons

drawn by oxen. Owing to the shallowness of the water, no vessels of burden can reach within five or six miles of the city. Lon. 58.31 W., lat. 34.85 S.

**Buffalo**, a city of the U. States, in prov. of New York, W. of Lake Erie. It was an inconsiderable place till 1812, when it was made a military station, and was soon afterwards destroyed by the British. Capt. Marryatt calls it "one of the wondrous of America," and says that "it is hardly to be credited that such a beautiful city should have risen up in the wilderness in so short a period." Lon. 78.56 W., lat. 42.53 N. Pop. 25,000.

**Bug**, a river of European Russia.

**Bugio**, a sea-port of Constantia, Algiers. Lon. 5.28 E., lat. 36.49 N.

**Buhl**, a town in Baden, Snabia.

**Builth**, a town of Brecknockshire, Wales.

**Bujalao**, a town of Andalusia, Spain. Pop. 14,500.

**Bukhovine**, a province of Austria, bounded by Moldavia and Transylvania.

**Bulac**, a town of Egypt, on the Nile.

**Bulgaria**, a province of European Turkey.

**Bulsaur**, a sea-port town of Hindostan, pres. Bombay. Lon. 73.5 E., lat. 20.36 N.

**Bumm**, a city of Kerwan, Persia.

**Bundelcoud**, a large district of Hindostan, which contains the celebrated diamond-mines of Pannah. Pop. 2,400,000.

**Bungay**, a market-town in Suffolk.

**Bunga**, a kingdom of Japan. Lon. 132 E., lat. 32.40 E.

**Bunker's Hill**, a steep hill in Massachusetts, U. S., where one of the earliest and most obstinately contested battles of the American revolutionary war was fought, June 17, 1775.

**Buntingford**, a town in Hertfordshire.

**Buradon**, a district of Hindostan, pres. Bengal. It is one of the most productive territories of India, and being environed by jungles, appears like a garden surrounded by a wilderness.—The capital of the above district. Lon. 87.57 E., lat. 23.15 N. Pop. 54,000.

**Burford**, a town in Oxfordshire.

**Burg**, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony. Pop. 13,500.—A village in Cumberland.

**Burghed**, a town in Elginshire, Scotland.

**Burgos**, a city of Spain, cap. of Old Castile. Lon. 3.30 W., lat. 42.28 N. Pop. 12,000.

**Burgu**, or **Berdoa**, a territory of Africa, Lon. 21.40 E., lat. 26.10 N.

**Burgundy**, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Yonne, Cote d'Or, Saone, and Loire et Ain.

**Burlington**, a town of New Jersey.—Another in Vermont, U. S.

**Burnham**, a town in Norfolk.—Another in Essex, famous for oysters.

**Burnley**, a town in Lancashire, with considerable woollen and cotton manufactures. Pop. 10,699.

**Burnt Island**, near the coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 58.50 W., lat. 47.80 N.—There is also a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean called Burnt Islands. Lon. 78.30 E., lat. 16 N.

**Bursa**, or **Brusa**, a city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 29.12 E., lat. 40.9 N. Pop. 60,000.

**Burtem**, a town of Staffordshire, with extensive potteries.

**Burton**, a town in Westmoreland.

**Burton-upon-Strather**, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

**Burton-upon-Trent**, a town in Staffordshire, famous for excellent ale.

**Bury**, a town in Lancashire, with large manufactures of woollen and cotton. Pop. 20,710.

**Bury**, or **Bury St. Edmunds**, a borough in Suffolk; so called from King Edmund, whose remains are buried here. Lon. 0.50 E., lat. 52.20 N. Pop. 11,436.

**Busaca**, a ridge of mountains in Portugal, extending north from the river Mondego.

**Bushire**, or **Abu-Shahr**, a sea-port town of Persia, and, next to Bussorah, the principal port of the Persian Gulf. Lon. 50.48 E., lat. 29 N. Pop. 15,000.

**Bussorah**, or **Balsorah**, a commercial city of Turkey in Asia, and the principal port of the Persian Gulf. Lon. 47.34 E., lat. 30.29 N. Pop. about 60,000.

**Bute**, an island in the Frith of Clyde, Scotland. The coast is rocky, and indented with several safe harbours, chiefly appropriated to the herring-fishery.

**Buteshire**, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cumbray, and Inchmarnock, which lie in the Frith of Clyde.

**Buttermere**, a lake in Cumberland, near Keswick, noted for its picturesque scenery.

**Butterworth**, a large village in Lancashire.

**Buzadevar**, a strong fort of Bootan.

**Buxton**, a town and fashionable watering place in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. The Buxton waters, both thermal and chalybeate, have been for ages celebrated for their medicinal virtues.

**Byaboot**, a town of Turkish Armenia, with an ancient castle on an insulated hill.

**Byron Island**, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. Lon. 173.46 E., lat. 1.18 S.

**CABES**, or **Gabes**, a sea-port and city of Tunis. Lon. 7.44 E., lat. 33.53 N. Pop. about 30,000.

**Cabra**, an ancient town of Spain, prov. Cordova. Pop. 11,890.—A town of the kingdom of Timbuctoo.

**Cabrera**, an island in the Mediterranean. Lon. 2.59 E., lat. 39.7 N.

**Caecan**, or **Kashan**, a city of Persia. Lon. 51.18 E., lat. 33.55 N.

**Caceres**, a town of Spain, prov. Estremadura. Pop. 10,000.

**Cachao**, or **Kecho**, the largest city of the empire of Anam, cap. of Tonquin. Lon. 105.34 E., lat. 21 N. Pop. nearly 100,000.

**Cacheo**, a town of Africa, kingdom of Cnnho. Lon. 14.53 E., lat. 12.6 N.

**Cader Idris**, a mountain of Wales.

**Cadiz**, a fortified city and sea-port of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour. The south side is inaccessible by sea, being edged with craggy rocks; on the west is Fort St. Sebastian, and on the east the fort St. Philip. Lon. 6.18 W., lat. 36.32 N. Pop. 58,525.

**Cadovino**, a district of Italy, subject to Austria.

**Cadsand**, an island in the Netherlands, on the north coast of Flanders.

**Caen**, a handsome city of France, dep.

Calvados. Lon. 0.22 W., lat. 49.11 N. Pop. 39,886.

*Caerleon*, a town in Monmouthshire.

*Caernarthenshire*, a county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length and 20 in breadth; containing 592,640 acres, divided into 8 hundreds and 39 parishes, and having six market-towns. It is fruitful in corn and grass, has plenty of wood, coal, lead, and lime, and is not so mountainous as the other counties of Wales. The principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taff.

*Caernarthen*, the cap. of the above co., and a town of considerable trade. Lon. 4.19 W., lat. 51.51 N. Pop. 10,000.

*Caernarvonshire*, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles long and 13 broad; it contains 496,000 acres, is divided into 10 hundreds and 72 parishes, and has a city and five market-towns. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. This county, being the most rugged district of North Wales, may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon; and the prospects around are rude and wild in the highest degree. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its sole rural riches. Copper and lead mines have been worked in various parts of the mountains; blue slates, of a superior quality, are got in abundance; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleasing contrast.

*Caernarvan*, a sea-port of N. Wales, and cap. of the above co. Edward II. was born in Caernarvon Castle. Pop. 6877.

*Caerphilly*, a town in Glamorganshire.

*Caerwye*, a town in Flintshire.

*Caffraria*, a region of Africa, extending along the Indian Ocean from the mouth of the Coavo, in lat. 8.35, to that of the Great Fish River, in lat. 30.33 S. The Caffres are much taller, stronger, and better proportioned than the other natives of Africa; their skin is brown, and their hair black and woolly. They have the high forehead and prominent nose of the Europeans, the thick lips of the Negroes, and the high cheek-bones of the Hottentots. Their exercises are hunting, wrestling, or dancing; they are expert in throwing lances; their other arms are spears, bludgeons, and very large oval shields, made of the hides of oxen. The women are handsome, and modest in their behaviour; and are employed in cultivating their gardens, and other domestic affairs. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile. The Caffres believe in a Supreme Being, who created the world; but they are addicted to the grossest superstition. The internal wars between the tribes continually disturb their quiet, and prevent their making much progress in civilization.

*Cagli*, a town of the Papal Sta. Pop. 4000.

*Cagliari*, a fortified city and sea-port of Sardinia, with an university and a castle. Lon. 9.6 E., lat. 39.12 N. Pop. 26,000.

*Cahir*, a town in Tipperary county, Ireland.—Another in Kerry county.

*Cahors*, a city of France, dep. Lot, with an university. Lon. 1.25 E., lat. 44.27 N. Pop. 19,350.

*Caichar*, or *Hairunbo*, a territory of India

beyond the Ganges. It is a fertile province, and since 1832 a valuable addition to our Eastern possessions.

*Caicos*, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, to the north of St. Domingo. Lon. 71.30 W., lat. 21.40 N.

*Cai-fong*, a populous city of China, cap. of the prov. Ho-nan. Lon. 114.28 E., lat. 34.53 N.

*Caimans*, three small islands of the West Indies, north-west of Jamaica. Lon. 81.86 W.

*Cairngorm*, a lofty mountain in Scotland, famous for its rock crystals.

*Cairo*, a large and magnificent city, the capital of Egypt. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart—Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port, Boulac. In this city are numerous mosques, public bagnios, towers, &c.; and the chief manufactures are sugar, sal ammoniac, glass, lamps, saltpetre, gunpowder, red and yellow leather, and linen made of the fine Egyptian flax. Lon. 31.18 E., lat. 30.3 N. Pop. of three towns, 240,000.

*Caiston*, a town in Lincolnshire.

*Caithness*, a northern county of Scotland, 35 miles long, and 20 broad. The south angle is occupied by mountains; and a vast ridge of hills forms the south-west boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithness, which runs into the sea. The rest of the country is an immense morass, interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, or affording pasture for sheep and bees. The other chief products are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp.

*Cajazzo*, a town of Naples. Pop. 4000.

*Calabozo*, a town of Venezuela, S. America. Pop. 5000.

*Calabria*, an extensive territory of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra. It forms the most southern portion of Italy.

*Calahorra*, a city in Old Castile, Spain.

*Calais*, a strong sea-port of France, with a citadel. The fortifications are good; but its chief strength is in its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. Calais derives its principal importance from its being the nearest French port to England: it is only 20½ miles from the South Foreland and 22½ miles from Dover. Lon. 1.51 E., lat. 50.57 N. Pop. 10,865.

*Calamianes*, a cluster of islands, 17 in number, belonging to the Philippines, lying between Mindoro and Paragao.

*Calatayud*, a city of Arragon, in Spain.

*Calatrava*, a town in New Castle, Spain.

*Caltchagna*, a province of Chili; fertile in grain, wine, and fruit, and producing gold.

*Calcutta*, a celebrated city of Hindostan, the capital and emporium of Bengal, and the seat of the supreme government of British India; with a remarkably strong citadel, called Fort William. This splendid city is also the seat of the chief Protestant bishop of India, of the established church of England, and contains three Protestant churches, one of which is the cathedral; also, a Scotch, a Portuguese, a Greek, and an Armenian church; several mosques, many Hindoo temples, and a Mohammedan college. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaises, with the

A MAN LOSES HIS TIME THAT COMES EARLY TO A BAD BARGAIN.



palankeen, and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more extraordinary than, perhaps, any other city can present. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for ships of 500 tons; but larger vessels stop at Diamond Harbour, 50 miles below. Merchants of all countries reside here; and the exports are considerable in salt, sugar, rice, opium, silks, muslins, calicoes, &c. With the exception of Canton, it may, in fact, be considered the emporium of the East; its imports and exports amounting to from 10,000,000*l.* to 12,000,000*l.* a year. The vicinity of Calcutta is very pleasing; as soon as its boundary is passed, the roads wind through beautiful villages, overlying with the finest and most picturesque foliage. Lon. 85.28 E., lat. 22.23 N. Pop. about 250,000.

*Colder*, a river that rises on the west borders of Yorkshire, flows by Halifax to Dewsbury and Wakefield, and, 8 miles below, joins the Aire at Castleford.

*Caledonia*, a country of the state of Vermont, U. S., containing 24 townships.—A port township in Genoese country, N. York.

*Caledonia*, or *New Edinburgh*, a sea-port of Colombia. Lon. 77.40 W., lat. 8.47 N.

*Caledonia*, *New*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well-made, they cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. The cape at the south end is called Queen Charlotte Foreland. Lon. 167.12 E., lat. 22.15 S.

*Calenburg*, a province of Hanover.

*Cali*, a city of Popayan, in Colombia.

*Calicut*, a city of Hindostan. Lon. 75.50 E. lat. 11.15 N. Pop. 25,000.

*California*, a country of N. America, extending along its W. coast from 22.48 to 42 N. lat., and between 107 and 124 W. lon. It is divided into Old or Lower, and New or Upper California. Lower California is a long narrow peninsula, through the centre of which runs a chain of rocky mountains, and is extremely barren and unattractive. Upper California, though rocky, and generally partaking of the same character, is comparatively fertile, and there are large forests in which an abundance of good timber is grown. The whole region is replete with wild animals and birds; and the native Indians are described as timid, indolent, and pusillanimous.

*Callan*, an inland town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny.

*Callander*, a town in Perthshire.

*Callao*, a sea-port town of Peru. Lon. 77.4 W., lat. 12.3 S.

*Calle, La*, a factory founded by the French African Company, in Algiers. It stands on an insulated rock, on the Tunisian frontier.

*Calliance*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Aurnugabad, the cap. of a district of the same name.

*Callosa de Ensarria*, a town of Valencia, Spain, situated in a mountainous country producing excellent wine, &c. Pop. 6100.

*Callosa de Segura*, a town of Valencia, Spain, on the river Segura. Pop. 4413.

*Calmar*, a sea-port of Smoland, Sweden. Lon. 16.22 E., lat. 56.38 N.

*Colmar*, or *Kalmar*, a sea-port town of Sweden, strongly fortified. Lon. 16.26 E., lat. 56.40 N. Pop. 5346.

*Calmino*, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 26.46 E., lat. 35.56 N.

*Calne*, a town and borough in Wiltshire, with manufactures of cloth.

*Calvados*, a dep. of France, bounded on the N. by the English Channel. It is famous for horses, mules, oxen, and sheep.

*Calvi*, a town in Naples.—Another in Corsica, with a good harbour.

*Cam*, a river that rises in Hertfordshire, flows by Cambridge into the Isle of Ely, and there joins the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

*Camavan*, an island of Arabia. Lon. 42.22 E., lat. 15.6 N.

*Camarina*, a town in Galicia, Spain.

*Cambat*, the southernmost province of Abyssinia.

*Cambay*, a city of Gujerat, Hindostan. Lon. 72.48 E., lat. 22.23 N. P. about 10,000.

*Camberwell*, a large and populous village in Surrey, near London; in which are many elegant villas and detached mansions.

*Cambodia*, or *Camboja*, a kingdom of Asia, subject to Cochinchina.

*Cambray*, a fortified city of France, dep. Nord. This town has been long famous for its manufacture of fine linens and lawns; and hence the term *cambrics*. Lon. 3.14 E., lat. 50.11 N. Pop. 17,846.

*Cambridge*, the capital of Cambridgeshire, and the seat of a celebrated university. The county-gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle built by William I.; and in the market-place, which consists of two oblong squares, united together, is Hobson Conduit, which is constantly running. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy; it contains 13 colleges and four halls, which have equal privileges with the colleges. Lon. 0.4 E., lat. 52.12 N. Pop. 24,453.—A town of Massachusetts.—A fortified town of South Carolina.

Another in Maryland, U. S.

*Cambridgeshire*, a county of England, 50 miles long and 25 broad, containing 549,120 acres, divided into 15 hundreds and 161 parishes, and having 8 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy, but the northern part, called the Isle of Ely, is low and feney, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England which do not flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into these fens; and in the latter part of the year they are sometimes overflowed, or appear covered with fogs. Total pop. 164,459.

*Camden*, a town of South Carolina.—Another in Maine, U. S.

*Camet*, a river in Cornwall, which rises two miles north of Camelford, flows south almost to Bodmin, and then north-west to Padstow, at which place it enters the Bristol Channel.

*Camelford*, a borough in Cornwall.

*Camerino*, a town of the Papal States. Pop. 4960.

*Caminha*, a town of Portugal.

*Campagna*, a town of Naples. Pop. 7000.

*Campagna di Roma*, anciently Latium, a province of Italy, in the Papal States.

*Campan*, a town of France, on the Adour, Pop. 4248.

*Compbeltoen*, a borough and sea-port in Argyleshire. An extensive trade is here carried on in the distillation of spirits, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring fishery. Lon. 5.32 W. lat. 55.26 N.

*Campten*, a corporate town in Gloucester.

*Campeochy*, a sea-port town of Mexico.

*Campen*, a town of Holland, on the Yesel.

*Camperdon*, a town in Catalonia, Spain.

*Campli*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo. Pop. 6892.

*Campobasso*, a town of Naples, cap. prov. Sanino; noted for its manufacture of cutlery. Pop. 8000.

*Campo-Formio*, a town of Austrian Italy, famous in diplomatic history for the treaty of 1797, between Austria and France.

*Campo Mayor*, a fortified town of Portugal.

*Canada*, a large country of North America, discovered in 1497, and settled by the French in 1608. It was conquered by the English in 1759, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. In 1791 this country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, which have since been again united: some distinction, however, is still made between them, the lower being called East, and the upper West Canada. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, the winter being particularly severe. Amongst the wild animals are the American elk, the fallow deer, wolf, fox, racoon, beaver, buffalo, and roebuck. Great quantities of timber are found in the forests, and most of the pulse, fruits, and vegetables cultivated in England are also grown here.

*Canals*—*Duke of Bridgewater's*, in England, the first grand work of the kind in the kingdom, began in 1758. It commenced at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester, where a basin is cut, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal rises under a hill from this basin, about 1300 yards, to the coal works. At Barton Bridge is an aqueduct, which conveys the canal across a valley and the river Irwell. At Longford Bridge it turns to the right, and, crossing the river Mersey, passes near Altringham, Dunham, and Grapenhill, into the tide-way of the Mersey, at Rhinocorn Gap, where barges can come into the canal from Liverpool, at low water.—*Caledonian*, in Scotland; a great inland navigation, that forms a junction between Loch Linne and the Moray Frith.—*Grand Junction*, in England; a work that joins several other canals in the centre of the country, which thence form a communication between the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, and, consequently, an inland navigation to the four principal sea-ports, London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. This canal is upwards of 90 miles in length; it commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames at Brentford, Middlesex.—*Grand Trunk*, in England. This canal forms a communication between the Mersey and Trent, and, of course, between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. Its length is 92 miles, from the Duke of Bridgewater Canal, at Preston-on-the-Hill, in Cheshire, to Wildon, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with

the Trent.—*Great*, in Scotland; a work that furnishes a junction with the Forth and Clyde. Its length is 53 miles, from the influx of the Carron, at Grangemouth, to the junction with the Clyde, six miles above Dumbarton. In the course of this navigation, the vessels are raised to the height of 141 feet above the level of the sea, and, passing afterwards upon the summit of the country, for 18 miles, they then descend into the river Clyde, and thence have free access to the Atlantic Ocean. This canal is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, and two great roads, by 38 aqueducts of hewn stone.—*Royal*, or *Canal of Languedoc*, in France; a work that effects an inland communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic. This canal has 37 aqueducts; and its length from Toulouse to Cette is 160 miles.—*Grand or Imperial*, in China; a stupendous work, which extends from north to south upwards of 400 miles, from the river Eu-ho, in Chang-tong, to Hauch-tchou, in Tehe-kiang. There is not a lock, nor, except the flood-gates, a single interruption to the whole navigation of this immense canal. [N.B. It will be observed that none but the canals of first-rate magnitude and importance have been here noticed. The concise plan upon which this Gazetteer is edited would not admit of more than the bare mention of the names of the numerous smaller canals, and such would necessarily be imperfect, and therefore useless.]

*Cananore*, a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Malabar, and is the head military station of the British in that province. Lon. 75.27 E., lat. 11.42 N.

*Canara*, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindostan, presid. Madras; ceded to the British in 1799.

*Canaries*, or *Canary Islands*, thirteen in number, lying in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa. They are in the possession of the Spaniards; and produce corn, silk, tobacco, sugar-canes, and excellent wines.

*Candahar*, a province of Afghanistan, between the river Indus and Persia.—Also the name of the capital of the province. Lon. 66.15 E., lat. 32.20 N. Pop. 50,000.

*Candeish*, or *Khaudeish*, a prov. of the Deccan, Hindostan. For a period of thirty years before the British possessed it (1819), the country had been a scene of anarchy, being subject to the predatory ravages of Bheels, Pindarries, and insurgent bands of Arabs.—*Candeish*, an inland zillah or district of the above province, greatly overrun with jungle, but in many parts fertile, and containing a population of 478,500.

*Candia*. [See *Crete*.]

*Candlemas Isles*, two islands in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 27.13 W., lat. 57.10 S.

*Candy*, a kingdom of Ceylon; subdued, in 1815, by the English, whose government is now established in the Candian provinces.

*Canca*, or *Khania*, a sea-port and chief commercial town of Crete. Pop. 8000.

*Cangoxima*, a strong sea-port of Japan. Lon. 132.15 E., lat. 32.10 N.

*Canna*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. Lon. 6.38 W., lat. 57.11 N.

*Cannes*, a sea-port town of France; memorable for the landing of Buonaparte in

THE BEST THROW UPON THE DICE IS TO THROW THEM AWAY.



its vicinity, on his return from Elba, March 1, 1815.

*Connoch*, a town in Staffordshire.

*Canoso*, a town of Naples. Pop. 4000.

*Canso*, an island of Nova Scotia. Lon. 60.55 W., lat. 45.20 N.

*Cantol*, a dep. of France; in which is a range of volcanic mountains.

*Canterbury*, a city in Kent and the capital of the county. Here are the remains of many Roman antiquities, and of a large Augustine monastery. The cathedral was once famous for the shrine of Thomas à Becket, who was murdered in 1170; here, also, are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches, an ancient castle, with a deep ditch, and a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII. The adjacent country abounds in hops. Lon. 1.15 E., lat. 51.18 N. Pop. 15,435.

*Canton*, a city and sea-port of China, capital of Quang-tong. It is the only Chinese port allowed for European maritime traffic. The city consists of three towns, divided by high walls; the streets are narrow, paved with small round stones in the middle, and flagged at the sides; but a large part of the pop. resides on the water. The immense quantity of goods and money which foreign vessels bring in here, draws hither a crowd of merchants from all the provinces; and the factories and warehouses contain the rarest productions of the soil, and the most valuable of the Chinese manufactures. In 1822, a fire broke out in this city which destroyed many lives, 15,000 houses, and property to a vast amount. Lon. 113.18 E., lat. 23.7 N.

*Cantyre*, or *Kintyre*, a peninsula in Argyleshire. Lon. 5.42 W., lat. 55.18 N.

*Cape Breton*, an island of N. America, separated by a narrow channel from Nova Scotia, and belonging to Great Britain.

*Cape-Coast Castle*, a strong fort of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, the chief establishment of the British in these parts. Lon. 1.52 W., lat. 5.6 N.

*Cape of Good Hope*, a territory in the southern part of Africa, colonised by the Dutch, and now belonging to the British. It derives its name from a celebrated promontory near the SW. extremity of the African continent. Lon. 18.32 E., lat. 34.23 S. The whole country consists of three successive plateaus, increasing in elevation according to their distance from the sea, and separated from each other by as many chains of mountains. The most magnificent plants that adorn our green-houses and gardens are brought from this part of the world, and among the animals are prodigious numbers of Cape buffaloes, antelopes, and sheep, with vultures, eagles, ostriches, &c. But the possession of this colony is most important from its belug, as it were, the key to the Indian Ocean, and a depot whence our ships and troops may be readily despatched to many parts of the world.

*Cape Town*, the capital of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope. It stands on the west side of Table Bay, and rises in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. The storehouses built by the Dutch East-India Company are next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond

them. The mountains beyond the town are, the Table Mountain (3315 feet high), the Sugar-Loaf, the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets, which flow into the different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. This town, with its extensive colony, surrendered to the British in 1795, and was restored in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens; it again surrendered to the British in 1806, and was finally ceded to them in 1814. Lon. 18.23 E., lat. 33.50 S.

*Capitanato*, a province of Naples, fertile in pastures.

*Capri*, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples. Pop. 3,000.

*Capua*, a strong city of Naples, in which are the remains of an amphitheatre of vast dimensions; it was, in fact, one of the largest and richest cities of ancient Italy. Lon. 14.19 E., lat. 41.7 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Cara*, a river of Russia, which forms the boundary between Europe and Asia for the space of about 140 miles.

*Coracolat*, a large country of Asia, extending from the great wall of China to the country of the Moguls.

*Caraccas*, or *Venezuela*, a large country of South America, divided into the provinces of Cumana, Caraccas, Coro, Maracaibo, Varinas, and Guayana; and now forms the E. part of the republic of Colombia. In 1812, the province of Caraccas, and that of Cumana, in this country, were visited by a most sudden and violent convulsion of nature; many thousands of human beings were lost; rocks and mountains split, and rolled into valleys; the rivers were blackened, or their courses changed; some towns swallowed up; some totally, others nearly destroyed, and many much injured. The city of Caraccas alone lost above 9000 lives by this dreadful earthquake.

*Capo d'Istria*, a sea-port town of Illyria. Pop. 5000.

*Caranania*, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between Natolia and Roum.

*Caracca*, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia. Lon. 1.58 W., lat. 31.6 N. Pop. 12,458.

*Carovaggio*, a small town of Italy in the Milanese; memorable for a victory obtained there in 1446 by Sforza over the Venetians, and also as being the birth-place of Michael Angelo.

*Carajente*, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia. It is in the centre of a large plain planted with white mulberry trees, and intersected by canals. Its productions are silk, wheat, maize, and an abundance of oranges, pomegranates, &c. Pop. 8,300.

*Carcassone*, a city of France, capital of the department of Aude. Pop. 14,931.

*Cardiff*, a sea-port town of S. Wales, and cap. of Glamorganshire; having a considerable trade with Bristol. Pop. 8,187.

*Cardiganshire*, a county of Wales, 42 miles long and 20 broad, containing 432,080 acres, divided into 5 hundreds and 65 parishes, and having 6 market-towns. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked to great advantage. The principal rivers are, the Tyvy, Rydal, and Istwith. The county town is *Cardigan*, which has a considerable trade to Ireland, and a good salmon fishery.

THE RAT WHICH HAS BUT ONE HOLE IS SOON CAUGHT.

EAR FETCHED, AND DEAR BOUGHT, IS A BARGAIN FOR THE LADIES.



*Cariaco*, a sea-port town of Venezuela, S. A. Pop. 7000.

*Cariati*, a sea-port town of Naples. Pop. 8000.

*Caribbee Islands*, the most eastern islands of the West Indies, extending in a semi circle between Porto Rico and Trinidad.

*Caribbean Sea*, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, on the north, and the continent of Caraccas on the south.

*Corignano*, a town of Turin, Italy. Pop. 7000.

*Carini*, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo.

*Carinthio* and *Carniolo* (*Duchies of*), two contiguous provinces of the Austrian empire, forming the northern and central portions of Illyria.

*Carlisle*, a city and the capital of Cumberland. It is walled round, has a castle at the north-west angle, by which the Piets' wall passes, and stands above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden, Petteril, and Cande, which here unite their streams. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse linsens, cottons, calicoes, muslins, whips, and fishhooks. Lon. 3.5 W., lat. 54.46 N. Pop. 23,012.—A town of Pennsylvania.

*Carlow*, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster. The rough and mountainous parts are covered with trees, the champaign portions extremely rich and fertile, and limestone everywhere abounds. The chief rivers are the Barrow and Stanley.—*Carlow*, the capital, has a manufacture of coarse woollens, and a traffic in supplying the vicinity with Kilkenny coal. Pop. 10,714.

*Carlowitz*, a town of the Austrian States, on the Danube. Pop. 5,800.

*Carlsbad*, a town of Bohemia, famous for its hot springs, ranks as the most fashionable watering-place in Europe.

*Carlscrona*, or *Carlscreon*, a city and sea-port in Biekingen, Sweden. Lon. 45.26 E., lat. 56.7 N. Pop. 11,500.

*Carlsruhe*, a town of Baden. Lon. 8.34 E., lat. 49.54 N. Pop. 20,500.

*Carmel*, a celebrated mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias.

*Carmona*, a town in Andalusia, Spain.

*Carmona*, a city of Seville, Spain. Pop. 20,296.

*Carnatic*, a country of southern Hindostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1763, but not finally ceded till 1801.

*Carlingford*, a bor. and sea-port in Louth, Ireland, noted for excellent oysters. Lon. 6.0 W., lat. 54.11 N.

*Carniola* a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria. Laybach is the capital.

*Carolina* (*La*), a town in Andalusia, Spain.

*Carolina*, North, one of the United States of America, 360 miles in length and 120 broad; divided into 62 counties. The chief rivers are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neus, Catahaw, Yadkin, and Cape Fear. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, and flax grow in the hilly districts; maize and pulse of all kinds in all parts; and cotton and hemp are also cultivated. No country produces finer white and red oak for staves; and the swampy parts abound with cypress

and bay.—*Carolino*, South, another of the United States of America, is 260 miles long and 160 broad; divided into 36 counties. The principal rivers are the Santee, Savannah, Edisto, Cooper, and Pedee. This country abounds with precious ores, and there are likewise found pellucid stones of different hues. Besides maize, wheat, rice, &c., for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco and cotton, and some indigo, wheat, and rice, are raised for exportation.

*Corolinas*, a range of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1686. They lie to the east of the Philippines, between 138 and 154 E. lon., and 8 and 11 N. lat. The natives resemble those of the Philippines, but the women are much more handsome. These isles are generally flat and sandy, but the soil is very fertile.

*Carpathian Mountains*, a great chain that divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, extending about 500 miles.

*Corpentaria*, Gulf of, on the north coast of New South Wales, discovered, in 1816, by a Dutch Captain, named Carpenter.

*Corpentras*, a city of France, dep. Vaucluse. Lon. 5.2 E., lat. 44.3 N. Pop. 9,224.

*Carrara*, a town of Italy, celebrated for its marble quarries. Pop. 6,000.

*Carrick-on-Shannon*, a borough of Ireland, the capital of Leitrim county.

*Carrick-on-Shuir*, a town in Tipperary county, Ireland; famous for its woollen cloth, called ratteen. Pop. 8016.

*Carrickfergus*, a sea-port and capital of Antrim county, Ireland, with a castle. Lon. 6.2 W., lat. 54.43 N. Pop. 8860.

*Corron*, a river in Stirlingshire, which rises on the south side of the Campsey Hills, and flows into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk.—A village on this river, celebrated for the most extensive iron-works in Europe.

*Cartago*, a city of Mexico.

*Cartana*, a town in Granada, Spain.

*Carteret Island*, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1767. Lon. 159.14 E., lat. 8.26 S.

*Carthage*, *Cope*, a promontory on the east coast of Tunis, near which stood the famous city of Carthage, and where some extensive ruins yet remain. Lon. 10.20 E., lat. 36.50 N.

*Carthagenia*, a strong city and sea-port in Murcia, Spain, with the best harbour in the country. Lon. 1.1 W., lat. 37.36 N. Pop. 29,550.—A maritime city of New Granada, and the chief naval arsenal of that republic. Lon. 75.34 W., lat. 10.26 N. Pop. 1800.

*Carlisle*, a market-town in Lancashire.

*Carupano*, a town of Venezuela, S. America. Pop. 8000.

*Carysfort*, or *Macreddin*, a borough in Wicklow county, Ireland.

*Casac*, or *Cazac*, a country in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia; the inhabitants of which are a rude and barbarous people.

*Casal-Novo*, the name of several small towns in Calabria, and other parts of Naples.

*Casal-Maggiore*, a town of Austrian Italy. Pop. 4200.

*Casbin*, or *Casvin*, a city in Irak, Persia.

*Casco Bay*, a bay of Massachusetts.

*Caserta*, a town of Naples, in which is a magnificent royal palace. Pop. 5000.

*Cashan*, a city of Persia, prov. Irak. Pop. 30,000.

HE THAT HAS NO SILVER IN HIS PURSE, SHOULD HAVE SILVER ON HIS TONGUE.

*Cashel*, a city in Tipperary county, Ireland. This city was formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, and in the cathedral was deposited the Lia Fail (fatal stone) on which they were crowned. In 513, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to Seone; and hence, in 1296, Edward I. of England had this famous stone conveyed to Westminster, and placed under the seat of the coronation chair, where it now remains. Cashel is neatly built, and well inhabited for its size, but has little trade. Lon. 8.10 W., lat. 52.26 N.

*Cashgar*, or *Little Bakharia*, a country of Usbee Tartary; great part of which is a sandy desert.

*Cashmere*, a province of Northern Hindostan, separated from Thibet by the Himalayah mountains, and belonging to the sultan of the Afghans. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. But the country is subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against their most terrible effects, all the houses are built chiefly of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which the finest are made is the product of a species of goat of the adjoining country of Thibet. The Cashmerans are stout and well made, of a deep brown complexion, and the women are gay and lively.—*Cashmere*, or *Serinagur*, the capital of the above province, on the Jhylum. Lon. 74.47 E., lat. 22.23 N. Pop. 40,000.

*Caspe*, a town of Spain, prov. Aragon. Pop. 9100.

*Caspian Sea*, a great salt lake of W. Asia, 680 miles in length and 260 in breadth. It receives the contents of numerous rivers, some of considerable size; and contains several islands, but none of any note. It is wholly inclosed, having no outlet whatever to the ocean, and is surrounded by Tartary, Persia, the Caucasian countries, and the Russian governments of Astrakan and Orenburg.

*Cassana*, a town of Calabria, Italy. P. 5000.

*Cassay*, *Kathee*, or *Munnepoor*, a country of India beyond the Ganges, bounded on the N. by Assam and the Birman empire. It consists of a central fertile valley, surrounded on every side by a wild and mountainous country.

*Cassel*, a city of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Hesse; divided into the Old, Lower, and Upper Town. The chief manufactures are linen cloth, hats, porcelain, &c. Lon. 9.25 E., lat. 51.19 N. Pop. 31,000.—A town of France, dep. Nord.

*Cassina*, or *Kashna*, an extensive empire of Nigritia, to the west of Bernau; the chief trade of which is in senina, gold-dust, slaves, cotton cloth, goats' skins, ox and buffalo hides, and civet.

*Castel-a-mare*, a city of Italy, on the Gulf of Naples. It was here that the elder Pliny fell a victim to his curiosity and thirst for knowledge, while viewing the eruption of Vesuvius, that overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeii. Pop. 15,000.—A sea-port town of Sicily.

*Castel Branco*, a strong town in Belra,

Portugal, with a castle. Lon. 7.22 W., lat. 39.52 N. Pop. 5720.

*Castelnandary*, a town of France, dep. Aude. Pop. 6656.

*Castel-Sarrasin*, a town of France, on the Songuine, dep. Tarnet Garonne. Pop. 7408.

*Castelvetro*, a town of Sicily. Pop. 12,669.

*Castiglione*, a fortified town of Austrian Italy.—Another in Tuscany.

*Castile*, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old and New Castile.

*Castlebar*, a borough of Ireland, and the chief town in Mayo county. Lon. 9.44 W., lat. 53.46 N. Pop. 12,727.

*Castle Cary*, a town in Somersetshire.

*Castlecomer*, a town of Ireland, prov. Leinster.

*Castledermot*, a town in Kildare, Ireland.

*Castlehaven*, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

*Castleknock*, a town in Dublin co., Ireland.

*Castlelyons*, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

*Castlemain*, a town in Kerry co., Ireland.

*Castleveagh*, a town in Roscommon co., Ireland.

*Castleton*, a town in Lancashire, considerable for its trade and manufactures.—A village in the Peak of Derbyshire.—A town in Roxburghshire, Scotland.

*Castletown*, the cap. of the Isle of Man.

*Castres*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Tarn. Lon. 2.15 E., lat. 43.37 N. Pop. 13,230.

*Castro*, a sea-port town of Naples, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8000.—The cap. of the ancient Mytilene, an island in the Mediterranean.—The cap. of the island of Chiloe, on the W. coast of S. America.

*Castro del Rio el Leal*, a town in Cordova, Spain. Pop. 9700.

*Castrogiovanni*, an inland town of Sicily, situate in a plain on the summit of a high mountain, and celebrated in antiquity as the birth-place of Ceres. Pop. 12,743.

*Catabæ*, a town of South Carolina, belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in that state.

*Catalonia*, a province of Spain. It is full of mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees; abounds in wine, corn, and pulse; has quarries of marble, and mines of lead, iron, and coal.

*Catania*, a city and sea-port of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, with a celebrated university and a good harbour. Lon. 15.17 E., lat. 37.28 N. Pop. 52,433. Catania has often been overwhelmed by torrents of liquid fire from the volcano, but it has risen, like the phoenix, more splendid from its ashes. The streets are paved with lava; houses, palaces, and churches are built of lava; and "the very substance which once ravaged the neighbouring plains, has by its own decomposition, covered them with soil, fertile as the fabled gardens of the Hesperides."

*Catanzaro*, a town of Naples, cap. of Calabria Ultra II. It has manufactures of silk, velvet, &c., and is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 12,000.

*Catgat*, a gulf of the German Ocean, between Sweden and Denmark, through which the Baltic Sea is entered by three straits, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.

SERVE A GREAT MAN, AND YOU WILL KNOW WHAT SORROW IS.

IF YOU TRUST BEFORE YOU TRY, YOU MAY REPENT BEFORE YOU DIE.



*Catharine, St.*, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Brazil.

*Catharinenslaf*, a government of the Russian empire, divided into three provinces.

*Catmandoo*, a city of Hindostan, the capital of Nepal. By a treaty in 1816, a British residency was established in this city. Lon. 85.0 E., lat. 27.42 N.

*Cattara*, a sea-port of Dalmatia, with a castle. Lon. 18.46 E., lat. 42.25 N.

*Cabul*, or *Cabul*, an extensive region of Central Asia, divided into four independent chiefships, and named after its principal cities, viz. *Cabul*, *Peshawer*, *Caudahar*, and *Herat*. The *Koosh* mountains, collectively called *Cabul Kohistan*, or "land of mountains," contains in its higher ranges a number of narrow valleys, and there are also some well-cultivated plains. The climate varies with the elevation; in some parts it is mild and temperate, but its general characteristic is that of a cold, rugged, and mountainous region. Many of the finest forest trees and fruits of Europe grow wild, and in the lowlands there is a profusion of roses and other fragrant flowers. Large birds and wild beasts are very numerous, so also are turtles and tortoises. The inhabitants have a boldness of character unknown to most other Eastern nations; of their warlike dispositions and treacherous propensities the Anglo-Indian army had fatal proofs, too recently to be easily forgotten. Their armed force is chiefly cavalry, their infantry being mostly used as skirmishers in ambush. Their principal foreign trade is with India, Persia, and *Toorkistan*; about 1000 camel loads of Indian goods are annually consumed in *Cabul*, and there is great demand for articles of British manufacture.—*Cabul*, the ancient capital, is compactly built, the scenery around it is very fine, and it contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lon. 69.15 E., lat. 34.22 N.

*Caucasus*, a government of Asiatic Russia, divided into two provinces, *Astracan* and *Caucasus*.—A chain of mountains in Asia, extending from the mouth of the *Cuban*, in the *Black Sea*, to the mouth of the *Kur*, in the *Caspian*.

*Caufristan*, or *Caffristan*, a region of Central Asia, occupying a part of the *Hindoo Koosh* and *Bolor Tagh*—a lofty Alpine tract of snow-capped mountains, with pine forests, interspersed with small populous valleys and plains. The natives are remarkable for the fairness and beauty of their complexions, are social and hospitable, but indulge an unceasing hatred against Mohammedans. They adore a supreme being, whom they call *Doghan*, and use fire in every religious ceremony, though they are not fire-worshippers. By old writers this region is called *Kentore*.

*Cava*, a town of Naples, prov. *Principato Citra*. Silk, cotton, and woollen stuff are manufactured in the town and surrounding villages. Near the town is the magnificent Benedictine convent of *La Trinità*.

*Cavan*, a county of Ireland, in the province of *Ulster*, 47 miles long and 23 broad, divided into 30 parishes. It abounds in fenny pastures and coarse grounds, but some parts are fertile. The chief rivers are the *Woodward*, *Croghan*, and *Erne*. The linen manufacture is carried on here

to a great extent. *Cavan* is the principal town in the county.

*Cavery*, a large river of Hindostan.

*Cawnpore*, or *Cannpoor*, a district of Hindostan, prov. *Allahabad*, presid. *Bengal*. It is bounded N.E. by the *Ganges*, and intersected by the *Jumna*. The sugar-cane flourishes in great luxuriance, and in the neighbourhood of the capital agriculture prospers. Those wretches the *Thugs* (murderers by profession) prevailed greatly in this district, but have been much thinned by the exertions of the police.—The chief town of the above district, and principal British military station in the ceded provinces. Lon. 80.13 E., lat. 26.30 N.

*Cawood*, a town in West R. of Yorkshire.

*Caxton*, a town in Cambridgeshire.

*Cayahoga*, a river in the state of Ohio.

*Cayamburo*, or *Cajambe-ureu*, one of the loftiest mountains among the *Andes*, rising 19,410 feet above the sea.

*Cayenne*, a rich island and town on the coast of Guyana. Lon. 53.15 W., lat. 5.0 N.

*Cazalla de la Sierra*, a town of Spain, prov. *Seville*, on the coast of *Sierra Morena*. Pop. 9437.

*Cedar Point*, a sea-port of Maryland.

*Cefalu*, a sea-port town of Sicily. P. 8793.

*Ceheim*, a town of Murcia, Spain. Pop. 10,000.

*Celbridge*, a town in Kildare, Ireland.

*Celebes*, or *Macassar*, an island in the Indian Ocean. The inhabitants are Malays, consisting of several nations and tribes, and are the best soldiers in these parts.

*Cephalonia*, the largest of the *Ionian* islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*. Lon. 20.40 E., lat. 38.12 N.

*Ceran*, the largest island of the *Moluccas*. Lon. 128.131 E., lat. 3.0 S.

*Cerignola*, a town of Naples. Pop. 9000.

*Ceriga*, one of the *Ionian* islands. Lon. 22.44 E., lat. 36.6 N.

*Cerne Abbas*, a town in Dorsetshire.

*Cerreto*, a town of Naples. Pop. 5000.

*Cerveta*, a city of Spain, in *Catalonia*. It stands on a considerable eminence, and the vicinity produces wine, oil, grain, almonds, &c. Pop. 6000.

*Cesena*, a town of the *Papal States*. It is the seat of a bishopric, contains 21 convents, and has a considerable trade in wine, hemp, &c. Pop. 15,000.

*Cette*, a sea-port of France, dep. *Herauld*. Lon. 3.42 E., lat. 43.24 N. Pop. 11,648.

*Centa*, a fortified sea-port of *Morocco*, in the possession of Spain. Lon. 5.13 W., lat. 35.38 N. *Centa* has many points of resemblance with *Gibraltar*, and, like it, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable.

*Seventes*, or *Sevenues*, a chain of mountains in France.

*Ceylon*, a large island belonging to Great Britain, in the Indian Ocean, separated from the south-east point of Hindostan by *Palk's Straits* and the *Gulf of Mamar*. This island is 270 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. A lofty range of mountains extends from north-east to south-west, and divides the island nearly into two equal parts. The woods and mountains completely surround the kingdom of *Candy*, and form a strong natural barrier. The most considerable mountain is called *Adam's Peak*, and

BREED UP A CROW, AND HE WILL PLUCK OUT YOUR EYES.



it is visited by numerous pilgrims. The only river of magnitude in the island is the Malavelle; it abounds in lakes, tanks, and canals, and also many saline pools, from which much salt is produced. In some places there are rich mines, whence are procured rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value; also, iron and manganese. Ceylon is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and there is also plenty of large cardamoms. The pepper here is superior to that of other places; and its aracca-nuts are deemed the best in India. These articles, with arrack, coffee, cocoanuts, jaggery, coir, tobacco, fine woods, and timber, are the principal exports; the chief imports are rice and other grain, and cotton cloth. Of the animal tribes, this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any others in India; and there are a vast number of buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears; also a great variety of beautiful birds, and dangerous serpents, some of a prodigious size. The inhabitants of Ceylon may be divided into four distinct nations, all different in origin, religion, and manners; the Singalese, the Hindoos, the Moors, and the Vedals.

*Chablais*, a district of the canton of Geneva.

*Chacao*, the only sea-port of the Island of Chiloe. Lon. 73.35 W., lat. 42.0 S.

*Chaca*, an extensive country, formerly included within the boundaries of Peru. It is inhabited by many tribes of Indians, whom all the efforts of the Spanish missionaries have failed to reclaim from barbarism.

*Chagaing*, a city of Birmah, with a small fort.

*Chaibar*, or *Kheibar*, a town of Arabia, which is the capital of, and gives name to, an independent sovereignty of *Jews*, the descendants, according to their own assertion, of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh. Lon. 39.30 E., lat. 25 N. Pop. about 50,000.

*Chaimar*, or *Khaimar*, a city of Arabia, subject to the Imam of Yemen Proper. Lon. 42.52 E., lat. 16.17 N. Pop. 10,000.

*Chalons-sur-Marne*, a city of France, dep. Marne. Lon. 4.21 E., lat. 48.57 N. P. 12,930.

*Chalons-sur-Saone*, or *Challan*, a city of France. Lon. 4.51 E., lat. 46.46 N. Pop. 12,400.

*Chambery*, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. Lon. 5.50 E., lat. 45.34 N. P. 13,000.

*Chamand (St.)*, a town of France, dep. Loire, having manufactures of ribbons and laces. Pop. 9000.

*Chamauy*, or *Chamaunir*, a celebrated valley of Savoy, immediately NW. of Mont Blanc. The climate is rigorous, but the scenery is bold and grand in the extreme. The average height of the mountain range on the S. side of Chamounix is about 5000 feet; but the majestic pyramids of ice called *Aiguilles*, or needles, rise from 11,000 to 13,000 feet above the level of the sea.

*Champagne*, an old province of France, famous for excellent wine. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Marne, Aube, and Upper Marne.

*Champlain*, a lake of North America; noted for a naval engagement, fought in 1777, between the British and Americans.

*Chanda*, an inland town of Hindostan, prov. Gundwana. Lon. 79.22 E., lat. 20.4 N.

*Chanderagore*, a maritime town of Hindostan, belonging to the French, built on the W. bank of the Hooghly river, 16 miles NNW. of Calcutta.

*Chandore*, an inland town of Hindostan, presid. Bombay, most formidably seated on a rock, and quite inaccessible every where but at the gateway. Lon. 74.19 E., lat. 20.19 E.

*Chang-hai*, a town in Kiangnan, China; containing, with the villages attached, more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth.

*Chaumanning*, a city of Thibet. Lon. 89.9 E., lat. 29.22 N.

*Chantibun*, an inland town of Siam, cap. of a rich district of the same name. It has a considerable export trade in pepper, cardamoms, rose-wood, ivory, &c., and near the town are mines of precious stones. Lon. 102.18 E., lat. 12.45 N.

*Chantilly*, a neat town of France, on the road from Paris to Amiens. It is celebrated for having been the seat of the family of Condé, and for the vast sums they expended on the formation and embellishment of its castle, park, gardens, &c.

*Chan-tang*, a province of China, on the eastern coast; containing six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third.

*Chao-hing*, a city in Tchekiang, China. Lon. 120.38 E., lat. 30.10 N.

*Chaa-tcheu*, a city in Quang-tong, China. Lon. 113.10 E., lat. 25.0 N.

*Chaparang*, or *Isaproug*, a city of Thibet. Lon. 79.22 E., lat. 83.10 N.

*Chapel-en-le-Frith*, a town in Derbyshire, on the confines of the Peak.

*Chapmish*, or Pierced-Nosed Indians, inhabiting the banks of the Kooshooskee and Lewis rivers, North America. They amount to about 3000, and are generally stout and well-looking; and in their manners are gentle and placid.

*Charasm*, a fertile country of Usbek territory, divided among several Tartarian princes.

*Charecos*, a government of Buenos Ayres, above 800 miles in length, and 700 where broadest.

*Chard*, a town in Somersetshire.

*Charente*, an inland dep. of France, including the old province of Angoumois.

*Charente Inferieure*, a maritime dep. of France, on the W. coast.

*Charlemont*, a bor. and garrison town in Armagh county, Ireland, on the Blackwater. — A fortified town in Ardennes, France.

*Charleroi*, an important manufacturing town of Belgium, prov. Hainault. It is in the centre of a great coal and iron district, which furnishes the means of employment for many trades. Charleroi has sustained many memorable sieges; the fortifications were materially improved by the Duke of Wellington in 1815.

*Charles, Cape*, a cape of Virginia, which is the N. point of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 75.50 W., lat. 37.12 N. — A promontory, forming the E. extremity of Labrador, and the most eastern projection of N. America. Lon. 55.53 W., lat. 52.13 N.

*Charleston*, a fortified city and sea-port of South Carolina; taken by the British in 1780. Lon. 80.2 W., lat. 32.48 N. — There are four towns of this name in the United States, in the districts of Maryland, New Hampshire,

Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.—A town in Aberdeenshire, much frequented by invalids for the benefit of goats' whey.

*Charleville*, a borough in Cork county, Ireland.—A town in Ardennes, France.

*Charlottenburg*, a small town of the Prussian States, 5 miles W. of Berlin. It is the summer residence of the rich in Berlin, and contains a magnificent palace built by Frederick the Great.

*Charlottetown*, the capital of Dominica. Lon. 69.24 W., lat. 15.25 N.

*Chartres*, a city of France, with the finest cathedral in the whole country. Pop. 14,431.

*Chartreuse (La Grande)*, a famous monastery of France, seated among rugged mountains, near Grenoble, its elevation being 3281 feet above the level of the sea.

*Charybdis*, a famed whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated rock of Scylla.

*Chateauroux*, a town of France, cap. of dep. Indre. The cloth manufacture is here extensively carried on. Lon. 1.41 E., lat. 46.48 N. Pop. 12,432.

*Chateau-Thierry*, a town of France, dep. Aisne. Pop. 4761.

*Châtellerault*, a town of France, dep. Vienne, 20 miles NNE. of Poitiers. P. 8390.

*Chatham*, a town in Kent, on the Medway, It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and its large dockyard, containing immense magazines, furnished with all sorts of naval stores, is about a mile in length, and deemed the first arsenal in the world. Pop. 21,431.—A town of Massachusetts.—Another in Connecticut.—And another in South Carolina, U. S.

*Chatsworth*, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent; with a splendid seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

*Cheadle*, a town in Staffordshire, with a large tape manufactory, and several copper and brass works.

*Cheddar*, a village in Somersetshire, famous for excellent cheese.

*Cheduba*, an island in the Bay of Bengal.

*Chelmsford*, the county town of Essex. Lon. 0.33 E., lat. 51.44 N. Pop. 5435.

*Chelsea*, a village in Middlesex on the N. bank of the Thames, forming a part of the suburbs to the W. of the metropolis. Here is a magnificent hospital for invalids of the army, begun by Charles II.; a royal military asylum for soldiers' orphan boys, established by the Duke of York in 1801; and an excellent physic-garden, given to the Company of Apothecaries, in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane. Pop. 32,321.

*Cheltenham*, a town of fashionable resort in Gloucestershire; celebrated for its saline springs, and wells, and hot and cold baths. There is no town in the kingdom that has attained so much celebrity in so short a space of time as Cheltenham. In 1801 the pop. of the par. amounted to only 3076; at the last census it was 31,411; and the spas, huts, and public buildings generally, have improved in proportion to its increased population.

*Chepstow*, a town in Monmouthshire, on the Wye. Pop. 5321.

*Cher*, a fertile department of France.

*Cherusco*, an inland town of Sardinia. Pop. 8600.

*Cherbourg*, a strong sea-port town of

France, dep. Manche, nearly opposite the Isle of Wight. It is defended on all sides by batteries, and vast sums have been expended to render it a great naval arsenal, and a secure asylum for ships of war. Lon. 1.39 W., lat. 49.39 N. Pop. 19,315.

*Cherokees*, once a powerful Indian tribe, residing in the north part of Georgia; but now reduced to about 1500 warriors.

*Cherso*, an island in the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 14.45 E., lat. 45.10 N.

*Cherson*. [See *Kherson*.]

*Chertsey*, a town in Surrey, near the Thames, over which is a stone bridge connecting it with the Middlesex side of the river. During the heptarchy, Chertsey was the residence of the S. Saxon kings.

*Chesapeake Bay*, the largest and safest bay in the U. States of America, its coast line being in Virginia and Maryland.

*Chesham*, a town in Buckinghamshire, with manufactures of straw plait, shoes, and wooden ware.

*Cheshire*, a county palatine of England; containing 673,280 acres, divided into 7 hundreds and 88 parishes, and having a city and 12 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, and Dee. It is rich in pasture and corn lands; but there are several heaths, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, from whose milk is made excellent cheese, of which vast quantities are sent to London, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs; and at Northwich there are vast pits of solid salt rock. Total pop. 395,660.

*Chester*, a city, county, sea-port, parl. bor., and the cap. of Cheshire, situate on the river Dec. The city is enclosed within an oblong quadrangle by walls of great antiquity, built, in all probability, on the site of those constructed by the Romans, to whom Chester owes its origin. It was at one time a place of great commercial importance as a trading and shipping port; the superior facilities enjoyed by Liverpool have, however, long since materially changed its character; but it still ranks as a highly respectable town. There are two fairs, of great antiquity, for general merchandise, and eight annual cheese fairs of recent origin; and the city being situated in the principal cheese-making district in the empire, these have become of considerable importance. Pop. 23,115.—A town of Pennsylvania; another in Maryland; another in South Carolina; another in New Hampshire; and another in Virginia, U. S.

*Chester, West*, a town of Pennsylvania; and another in New York, U. S.

*Chester-le-Street*, a village in the county of Durham, on the west side of the Wear.

*Chesterfield*, a town in Derbyshire, with manufactures of stockings and carpets, and a trade in coal and lead. Lon. 1.27 W., lat. 53.18 N. Pop. 6770.—A county of South Carolina.—A town in New Hampshire, U. S.

*Chieft Hills*, a ridge of hills on the borders of England and Scotland, partly in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Roxburghshire, famous for its free chase, formerly much used by the English and Scotch gentry,

TWO SPARROWS UPON ONE EAR OF CORN ARE NOT LIKELY TO AGREE LONG.



but now depastured by a valuable breed of sheep. Near these hills many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before the two kingdoms were united; among which may be numbered the encounter between the Earls Percy and Douglas in 1388, celebrated in the ancient ballad of Chevy Chase.

*Chiapa*, a woody province of Mexico.

*Chiavari*, a handsome and flourishing maritime town of Sardinia. Pop. 8000.

*Chichester*, a city, the capital of Sussex. It has seven churches, besides the cathedral, and a handsome cross. The chief trade is in corn, malt, &c. Lon. 0.48 W., lat. 50.50 N. Pop. 8270.

*Chichanga*, a territory of Eastern Africa; famous for its mines of gold.

*Chickasaws*, a celebrated Indian tribe, inhabiting the east side of the Mississippi.

*Chiclana*, a town in Andalusia, Spain. Near it was fought the battle of Barossa. Pop. 7000.

*Chihuahua*, a city in Durango, Mexico. Lon. 104.30 W., lat. 28.50 N.

*Chili*, or *Chile*, a country of South America, extending, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from the Desert of Atacama to the River Biobio. It is divided into the three independencies of Coquimbo, St. Jago, and Concepcion. Chili, though bordering on the torrid zone, never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the east by the Andes, and refreshed from the west by cooling sea-breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. Nature, too, has enriched the country with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead; also, with salt springs and mineral waters; and coals are found near Concepcion. The chief rivers are the Maule, Biobio, Cauten, Tolten, Valdivia, Chaiuin, Riobueno, and Sinfondo, which rise in the Andes, and flow west into the Pacific Ocean.

*Chillan*, a city of Chili, capital of an inland province. Lon. 71.5 W., lat. 35.56 S.

*Chiloe*, an island at the south extremity of Chili, producing all necessary refreshments and provisions. On its east side are 63 small islands, forming an archipelago. Pop. of the whole, 43,830.

*Chiltern Hills*, a chain of chalky hills in England, passing from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, and covered, in various parts, with woods. This district belongs to the crown, and, for time immemorial, has had the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds; by the acceptance of which, a commoner vacates his seat in Parliament.

*Chimborazo*, the loftiest mountain of the Andes, being 24,440 feet high.

*China (Empire of)*, a vast country of Asia, bounded on the E. and SE. by the sea, on the W. and SW. by Independent Tartary, and on the N. by Asiatic Russia, embracing altogether about a third part of the whole continent, and containing the largest amount of population and of wealth united under one government in the world. CHINA PROPER, however, does not exceed a fourth part of the whole empire; but even that is immense, for its coast is upwards of 2500 miles in length, and its land frontier 4400 miles.

The stupendous wall of China exceeds every thing of human art and industry that is read of in history, and is said to have been built about the year 1160, to prevent the frequent incursions of the Moguls. It extends along a hilly surface 1500 miles in length; the breadth, in many parts, is upwards of 15 feet at the top; and it is flanked with towers at the distance of every 300 feet; the materials of which the whole is composed are so close and solid, that it is yet almost entire. China is divided into 15 provinces; these provinces contain 4402 walled cities, which are again divided into two classes; the civil class containing 2045, and the military, 2357. The climate and soil of China are various, as the different provinces are nearer to or remote from the south. Here are several large lakes and rivers, and a number of fine canals, one of which, called the Grand Canal, surpasses any thing of the kind in the world. The manufactures embrace almost every article of industry; but the most noted are porcelain, silk, cotton, and paper; and the chief export is tea. The numerous mountains contain mines of iron, lead, tin, tutenag, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver; quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jasper, rock crystals, granite, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant; and here is potter's earth of such various and superior kinds, that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. Besides the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of those of Europe. The Chinese cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us. In the mountains and forests are wild animals of every species; and there is a great variety of most beautiful birds. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny; and they pluck up the hairs from the lower part of the face by the roots, leaving a few straggling ones by way of beard. Corpulency is deemed a beauty in men, but a blemish in women, who affect a deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. Learning is much cultivated in this country: their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and, consequently, they have as many symbols or characters as words in their language. Their religion is paganism; they have no sabbath, nor even such a division of time as a week. The principal pagodas are dedicated to Foh, but they are not much frequented, for the generality are engaged with their household gods, every house having its altar and its deities. The population of China has been variously stated, and is by no means correctly ascertained at the present time. That it is immense there can be no kind of doubt, and we have ample evidence of the soil and climate being capable of affording subsistence to prodigious multitudes. Lord Macartney, in 1792, had the number of 333,000,000 stated to him on official authority, which he considered respectable. An enumeration communicated by Dr. Morrison, as made by the present emperor, amounted to about 146,000,000; but a statement has more recently been made (1813), also professed to be official, raising the number to 362,447,183. But on consulting all the authorities within

GOOD NEWS IS ONLY RUNNED, BUT BAD NEWS FLIES.

THE ASS THAT IS NOT USED TO THE PAKSADDLE, BITES HIS CRUPPER.



our reach, and comparing the different accounts, we are inclined to believe that 260,000,000 may be with much more safety relied on, as an approximation to the real number. The great characteristic of the Chinese is "to adhere to all that is established, and to reject all that is new. They are the very transcript of the ancient world living in the present day; they wear the same costume, are subject to the same laws, which are administered precisely in the same way, and they exist to all intents and purposes in the same social and intellectual condition as their forefathers did 2000 years ago."

*Chinca*, a sea-port of Peru, south of Lima. Lon. 76.15 W., lat. 13.10 S.

*Chiuchilla*, a city of Murcia, Spain. In its neighbourhood are silver mines. Pop. 10,533.

*Chinon*, a town of France, with a strong castle, in which Henry II. of England expired, in 1189. Pop. 6911.

*Chingleput*, or "*The Joghire*," a district of Hindostan, in presid. Madras. This district, which was obtained by the E. I. Comp. in 1763, from the Nabob of the Carnatic, was twice invaded by Hyder Ali, and was afterwards nearly depopulated by famine and emigration. It has, however, since been gradually recovering. The capital of the district is also named Chingleput.

*Chiozza*, a town and island of Austrian Italy, in the Gulf of Venice.

*Chippenharn*, a town and parl. borough in Wiltshire, on the Avon.

*Chippewas*, a numerous tribe of Indians of N. America, south of Lake Superior; remarkable for their hospitality.

*Chipping Norton*, a town in Oxfordshire. Pop. 3031.

*Chiquitos*, a province of Charcas, S. America, including a vast extent of territory, inhabited by Indians.

*Chiswick*, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. There are many fine villages here; but the great ornament of the place is Chiswick House, a splendid mansion belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth. Pop. 5811.

*Chittore*, a city and fortress of Hindostan.

*Chittagong*, a district of India beyond the Ganges, but included in the province of Bengal. It is noted for the size and excellence of its elephants. It is but thinly peopled, much of the country being overgrown with jungle or covered with forests. The estimated population is 750,000. Islamabad is the chief town.

*Chitteldroog*, an inland town and fortress of Hindostan, prov. Mysore. Lon. 76.30 E., lat. 14.4 N. The fort is the most elaborate specimen of defensive masonry to be found in India.

*Chiusa*, a strong town in N. Italy, belonging to the kingd. of Sardinia. Pop. 5000.

*Chivasso*, an inland town of N. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, on the Po. Pop. 4000.

*Choco*, a province of Colombia; the whole of which is a continuous forest, without a trace of cultivation, pasture, or road.

*Cholet*, a town of France, dep. Maine et Loire. It is the centre of a manufacturing district, where many cotton and woollen fabrics are produced. Pop. 8897.

*Chottula*, an inland town of Mexico; in which is an enormous pyramid, the sides of the base of which are 1423 feet each, and exactly in the direction of the meridians and parallels. It consists of four stages, and the perpendicular elevation is 177 feet; the platform has a surface of 43,208 square feet, and in the midst is a church, surrounded with cypress, in which service is performed every morning by an Indian priest, whose abode is on the summit of this extraordinary monument. Lon. 98.13 W., lat. 19.2 N. Pop. 10,000.

*Chooroo*, a handsome inland town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana. Lon. 74.35 E., lat. 28.12 N.

*Chorasun*, or *Korason*, a province of Persia, 450 miles in length, and 420 in breadth. This extensive territory is little known to Europeans, but it is represented to be a level country, intersected with sandy deserts and irregular ridges of mountains, and the soil, in general, excellent.

*Chorley*, a town in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures of cotton, &c.; and in the neighbourhood are mines of coal, lead, and alum. Pop. 13,139.

*Christchurch*, a borough in Hampshire, at the confluence of the Avon and Stour.

*Christonburg*, a town in Virginia.—A fort of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. Lon. 0.5 W., lat. 5.36 N.

*Christiano*, the capital of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuus. It has an excellent harbour; and its principal exports are deals, tar, soap, iron, copper, alum, and skins. The manufactures are glass, coarse woollens, and linens; and a great number of merchant vessels are built for sale. Lon. 10.48 E., lat. 59.56 N. Pop. 23,121.

*Christianoople*, a strong sea-port of Sweden, near Carlserona, on the Baltic. Lon. 15.47 E., lat. 56.26 N.

*Christiansand*, a sea-port of Norway, famous for iron mines. The harbour is spacious, and many ships are built here. Lon. 8.3 E., lat. 58.8 N. Pop. 7665.

*Christianstadt*, a fortified town in Schonen, Sweden.—A sea-port of Finland. Lon. 21.28 E., lat. 62.30 N.

*Christmas Harbour*, a good and safe bay on the north coast of Kerguelen's Land; so named by Captain Cook.

*Christmas Island*, in the Pacific Ocean, named by Captain Cook, who landed there on Christmas Day, 1777. Lon. 157.43 W., lat. 1.59 N.

*Christmas Sound*, a bay on the south coast of Terra del Fuego, named also by Cook, who here passed Christmas Day, 1774. Lon. 70.3 W., lat. 55.22 S.

*Christophe de Laguna*, St., the capital of the Island of Teneriffe, with a palace. Lon. 16.18 W., lat. 28.29 N.

*Christopher's*, St., or *St. Kitts*, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English, and, in 1713, was ceded to the latter; it was taken by the French in 1782, and restored the next year.

*Chudleigh*, a town in Devonshire, famous for a stupendous rock of bluish limestone, called Chudleigh marble, in which is a large cavern.

*Chumbul*, a large river of Hindostan, which forms the boundary between the Bri-

THOUGH THE WOLF MAY LOSE HIS TEETH, HE NEVER LOSES HIS INCLINATIONS.

tish territories in Hindostan Proper, and those of the Mahrattas on the south.

*Chunleigh*, a town in Devonshire, on the Taw.

*Chumpaneer*, a town and large district of Hindostan, prov. Gujrat. The town was taken by the British in 1803.

*Chunar*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Allahabad. It was ceded to the British in 1772.

*Chuprah*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Bahar, on the N. side of the Ganges. Pop. 30,000.

*Chuquisaca*, a city of S. America, capital Bolivia. Lon. 66.40 W., lat. 19.29 S. Pop. 12,000.

*Church Stretton*, a town in Shropshire.

*Churn*, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Cobberley, from a hill, whence issue seven springs, called Seven Welis and Thames' Head. It flows south by Cirencester into Wiltshire, and there meets the Isis from the west, where their united stream forms the River Thames.

*Ciampa*, or *Tsiampa*, a country of Asia, subject to Cochlu-China, and producing cotton, indigo, and silk.

*Cieza*, a town of Murcia, Spain. Pop. 6856.

*Cinacoo*, a rich province of Mexico.

*Cincinnati*, a city of the U. S. of America, and, next to New Orleans, the largest and most flourishing commercial town in the west part of the Union. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio, being built on two inclined plateaux rising from the river, which is there 600 yards wide, and navigable for small steam vessels as far as Pittsburg, 464 m. higher. Manufactures of iron, cotton and woollen goods, hats, &c., extensive distilleries and flour-mills, steam-boat building, and many flourishing trades are carried on, but the principal article of export is pork, Cincinnati being the largest pork-market in the Union. Nor is the city deficient in educational establishments, its college, museums, literary institute, &c. making a progress worthy of its commercial prosperity and picturesque situation. The rapid advance it has made is indeed remarkable: in 1800 the population was only 500; in 1820 it had reached nearly 10,000; and now (1844) it amounts to nearly 50,000.

*Cinque Ports*, certain ports on the south coast of England, opposite to France; so called on account of their being five in number, when their first charter was granted by William I., in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye.

*Cintya*, a town in Estremadura, Portugal, 12 m. from Lisbon. It has been called the "Richmond" of the Portuguese capital, and abounds in villas, inhabited by many of the nobility, wealthy merchants (particularly the English), the *corps diplomatique*, &c. It was here that the memorable "convention" was signed after the battle of Vimiera, in 1808, by which the French army under Junot evacuated Portugal.

*Circars*, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan, on the Bay of Bengal. This country is exceedingly productive of rice, wheat, and numerous other kinds of grain; also sugar, cotton, bay salt, and excellent tobacco.

*Circassia*, the largest and most important

of the seven Caucasian nations, and situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The Circassians are divided into a great number of tribes, and do not appear to have ever had written laws, but are governed by a kind of common law, or collection of ancient usages. They have few manufactures, and their agriculture produces barely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce, particularly the latter. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts; one allotted to the husband, and to the reception of strangers, the other to the wife and family. Their food is simple, consisting of a little meat, some paste made of gum or millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented. These people have no letters of their own; those among them who write their language make use of Arabian characters. The men are tall and well-proportioned; and the beauty of the women has been long and deservedly celebrated.

*Cirencester*, a borough in Gloucestershire, on the Churn; one of the greatest marts in England for wool. Lon. 1.38 W., lat. 51.43 N. Pop. 6014.

*Citta Vecchia*, a fortified city of Malta.

*Ciudad Real*, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha. Lon. 3.57 W., lat. 39.1 N. Pop. 10,758.

*Ciudad Rodrigo*, a strongly fortified city of Spain, prov. Salamanca. It was taken by the French, under Massena, in 1810; but they were dispossessed by the allied British and Portuguese in 1812, who took it by assault, after a vigorous siege. This important achievement procured for the successful general (Wellington) the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo from the Spanish gov., and that of Marquis of Torres Vedras from the Portuguese. Pop. 6097.

*Civita Vecchia*, a fortified sea-port town of the Papal States. Lon. 11.44 E., lat. 42.4 N. Pop. 7000.

*Clackmannan*, the smallest county in Scotland, on the north side of the Forth, and nearly surrounded by the cos. of Perth and Stirling. Its capital is of the same name.

*Clagenfmth*, a town of Illyria, cap. of the duchy of Carinthia. Pop. 12,480.

*Clair, St.*, a river and lake of N. America.

*Clamecy*, a town of France, on the Yonne, dep. Nièvre. Pop. 5000.

*Clapham*, a village in Surrey, near London; noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround the common. Pop. 12,016.

*Clapton*, a small but neat village in Middlesex, near London.

*Clara*, a town in King's county, Ireland.

*Clara (St.)*, a small island of Peru. Lon. 82.20 W., lat. 2.20 S.

*Clare*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 miles in length and 38 in breadth, divided into 79 parishes. Clare breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, besides a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Shannon and Fergus, and it has numerous lakes.—A town in Suffolk, near the Stour; in which is a manufacture of balze.

*Clarendon*, a village in Wiltshire; in which a Parliament was held by Henry II., in 1164, who enacted the laws called the

THE EYE OF THE MASTER DOES MORE WORK THAN BOTH HIS HANDS.

THE ENEMY OF THE BRIDE NEVER SPEAKS WELL OF THE WEDDING.



Constitutions of Clarendon, by which the power of the clergy was restrained.

*Clatsops*, an Indian tribe residing along the banks of the Columbian river, near the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

*Clausthal*, a town of the k. of Hanover, cap. of the mining dist. of Hartz. Pop. 9070.

*Clay*, a village in Norfolk, near Holt; in which are large salt-works.

*Cleor, Cope*, the southern promontory of an island near Clare, on the south coast of Ireland. Lon. 9.50 W., lat. 51.15 N.

*Cleeve, Old*, a village in Somersetshire.

*Cleobury*, a market-town in Shropshire.

*Clerke's Isles*, two islands near the entrance of Beering's Strait, between the coasts of Kamchatka and North America. Lon. 169.30 W., lat. 63.15 N.

*Clerke's River*, a large river of North America, falling into the Columbia.

*Clermont*, a city of France, with manufactures of ratteus, druggets, serges, and leather.

*Clermont-Ferrand*, a city of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains several fine churches, &c. In the neighbourhood are several warm chalybeate springs. Lon. 3.5 E., lat. 45.46 N. Pop. 32,427.

*Cleveland*, a beautiful and fertile district of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, bordering upon Durham. It abounds chiefly in excellent wheat.—A town of the U. States, on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Lon. 81.22 W., lat. 41.32 N. Pop. 6071.

*Cleves*, an ancient city of the Prussian States, prov. Rhine. Pop. 7700.

*Cliff*, a market-town in Northamptonshire.

*Clifton*, a beautiful village in Gloucestershire, celebrated for its medicinal springs, and much frequented as a place of fashionable resort. [See Bristol.] There are also many smaller places of this name in England.

*Clitheroe*, a borough in Lancashire, with several extensive cotton manufactures. Pop. 6765.

*Clogher*, a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone.

*Clonard*, a town of Ireland, co. Meath.

*Clonegol*, a town of Ireland, co. Wexford.

*Clones*, a town of Ireland, co. Monaghan.

*Clonfert*, a town of Ireland, co. Galway.

*Clonmel*, a town and parl. bor. of Ireland, capital of Tipperary co.; it has a flourishing woollen manufacture, and a considerable inland trade. Lon. 8.2 W., lat. 52.15 N.

*Clonmines*, a bor. in Wexford, Ireland.

*Closter Seven*, a village of Hanover, prov. Bremen, memorable for a convention entered into between the Duke of Richelieu (commander of the French armies), in 1758, and the Duke of Cumberland, by which 38,000 Hanoverian and Hessian troops, which the latter general commanded, were dispersed and sent into cantonments.

*Cloud (St.)*, a village of France, dep. Seine et Oise; in which is a magnificent palace, celebrated for its beautiful prospect, park, gardens, and cascades.

*Cloyne*, a town in Cork county, Ireland.

*Cloverdy*, a town and fortress of Holland.

*Cluny*, a town of France, dep. Saône et Loire. Pop. 4150.

*Clwyd*, a river of Wales, which has its whole course through a fertile vale of the same name. It rises on the south border of Denbighshire, crosses that county into Flint-

shire, and there flows by St. Asaph to Rhuddlan, where it enters the Irish Sea.

*Clyde*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south part of Lanarkshire, passes by Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, and Port Glasgow, to Greenock, where it enters the Frith of Clyde.

*Coonzo*, a river of Africa, whose source is unknown, but it enters the Atlantic in 1.9.20S.

*Coast Castle (Cope)*, the capital of the British settlements on the Gold Coast of Africa, empire of Ashantee. It is an extremely unhealthy settlement for Europeans. Its exports are gold-dust, ivory, palm oil, tortoiseshell, pepper, maize, &c.

*Coaro*, a river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, separates Zanguebar from Casraria, and enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 8.35 S.

*Cobbe*, the capital of the kingdom of Darfoor. Lon. 28.8 E., lat. 14.11 N.

*Cobhom*, a village in Surrey.

*Cobi*, a desert part of Tartary.

*Coblenz*, a city of the Prussian States. It is now one of the strongest places in the Prussian monarchy, and is deemed one of the principal bulwarks of Germany on the side of France. Lon. 7.38 E., lat. 50.22 N. Pop. 13,700.

*Coca*, a town in Old Castile, Spain, with a strong castle for state prisoners.

*Cochin*, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindostan.—A maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Malabar, belonging to the British. Lon. 76.17 E., lat. 9.51 N.

*Cochin-Chino*, a kingdom of Asia, or rather, a province of the empire of Anam [which see], 500 miles in length and 120 in breadth. The climate is healthy, the summer heat being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. The country is intersected by rivers, which are well calculated for promoting inland commerce; and there are commodious harbours on the coast, particularly that of Turon. The aborigines of Cochin-China are called Moys, and they inhabit the chain of mountains which separate it from Cambodia. They are a savage people, very black, and in features resemble the Caffres. The present inhabitants are generally coarse-featured, and their colour nearly as deep as that of the Malays. The women are by far the most active sex; and in towns, the merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers. In the forests are ebony, cedars, mimosas, teak, and most other trees that grow in India. There is plenty of sugar, pepper, cinnamon, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and melons; also gold, silver, ivory, musk, indigo, silk, and honey.

*Cocher*, a river that rises in the south of Cumberland, flows through the Lakes of Buttermere, Cromack Water, and Lowes Water, and joins the Derwent below Cockermouth.

*Cockermouth*, a borough in Cumberland, on the Cocker. It has manufactures of shalloons, coarse linen, woollen cloths, leather, and bats. Lon. 3.15 W., lat. 54.32 N. Pop. 4940.—A town in New Hampshire.

*Cod, Cape*, a cape and peninsula of Massachusetts. Lon. 70.14 W., lat. 42.4 N.

*Codogno*, a town of Austrian Italy, 15 m. SE. of Lodi. It is a place of considerable trade, particularly in Parmesan cheese. Pop. 8000.



*Coggeshal*, a town in Essex. Pop. 3408.  
*Cognac*, a town of France, dep. Charente. It is celebrated for the excellent brandy which is shipped here. Pop. 3880.

*Cogni*, a commercial city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 32.38 E., lat. 37.54 N.

*Coimbatoor*, a province of Southern Hindostan, lying south of Mysore.—The capital of the province of the same name, is in lon. 77.5 E., lat. 10.52 N.

*Coimbra*, a city of Portugal, capital of Beira. It was fortified at a very early period, and has undergone many sieges; the ancient walls and towers still remain, and when seen at a distance the city has an imposing appearance. It suffered severely in the Peninsular war, particularly in 1810, when the Duke of Wellington retreated on the lines of Torres Vedras. Lon. 8.25 W., lat. 40.12 N. Pop. 20,000.

*Co-hing*, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 100.2 E., lat. 26.35 N.

*Col*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland.

*Colapoor*, a small rajalship of Hindostan, prov. Bejapoor. The rajah is descended from the eldest branch of the family of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta empire; but his subjects being notorious for piracy, the British compelled him to surrender his territory.

*Colchester*, the ancient Colonia, a borough, and the largest town in Essex; it is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, and has a large manufacture of baize. It has claims to high antiquity, and in no place in the kingdom have more Roman remains been found. Pop. of bor. and liberty 17,790.—A town in Fairfax, Virginia, U. S.

*Coldstream*, a town in Berwickshire, Scotland. Here General Monk first raised the Coldstream regiment of guards, with whom he marched into England to restore Charles the Second.

*Colebrook Dale*, a village in Shropshire, in which are the most considerable iron-works in England.

*Coleraine*, a bor. in Londonderry county, Ireland; famous for the manufacture of linen.

—The name of three towns in N. America, U. S.; one in Massachusetts, another in Georgia, and a third in Ohio.

*Colshill*, a market-town in Warwickshire.

*Colford*, a market-town in Gloucestershire.

*Collioure*, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France, with a castle.

*Collumpton*, a town in Devonshire, which has a considerable trade in woollen cloth.

*Colmar*, a city of France, dep. Haute Rhin, of which it is the capital. Lon. 7.22 E., lat. 48.4 N.

*Colmenar de Oreja*, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo. It has potteries and a woollen manufacture. Pop. 6400.

*Coln*, a river that rises near Clare, Suffolk, passes by Halstead and Colchester, and enters the German Ocean at the east end of Morsey Island.

*Colnbrook*, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, on the Coln.

*Colney*, a town in Lanenshire, with a trade in shalloons, calamancoes, tanneries, calicoes, and dimities. It is one of the most ancient seats of the woollen manufacture; but the cotton trade is now its chief support. P. 8615.

*Cologne*, a celebrated city of Prussia, formerly the cap. of the electorate of Cologne,

and now of the Rhine prov. It was the birth-place of St. Bruno, in 1051, the founder of the Carthusian monks; also, of the great Rubens, in 1577; and was once celebrated for its commerce and manufactures, which last are now much diminished, though they are still considerable. There are several distilleries, the most esteemed product of which is the celebrated *eau de Cologne*. In the cathedral, which remains unfinished, are shown the heads of the three magi; and in the church of St. Ursula is the tomb of the saint, and bones belonging to the 11,000 virgins said to have been put to death along with her. Lon. 6.55 E. lat. 50.55 N. P. 66,179.

*Colombia*, a republic of South America, founded in 1821, chiefly by the courage of Bolivar, from the ancient Spanish provinces of Terra Firma, and the northern parts of Peru. Since 1831 Colombia has been divided into the three independent republics of Ecuador, Venezuela, and New Granada, each of which are again divided into provinces. A great portion of this large territory is extremely hot, but owing to the vast inequality in the height of the immense mountain ranges which intersect it, and the plains, there is every variety of temperature. Nature is here most prodigal of her gifts both in vegetable and animal productions. "It might be said," observes Humboldt, "that the earth, overloaded with plants, does not allow them space enough to unfold themselves;" and there is scarcely a beast of prey found in tropical climates, or a bird of beautiful plumage, that is not to be met with in abundance. Cocoa, coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, hides, cattle, and Brazil wood, are the principal articles of culture and commerce. The religion is the Roman Catholic.

*Colombo*, the cap. of Ceylon. It was built in 1638 by the Portuguese, who, in 1656, were expelled by the Dutch, and the latter surrendered it to the British in 1796. The fort, upwards of a mile in circuit, stands on the extremity of a peninsula, and is strong both by nature and art. The native Ceylonese reside chiefly in the suburbs. The articles exported are cinnamon, pepper, arrack, and coir-ropes; also, a number of inferior articles, as betel-leaf, areka-nut, cocoa-nuts, wax, honey, coral, ivory, fruit, &c. Lon. 79.50 E., lat. 6.55 N.

*Colonsay*, a fertile island in Scotland, west of Jura; abounding in rabbits.

*Colorado*, a river of North America.

*Colsterworth*, a village in Lincolnshire, famous as the birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton.

*Columbia*, a district of the U. S. of America, including both sides of the Potomac, and the eastern branch. It is surrounded by Virginia and Maryland, and in part belonged to each of those two states, by whom it was ceded, in 1792, to the United States, who named it Columbia, and ordained it to be the site of the federal city.—A river in the north-west part of N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, is joined by Clark's and Lewis's rivers, is nearly 1000 miles in its total length, and discharges on the NW. coast in lat. 46.24.—A county, state of New York, containing 17 towns.—A co. of Georgia.—A city of S. Carolina, capital of Richmond county. Lon. 81.5 W., lat. 33.58 N. Pop. 4340.—There are also five towns of this name in the United States, in the

provs. of Tennessee, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Ohio.

*Columbus*, a county, state of N. Carolina, U. States.—A town, state of New York, Chenango co.—A town, state of Indiana.

*Colyton*, a market-town in Devonshire.

*Comayagua, or Valladolid*, a city of Mexico. Lon. 88.20 W., lat. 14.35 N.

*Comb Martin*, a town in Devonshire.

*Combonconum*, an inland town of Hindostan, dist. Tanjore. Its ancient splendour is evinced by its pagodas, tanks, &c., and it is inhabited chiefly by Brahmins. Pop. 40,000.

*Como*, a city of Austrian Italy, at the SW. extremity of the lake of Como. The town is encircled by an amphitheatre of hills, and is defended by double walls, flanked with massive towers; but the streets are narrow, dark, and crowded. The suburbs, however, contain many good streets and buildings; and the fine climate and situation of the place attract many visitors, among whom for a long time was Queen Caroline of England, consort of George IV. Pliny the Younger was born here, and in his letters he highly extols the delightful scenery of its neighbourhood. Lon. 9.5 E., lat. 45.48 N. Pop. 15,600.

*Como, Lake of, or Lario*, a famous lake of N. Italy, which in modern times has taken its name from the city above described. Its greatest length, following its windings, is about 45 miles, but it is nowhere more than 4 miles broad. Throughout its whole extent its banks are formed of precipitous mountains from 2000 to 3000 feet high; in some places overhanging the water, and in others partially clothed with wood, and studded with hamlets, cottages, villas, chapels, and convents. Their lower regions are covered with olives, vines, orchards, and well-cultivated plains; and above are beautiful groves of chestnut, pine, and fir.

*Comorin, Cape*, a promontory forming the S. extremity of Hindostan. Lon. 77.33 E., lat. 8.2 N.

*Comoro Islands*, four, in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 44.1 E., lat. 12.16 S.

*Compiegne*, a town of France, dep. Oise; famous for its magnificent royal palace, and memorable also as being the place where Joan of Arc, in 1430, fell into the power of the English.

*Compostella*, or *St. Jago de Compostella*, a city of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an university. Lon. 8.27 W., lat. 42.52 N.—An inland town of Mexico.

*Conrie*, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

*Concan*, a maritime subdivision of Hindostan, provs. Aurangabad and Bejapoor. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Hindoos; but many Bhoels, Coolies, &c. inhabit the Ghauts and N. Concan. There are some fertile tracts producing rice, &c., but the general aspect is that of a congeries of steep and rocky mountains.

*Concentayna*, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia. It has manufactures of cloths and taffeties. Pop. 7100.

*Conception*, a city of Chili, S. America, cap. prov. of same name. Lon. 73.5 W., lat. 36.13 S. It was formerly a flourishing town, and previously to 1835 contained 20,000 inhabitants; but in that year it was visited by a dreadful earthquake, and the pop. is now estimated at 8000.—The bay of Con-

ception is a large square inlet, with excellent anchorage.

*Concord*, the cap. of New Hampshire, U.S.—A town in Middlesex, Massachusetts.

*Condé*, a strong town in France, dep. du Nord, with a fortress. Pop. 5297.

*Condé sur Noireou*, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It has some woollen manufactures, &c. Pop. 6450.

*Condom*, a town of France, dep. Gers.

*Condore, Pulo*, a fertile island in the China Sea, near the coast of Cambodia. Lon. 107.20 E., lat. 8.40 N.

*Condrien*, a town of France, dep. Rhone.

*Confans*, a town of Savoy.—Another in Upper Saone, France.

*Congleton*, a town in Cheshire, on the Dean. Since the repeal of the duties on raw silk the trade of this town has greatly improved, and its population has rapidly increased. Pop. 9222.

*Congo, or Lower Guinea*, a country on the west coast of Africa, containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, Matamba, and Benguela. There are several desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, monkeys, and monstrous serpents. Near the coast the soil is more fertile; cotton grows wild most luxuriantly, and there are fruits of many kinds. The greater part of the inhabitants go almost naked; they worship the sun, moon, stars, and animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have succeeded in making them converts, and they are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, and trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds.—A kingdom of the above country, extending 130 miles along the coast, and 370 inland. From April to September is the winter season, when it seldom rains; the summer is from October to March, when it rains almost every day, attended with great heat, and accompanied with violent tornados and storms of lightning, fiery meteors, &c. The principal rivers are the Zaire and Coanza.

*Coniston Water*, a lake in Lancashire, six miles long, and nearly one broad.

*Conjeeveram*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Carnatic, distr. Chingleput. It is pleasantly situated, and contains two remarkably handsome pagodas and other good edifices. Lon. 79.41 E., lat. 12.49 N.

*Connacht*, a province of Ireland, 130 miles in length and 84 in breadth; containing the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

*Connecticut*, one of the United States of America, divided into eight counties. This state produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. The chief exports are horses, mules, oxen, maize, potash, pearlsh, beef, pork, timber, and lumber; and the principal rivers, the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames.—A river of New England, which rises in a swamp on the north confines of Vermont and New Hampshire, and, taking a southerly direction, runs into Long Island Sound.

*Connor*, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

*Constance*, a fortified city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the Rhine; famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burned; and likewise condemned the doctrines of Wickliff, and ordered his bones to be destroyed

THERE'S NOTHING AGREES WORSE THAN A PROUD MIND AND A BEGGAR'S PURSE.



40 years after he was dead. Lon. 9.7 E., lat. 47.38 N.

*Constance, Lake of*, a considerable lake of Central Europe, surrounded by the territories of Baden, Wirtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, and Switzerland. The Rhine enters this lake on the SE., and issues from its NW. extremity at the city of Constance.

*Constantio*, a village near the Cape of Good Hope, celebrated for its luscious wine.

*Constantina*, the eastern province of the kingdom of Algiers, and the largest and richest of the four. In the mountains dwell free Arabian and Moorish tribes, of whom the Cabyls are deemed the most turbulent and cruel.—The capital of this province is of the same name; in which the chief articles for trade are corn, wax, hides, fine wool, camels' hair, ostrich feathers, tallow, goat and sheep skins, beeves, sheep, horses, and mules. It sustained a desperate siege in 1836 from the French, and in the following year was taken by storm. Lon. 6.26 E., lat. 36.28 N. Pop. 100,000.

*Constantinople*, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the metropolis of the Turkish empire. It is seated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. It was anciently called Byzantium; but the name was changed by Constantine the Great, who made it the seat of the Roman Empire in the East. The number of houses in this city is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built of masonry, in a very solid manner. The inhabitants are half Turks, two-thirds of the other half Greeks and Armenians, and the rest Jews and Franks. There are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, particularly the superb temple of Saint Sophia, built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. The mosque of Sultan Solymán may fairly vie with the ancient St. Sophia; and that of Sultan Achmet is, without exception, the finest building the Turks ever raised. Constantinople contains, at present, 14 royal and 332 other mosques, 40 colleges of Mohammedan priests, 183 hospitals, 36 Christian churches, several synagogues, besides numerous public baths, bazaars, coffee-houses, caravanseries, and public fountains. The Gulf on the NE. of the city, called the Golden Horn, forms the harbour, and is one of the finest and most secure in the world. On its NE. side are the suburbs of Galata, Topkanah, Pera, and Cassin Pacha. There is a market for slaves of both sexes, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them for sale. Constantinople is surrounded by walls of freestone, and flanked by 478 towers; it has also 20 gates, six on the land side, and seven each toward the harbour and the sea. Lon. 28.53 E., lat. 41.1 N.

*Constantinople, Strait of*, the ancient Bosphorus, which forms the communication between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, and is the separation here between Europe and Asia.

*Conway*, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake in Merionethshire, flows through

a fertile vale of the same name, and enters the Irish Sea at Abercromway.

*Cook's Inlet*, an extensive arm of the sea on the north-west coast of America. Lon. 148.43 W., lat. 61.29 N.

*Cook's Strait*, dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed.

*Consuegra*, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha. In its vicinity are quarries of marble, jasper, &c. Pop. 8000.

*Cooch-Bahar*, or *Vihar*, a rajahship of Hindostan, prov. Bengal. It is a dependency of the British.

*Cookstown*, a town in Tyrone, Ireland.

*Coomassie*, the capital of the kingdom of Ashantee. The inhabitants manufacture cotton cloths, fine pottery, and ornaments of gold; and they have a great trade in gold dust and ivory with the merchants on the coast. Lon. 2.15 W., lat. 6.55 N.

*Coorg*, a principality of Hindostan, lying among the Western Ghats. It is under the control of a British resident. The climate is in general suitable to European constitutions, although the country abounds with forests. Pop. 60,000.

*Coolehill*, a town in Cavan county, Ireland.

*Copenhogen*, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best-built city in the north; the palaces of the nobility are, in general, splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. There are manufactures of beautiful porcelain, sugar, silk, cotton, woollen cloths, canvas, and leather. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. Contiguous to the harbour, which is formed by an arm of the sea running between Zealand and the island of Amak, are several islands, called Holms, upon which are dock-yards, containing every thing necessary for the building and equipment of ships of war. Copenhagen suffered severely from the bombardment by the English in 1807, and by the inundations in 1824. Lon. 12.34 E., lat. 55.41 N. Pop. 119,292.

*Copitapo*, the most N. town of Chili, South America. In this neighbourhood are mines of gold, copper, sulphur, and salt; but earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. Lon. 71.5 W., lat. 27.10 S.

*Copper-Mine River*, in North America, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; first noticed by Hearne, and since visited by Captain Franklin. Lon. 111 SW., lat. 69 N.

*Coquet*, a river of England, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Scotland, crosses the centre of Northumberland, and enters the German Ocean at Warkworth.

*Coquimbo*, or *La Serena*, a sea-port town in the N. of Chili. It has an excellent harbour, and its chief export trade is in chinchilla skins. Lon. 71.18 W., lat. 29.53 S. Pop. 10,000.

*Corbie*, a town in Somme, France.

*Corby*, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

*Cordova*, a city of Andalusia, Spain; famous for its horses. In the time of the Moors this city contained many splendid buildings, the remains of some of which still exist: it was also extremely populous, and although it is by no means inconsiderable at present, it is said to have been at one time of tenfold greater importance. Lon. 4.45

THEY ARE SCARCE OF HORSEFLESH WHERE TWO AND TWO RIDE ON A DOG.

A MAN IS A MAN, THOUGH HE HAVE BUT A NOSE ON HIS HEAD.



W., lat. 37.52 N. Pop. 46,750.—A city of Mexico, which produces abundance of tobacco.—A city of Rio de la Plata, which has a great trade in mules, and cotton and woollen cloths.

*Corea*, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. The principal products are wheat, rice, millet, ginseng, tobacco, iron, salt, castor and sable skins, a yellow varnish almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. The Coreans are well-made, ingenious, brave, and tractable, but suspicious and unsocial towards strangers. They have borrowed the greater part of their customs, &c. from the Chinese; but their language is different. The south-west coast of this kingdom, for nearly 200 miles, is studded with an infinite number of small islands, to the distance of 50 miles from the shore, which are named the Corean Archipelago. Lon. 126.42 E., lat. 37.48 N.

*Corella*, a city of Spain, prov. Navarre. Pop. 5850.

*Corfe Castle*, a borough in Dorsetshire, seated on a peninsula called Purbeck Island; and close to the town, on a hill, are the ruins of its ancient castle. It has a large church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal jurisdiction. Here Edward the Martyr was murdered by order of his step-mother, Elfrida, in 979. Lon. 2.4 W., lat. 50.36 N. Pop. 1946.

*Corfu*, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania; the most important of the Ionian Islands, and the seat of their government. It has a strong castle and fort, and a good harbour. The chief products are wine, oil, honey, and salt. Lon. 19.35 E., lat. 39.20 N.

*Coria*, a city in Estremadura, Spain.—A town in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir.

*Corinth*, a famous city of Greece within the Morea. It is situated at the N. foot of a steep rock, 1336 feet in height, the *Acrocorinthus* or *Acropolis* of Corinth, the summit of which is now, as in antiquity, occupied by a fortress. Corinth was early distinguished by the wealth, commerce, luxury, and refinement of her citizens; the situation, in ancient times, was highly advantageous in a commercial point of view (as it is even now); and its fortress, according to the opinions of some recent travellers, might be rendered as secure as that of Gibraltar. Lon. 22.51 E., lat. 38.3 N.

*Corinth, Isthmus of*, a neck of land that joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the Gulf of Lepanto to Engia.

*Cork*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; divided into 137 parishes. The surface presents a great variety: the west part is wild and mountainous, bold and rocky; the north and east parts are rich and fertile, with ranges of high grounds running east and west; and in the north-west quarter there are many coal-mines. Iron and lead ores are also found in various places. The coasts abound with excellent harbours; and the principal rivers are the Blackwater and the Lee. Total pop. 774,398.—The capital of this county is a city of its name, which stands on an island in the river Lee, over which are five stone bridges to the suburbs. Vessels of 120 tons come up to the quays;

but those of heavier burden generally anchor a few miles lower, in a commodious harbour, called the Cove, which is defended by a strong fort. Cork surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin; the exports consist chiefly of beef, pork, hides, tallow, and butter. Lon. 8.28 W., lat. 51.54 N. Pop. about 110,000.

*Cornhill*, a town of Durham, near the Tweed.

*Cornwall*, a county that forms the south-west extremity of England. Its length from east to west is 80 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is 48, but it soon contracts, and, at Falmouth, does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the south and south-west, and terminates in two points, one called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It contains 945,920 acres, divided into nine hundreds, and 217 parishes, and has 37 market-towns. The soil is not very fruitful, but the valleys yield plenty of grass, and the lands near the sea produce corn. The mines of tin, lead, and copper are numerous; and several sorts of stone are also found. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds. Corn-wall abounds in Druidical antiquities, consisting of cairns and rocking-stones; the most celebrated of which is the Logan stone, about three miles from the Land's End. The principal rivers in this county are the Tamar, the Dart, and the Camel. Total pop. 341,279.

*Coro*, a province of Caraccas, S. America; the inhabitants of which raise great numbers of sheep, manufacture cotton-stuffs, and cultivate excellent tobacco, cacao, and sugar.—*Coro*, the capital of the above province, is well situated for commerce, though it has of late years much dwindled. Lon. 69.48 W., lat. 11.23 N. Pop. 10,000.

*Coromandel (Coast of)*, the east coast of Southern Hindostan, extending along the Bay of Bengal, from Point Calymere to the mouth of the Kistna.

*Corregio*, a town of Modena, Italy.

*Correze*, a dep. of France, formerly part of the Limousin. The climate is comparatively cold, the soil poor, and both agriculture and manufactures are in a backward state.

*Corrib, Lough*, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway: it is thickly studded with islands, many of which are inhabited.

*Corrientes*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Parana, with a fort. Lon. 59.0 W., lat. 27.30 S.—A cape on the east coast of Africa, south of Inhambane. Lon. 35.52 E., lat. 24.5 S.

*Corsham*, a town in Wiltshire. Pop. 3842.

*Corsica*, a large island in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, of which it forms a department. It is separated from Sardinia, on the south, by the Strait of Bonifacio. It is mountainous, but fruitful valleys are interspersed; the forests produce a quantity of excellent timber; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. It has always been famous for swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey and wax; but cattle constitute the principal wealth of the farmers and peasantry. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and silver; and there are also mines of alum and saltpetre. Porphyries, jasper, talc, andianthus, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found scattered in the

BETTER RIDE ON AN ASS THAT CARRIES ME, THAN A HORSE THAT THROWS ME.

mountains; and the south coast abounds with beautiful coral. The island was for a long time subject to the Genoese, who ultimately ceded it to France in 1768. It was taken and occupied by the English in 1794, who, however, found it expedient to evacuate it in 1796. Bastia and Ajaccio are the chief towns, the latter of which gave birth to Napoleon Buonaparte, thus giving to Corsica an importance in history much greater than it had previously possessed. In person, habits, and disposition, the Corsicans bear a considerable similarity to the natives of Italy, but are said to be in the last degree revengeful and implacable.

*Cortona*, a city and sea-port of Naples, in ancient times one of the richest, most populous and powerful cities of Magna Græcia, but now retaining scarcely a vestige of its former glory. Lon. 17.9 E., lat. 39.7 N. Pop. 5000.—An Italian town, in the grand duchy of Tuscany. It is of very ancient origin, and was one of the twelve principal cities of Etruria. Pop. about 5000.

*Corunna*, a city and sea-port in Galicia, Spain, "its filth," says Southey, "is astonishing; other towns attract the eye of a traveller, but Corunna takes his attention by the nose!" It has a good harbour and quay; and there are manufactures of fine linen, cordage, hats, &c. carried on. Corunna is memorable as the place where Sir John Moore was killed, and the British army embarked, after the French forces under Marshal Soult had been repulsed with great loss. Lon. 8.19 W., lat. 43.23 N. Pop. 22,500.

*Corwen*, a town in Merionethshire, Wales.  
*Coslin*, or *Koslin*, a Prussian town, prov. Pomerania. Lon. 16.10 E., lat. 54.12 N. Pop. 6900.

*Cossacks*, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacks. The Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit the Ukraine; the Uralian Cossacks dwell in villages along the banks of the Ural; and the Kosakki-Donski reside on both sides the Don.

*Cossair*, a port of Egypt in the Red Sea; the emporium of trade with Arabia. Lon. 34.8 E., lat. 26.8 N.

*Cossenza*, a city of Naples, cap. of prov. Calabria Citra. Lon. 16.15 E., lat. 39.18 N. Pop. 9000.

*Cossimbazar*, a river and town in Bengal.  
*Costo Rico*, a rich province of Mexico.

*Costomboul*, or *Costamani*, a town of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, 235 miles east of Constantinople.

*Costroma*, a gov. of Russia, having for its cap. a city of the same name.

*Cote-d'Or*, a department of France, including the north-east part of the old prov. of Burgundy. The vine culture is by far the most important branch of culture carried on in this dep., and immense quantities of wine are made in it; but the growth of wool is also much attended to, and bees are extensively reared. Iron and coal being abundant, there are numerous furnaces and smelting-houses, besides many distilleries, breweries, establishments for beet-root sugar, &c.

*Cotes-du-Nord*, a maritime dep. in the

north of France, containing part of the old province of Brittany.

*Coteswold*, or *Cotswold*, a long tract of high ground in the east part of Gloucestershire; celebrated for a fine breed of sheep which take their name from it.

*Cotopaxi*, a volcanic mountain of the kingdom of Quito, one of the highest of the Andes, being 18,578 feet above the level of the ocean.

*Cottbus*, a town of Brandenburg, with a castle, in the Prussian States. Pop. 5216.

*Cottenhom*, a village near Cambridge, famous for its cheese.

*Cove*, a maritime town of Ireland, co. Cork, opposite to the entrance into Cork harbour. It is protected by a formidable battery, and is regarded as the outpost of Cork.

*Coventry*, a city in Warwickshire; the principal manufacture in which is silk-ribbons; but gauzes, camblets, and lutestrings are also made; and the manufacture of watches is very considerable. It has three fairs: one, the great or show fair, held the Friday in Trinity week, owes its origin to the following tradition: Leofric, Earl of Mercia, had imposed such heavy taxes upon the citizens of Coventry, that his lady, Godiva, moved by their entreaties, so much importuned her lord to remit them, that he consented on condition she would ride naked through the city at midday. This condition humanity induced her to accept; and, having ordered all the inhabitants, on pain of death, to close their doors and windows, she rode quite naked through the town. One person, yielding to curiosity, stole a glance at the countess, and was struck dead; and has been famed ever since under the name of Peeping Tom, and his effigy is shown to this day. To commemorate this event, at the great show fair the mayor and corporation walk in procession through the town, accompanied by a female on horseback, clad in a linen dress closely fitted to her limbs. Lon. 1.30 W., lat. 52.24 N. Pop. 30,743.

*Covilha*, a town of Portugal, prov. Beyra. Pop. 6350.

*Courland*, formerly a duchy of Europe, but annexed to the Russian dominions in 1795. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people, but it is by no means a fertile country, and there are few manufactures.

*Courtray*, a fortified town of W. Flanders, particularly celebrated for its linen manufacture. Lon. 3.18 E., lat. 50.50 N. Pop. 19,124.

*Coutances*, a town of France, dep. La Manche, on the Soule. Pop. 7660.

*Cowbridge*, a corporate town in Glamorganshire.

*Cowes (West)*, a sea-port town in the Isle of Wight, with an excellent harbour, much frequented by ships, to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water. The harbour and roadstead of Cowes form the rendezvous of the Royal Yacht Club, and the station where their annual regatta is held. The town is also much resorted to as a fashionable sea-bathing place, and there are daily steamers to Portsmouth and Southampton. Lon. 1.17 W., lat. 56.46 N.

*Cracotoa*, the southernmost of a cluster of islands at the mouth of the Strait of Sunda.

WHEN A PROUD MAN HEARS ANOTHER PRAISED, HE THINKS HIMSELF INJURED.

THE COW KNOWS NOT THE VALUE OF HER TAIL TILL SHE HAS LOST IT.



*Cracow*, a small and nominally independent state of Central Europe, formerly part of the kingdom of Poland. By the third partition of that distracted country in 1793, Cracow passed under the dominion of Austria; it was reconquered by the Poles in 1809, and incorporated with the grand duchy of Warsaw; but at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, the territory was erected into an independent neutral republic, under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.—The capital of the above territory; and previously to the 17th century the residence of the king of Poland. It is seated on the N. bank of the Vistula. The cathedral contains the tombs of Casimir the Great, of John Sobieski, the deliverer of Vienna, and of Kosciusko and Poniatowski. Lon. 17.35 E., lat. 50.3 N.

*Craubourne*, a town and par. in Dorset.  
*Cranbrook*, a town in Kent. Pop. 3996.  
*Crawford Bridge*, a village in Middlesex.  
*Crapach*, or *Krapach*, a chain of mountains separating Hungary from Poland and Turkey.

*Crayford*, a village in Kent, near Dartford.  
*Creddon*, a market-town in Devonshire.  
*Cree*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the N. part of the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, forms the boundary between them, and enters the head of Wigton Bay.  
*Cree Indians*, a nation which once inhabited the interior of Georgia, in North America. They were very formidable, but their power is now greatly diminished.

*Cretown*, or *Ferrytown*, a small port in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

*Crefeld*, a town of Rhenish Prussia. It is the principal town in the Prussian dominions for the manufacture of silks, silk velvets, &c., and has also fabrics of woollen, cotton, linen, and lace. Pop. 14,750.

*Crema*, a town of Austrian Italy. Pop. 9000.

*Cremaſco*, a small territory of Italy; fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp.

*Cremnitz*, a town of Hungary, noted for its gold and silver mines.

*Cremona*, a city of Austrian Italy, on the left bank of the Po. At one period Cremona was highly celebrated for musical instruments, particularly its violins, but the manufacture of violins and strings has greatly declined. At present it has a brisk trade in corn, flax, cheese, silk, oil, honey, wax, &c. Lon. 10.2 E., lat. 45.7 N. Pop. 28,500.

*Cremonese*, a territory of Milan, in Italy; fertile in wine and fruits.

*Crete*, (otherwise *Candia*), a large and celebrated island of the Mediterranean, forming the south boundary of the Grecian Archipelago. In shape it is long and narrow, and contains a population of about 160,000. At present the island belongs to the viceroy or sovereign of Egypt, and is divided into the three provinces of Candia, Retimo, and Canea. There are several mountain ranges, which abound with grottoes and caverns, and are replete with classic recollections. From 1821 to 1830, Crete suffered the worst evils of a sanguinary and devastating war, and it is still in a very deplorable state. The chief products are oil, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, wool, oranges, lemons, wax, honey, unseed, and almonds. Cretan wine is frequently eulogised by ancient writers; and under the

names of Malmsey and Muscadine, considerable quantities were in the middle ages sent to Englan. The Cretans are stronger built than the inhabitants of the other Greek islands; but it is said that they have less intelligence and vivacity: they are polite and ceremonious; the men all wear high boots, and the women, when abroad, cover the face.

*Creuse*, a department of France, including the chief part of the old province of Marche.

*Crewkerne*, a town in Somersetshire.

*Crickhowel*, a town in Brecknockshire.

*Cricklade*, a borough in Wiltshire.

*Crieff*, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

*Crim*, a town of Russia, in the Crimea; supposed to be on the site of an ancient city that once gave the name of Crim Tartary, or Crimea, to the whole peninsula.

*Crimea*, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula in the southern part of Russia. The climate of the valleys, and of the slopes between the mountains and the sea, is said to be the most delicious that can be imagined, and that vines, olives, fig-trees, pomegranates, oranges, &c. flourish in the greatest profusion. Yet it seems that, owing to the thinness of the population, and their want of industry, the Crimea, which in antiquity was the granary of Athens, and whose natural fertility is nowise diminished, does not produce a tenth part of what it might do. The population consists of Tartars, Russians, Greeks, Germans, Jews, Armenians, and gypsies.

*Crinan*, *Loch*, a small arm of the sea on the west coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire.

*Croatia*, a country of Europe, belonging to the house of Austria, except a small part east of the river Unna, subject to the Turks.

*Croiz*, *St.* a river of N. America, which forms the north-east boundary of the United States, and runs into the bay of Passamaquoddy.—One of the Virgin Islands, belonging to the Danes. It produces abundance of sugar. Lon. 65.28 W., lat. 17.15 N.

*Cromach Water*, a lake in Cumberland, between Buttermere and Lowes Water; abounding in char and red trout.

*Cromarty*, a sea-port and the capital of Cromartyshire. The harbour is one of the safest in the kingdom, with a commodious quay. This town has a coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. Lon. 3.50 W., lat. 57.38 N.

*Cromarty Frith*, a bay of Scotland, one of the finest in Great Britain.

*Cromartyshire*, a small county of Scotland, divided into five parishes.

*Cromer*, a market-town in Norfolk.

*Cronborg*, a strong fortress of Denmark, which guards the passage of the Sound.

*Cronstadt*, a sea-port and fortress of Russia, on an island in the Gulf of Finland. It is a place of great commerce, and the principal station of the Russian navy. Lon. 29 E., lat. 59.59 N. Pop. 45,000.—The principal commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania. Pop. about 31,000.

*Crossfell*, a mountain in Cumberland, the extreme altitude of which is 2907 feet. A few yards below the summit is a spring called the Gentleman's Well.

*Crouch*, a river in Essex, which rises near Horndon, and enters the German Ocean between Birnham and Foulness Island.

THE HYPOCHRITE PAYS TRIBUTE TO GOD, THAT HE MAY IMPOSE ON MEN.



*Crough Patrick*, a mountain in Mayo county, Ireland, in the form of a sugar-loaf, 2666 feet above the sea.

*Crowle*, a town in Lincolnshire.

*Croydon*, a market town in Surrey, near the source of the Wandie. At Addiscombe,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant, is a military college for cadets in the E. I. Company's service; and in the town is the Trinity hospital, founded by Archbp. Whitgift in 1596, for a warden, chaplain, and not less than 30, or more than 40, poor brothers and sisters, the income of which is now upwards of 2000*l*. Lon. 0.6 W., lat. 51.22 N. Pop. 16,712.

*Croyland* or *Crowland*, a town in Lincolnshire; the chief trade of which is in fish and wild ducks. Here was formerly one of the most celebrated English abbeys, of which some interesting remains still exist.

*Cruz, St.*, a sea-port on the south-east side of Teneriff. Lon. 16.14 W., 28.28 N.

*Cruz, Santa*, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies. Lon. 64.40 W., lat. 17.45 N.

*Csaba*, a large town of Hungary, in the great Hungarian plain beyond the Theiss. It has an extensive trade in corn, wine, cattle, fruits, hemp, and flax. Pop. 22,150.

*Csabad*, a town of Hungary beyond the Theiss, on the Maros. Pop. about 7000.

*Csongrad*, a market-town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss. Pop. 10,613.

*Cuba*, the largest island in the West Indies, belonging to the Spaniards. The soil is very fertile; there are many warm springs and copper mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. Its greatest length, following the curve, is about 800 miles, the breadth varying from 120 to 30 miles. The forests are of vast extent; mahogany and other hard woods are indigenous; the palm tribe are as remarkable for beauty as utility, and some of the vines are so strong as to destroy the largest forest trees in their parasitical embrace. Pine-apples, oranges, and other tropical fruits are in great plenty. Cuba is divided into two provinces, the Havana being the capital of the one, and Santiago of the other; and it is not easy to exaggerate the political importance of the island when its size, geographical position, and great strength are duly considered. The produce is excellent sugar, coffee, honey, wax, mastic, tobacco, and aloes. Lon. 74.85 W., lat. 19.42 and 23.26 N.

*Cuban*, a river that issues from the north side of the mountain Elborus, the loftiest of the Caucasus, and enters by several mouths into the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph.

*Cuban*, or *Cubun Tactary*, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurida.

*Cuckfield*, a market-town in Sussex.

*Cucuta*, an inland town of New Granada, well built and pleasantly situated.

*Cuddalore*, one of the most extensive and populous towns in the south of India. Lon. 79.49 E., lat. 11.43 N.

*Cuenza*, a city in New Castile, Spain.—A city of Colombia, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 78.50 W., lat. 2.58 S.

*Culiacan*, an inland town of Mexico. Pop. 11,000.

*Cullen*, a borough in Banffshire, Scotland.—A town in Limerick county, Ireland.

*Cullera*, a sea-port town in Valencia, Spain. Pop. 9100.

*Culloden Moor*, a heath in Invernesshire; famous for the total defeat of the young Pretender by the Duke of Cumberland, in 1745.

*Cullross*, a borough in Perthshire, Scotland.

*Cumana*, a city of Venezuela, cap. of the prov. Cumana, and the oldest European city in the New World, having been built by Diego Castellon in 1593. Lon. 64.16 W., lat. 10.28 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Cumbava*, an island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 118.52 E., lat. 8.30 S.

*Cumber*, a town in Down county, Ireland.

*Cumberland*, a county of England, 58 m. in length, and 30 in breadth, containing 958,080 acres, divided into five wards and 103 parishes, and having a city and 10 market towns. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, and the valleys produce corn, &c. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, iron, lapis calaminaris, and wad, or black lead. Scafell, Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Crossfell are the principal mountains; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent; there are also a number of celebrated lakes. Total pop. 178,038.—A river of the United States, which issues from the Cumberland Mountains, on the borders of Virginia, and joins the Ohio about 12 miles above the influx of the Tennessee.—A town and fort of New Brunswick. Lon. 64.10 W., lat. 45.45 N.—A town of Maryland, chief of Allegany county. Lon. 78.46 W., lat. 39.36 N.—An island on the coast of the state of Georgia.—A bay on the south-east coast of Cuba. Lon. 75.12 W., lat. 20.0 N.

*Cumbo*, a kingdom on the coast of Senegambia, south of the river Gambia.

*Cumbray*, *Great* and *Little*, two islands of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde. Lon. 4.47 W., lat. 55.45 N.

*Cunnoch*, a village of Scotland, Co. Ayr, celebrated for its neat wooden hinged snuff-boxes, the ingenious manufacture of which furnishes employment to many persons.

*Cupar*, a borough in Fifehire, Scotland. Lon. 2.55 W., lat. 56.16 N. Pop. 6500.

*Curaçao*, an island in the Caribbean Sea. Lon. 69.15 W., lat. 12.22 N.

*Custrin*, a fortified town of Brandenburg.

*Cutch*, or *Cutch Bhooj*, a province of Hindostan.

*Cutch Gundava*, a prov. of Ballogistan.

*Cuttack*, a large distr. of Hindostan, prov. Orissa. The summer heats are here very oppressive, and the country is much infested with leopards, and other ferocious wild animals, and venomous reptiles.—The capital of the above district. Lon. 84.15 S., lat. 20.27 N. Pop. 40,000.

*Cutterah*, a town in Delhi, Hindostan.

*Cutwa*, a town in Bengal; famous for the manufacture of brass utensils.

*Cuxhaven*, a fortified town of Hanover, in the province of Bremen, and the port for the English packets to Hamburg. Lon. 8.40 E., lat. 53.50 N.

*Cuzco*, an inland city of Peru, the most ancient in the country, and formerly the capital of the empire of the Incas. It has a magnificent cathedral and convent. Lon. 72.4 W., lat. 13.30 S. Pop. 40,000.

*Cyprus*, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria; taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. Its length is 140 miles, and its greatest breadth 60, per-

BEFORE YOU MARRY, BE SURE OF A HOUSE WHEREIN TO TARRY.

EVERY MAN CAN TAME A SUREW BUT HE THAT HATH HER.

vaded by a chain of mountains, the highest of which is called Olympus. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and, next to its wine, which is famous all over the Levant, the chief products are apricots, oranges, silk, cotton, honey, turpentine, salt, and corn. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks.

*Cyr, St.*, a village of France, near Versailles; celebrated for an abbey founded by Madame de Maintenon, who was the abbess until her death.

*Czegled*, a large market-town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss.

*Czercassi*, a town of Russia, with a castle.

*Czernigov*, or *Tchernigoff*, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy, with a castle. Lon. 31.53 E., lat. 51.29 N.

*Czerwenitz*, a town of Hungary, famous for mines of opal, a fine gem, not yet discovered in any other region of the globe.

*Czirnitz*, a town of Carniola; remarkable for its lake, which, when the water subsides, produces grass and corn every year.

*Dacca*, or *Duaka*, a city in Bengal, of which it was once the capital. Lon. 90.17 E., lat. 23.42 N. Pop. 200,000.

*Daghestan*, a country of Asia; inhabited chiefly by Tartars, and subject to Russia.

*Dago*, or *Dugao*, an island in the Baltic. Lon. 22.56 E., lat. 58.44 N.

*Dahomy*, a kingdom of Guinea, to the N. of Whidah. This country yields a plentiful supply of farinaceous vegetables and tropical fruits; also, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, and a variety of spices; but many parts of it are overrun with lions, hyenas, leopards, elephants, and serpents of enormous size. The character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of the most savage ferocity and servility; and the most arbitrary forms of Eastern despotism seem to be mild and free, when compared with theirs.

*Dal*, or *Dahl*, a river of Sweden, which rises in the Norwegian mountains, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia.

*Dalaco*, or *Dahala*, the largest island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia; remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are blacks, and great enemies to the Mohammedans. Lon. 40.10 E., lat. 15.44 N.

*Daleburg*, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia. Lon. 11.59 E., lat. 58.35 N.

*Dalcarlia*, or *Stora Kopparberg*, a province of Sweden. The principal productions are corn and hemp; and there are several mines of silver, copper, and iron.

*Dalia*, a province in Gothland, Sweden. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese are the chief productions.

*Dalkreith*, a market-town in Edinburghshire. Dalkreith Palace, which formerly belonged to the Douglasses, curls of Morton, is the principal residence in Scotland of the Duke of Buccleugh. Pop. 5500.

*Dalmatia*, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom, but now a part of the Austrian empire. It is divided into four circles, named after their respective capitals, Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, and Cattaro. For many centuries Dalmatia formed part of the kingdom of Hungary; it afterwards passed under the sway of the Venetians, from whom it was taken by the Turks, and by them in 1797 ceded to Austria. It was subsequently

given up to Napoleon, who incorporated it into the kingdom of Italy, and conferred the title of Duke of Dalmatia on Marshal Soult. On Napoleon's downfall it reverted to Austria.

*Dallton*, a market-town in Lancashire.

*Damanour*, a town of Egypt, with a considerable traffic in cotton, which grows in the neighbouring plains.

*Damascus*, or *Sham*, a city of Syria, and the capital of a Turkish pachalic. It stands in a great plain on the river Barada. The fertility of the earth is constant, and the necessities of life abundant. The most remarkable buildings are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries supported by marble pillars, surrounding a large square court. The mosques and chapels, of which there are about 200, are handsome edifices; the grand mosque was a Christian church, in which was a small wooden house, richly adorned, enclosing the tomb of John the Baptist. Damascus, though essentially a commercial town, is one of the sacred cities of the Mohammedans, and is remarkable as the only city of the East which has not dwindled from its former greatness. Several manufactures are carried on here; that of sabres and knives has been most famous, but silk and cotton stuffs, leather, and soap, are now the principal. Lon. 36.35 E., lat. 33.22 N. Pop. about 140,000, of whom 12,000 are Christians, and as many Jews.

*Damoun*, a mar. town of Hindostan, prov. Guzrat, belonging to the Portuguese. Lon. 72.58 E., lat. 20.25 N. Pop. 6000.—A large district of Afghanistan, inhabited by various turbulent clans, principally Juts and Beloches, living in perpetual contention with each other.

*Damietta*, a town of L. Egypt, on the Nile. Lon. 31.46 E., lat. 31.26 N. Pop. 28,000.

*Dancali*, a country in the north-east part of Abyssinia, extending 300 miles along the coast of the Red Sea. The soil is unproductive; and its chief riches consist in fossil salt and honey.

*Danger*, *Isles of*, three islands in the Pacific Ocean, surrounded by rocks and breakers. Lon. 169.28 W., lat. 10.35 S.

*Dantzic*, a rich commercial city of West Prussia, on the Vistula. It has one of the finest cathedrals in Europe, and a college, provided with very learned professors. There are manufactures of gold and silver lace, woollens, Turkey leather, saltpetre, vitriol, steel, potash, brandy, &c.; and a considerable trade in corn, salt, tallow, wool, timber, and naval stores. Being the emporium of the extensive and fruitful countries traversed by the Vistula, &c., Dantzic has a very extensive commerce, and is at the head of all the corn-shipping ports in the world, the wheat being at the same time of the very best quality. Lon. 18.38 E., lat. 51.21 N.

*Danube*, the largest river in Europe, next to the Volga. It originates in two streams, the Bregach and the Brege, which have their sources on the east declivity of the Black Forest, in the grand duchy of Baden; and, after traversing a course of 1800 miles, enters by five mouths into the Black Sea. It is said to receive 30 navigable and a vast number of inferior tributaries, the principal being the Isar, Inn, Drave, Save, Theiss,

BETTER LOSE A SUPPER THAN GAIN A HUNDRED PHYSICIANS.



Morava, Sereth, and Pruthi. The cities of Ulm, Ratisbon, Vienna, Presburg, Buda, Peterwardein, Semlin, Belgrade, and several others, are situated upon its banks.

*Danville*, a town of North Carolina.—Another in Kentucky, U. S.

*Darabjird*, a town in Farsistan, Persia, which produces immense quantities of lemons and the finest tobacco. Pop. about 18,000.

*Dara*, or *Dras*, a country of Barbary; the chief products of which are indigo and rich dates.

*Dardanelles*, two castles of Turkey: one, called Sestos, is in Romania; the other, Abydos, in Natolia. Lon. 26.26 E., lat. 40.10 N.

*Dardanelles* (the Hellespont of the ancients), the narrow strait connecting the sea of Marmara with the *Ægean*, and separating part of the SE. coast of Europe from the W. of Asia. Its modern name is derived from the castles above mentioned, which are built on its banks, and defend the narrowest part of the strait.

*Darfur*, a kingdom of Africa, situate between Bornon and Abyssinia. The people are very barbarous, and consist of native tribes, of a deep black complexion, with woolly hair. They are furnished by the caravans from Egypt with jewellery, swords, fire-arms, silks, cloth, brass, silver, &c., for which they give in exchange slaves, camels, ivory, ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, &c.; but horned cattle form their chief wealth, and their breed of camels is also very numerous.

*Darien*, a rich province on the south-east of Mexico.

*Darien*, *Isthmus of*, a narrow neck of land, comprising the provinces of Darien, Panama, and Veragua, uniting North to South America. [See *Panama*.]

*Darlington*, a well-built manufacturing town in Durham. Pop. 11,837.

*Darmstadt*, a town of Germany, cap. of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, with a castle. Lon. 8.28 E., lat. 49.53 N. Pop. 23,000.

*Dart*, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton and Totness, and enters the English Channel at Dartmouth.

*Dartford*, a town in Kent, on the Darent, in which the first paper-mill in England was erected, in 1558. It was at Dartford that the insurrection originated which was headed by Wat Tyler, who was a blacksmith there. Pop. 5619.

*Dartmoor*, an extensive tract of elevated rocky and barren land in Devonshire, extending 20 miles south, through the centre of the county, to the sea.

*Dartmouth*, a borough in Devonshire, with a spacious bay, defended by a castle and battery. Lon. 3.43 W., lat. 50.22 N. Pop. 4417.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

*Darwar*, a town in Arrungabad.—A town and fort in Bejapoor, Hindostan. Lon. 75.8 E., lat. 15.36 N.

*Daventry*, a town in Northamptonshire. Pop. 4177.

*David's, St.*, a small city in Pembroke-shire.

*David, Fort-St.*, a town and fort of Hindostan, on the coast of the Carnatic.

*David's Straits*, between the west coast of Greenland and N. America; discovered by

Capt. Davis, in 1585. It commences from the Atlantic, between Hudson's Bay and Cape Farewell, and leads north to Baffin's Bay.

*Dauphiné*, an old province of France; from which the heir-apparent to the throne was called Dauphin. It now forms the departments of Isere, Drome, and Upper Alps.

*Dead Sea*, a lake or inland sea of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. Many incorrect opinions have for ages been affixed to the extreme saltness, great density, and other pernicious qualities of its water; but it is now known to contain fish, that shells are found on its shores, and that certain birds make it their resort. Mines of fossil salt are found in the sides of the mountains, which supply the neighbouring Arabs and the city of Jerusalem; also, fragments of sulphur and bitumen, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce.

*Deadman's Head*, a cape on the south coast of England, in Cornwall, between St. Mawes and Fowey.

*Deal*, a seaport in Kent, between the North and South Foreland. It has no harbour; but the sea between the shore and the Goodwin Sands, called the Downs, is generally a secure road for ships, where they usually ride upon their leaving or entering the Thames. Lon. 1.24 E., lat. 5.13 N.

*Dean*, a forest in Gloucestershire; once reckoned the chief support of the British navy; but it is now thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation.

*Debenham*, a market-town in Suffolk.

*Debreczin*, a large town of Hungary. Very extensive fairs are held here once in three months for the sale of oxen, sheep, horses, hogs, wheat, wine, wax, &c., and tobacco-pipes, prepared sheep-skins, shoes, coarse woollen cloth, a peculiar kind of spongy soap, leather, furs, combs, &c. are manufactured and sold here to a great extent. Pop. 45,000.

*Deccan*, an extensive tract in Hindostan, which, from the signification of its name (South), has been supposed to include the whole region south of Hindostan Proper.

*Deddington*, a small town in Oxfordshire.

*Dedham*, a town in Essex, on the Stour.

—A county town of Massachusetts, U. S.

*Dee*, a river of Wales, held in great veneration by the ancient Britons, and the theme of many a poet since. It issues from Plemlemer, in Merionethshire, whence it flows through a flat vale across the south part of Denbighshire to the north-west part of Shropshire, visits the west border of Cheshire, passes on to Chester, and flows thence to the Irish Sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire.—A river of Scotland, which rises on the west border of Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and enters the German Ocean below Aberdeen.—There is also another river of this name in Scotland, which rises in the west part of Kirkcubrightshire, and flows to Kirkcubright, five miles below where it enters the Irish Sea.

*Deeping*, or *Market-Deeping*, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Welland.

*Delaware*, one of the U. S. of America, divided into the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. The chief exports are flour, iron, gunpowder, paper, and lumber; and



It has numerous manufacturing establishments.—A river and bay of the United States. The river is formed by two streams in the state of New York: In its course it separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey; and, a few miles below Philadelphia, the state of Delaware from New Jersey, till it enters the head of the bay, below Salem. The bay extends between the states of Delaware and New Jersey; it is 60 miles in length, from the open sea to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-Hook, and from 10 to 30 in breadth.—A town of Virginia.—Another in Ohio, cap. of a county.

*Delft*, a town in South Holland; in former times the great seat of the manufacture of the common kind of earthenware known by its name. Pop. 16,000.

*Delftzylt*, a town and fortress of Holland, prov. Groningen, with a good harbour. Lon. 6.58 E., lat. 53.18 N.

*Delgado*, a cape on the east coast of Africa. Lon. 41.4 E., lat. 0.4 S.

*Delhi*, a province of Hindostan, 240 miles long and 180 broad. The present occupation of this province is partitioned in the following manner: all to the east of the Jumna, with a district round the city of Delhi, is possessed by the British; the south-west is occupied by the rajah of Alwar, and several native chiefs; and the north-west by a number of Seik chiefs, and other native princes. The principal rivers are the Ganges and Jumna, which enter on the north-east border.

*Delhi*, the capital of the above province, is a celebrated city, and anciently the metropolis of the Patan and Mogul empires. In the period of its splendour Delhi was a city of vast extent and magnificence, and it is still a place of consequence, well fitted to become a great inland mart for the interchange of commodities between India and the countries to the north and west. Cotton cloths and indigo are manufactured here. Shawls, fruit, and horses are brought from Cashmere and Caubul; precious stones and jewellery are good and plentiful, and there are few, if any, of the ancient cities of Hindostan which at the present time will be found to rival modern Delhi in the wealth of its bazaars, or the activity of its inhabitants. Lon. 77.5 E., lat. 28.41 N. Pop. about 200,000.

*Dellamecolla*, a fortress in Bootan, Hindostan; taken by storm in 1773, by the British. Lon. 83.32 E., lat. 26.59 N.

*Delos*, a small island of Greece, formerly celebrated for the temples of Diana and Apollo. It is now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited; though the heaps of marble, and the fragments of columns, architraves, &c., which are every where met with, attest its ancient grandeur. Lon. 25.12 E., lat. 37.38 N.

*Delphi*, or *Delphos*, once a city famous for the oracle of Apollo, and the celebration of the Pythian games; and now the most famous place in all Greece for antiquities and natural curiosities. Except its grand natural features, however, and its commanding situation, every thing at Delphi has undergone a total change; and even the smallest vestige of the great temple and the prophetic cavern may now be searched for in vain.

*Delta*, a fertile part of Lower Egypt, lying

between two branches of the Nile; and so called from its triangular form resembling the Greek letter of that name.

*Delvino*, a town of Turkey in Europe. Pop. 10,000.

*Demerara*, a British settlement in Guyana. The country produces coffee, sugar-canes, and the finest kinds of wood.

*Demona*, *Val*, one of the three provinces of Sicily.

*Demonte*, an inland town of Sardinia. Pop. 6000.

*Demotica*, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia; the place where Charles XII. of Sweden resided for more than a twelvemonth after the battle of Pultawa. Pop. 8000.

*Denbighshire*, a county of Wales, 48 miles long and 20 in its broadest part; containing 467,840 acres, divided into six hundreds and 59 parishes. Its principal rivers are the Clywd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The soil of this county is various: the vale of Clywd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the east part; and the west is almost barren. The products are corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal.—*Denbigh* is the capital, in which the glove manufacture, shoe-making, and tanning are the staple trades.

*Denderah* (the *Tentyra* of the Greeks), a ruined town of Upper Egypt, celebrated for its temple, and for a zodiac or planisphere of extraordinary antiquity, which was cut out and conveyed to France in 1822, and is now in the Museum of Paris.

*Dendermonde*, a fortified town of Belgium. Pop. 7652.

*Denia*, a town in Valencia, Spain.

*Denis*, *St.*, a town of France, in the dep. of Paris. Pop. 9932.

*Denmark*, a kingdom of Europe; 240 miles in length, and about 120 in breadth. The country is in general flat, and the soil sandy; and the air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also the Duchy of Holstein, Iceland, and the Feroe Islands. In the East Indies he possesses Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, and the Nicobar Islands; in the West Indies, the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; Christianburg, on the coast of Guinea; and a small part of Greenland. The produce, besides fir and other timber, is beeves, horses, butter, corn, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron. The established religion is Lutheran.

*Denny*, a market-town of Scotland, co. Stirling.

*Deptford*, a town in Kent, on the Thames; distinguished for its fine docks, and for the royal dock-yard and storehouses. Here, also, is a hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII., called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. The brethren of the Trinity House hold their corporation by this hospital, which contains 21 houses; and a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows. Pop. 23,163.

THE BIGGEST HORSES ARE NOT ALWAYS THE BEST TRAVELLERS.

*Derbyshire*, a county of England, extending 59 miles from north to south, and 34 where broadest; it contains 655,640 acres, divided into six hundreds and 138 parishes, and has 11 market-towns. The south and east parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley; and even the north-west part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the mountains abound in minerals, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, is here found in great quantities. The most noted rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent. Total pop. 272,217.

*Derby*, the cap. of the above described co., is situate on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and a brook runs through the town; there is also a canal to the Trent. Derby possesses a considerable manufacture of cotton and fine worsted stockings, bobbinet, silk, velvets, and excellent porcelain. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. Pop. 32,741.—A town of Connecticut, United States. Also one in Pennsylvania.

*Dereham, East*, a market-town in Norfolk. *Derna*, a seaport of Barbary, with a castle. Lon. 21.56 E., lat. 32.46 N.

*Derwent*, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, flows through the middle of the country, and joins the Trent on the borders of Leicester.—A river in Yorkshire, rising in the N. Riding, and joining the Ouse, near Howden.—A river in Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and joins the Tyne, above Newcastle.—A river in Cumberland, which flows north through the lakes of Derwent-Water and Bassenthwaite-Water, and then runs west by Cockermouth into the Irish Sea, near Workington.

*Derwent-Water*, a lake in Cumberland, containing five islands; one of which, near the centre, is famous for having been the residence of St. Herbert, the ruins of whose hermitage are yet remaining.

*Desada*, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 61.20 W., lat. 16.40 N.

*Desenda*, or *Cape Desire*, the south-west point of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, from the South Sea. Lon. 74.18 W., lat. 53.4 S.

*Desna*, a large river of Russia.

*Dessau*, a strong town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau. Lon. 12.25 E., lat. 51.52 N. Pop. 11,750.

*Desterro*, a populous town of Brazil. Lon. 47.30 W., lat. 27.40 S.

*Detroit*, a city of the U. States, cap. of Michigan, with a strong fort. Lon. 82.56 W., lat. 42.40 N. Pop. 9,278.—The Detroit river, or strait, between lakes Erie and St. Clair, is 25 miles long and 1 mile broad.

*Dettingen*, a village of Germany; where, in 1743, George II. gained a victory over the French.

*Deventer*, a fortified city of Holland. Lon. 6.10 E., lat. 52.17 N. Pop. 13,639.

*Deveron*, a river of Scotland, rising in Aberdeenshire, and entering the ocean at Banff.

*Devizes*, a pari. bor. and town in Wiltshire. The woollen business, formerly the most im-

portant of any, has wholly declined, but there is a large snuff manufactory, and three for silk. Malting is extensively carried on here, and the market for corn is the most considerable in the W. of England. Pop. 4631.

*Devon*, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, enters the Forth at Cambus, only eight miles south from its source. In Perthshire it forms some romantic waterfalls, called the Devil's Mill, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Caldron Lum. The Devon iron-works are on the banks of this river.

*Devon, Black*, a river of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, rising in the Saline Hills, and entering the Forth at Clackmannan harbour.

*Devonport*, formerly called Plymouth Dock, a sea-port town and royal dock-yard in Devonshire, on the Tamar. The royal dock-yard is one of the finest in the world; there are also noble barracks, naval and military hospitals, &c. Pop. 43,532. [See *Plymouth*.]

*Devonshire*, a county of England, 70 miles long and 64 broad, containing 1,650,560 acres, divided into 32 hundreds and 465 parishes, and has a city and 35 market-towns. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasture for sheep; the southern quarter is remarkably fertile; and fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, from which much cider is made. The centre is occupied by the forest of Dartmoor; and the western part abounds with game, particularly hares, pheasants, and woodcocks. Here are veins of lead, copper, and manganese; likewise, quarries of good stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. The chief rivers are the Tamar, Torridge, Ex, Teign, and Dart. Total pop. 533,460.

*Deux Ponts*, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly the cap. of the duchy of the same name. Pop. 7,300.—The duchy of Deux Ponts is celebrated for mines of quicksilver, and yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine.

*Devesbury*, a thriving manufacturing town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 10,600.

*Deyrah*, a town in Gurwal, Hindostan.

*Dholpoor*, a town in Agra, Hindostan.

*Diadin*, a town of Turkish Armenia.

*Diamond Harbour*, in the river Hooghly, on the W. branch of the Ganges. Here the company's ships load and unload their cargoes.

*Diarbekir*, the ancient Mesopotamia, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates. The country is very mountainous, but yields all the necessaries of life in abundance.—The capital of the above province. Pop. about 40,000.

*Die, St.*, a town of France, dep. Vosges; well built, and situated on the Meurthe. Pop. 5732.

*Diego, St.*, a town on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 117.18 W., lat. 32.40 N.

*Dierpholtz*, a town and castle of Hanover, Lon. 8.28 E., lat. 52.36 N.

*Dieppe*, a sea-port of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, with a good harbour, an old castle, and two piers. It is situated on the British Channel, nearly opposite Beachy Head. Dieppe is an entrepôt for salt and colonial produce, and has considerable trade; but the inhabitants chiefly depend upon their fisheries. A regular intercourse is kept up

BACHELORS' WIVES AND MAIDS' CHILDREN ARE ALWAYS WELL TAUGHT.

A NICE WIFE AND A BACK DOOR OFTEN MAKE A RICH MAN POOR.



with Brighton by the steam-boats. Pop. about 18,000. Lon. 1.4 E., lat. 49.56 N.

*Dieuze*, a town of France, dep. Meurthe.

*Digne*, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Alps. Lon. 6.16 E., lat. 44.10 N. Pop. 3500.

*Dijon*, a city of France, capital of the department of Cote d'Or. Lon. 5.2 E., lat. 47.19 N. Pop. 25,000.

*Dinagpoor*, an inland district of Hindostan, prov. Bengal. Rice and the sugar-cane are largely cultivated, as also are indigo and tobacco, but agriculture is generally at a deplorably low ebb, and the natives are poor and ill-clad. The capital of the above district is, as its name implies, a very poor place, but is the seat of the British judicial and revenue courts. Lon. 88.43 E., lat. 25.37 N.

*Dinan*, a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, is beautifully situated, and surrounded by walls of extraordinary height and thickness. Pop. 7,450.

*Dinant*, a town of Belgium; noted for quarries of marble and mines of iron. It is a very ancient town. Pop. 5033.

*Dingle*, a sea-port town in Kerry county, Ireland; the chief exports of which are butter, beef, corn, &c. Lon. 10.38 W., lat. 51.58 W.

*Dingwall*, a sea-port town in Ross-shire, Scotland, which has a productive salmon fishery. Lon. 4.14 W., lat. 57.44 N.

*Dirschau*, a fortified town of W. Prussia.

*Disko*, an island on the E. side of Davis's Straits, separated from Greenland by a channel called Waygat Sound. Lon. 51.4 W., lat. 69.10 N.

*Dismal Swamp*, a marshy tract of the U. States, on the coast of N. Carolina, entirely covered with trees, brushwood, and reeds.

*Diss*, a market-town in Norfolk.

*Déran*, a town in Tigre, Abyssinia.

*Diemude*, a fortified town of Belgium, noted for its excellent cheese and butter.

*Dizier*, St., a town of France, dep. Haute Marne. It is a handsome town, with broad streets and houses mostly of stone. A part of the allied army, which invaded France in 1814, was here defeated, with great loss, by Napoleon.

*Djebail*, or *Gibyle*, a coast town of Syria. At an early period of the Crusades it was captured by the Christians, who built its present walls.

*Djidda*, or *Jidda*, a maritime city of Arabia, being the port of Mecca, and one of the chief entrepôts for foreign commerce in the Peninsula. Lon. 39.6 E., lat. 21.32 N.

*Djojocanta*, a large town of Java.

*Dniéper*, the ancient Borysthenes, a large river of Russia, flowing into the Black Sea, after a course of about 1200 miles.

*Dniester*, a large river of Europe, rising in Galicia, and flowing into the Black Sea.

*Doab*, a level and fertile tract of Hindostan, between the Ganges and the Jumna.

*Doeburg*, a town of Belgium. Much tobacco grows here, which is made into snuff, and it has extensive iron mines.

*Dole*, a town of France, dep. Jura. Pop. 7813.

*Dolgelly*, chief town in Merionethshire.

*Dollart Bay*, a lake or bay separating East Friesland from Groningen.

*Domingo*, St. [See Hayti.]

*Dominica*, one of the Caribbee Islands. —The largest of the Islands in the Pacific

Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139.2 W., lat. 9.41 S. Pop. 18,830.

*Donmel*, a river in the Netherlands, which rises in the territories of Liege, and flows into the Meuse.

*Domremy*, a town of France, in Mense; the birth-place of the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans.

*Don*, the ancient Tanais, a large and celebrated river of Russia, which separates the south-east part of Europe from Asia. Its whole course is estimated to be nearly 1000 miles. —A river of Scotland, which rises in the west part of Aberdeenshire, and enters the German Ocean at Old Aberdeen; it abounds with salmon. —A river in Yorkshire, rising on the borders of Cheshire; it flows by Peniston, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorn, and then forms what is called the Dutch River, and joins the Ouse, eight miles above its termination in the Humber.

*Donaghadee*, a sea-port town of Ireland, county Down, prov. Ulster.

*Donawert*, a strong town of Bavaria.

*Doncaster*, a town in W. R. of Yorkshire, with manufactures of stockings, waistcoats, &c. It is mostly indebted for its celebrity to its matchless races, which are much frequented by the nobility, and attract visitors from all parts of the U. Kingdom. Lon. 1.12 W., lat. 53.33 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Donegal*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; divided into 42 parishes. It is, in general, a wild country, but has some good tillage and pasture lands, and extensive linen manufactures. There are a number of harbours, and two large inlets, called Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly; and its chief rivers are the Foyle, Fin, and Swilly. —A town in the same county, which has a fine old castle.

*Doneraile*, a bor. in Cork co., Ireland.

*Dongola*, a province of Upper Nubia, forming a part of the Valley of the Nile, along the margin of which famous river its towns and villages are thickly scattered. Dongola is now an appendage to the Turkish pachalla of Egypt, together with Lower Nubia, which territories have been thus appropriated by the victorious arms of Mehemet Ali. The Dongolese horses are celebrated all over the East, as possessing the beauty of the finest Arabian breeds, with greater size and more bone.

*Donnington*, a town in Lincolnshire.

*Doon*, a river of Scotland, which issues from the north-west end of a lake of the same name in Ayrshire, and, after a flexuous course of 20 miles, enters the Frith of Clyde, near Ayr.

*Doongurpoor*, a town of Hindostan, chief of the district of Wangur. Lon. 73.54 E., lat. 23.54 N.

*Dooshah*, a town of Persia, prov. Selstan, of which it is the capital. Its ruins show that it was formerly of much greater extent than at present. Lon. 63.10 E., lat. 31.8 N.

*Doran*, a town in Yemen, Arabia.

*Doral*, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute Vienne. Pop. 3000.

*Dorhend*, the capital of Daghestan, with a fort on the summit of a rock. Lon. 48.20 E., lat. 42.5 N.

*Dorchester*, a borough and the county.



town of Dorsetshire; famous for excellent ale. Here is a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. Lon. 2.26 W., lat. 50.43 N. Pop. 3,249.—A town in Oxfordshire, on the Tame; it was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes.—A town of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; which has manufactures of paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, &c.

*Dordogne*, a department of France, including the old province of Perigord.

*Dorking*, a town in Surrey, near the Mole. It has a great trade in lime, flour, and fine poultry. Pop. 5638.

*Dornoch*, a borough in Scotland, the capital of Sutherlandshire; now much decayed. Lon. 3.48 W., lat. 57.52 N.

*Dorogobuge*, a town in Smolensk, Russia.

*Dorpat*, or *Derpt*, a town of Russia in Europe, on the high road between Riga and Petersburg. Lon. 26.42 E., lat. 58.22 N. Pop. 9500.

*Dorsetshire*, a county of England; 50 m. long and 35 broad, containing 643,200 acres, divided into nine hundreds and 465 parishes, and having 44 market-towns. The soil of this county is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy. The northern part is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, and affords good pasturage for cattle; while the latter consists chiefly of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the south-east part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the further extremity of this; but, on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire. Dorsetshire is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer: the products are corn, wool, hemp, fine stone, and some marble; and there is plenty of poultry of all sorts. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Total pop. 175,043.

*Dort*, or *Dordrecht*, a town of South Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse. It has a large trade in flax, corn, salt fish, train oil, and timber; and is famous for a Protestant synod, held in 1678, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. Lon. 4.45 E., lat. 51.51 N. Pop. about 20,000.

*Dortmund*, a strong town of Westphalia.

*Douay*, or *Douai*, a city of France, cap. of dep. du Nord; with a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. Lon. 3.5 E., lat. 50.22 N. Pop. 18,890.

*Doubs*, a department of France, including the eastern part of the old province of Franche Comté.

*Douglas*, a sea-port and the largest town of the Isle of Man; situate on a bay on the east side, with the best harbour in the island, which renders it the principal mart of trade. Lon. 4.28 W., lat. 54.5 N.—A town of Lankashire, with a castle.

*Douglas, Cape*, a promontory on the west coast of America, the west point of the entrance of Cook's Inlet. Lon. 155.30 W., lat. 58.56 N.

*Doune*, a town in Perthshire. Near it is a castle, which was one of the strongest Scottish fortresses, and was for a time the residence of Mary queen of Scots.

*Douro*, a large river that rises in the

mountains of Urbion, on the east borders of Old Castile, and crosses Portugal to Oporto, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean.

*Dove*, a river in Derbyshire, which issues from the Peak, near Buxton, parts the county from Staffordshire, and joins the Trent four miles below Burton.

*Dover* (not *Dovor*, as it is often incorrectly written), a cinque port, borough, and sea-port town in Kent, situate in a valley between two high cliffs. On the summit of that east from the town is an ancient castle, in which there are barracks for 3000 men; and the other on the west is the cliff so inimitably described by Shakspeare; the town is also defended by several batteries. It was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there now remain only three.

The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of great height; and hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France, from which it is distant only 21 m. The lord warden of the cinque ports (at present—1844—the Duke of Wellington) is now always constable of the castle. Dover has a busy, thriving appearance, its chief traffic being derived from the influx of passengers to and from the Continent, now greatly facilitated by the railway; and it has of late years become popular also as a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. From being situated nearer to the Continent than any other town, Dover was long regarded as of the highest importance, and as being, in fact, the key of the kingdom. It was a station of the Romans, who named it *Dubris*. Lon. 1.18 E., lat. 51.8 N. Pop. 13,872.—A town in Kent county, Delaware, U. States.

—A town of New Hampshire, chief of Strafford county.—Another in Tennessee, chief of Stuart county.

*Dowletabad*, an inland town and fortress of Hindostan, prov. Arrungabad. The fortress stands upon an isolated conical rock, 500 feet high, and scarp'd all round, so as to present the appearance of a perpendicular cliff. From its natural strength, and the labour that has been bestowed upon it, this fortress is looked upon as impregnable. The excavated pagodas of Elora are in the vicinity.

*Down*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles in length and 34 in breadth, divided into 38 parishes. It is in general fertile, and has numerous black-green; and, in the rough parts to the south, many horses are bred. The chief rivers are the Bann, Lagan, and Newry.

*Downpatrick*, a borough town, is the cap. of the above county. Lon. 5.42 W., lat. 54.29 N.

*Downham*, a market-town in Norfolk, on the Ouse; from which a prodigious quantity of butter is sent every week to Cambridge, and thence conveyed in waggons to London, under the name of Cambridge butter.

*Downton*, a disl. bor. on the Avon, Wilts.

*Dracutuan*, an inland town of France, dep. Var, situated in a fertile and salubrious valley. Lon. 6.28 E., lat. 43.32 N. Pop. 8774.

*Drakestein*, a fertile district in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope.

*Drummen*, a sea-port town of Norway, with an export trade in timber. Pop. 7584.

*Drave*, a river of Europe, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube. It lies

wholly within the Austrian empire, and its entire length is estimated at 380 miles.

*Drayton*, a market-town in Shropshire.—A village in Middlesex.

*Dresden*, a handsome city of Germany, and the capital of the kingdom of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. The picture-gallery, and the gallery of statues, may claim precedence over every gallery in Italy; and for the curiosities of art it is unrivalled. In Dresden are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewellery, glass, porcelain, linen, woollens, paperhangings, and musical wind instruments. Lon. 13 E., lat. 51.6 N. Pop. 69,500.

*Drieux*, a town of France, on the Blaise, dep. Eure et Loire. Pop. 5394.

*Driffield*, Great, a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, having a great trade in corn. Pop. 3233.

*Drino*, a river of European Turkey, which empties itself in the Gulf of Venice.

*Drogheda*, a sea-port and borough of Ireland, in Louth county. It has a good harbour, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in corn and strong sheeting; but the greatest part of its foreign trade is with the British colonies of N. America. Drogheda is surrounded by a wall, with four gates, and divided by the river Boyne into two parishes. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of the Boyne, in which William III. gained a complete victory over the army of James II., in 1690. Lon. 6.18 W., lat. 53.43 N.

*Droitwich*, a borough in Worcestershire, in which are famous salt springs.

*Drome*, a department of France, including the south-west part of the old province of Dauphiny. The vine culture is the most important branch of its rural industry; and the genuine *Hermitage* made there will bear a comparison with the finest growths of the Bordelais and Upper Burgundy. The rearing of silkworms is carried on to a great extent, and quantities of bees are also kept. The forests produce excellent timber, and the pastures feed numerous flocks of sheep and goats. Mines of iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of marble, granite, and limestone are wrought.

*Dromore*, a town in Down county, Ireland, on the Lagan.

*Dronfield*, a town in Derbyshire.

*Drontheim*, or *Trondheim*, a city of Norway, with a castle and good harbour. Lon. 10.35 E., lat. 63.26 N.

*Druses*, a people of Syria, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus. Their language is the Arabic; and they appear to have little religion of any kind, but pray indifferently in their own temples and Turkish mosques. They are warlike, inured to labour, and great enemies of the Turks. The best feature in their character is that peculiar law of hospitality, which forbids them ever to betray a guest.

*Dubbi*, a town in Gujerat, Hindostan.

*Dublin*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles long and 17 broad; divided into 106 parishes, and having one city and four market-towns. The country is in general flat, except towards the south, where it is hilly and rocky. The

principal river is the Liffey.—The city of *Dublin*, the metropolis of Ireland, is the capital of this county. Its form is that of a long square, extending nearly three miles, and two in breadth; and it is seated at the head of a spacious and picturesque bay, seven miles from the Irish Sea. It has two cathedrals, 20 parish churches, 10 episcopal chapels, 27 Roman-Catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses for sects of various denominations, four foreign churches, and a synagogue. Among the principal public buildings are the Castle (the residence of the viceroy), the National Bank (formerly the Parliament House), Trinity College, the Law Courts, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, the Royal Hospital of Kilmalsham for Invalids, the Linen Hall, the Theatre Royal, and the Royal Barracks; also, Carlisle, Essex, and Sarah bridges, three of the seven over the Liffey. The Phoenix Park, at the west end of the city, is a royal enclosure, seven miles in circuit; it includes the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and a few others; also the Hibernian schools, a saline battery, and the ammunition magazine. Besides the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures, carried on in the suburbs, there are other branches of useful traffic in different parts of the metropolis; and its foreign trade is considerable. The harbour is incommenced by two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar; it has a mole nearly four miles in length, with a lighthouse at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the Hill of Howth; on the north-west side of which is an extensive pier, enclosing a spacious harbour. Three miles below the city is a fortress, called the Pigeon House; and here also is a commodious dock. The Liffey divides the city almost into two equal parts, and has extensive and noble quays on both sides. Two canals pass from the Liffey, named the Royal and the Grand: the latter extends upwards of 40 miles to the Barrow navigation, and a branch is carried in a west direction to the Shannon, below Banagher; the former communicates with that great river, above Lanesborough, and, by a lateral cut, unites with the Boyne navigation. The environs of Dublin in every direction are very beautiful, and the external appearance of the city itself is equally striking. A love of convivial enjoyments pervades all ranks; those who can afford to be idle seem to give up their whole time to pleasure-taking; and though the appearance of the lower classes exhibits every indication of wretchedness and poverty, they are equally fond of amusement as their superiors. Many are the advantages which Dublin enjoys, but the want of industry, or something peculiar to the Irish character, has hitherto prevented the populace from fairly participating in them. Pop. 232,726.

*Duderstadt*, a town of Hanover, which has a good trade in beer and tobacco.

*Dudley*, the principal seat of the Iron trade, is a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, in which are extensive coal-mines. "To a stranger for the first time approaching the town at night, the appearance presented by the numerous fires arising from the furnaces, forges, and collieries is

THE HERMIT THINKS THE SUN SHINES NOWHERE BUT IN HIS OWN CELL.

THE GREAT LEARNING IS TO BE SEEN IN THE GREATEST PLAINNESS.



particularly imposing, their lurid glare illuminating the country for a considerable distance round." Pop. of town and par. 31,232.

*Duke of York Island*, in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. Lon. 172.30 W., lat. 7.56 S.—There is also another island of this name in the Pacific Ocean, lying between New Britain and New Ireland. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour. Their huts are made chiefly of bamboo, and placed under the shade of cocoa-nut trees, with a fence before them; within which the plantain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c. are cultivated. The island also produces beetle-nuts, mangos, bread-fruit, and guavas. Lon. 151.20 E., lat. 4.7 S.

*Dulcigno*, a town in Albania, European Turkey, with a good harbour. Lon. 19.11 E., lat. 41.53 N. Pop. 6000.

*Duleek*, a bor. in Meath county, Ireland.

*Dulverton*, a town in Somersetshire; in its vicinity are mines of excellent lead.

*Dulwich*, a village in Surrey, near London; famous for a college, founded and completed in 1617 by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, called the College of God's Gift. To this institution is annexed, and was opened in 1815, a capacious gallery, containing the splendid collection of pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois.

*Dumbartonshire*, anciently called Lennox, a county of Scotland; 50 miles in length, and the breadth not above 12, divided into 12 parishes. The west part abounds with morasses, and is covered with heathy and woody hills; but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. Total pop. 44,296.—The borough of *Dumbarton* is the capital, seated on the Leven, near its conflux with the Clyde. It has a commodious quay and harbour; but the entrance of the river is much obstructed by a ledge of rocks. The castle, which is garrisoned, stands at the junction of the two rivers, on a vast rock, with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side. In it is preserved the two-handed sword of the heroic Wallace. The principal manufacture is glass. Pop. 3782.

*Dumblane*, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

*Dumdum*, a military village and extensive cantonment in Hindostan, prov. Bengal.

*Dumfriesshire*, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long and 25 broad, divided into 42 parishes. It contains a large morass, called Locher Moss; and a lofty mountain, named Hartfell, the highest of the Moffat Hills. The chief rivers are the Esk, Annan, and Nith. A great part of this county is mountainous and heathy, but the valleys are extremely fruitful. It has abundance of freestone and limestone, and mines of lead and coal. Total pop. 72,830.—*Dumfries*, a borough, is the capital of this county, on the river Nith. It is a well-built town, and almost every branch of commercial and mechanical industry is here practised. Pop. 13,088.

*Dunbar*, a borough in Haddingtonshire; famous for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots in 1650. Lon. 2.28 W., lat. 50.9 N.

*Dunbeath*, a town in Caithness, Scotland.

*Duncannon*, a fort and village on the east side of Waterford harbour, Ireland.

*Dundalk*, a sea-port and bor. in Louth,

Ireland, with an excellent harbour, and a great trade in corn. Lon. 6.20 W., lat. 54.2 N.

*Dundee*, a borough of Scotland, and the largest town in Forfar, with a capital harbour. Here are manufactures of glass, coarse linen, canvass, cordage, coloured thread, buckram, and leather. It is, in fact, the chief seat not only of the Scotch but of the British linen manufacture; but the business is principally confined to the coarser fabrics; the finer sorts, such as damask, diaper, &c., being chiefly made at Dunfermline. The celebrated Boethius was born in this town. Lon. 3.3 W., lat. 56.28 N.

*Dundonald*, a village in Ayrshire, in which is an extensive cotton manufacture.

*Dunfermline*, a borough, and the largest town in Fifeshire. It has a good trade, and a large manufacture of linen goods, particularly diapers. In this town is the ruin of a royal palace, in which Charles I. and the Princess Elizabeth, wife of George I., were born. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, in which were buried Malcolm and his consort, and seven other Scottish monarchs, and five queens. Pop. of par. 18,000.

*Dungannon*, a borough and the chief town in Tyrone county, Ireland; in the vicinity of which are several coal mines. Lon. 7.12 W., lat. 54.30 N.

*Dungarvon*, or *Dungarvan*, a sea-port and borough in Waterford county, Ireland, with a castle. Lon. 75.6 W., lat. 51.58 N. Pop. 13,372.

*Duinness*, the south point of Kent, on which is a fort and lighthouse. Lon. 0.59 E., lat. 50.52 N.

*Dungisbay*, or *Duncansby Head*, a promontory in Caithness, and the north-east extremity of Great Britain. Here is the site of John o'Groat's house, famous for its local situation at the northern corner of the kingdom; and, on the highest part of the head, near the edge of the precipice, is the foundation of a building supposed to have been a watch-tower. Lo. 2.53 W., la. 58.45 N.

*Dunkeld*, a town in Perthshire; much resorted to for the salubrity of its air.

*Dunkirk*, a sea-port of France, dep. du Nord. It is divided into the old and new town; and the inhabitants subsist chiefly by smuggling in peace, and privateering in war. Louis XIV. made Dunkirk one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom. The English laid siege to it in 1793, but were obliged to retire with more haste than good speed. Lon. 2.22 E., lat. 51.2 N. Pop. 24,250.

*Dunmawey*, a town in Cork, Ireland.

*Dunmore*, a town in Galway, Ireland.

*Dunmow*, a corporate town in Essex, with a manufacture of baize.

*Dunmore, Little*, a village two miles from Dunmow. This place is famous for the tenure of its manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear they have not repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a ditch of bacon.

*Dunnet Head*, a promontory on the north coast of Caithness, Scotland. Lon. 3.18 W., lat. 58.47 N.

*Dunrose*, a cape in the English Channel. Lon. 1.16 W., lat. 50.34 N.

*Dunse*, a town in Berwickshire. Lon. 2.18 W., lat. 55.47 N. Pop. 3153.

*Dunstable*, a town in Bedfordshire; famous



for hats, bonnets, baskets, &c., made of straw. It is the principal seat of the British straw-plait manufacture, and employs many females in the town and vicinity.

**Dunstaffnage**, a castle in Argyllshire; one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish monarchs.

**Dunster**, a market-town in Somersetshire.

**Dunwich**, a distr. borough in Suffolk.

**Durance**, a river of France, which is formed of the rivulets Dure and Ance, near Briançon, flows by Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monasque, and Cavaillon, and enters the Rhone below Avignon.

**Durango**, a town in Biscay, Spain.—A fertile city of Mexico. Lon. 108.15 W., lat. 24.25 N. Pop. 22,000.

**Durazzo**, a seaport of Albania, European Turkey. Lon. 19.26 E., lat. 41.15 N.

**Durham**, a county of England, 47 miles in length and 37 broad, containing 679,040 acres, divided into six wards and 74 parishes, and having one city and nine market-towns. Two of the above six divisions, called Northamshire and Islandshire, are a detached part, lying north of Northumberland, and including Holy Island. The town of Berwick and its district, on the north side of the Tweed, is also in the jurisdiction of this county. The soil is various: the west part being mountainous and barren, while the east and south consist of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Here are rich mines of coal, lead, and iron, and quarries of marble, slate, millstone, firestone, grindstone, limestone, and freestone. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent. Total pop. 324,284.—**Durham**, the capital of the above county, is a city compactly built on a hill, on a bend of the Wear, over which are three stone bridges. The magnificent cathedral and the castle stand on the highest part of the hill; in the former are deposited the remains of St. Cuthbert and the venerable Bede. In a deep vale near the river are the ruins of Finchall Abbey; and on the west of the city is Nevil Cross, erected in memory of the victory obtained by Queen Philippa, in 1316, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. For a lengthened period Durham was one of the dulllest and least improving of cathedral cities; but during late years there has been a considerable increase of the population, owing chiefly to the opening of several new and extensive collieries, and the construction of railways in the district. In the year 1831, a university, endowed by the dean and chapter, the bishop, and other wealthy individuals, was founded here, and in 1837 it was incorporated by royal charter. Durham has a manufacture of stuff and carpets; and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Pop. 11,151.—A town in Stafford county, New Hampshire, U.S., near which is a rock, computed to weigh 60 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be moved with the finger.

**Durlach**, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, with a castle. Pop. 4900.

**Durness**, a town in Sutherlandshire.

**Duroro**, a town of Abyssinia; the chief place of traffic in the Bay of Amphila.

**Durrow**, a town in Kilkenny, Ireland.

**Dursley**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of broad cloth. Pop. 2931.

**Dusky Bay**, on the south-west coast of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166.18 E., lat. 47.7 S.

**Dusseldorf**, a city of the Prussian states, seated on the right bank of the Rhine. It is a well-built, handsome, thriving town, and has nearly trebled its population during the present century. Lon. 6.46 E., lat. 51.13 N. Pop. 33,137.

**Duxborough**, a town of Massachusetts.

**Dynsburg**, a fortified town of the Prussian states, with a Calvinist university.

**Duyveland**, an island of Holland, forming part of the province of Zealand.

**Dwaraca**, or **Jugguth**, a town in Gujerat, Hindostan; in which is the most celebrated temple in this quarter of India, having long been the residence of Krishna, the favourite Hindoo deity; and it is annually visited by above 15,000 pilgrims. Dwaraca submitted to the British forces in 1816; but in the following year was transferred to the Guicowar, to whom its sanctity rendered it a very acceptable acquisition. Lon. 69.7 E., lat. 22.15 N.

**Dwina**, or **Duna**, a river of Russia, which runs into the Baltic below Riga.—Another, in Russia, which runs from south to north into the White Sea, at Archangel.

**Dyle**, a river of the Netherlands, which rises on the south border of Brabant, flows north, through the middle of the country, and joins the Scheldt above Rupelmonde.

**Dymchurch**, a village in Kent, near Hythe.

**Dynapoor**, a town and fort in Bahar, Hindostan; near which is a diamond-mine.

**Dysart**, a borough and seaport town in Fifeshire, which has a good trade in coal, not less than 100,000 tons being dug annually. Sandstone, limestone, and ironstone also abound.

**EAGLESHAM**, a town of Scotland, co. Renfrew.

**Ealing**, a large village in Middlesex, six miles from London.

**Eaooove**, one of the Friendly Islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1643. Lon. 174.30 W., lat. 21.21 S.

**Earlston**, a town in Berwicksh., Scotland.

**Easdale**, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Argyllshire.

**Easingwold**, a town in North Yorkshire, which has a great trade in bacon and butter.

**Eastbourne**, a town in Sussex, much frequented for sea-bathing, &c.

**East Cape**, the most eastern extremity of Asia, on the west side of Beerings's Strait. Lon. 169.30 W., lat. 66 N.

**Easter Island**, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 109.47 W., lat. 27.6 S.

**Eastham**, a town of Massachusetts, U.S.

**Easthampton**, a town in Suffolk county, New York, U.S.

**Easton**, a town of Pennsylvania.—Another in Maryland.—Another in Massachusetts, U.S.

**Eatonness**, a cape of England, the most easterly one on the coast of Suffolk.

**Ebingen**, a town of Wirtemberg, noted for its cheeses.

**Ebora**, or **Evora**, a city of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 85 miles E. of Lisbon. Pop. 11,680.

**Ebro**, one of the principal rivers of Spain, rising in the mountains of Asturias, and flowing into the Mediterranean.

CHOLER IS A GOOD COMMON SOLDIER, BUT A BAD COMMANDER.

*Eccleshall*, a market town in Staffordshire.  
*Ecclesiastical States*, *Papal States*, or *States of the Church*, an independent country of Italy; divided into the provinces of Campagna di Roma, Patrimony of St. Peter, Sabina, Spoleto, Ancona, Perugia, Romagna, and Urbino. In the greater portion of the Papal States vegetation is scarcely interrupted at any period of the year. The air in the mountain districts is pure and salubrious; but the plains of Ferrara and Bologna, the Campagna di Roma, and the Pontine Marshes, are at that season very unhealthy: the latter, especially, are subject to malaria. Little skill is evinced in agriculture; the crops being generally raised only for the supply of the cultivators. The rearing of live stock is the branch of rural industry on which the greatest dependence is placed. As for manufactures, except musical strings, which enjoy a high and deserved celebrity, and the refining of sulphur, there are none worthy of mention. The pope has the title of Holy Father, and Holiness; and is elected from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. In 1798 this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into a republic, called the Roman Republic. They obliged the Pope, Pius VI., to remove into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, where he died, in 1799. In the same year, a conclave was permitted to be held at Venice; and in 1800, Cardinal Chiaramonti was elected to the papal chair, who took the title of Pius VII., and resumed the authority of the Ecclesiastical States. This power was held until 1809; when he was deprived by Buonaparte of his temporal sovereignty, and reduced to the condition of Bishop of Rome; but, in 1814, the Pope was restored to his former dignity, and to his territories.

*Ecija*, a city of Spain, prov. Seville, finely situated on the banks of the Xenil. In the time of the Moors it was a border town between them and the Christians, and has made a conspicuous figure in the tales of Spanish chivalry. Lon. 5.4 W., lat. 37.31 N. Pop. 34,730.

*Eckera*, one of the Aland Islands, in the Baltic. Lon. 19.20 E., lat. 60.15 N.

*Eckmuhl*, a village of Bavaria, where, in 1809, the grand French army, led by Napoleon, gained a decisive victory over the Archduke Charles at the head of the Austrians. On this occasion Marshal Davoust greatly distinguished himself, and was raised to the dignity of Prince of Eckmuhl.

*Eckrenforde*, a seaport in Denmark. Lon. 10.1 W., lat. 54.33 N.

*Ecloo*, a town of Belgium, on the road between Ghent and Bruges. Pop. 8730.

*Edam*, a fortified town of North Holland; famous for its red-rind cheeses.

*Eddystone*, a rock in the English Channel, lying 14 miles SSW. from the middle of Plymouth Sound. On this rock a lighthouse was built in 1700, which was destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the projector perished in it. In 1709, another, built of wood, was erected, which was consumed by fire in 1753. Within four years afterwards, another was built, which also was burned down in 1770; and another, of stone, was completed in 1774, which has hitherto withstood the fury of the elements. The building, to the

height of 33 feet from the foundation, is a solid mass of stones, engrafted into each other; above this are four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. It is nearly 80 feet high.

*Eder*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Gujrat. Lon. 72.3 E., lat. 23.53 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Edenderry*, a town in King's co., Ireland.

*Edessa*, a town of Romania, Eu. Turkey.

*Edfou*, a meanly-built town surrounding the superb ruins of an ancient temple on the west bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt. It is the *Apollonopolis Magna* of the Romans.

*Edgware*, a small town in Middlesex.

*Edgworthstown*, a town in Longford county, Ireland.

*Edinburgh*, the metropolis of Scotland, in the county of its name. Its situation is eminently striking and romantic, being built on three hills that run from E. to W., in a direction nearly parallel, and about eight miles in circuit. On the middle ridge, which is narrow and steep, stands the Old Town; the North Town is seated on an elevated plain, gently sloping on every side; and the South Town stands on a similar sloping eminence. The form of the Old Town resembles that of a turtle; the castle being the head, the High Street the ridge of the back, the narrow lanes (called closes) the shelving sides, and Holyrood House the tail. The ancient castle stands on a craggy rock, 200 feet high, with a drawbridge on the only side that is accessible. Here is shown the apartment in which was born James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England. The palace of Holyrood House forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre, surrounded by piazzas. In the north-west tower is shown the room where Queen Mary sat at supper when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered by Ruthven. Adjoining are the splendid ruins of an abbey, founded by David I., and converted by Charles II. into a royal chapel. The communication between the north and south parts of the city is by two noble bridges. The North Town has many new squares and streets, adorned with uniform and elegant houses; the buildings of the South Town are likewise neat and extensive; and the new College forms a very striking object. The university, founded by James VI. in 1581, is celebrated throughout the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. This city has also several valuable public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, public hospitals, dispensaries, charitable institutions, &c. On the east side of the city is Salisbury Craigs; a rock that presents a steep front, in the form of an amphitheatre, 550 feet high; being part of a higher hill, called Arthur's Seat. Two miles to the south are the remains of Craigmillar Castle, the residence of James V. during his minority, and of Queen Mary after her return from France, in 1562. The Calton Hill is the site of some interesting monuments, of which that of Nelson is the most prominent: here also is the national monument, in commemoration of the victories obtained over the French in the late war; and there are several others in different parts of the town. Of the advantages of Edinburgh over most other large towns as a place of residence, or of its literary and political character, we have no

LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR, BUT PULL NOT DOWN THINE HEDGE.

LABOURING TO PLEASE A FOOL IS A SERVILE EMPLOYMENT.



room here to speak; and as for manufactures, it has but few. Pop. 138,182.

*Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 29 miles in length, and from 12 to 20 in breadth, divided into 31 parishes. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also, coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Almond, and Gala. Total pop. 225,454.

*Egham*, a par. and village in England, co. Surrey. Between the village and the Thames is the meadow called Runnymede, the scene of the conference between King John and the "bold barons" of England.

*Egina, or Engia*, (an. *Ægina*), an island of Greece, famous in antiquity for its naval power, wealth, and population, but now reduced to a low ebb. Lon. 23.59 E., lat. 37.45 N.

*Eglisau*, a town and castle of Switzerland. *Egra, or Eger*, a fortified town of Bohemia, famous for mineral waters. Lon. 12.27 E., lat. 50.5 N.

*Egremont*, a town in Cumberland.

*Egypt*, a country of Africa, 500 miles in length, and 250 where broadest. This country, so famous in history for its fertility, has not the extent of cultivation it had in ancient times; for many lakes and canals, with the lands they watered, are now become deserts, the sands of which annually accumulate. Though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has always been extremely populous. The inhabitants are composed of three different races of people: the Turks, lately the despotic masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; and the Copts, who are descended from the first Egyptians that became Christians. The complexion of the Egyptians is of a dusky brown; the richer sort spend nearly all their time in drinking coffee, smoking tobacco, and sleeping; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. The Copts are an ingenious people, and skilful in business.—From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The south winds, which occur at intervals from February till the end of May, are called by the natives poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts: they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence. The sands are so subtle, that they penetrate even into closets, chests, and cabinets. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by night dews, and the annual inundation of the Nile. When the water of the river retires, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and in the following March there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually; particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruit, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains are produced in great plenty. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, bees,

horses, asses, crocodiles, &c.; eagles, hawks, pelicans, and water-fowls of all kinds. This country carried on a considerable trade in East-India commodities, until the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope. The merchants of Europe, however, visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise. The pyramids of Egypt, formerly accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, are all built on rocky and sandy plains: the largest, which is near Gizeh, is 451 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet; it occupies 11 acres of ground, and is constructed of such stupendous blocks of stone, that a more marvellous result of human labour has not been found on the earth. Here are also caverns, containing mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins ranged in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. Egypt, though so recently a mere province of Turkey, is now an independent state belonging to the Pacha; and too much praise can scarcely be bestowed upon Mehemet Ali for the beneficial use he has made of that power which, partly by his bravery, and partly by his talent for intrigue, he has obtained. Through his means the manners as well as the arts and sciences of Europe are fast gaining ground in Egypt over the ruder customs of Asia; and an infidel, or unbeliever in the doctrines of Mohammed, is no longer looked upon with contempt or aversion.

*Ehingen*, a town of Suabia, on the Danube. *Ehrenbreitstein*, a strong fortress and town of Rhenish Prussia, which during the late war suffered dreadfully from several severe sieges by the French.

*Ehrenfels*, a fortress in Neuburg, Bavaria. *Eichfeld*, a province of the Prussian States, producing flax and tobacco.

*Eichstadt*, a town of Bavaria. Pop. 7500. *Eigg*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides.

*Eimbeck*, a fortified town of Hanover; formerly celebrated for its beer all over Europe. Lon. 10.2 W., lat. 51.45 N. P. 5400.

*Eimeo, or Movea*, one of the Society Isles in the Pacific Ocean, west of Otaheite. Lon. 150.0 W., lat. 17.30 S.

*Eisenach*, a town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, with a celebrated college. Lon. 10.30 E., lat. 50.59 N. Pop. 9325.

*Eisenartz, or Eisenitz*, a town in Silesia, Germany; famous for its iron mines.

*Eisenstadt*, a town of Hungary, with a magnificent palace and gardens belonging to Prince Esterhazy.

*Eisleben*, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony; the native place of Martin Luther, and also of his death. Pop. 7523.

*Ekatrinadava*, the capital of the Tchernomorske, or Cossacks of the Black Sea.

*Ekatrineburg*, a fortified town of Russia, gov. of Perm. It was founded by Peter the Great, in 1723, and is the cap. of the richest mining district in the empire. Pop. 19,895.

*Ekatrinoslaf*, a city of European Russia, on the Dnieper, cap. of a gov. of the same name. Lon. 34.55 E., lat. 48.27 N. Pop. 9000.

*Elba*, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany. It contains mines



of excellent iron, and quarries of marble; and the valleys yield various sorts of fruit. In 1814, on the abdication of Buonaparte, it was made a principality, and his place of exile. There are two towns—Porto Ferrajo on the N., and Porto Lungone on the E. coast. Pop. 3000.

*Elbe*, a river of Germany, which rises in the Giant Mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, and enters the German Ocean at Cuxhaven; its total length being about 720 miles. It contains several islands, all fertile, and many of them inhabited. The Elbe is a river of the highest importance, being the channel by which the countries of NW. and Central Germany export their surplus products, and receive those they import from abroad; and by the treaty of 1815 it was provided that its navigation should be free throughout its whole course.

*Elberfeld*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, contiguous to another town, called *Barmen*. Their principal manufactures are silk, with linen and cotton fabrics, velvet, lace, ribands, &c. They have also excellent calico-printing establishments, and in dyeing lasting and brilliant colours we are unable to rival them. Lon. 6.32 E., lat. 51.15 N. Pop. 55,745.

*Elbeuf*, a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure. It has been long celebrated for its woollen manufactures, and is at present the seat of that branch of industry in France. Pop. 13,076.

*Elbing*, a strong town of West Prussia. Lon. 19.30 E., lat. 54.18 N. Pop. 18,725.

*Elborus*, the highest of the Caucasian Mountains, said to be 17,785 feet above the sea.

*Elburg*, a town of Holland.

*Elche*, a town in Valencia, Spain. From its being everywhere surrounded by plantations of palms, it might, says a modern traveller, be with propriety called the City of Dates. Pop. 22,828.

*Elchingen*, a small village of Bavaria, from which the title of Duke of Elchingen was given to Marshal Ney by the French emperor, for his victory over the Austrians, Oct. 14, 1805.

*Elephanta*, a small island on the west coast of Hindostan, five miles east from Bombay. This island contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. A colossal stone elephant, now much decayed, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of a hill. From this an easy slope leads to a cave, excavated out of a rock, 80 feet long and 40 broad, the roof supported by rows of pillars 18 feet high. The sides are formed into compartments, which contain a great variety of carved figures relative to the Hindoo mythology; but the end of the cave is the most remarkable: it includes, with many subordinate figures, a gigantic Trimurti, or three-formed god: Brahma, the creator, in front; Vishnu, the preserver, on one side; and Siva, the destroyer, on the other. This island is also celebrated for some remarkable cave temples.

*Elephantina*, a small island in the Nile, remarkable for the noble ruins with which it is covered, and also for its quarries of granite. It is inhabited by Nubians.

*Eleusis*, a town of European Turkey, formerly a large city, renowned for a great temple of Ceres.

*Eleuths*, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the north-west of Chinese Tartary.

*Elfsborg*, a town in West Gothland, Sweden.

*Elfsdal*, a town in Dalecarlia, Sweden; noted for curious quarries of porphyry.

*Elgin*, or *Moray*, a county of Scotland, 40 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 18 parishes. The south quarter is mountainous, and occupied by forests; but the other parts are rich, and produce wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Total pop. 35,012.

—*Elgin*, a borough, is the capital of this county. Pop. 5064.

*Elias*, *Mount St.*, a remarkably high mountain on the north-west coast of North America. Lon. 140.39 W., lat. 60.22 N.

*Elizabeth Islands*, about sixteen in number, near the coast of Massachusetts. Lon. 70.38 W., lat. 41.34 N.

*Elizabethgrad*, a town in Cherson, Russia.

*Elizabethtown*, a town of New Jersey; another in North Carolina; and another in Maryland, U.S.

*Ellesmere*, a market-town in Shropshire; with a considerable trade in malt.

*Elton*, a town in Aberdeenshire, which has a valuable salmon fishery.

*Elma*, a town in Archangel, Russia. Lon. 52.35 E., lat. 65.20 N.

*Elmina*, a town on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in which are plantations of cotton and coffee.

*Elmo Fort*, a fortress in Eastern Pyrenees, France.

*Elora*, a village of Hindostan, prov. Auringabad, celebrated for some stupendous Brahmínical temples, excavated in the solid rock, which surpass all other works of the kind in India.

*Elphin*, a town in Roscommon county, Ireland; in which the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith was born.

*Elsinore*, or *Elsincur*, a fortified town in Zealand, Denmark, on the Sound. Immediately adjacent to the town on the N.E., is the castle of Cronborg, which, while it is a strong and substantial fortress, is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe, and at the same time extremely light and graceful. Lon. 12.35 E., lat. 56.0 N. Pop. 7280.

*Elster*, the name of two rivers of Germany; one of which falls into the Saale, near Leipsic, and the other into the Elbe, a little above Wittenburg.

*Eltham*, a town in Kent, remarkable for the remains of an ancient royal palace.

*Elvas*, a strong frontier city of Portugal. During the Peninsular war Elvas was a place of great importance. It has bomb-proof barracks for 8000 men, and furnished the artillery and stores for the siege of Badajoz. Lon. 6.56 W., lat. 38.40 N. P. 16,460.

*Ely*, a city of Cambridgeshire, on the Ouse, in a fenby district called the Isle of Ely. It has a fine cathedral; and is the only city in England not represented in Parliament. Lon. 0.9 E., lat. 52.24 N. Pop. 6825.

—A town in Fifeshire, with a good harbour.

*Embrun*, a city of France, in the department of Upper Alps.

*Embsen*, a strong sea-port town of Hanover. It has some manufactures, but its general trade has of late declined. Lon. 7.8 E., lat. 53.20 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Emouy*, or *Hiamen*, an island of China; in which is a most magnificent pagoda. Lon. 116.27 E., lat. 24.3 W.

*Ems*, a river of Westphalia.—A town in Tyrol, Germany.

*Endeavour Strait*, or *Torres Strait*, a channel which separates New Guinea from Terra Australis.

*Indian*, a town in Farsistan, Persia. Lon. 50.4 E., lat. 30.18 N.

*Enfield*, a small town in Middlesex; once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779.—A town of Connecticut.

*Engadine*, or *Luthal*, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, extending 50 miles along the banks of the river Inn.

*Engelholm*, a sea-port in Schonen, Sweden. Lon. 12.57 E., lat. 56.22 N.

*Engers*, a town of Westphalia, near the Rhine.

*Enguien*, a town of Belgium, in Hainault.

*Engia*, (See *Egina*).

*England*, the southern part of the island of Great Britain. Its ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar, and continued till the year 829, when it received the name of England, and Egbert was crowned the first king. It is of a triangular form; and, from the South Foreland, in Kent, which may be termed the east point of the triangle, to Berwick-upon-Tweed, which is the north, its length is 345 miles; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the west, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland is 340. It contains 50,387 square miles, or 32,247 680 acres, exclusive of Wales; and it affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. In some parts plains clothed in the richest verdure, watered by copious streams, and pasturing innumerable cattle, extend as far as the eye can reach; in others are seen gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with woods, or interspersed with flowery landscapes; while other tracts furnish prospects of a more romantic and impressive kind. Towards the north it is hilly and somewhat rugged; the east coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy; and a range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the east and west sides of the kingdom. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the north-west counties; but there are a number of rivers, the most considerable of which are, the Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, and Dee. Among the peculiarly distinguishing features of England must be reckoned the number and magnificence of the seats of the nobility and gentry; some venerable with ancient grandeur, others displaying all the taste of modern art combined with every capability for luxurious enjoyment; nor is the sylvan scenery deficient in the substantial requisites for the advancement of agricultural opulence, or the maintenance of rural hospitality. An admirable system of tillage, well furnished farm-houses, and comfortable cottages every where meet the eye, and exhibit that taste for neatness and rural beauty which is so characteristic of their several

occupants. The size, wealth, and splendour of many of the cities, the extensive manufactures, and the indomitable industry of every class of artisans and traders, must also excite the admiration of all who compare England with the rest of Europe. With respect to climate, England is situate in the north part of the temperate zone; so that it enjoys but a moderate share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chilliness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favourable to the growth than to the ripening of the products of the earth: but the humidity and mildness of the climate maintain the fields in a constant state of verdure; being seldom covered with snow in winter, or blighted by long-continued frosts, and as rarely withered and parched by the droughts of summer. It is true that the most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness; the horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and justness of shape; the different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, or plenty and fineness of wool; the deer of its parks are superior in beauty of skin and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries; and even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal: nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To its unbounded commerce with other countries, and to the efforts of culture, England is indebted for corn, esculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, various, and extensive; in the woollen, linen, cotton, and hardware branches, in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so termed, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to a very great degree of perfection. The civil division of the country is into six circuits, and 40 counties, and the counties are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. In each of the circuits, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. Two counties, Middlesex and Chester, are not included in any circuit. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York; and every prelate of the different sees, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the House of Lords. [See *Wales*].

*England, New*, a county of North America; the most populous part of the United States, the inhabitants of which are mostly descended from the natives of England.

*Enkhuyzen*, a sea-port town of New Holland. Pop. 7000.

HE WHO WOULD CATCH FISH, MUST NOT MIND GETTING WET.



*Ennerdale Water*, a lake in Cumberland, seven miles east of Whitehaven.

*Ennis*, a borough in Ireland, capital of Clare county, situate on the Fergins.

*Enniscorthy*, a bor. in Wexford county, Ireland; with a strong castle, and a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth.

*Enniskillen*, a borough, the capital of Fermanagh county, Ireland.

*Enns*, or *Ens*, a town of Upper Austria.

*Enos*, a town of European Turkey. Lon. 26.15 E., lat. 40.46 N. Pop. 7000.

*Enseidlin*, a town in the cant. of Schweiz, Switzerland, with a rich abbey.

*Entre Douro e Minho*, a province of Portugal, on the sea-coast between the rivers Douro and Minho.

*Entre Rios*, a province of the United States of La Plata, between the Parana and Uruguay.

*Entzerstorf*, a town of Austria, with a castle surrounded by walls and ditches.

*Eperies*, a town of Hungary; celebrated for its opal mines, and numerous mineral springs.

*Epernay*, a town of France, dep. Marne; distinguished as the principal entrepôt for the wines of Champagne. Pop. 7000.

*Ephesus*, a village of Asiatic Turkey; anciently one of the most splendid cities in Asia Minor. The present inhabitants are Greek peasants, in great wretchedness.

*Epidauros*, a village of Modern Greece, in the Morea; formerly a city, famous for the precinct of Esculapius.

*Epinal*, a town of France, capital of the dep. Vosges. Lon. 6.27 E., lat. 48.10 N. Pop. 8750.

*Epirus*, a large country to the north-west of Greece; extending along the shores of the Adriatic.

*Epping*, a market-town in Essex, at the north end of a forest of the same name; noted for excellent butter.

*Epsom*, a town in Surrey; celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. On its neighbouring downs are annual horse-races, which are in high repute, and attract an immense concourse of visitors from the metropolis and surrounding districts.

*Epworth*, a town in Lincolnshire; the birth-place of the noted John Wesley.

*Erckli*, a sea-port in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey; the ancient Heraclea. Lon. 31.19 E., lat. 41.17 N.

*Erfurth*, a fortified town in the Prussian dom., prov. Saxony, formerly a free imperial city. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, silk, and leather, and the business of shoemaking is carried on there to a considerable extent. It was in the possession of the French from 1807 to 1813, and is memorable for an interview which took place between the emperors Alexander and Napoleon in 1808. Lon. 11.2 E., lat. 50.58 N. Pop. 24,308.

*Eribol*, *Loch*, an arm of the sea on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels.

*Ericht*, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, lying in the counties of Inverness and Perth.

*Erie* (*Lake*), one of the five great lakes of North America, between Canada and the United States. Its length is 265 m., breadth varying from 10 to 60 in the centre. The islands and banks towards the west are infested with rattlesnakes; but on other parts

of the coast are fine meadows, and woods abounding with game.—*Erie*, a town in Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie. Lon. 80.2 W., lat. 42.6 N.—*Erie* (*Fort*), a strong fortification of Upper Canada, at the N.E. end of Lake Erie. Lon. 78.59 W., lat. 42.54 N.

*Eriskay*, a small island of the Hebrides of Scotland; noted for being the first place upon which Charles Stuart landed, in his attempt to obtain the British crown.

*Erith*, a village in Kent on the Thames, where the East-India ships, in their passage up the river, frequently discharge a part of their cargoes.

*Erivan*, or *Irwan*, a town of Asiatic Russia, being the capital of Russian Armenia. Lon. 45.12 E., lat. 40.9 N. Pop. 11,284.

*Erlangen*, a town of Bavaria, circ. Central Franconia, on the Regnitz. Pop. 8800.

*Erlau*, a fortified town of Hungary, on a river of the same name. The culture of the vine and tobacco, with manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, leather, &c. employ most of the inhabitants, and form their principal merchandise. Pop. 18,247.

*Erne*, a river of Scotland, which issues from the east end of a lake of the same name in Perthshire, and joins the Tay below Abernethy.—A river of Ireland, issuing from a small lake on the north of the county of Longford, and flowing into Donegal Bay.

*Errol*, a town in Perthshire; in which is a linen manufacture.

*Erromanga*, one of the new Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles in circuit. Lon. 169.19 E., lat. 18.47 S.

*Erzernm*, or *Arzroum*, the capital of Turkish Armenia; it is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers, and has a castle. A great trade is carried on in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drags. Lon. 41.46 E., 39.57 N.

*Erzgeberge*, a chain of mountains in Germany, which runs between Saxony and Bohemia, uniting with the Riesenberg, on the borders of Silesia. These mountains are rich in silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, cobalt, bismuth, and arsenic.

*Escalona*, a town in Old Castile, and another in New Castile, Spain.

*Escorial*, a village in New Castile; famous for a noble structure founded by Philip II., in memory of the victory gained over the French in 1557. This magnificent edifice is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and built in the shape of a gridiron, on which culinary instrument the saint is said to have been broiled alive. The interior is composed of the most costly materials; marbles, jaspers, and porphyries, gold, silver, and precious stones.

*Esk*, a river rising in the N.E. part of Dumfriesshire.—A river in Edinburghshire, formed by two branches, called N. and S. Esk, which have their sources on the borders of Peebleshire. The two streams almost encircle Dalkeith, and unite a little below the town. This river flows by Inveresk, and enters the Frith of Forth at Musselburg.

*Eski-Sagra*, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia. Pop. about 20,000.

*Esmeraldas*, a sea-port of Quito, with a good inland trade. Lon. 79.26 W., lat. 0.53 N.

*Esneh*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile. It is a place of considerable commerce, and contains a temple of colossal dimensions. Lon. 32.29 E., lat. 25.17 N.



*Esposenda*, a sea-port of Portugal. Lon. 8.21 W., lat. 41.32 N.

*Esquimaux*, a people of North America, chiefly inhabiting the coast of Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and have an antipathy to a residence near European settlements. They differ from the other native Americans, in being the only tribe that eat their food in a raw state. They are of a diminutive stature, generally lusty, and of a brown colour. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing; and they keep a number of large and fierce dogs, which drag their sledges in winter. The Esquimaux are savage, covetous, faithless, and ever disposed to mischief; and on this account little commerce is carried on with them.

*Esquimaux Bay*, situate on the south-east coast of Labrador, and in the north part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 57.50 W., lat. 51.30 N.

*Esseyk*, or *Essegg*, a trading town of Slavonia, with a strong fortress, on the Drave. Its chief commercial importance is derived from its large fairs for horses, cattle, hides, &c. Lon. 18.42 E., lat. 45.34 N. Pop. 11,077.

*Essen*, a town of the Prussian States.

*Essens*, a town in E. Friesland, Hanover.

*Essex*, a county of England, 54 miles in length and 48 broad; containing 980,480 acres, divided into 20 hundreds and 406 parishes, and having 27 market-towns. The south-west part of this county is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; the north-west is famous for the growth of saffron, and a kind of triple crop of coriander, carraway, and teazle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods; and the middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. Besides vast quantities of corn of all kinds, a great number of calves are sent to the London market; also, wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufactures are baize and stuffs; and the principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Total pop. 344,979.

*Essling*, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube. This and the contiguous village of Aspern were the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the French under Napoleon, and the Austrians commanded by the Archduke Charles (May 21st and 22d, 1809).

*Esslingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, which previous to 1803 ranked as one of the free cities of the German empire. Pop. 6500.

*Estakar*, a town of Persia; near which are the magnificent ruins of Persepolis. Lon. 53.40 E., lat. 30.5 N.

*Estampes*, a town of France, dep. Seine et Oise. It has leather and woollen manufactures, and a large trade in corn. Pop. 7400.

*Este*, a well-built town of Austrian Italy, deleg. Padua; chiefly known as having given its name to the illustrious family of Este, allied with the Guelfs, a branch of which now fills the British throne. Pop. 6300.

*Estella*, a city of Spain, on the Ega, prov. Navarre. It is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by hills clothed with vines and olives, and has some woollen manufactures and brandy distilleries. Pop. 6000.

*Estepa*, a town in Andalusia, Spain, with an ancient castle on a mountain. Pop. 10,270.

*Estepona*, a sea-port town of Spain, prov. Granada, on the Mediterranean; with a good coasting trade. Pop. 9000.

*Esterhazy*, a village of Lower Hungary, celebrated for a magnificent palace belonging to Prince Esterhazy, whose estates are said to equal the kingdom of Wirtemberg in size.

*Esthonia*, or *Revel*, a gov. of Russia, in Europe, on the Baltic. Corn, cattle, and timber are its chief products, and the distillation of spirits is common in every part of the country. Pop. 230,000.

*Esthwaite Water*, a lake in Lancashire.

*Estremadura*, a large province of Spain, abounding with corn, wine, and fruit. Cattle and fine wool are the chief articles of trade; and great herds of black swine are fed on the hills, which are covered with oaks.—The name, also, of a province of Portugal, which produces abundance of wine, oil, honey, and oranges.

*Estrella*, a chain of mountains in the province of Beira, Portugal.

*Estremez*, a strong town in Alentejo, Portugal. Lon. 7.23 W., lat. 38.47 N. Pop. 5270.

*Ethiopia*, a name by which a vast region of Africa was distinguished by ancient geographers.

*Etienne*, *St.*, a town in France, dep. Loire; noted for the manufacture of arms, hardware, and cutlery; also for various fabrics, of which silk ribands are the principal. Pop. 41,534.

*Etive*, *Loch*, a navigable inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland.

*Etna*, a volcano of Sicily, and the most celebrated mountain in Europe. It is 63 m. in circuit at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. The Sicilians divide it into three regions: the lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, with many towns, villages, and convents; the second is covered with forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and plue, and an infinite number of aromatic plants; the third and most elevated is entirely destitute of vegetation, and continually covered with ice and snow, except here and there a thick layer of black ashes. From the great crater at the top issues a sulphureous smoke; but eruptions hence are very rare, as the lava generally breaks out on some side before it rises to that height.

*Eton*, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames; famous for a school, and a college founded by Henry VI. The course of instruction at Eton is almost wholly classical, mathematics forming but a very small part of school discipline; but many of our most distinguished scholars and statesmen have been indebted to this foundation for their great acquirements.

*Eutrick*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south part of Selkirkshire, flows north-east, through pastoral scenes, rendered familiar by poetical description, to Selkirk, and at a mile below that town enters the Tweed.

*Eu*, a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, with a castle. In its neighbourhood, in a noble park, surrounded by gardens, is a royal château belonging to Louis Philippe, which has acquired additional celebrity from being the place where he entertained Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, when Her Ma-

jesty visited the royal family of France in 1843.

*Eupatoria*, or *Kosloff*, a sea-port town of Russia in Europe, W. coast of the Crimea. Lon. 33.9 E., lat. 45.9 N. Pop. 8000.

*Enpen*, a town of Rhenish Prussia. Pop. 11,678.

*Euphrates*, the principal river of Turkey in Asia, which has its rise in Armenia, from two sources, called the East and West Phrat. It first divides Armenia and Diarbek from Roum and Syria; then forms the N.E. boundary of the great desert of Arabia; after which it runs through Irak Arabia, and receives the Tigris at Corna, on the confines of the Persian province of Kustistan; it then flows by Bassora, and, 35 m. below, enters the Gulf of Persia. Like the Nile, the waters of the Euphrates and Tigris fertilise the adjacent lands; and for a long course run parallel to each other before they form a junction.

*Eure*, a dep. of France, including the SE. part of the old province of Normandy.

*Eure-et-Loire*, a dep. of France, which includes the old prov. of Beauce. This dep. is so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. The mining, smelting, and manufacturing establishments of this dep. rank amongst the most important in France.

*Europe*, one of the five grand divisions of the world, but, with the exception of Australia, by far the smallest; its extent from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Cana being 3400 miles; and from Cape Matapan, in the Morea, to the North Cape in Lapland, about 2400. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent; and it is also much better cultivated than either Asia or Africa. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With respect to their skill and improvements in arts, sciences, trade, navigation, and war, there can be no comparison between them and the rest of the world; but the advanced civilization and superior influence of Europe is doubtless owing in no small degree to the superior capacity of her inhabitants, their ardour for enterprise, their invention, perseverance, and emulation. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Prussia, Poland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bavaria, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey; also, Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, and other considerable islands in the Mediterranean and other seas. The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, derived from the old Teutonic; the Slavonian, which prevails, mixed with others, in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, Biscay in Spain, and Lapland; the modern Greek; and several others. The chief rivers and lakes will be found under the heads of the different countries; and the principal mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyrenées. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into

the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches; Mohammedanism is the established faith of the Turks; and there are Jews in every country.

*Eustatius*, *St.*, one of the least of the Caribbee Islands, yet, for its size, it is the most valuable of them all. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, of which the top is hollow; tobacco is cultivated on its sides to the very summit; and hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry are produced in great abundance. Lon. 67.40 W., lat. 17.30 N.

*Evesham*, a town in Worcestershire; in which is a manufacture of stockings, but the principal employment of the inhabitants is gardening. It is a place of great antiquity, and contained a mitred abbey, but the only remains of it which at present exist is a handsome tower, now used as a belfry. Pop. 4245.

*Evora*, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Alentejo. Part of a temple of Diana, of which there are seven entire pillars standing, is now converted into butchers' shambles; and the famous aqueduct built by Sertorius still conveys a noble stream of water to the city. Lon. 7.40 W., lat. 38.28 N.

*Evreux*, a town of France, dep. Eure, of which it is the capital. Lon. 1.9 E., lat. 48.55 N. Pop. 7832.

*Excell*, a market-town in Surrey.

*Ex*, a river which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and, leaving that co., runs through Devonshire, by Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, whence it forms an estuary to the English Channel, at Exmouth.

*Exeter*, a city, co. of itself, sea-port, and cap. of Devonshire; formerly the seat of the West-Saxon kings, who resided in the castle, called Rougenont, from the colour of the hill on which it is built. It has a large manufacture of serges, and an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. Lon. 3.34 W., lat. 50.44 N. Pop. 31,312.—A town of New Hampshire, and another in N. Carolina, U.S.

*Exilles*, a strong town of Piedmont.

*Exmoor*, a forest in the north-west corner of Somersetshire, extending thence into Devonshire. It is a black sterile region.

*Exmouth*, a village in Devonshire; much visited for the benefit of sea-bathing.

*Eyder*, a river and canal that separates Germany from Denmark.

*Eye*, a borough of Suffolk; in which are the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. Pop. 2493.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the NW. part of Berwickshire, and enters the ocean at Eyemouth.

*Eyemouth*, a town in Berwickshire; which has a harbour, and a trade in corn and kelp.

*Eylau* (Dutch), or *Deutsch Preussen*, a town in the prov. of West Preussen, Prussia.

*Eylau* (Prussian), or *Preussen Eylau*, a town in the prov. of Ost Preussen; famous for a bloody battle fought there in 1807 between the French and Russians, which terminated in favour of the former.

*Eynapoor*, a town in Bejapoor, Hindostan.

*Eyndhoven*, a town of Brabant, Holland.

*FABRIANO*, a city of the Papal States, Italy, celebrated for its manufacture of paper and parchment. Pop. 8500.

*Faenza*, a fortified town of the Papal States, Italy, deleg. Ravenna. Pop. 18,500.

*Fahlun*, a town of Sweden, capital of Da-



lecarlia; in which is a large and rich copper-mine, deemed the oldest in Sweden, and the most surprising artificial excavation in the world; also, an immense apparatus for the manufacture of copperas, or green vitriol. Lon. 15.50 W., lat. 60.40 N.

*Fairfield*, a village in Lancashire, near Manchester.—A town in Connecticut.

*Fairford*, a market-town in Gloucestershire, near the Coln.

*Fair Head*, the north-east point of Ireland, in Antrim county. It is a vast promontory, 500 feet above the sea, presenting to view a mass of rude columnar stones, many of them exceeding 200 feet in length.

*Fair Isle*, an island in the Northern Ocean, between the Shetland and Orkneys. It affords excellent pasturage for sheep.

*Faisans*, a small island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain.

*Fakenham*, a market-town in Norfolk, on the Yare.

*Falaba*, a populous town of Guinea.

*Falaise*, a town of France, in Calvados, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in the kingdom. It was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Normandy, and William I. of England was born here. Pop. 9396.

*Fale*, a river of Cornwall, which flows by Grampond and Tregony to Falmouth, where it forms a fine haven in the English Channel.

*Falkenberg*, a town in Halland, Sweden.—A town in the New Mark, Brandenburg, with a castle.—Another in Silesia.

*Falkirk*, a town in Stirlingshire; famous for its great trysts, or cattle fairs, held four times a year.

*Falkland*, a corporate town in Fifeshire.

*Falkland Islands*, two large islands, surrounded by 88 smaller, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, to the east of the Strait of Magellan.

*Falmouth*, a sea-port, and the largest town in Cornwall, on the Falc. It has a noble harbour, and its entrance is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis. Falmouth is a place of great traffic, and for many years the station of the packets to the south of Europe and America. Lon. 5.2 W., lat. 50.8 N. Pop. 4,844.—A sea-port of Massachusetts, buried by the British in 1775, for refusing to supply them with provisions.

Lon. 70.35 W., lat. 4.33 N.—A town in Stafford county, Virginia.—A town of Jamaica.—Another, in the Island of Antigua. Lon. 62.0 W., lat. 16.55 N.

*False Bay*, between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape False. Lon. 18.33 E., lat. 34.10 S.

*Falser, Cape*, a promontory to the east of that of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18.44 E., lat. 34.16 S.

*Falster*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic; producing abundance of corn and fruit. Pop. 19,400.

*Falsterborn*, a town in Schonon, Sweden; chiefly known for a lighthouse and its herring fishery. Lon. 12.18 E., lat. 55.22 N.

*Famagusta*, a sea-port town of Cyprus. Though the town is now poor and in ruins, yet during the Venetian régime, it was one of the richest, most populous, and commercial towns in the Levant. Lon. 33.59 E., lat. 35.7 N.

*Fantes*, the most powerful nation of the Gold Coast of Africa, originally subject to the Ashantes. Both sexes are remarkably cleanly, and go about nearly naked.

*Fareham*, a town in Hampshire; which has a considerable trade in coal, corn, sack- ing, and ropes. Pop. 6168.

*Farewell, Cape*, the most southerly point of Greenland, and the eastern point of the entrance of Davis Strait. Lon. 42.57 W., lat. 59.42 N.—A promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172.41 E., lat. 40.37 S.

*Faringdon, Great*, a town in Berkshire. Pop. 3268.

*Farnham*, a town in Surrey, on the Wye; it has a castle, on an eminence, belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, and a royal military college. Farnham is celebrated for its plantation of hops, and has a great trade in corn, particularly oats. Pop. 6615.

*Faro*, or *Feræ Islands*, a group of 22 islands belonging to Denmark, in the Northern Ocean. The chief wealth of the inhabitants is in their flocks of sheep; but their principal exports are hose, fish, train oil, feathers, skins, and butter.

*Faro*, a populous and fertile island of Sweden, near that of Gotland. Lon. 19.7 E., lat. 37.50 N.—A port in Algarve, Portugal, with a castle. Its chief exports are dried fruits and anchovies. Lon. 12.31 E., lat. 37.0 N. Pop. 8440.

*Faro of Messina*, the strait between Italy and Sicily; remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, though but seven miles over.

*Fars*, or *Farsistan*, a province of Persia, formerly the kingdom of Persia Proper. It is very fertile in the centre; mountainous on the north, where are a great number of wild swine; and so sandy on the south, as to produce little else than palm-trees.

*Fatsa*, a town in Roum, Asiatic Turkey.

*Faucigny*, a district of the canton of Geneva, formerly a part of the duchy of Savoy.

*Favognana*, an island on the west side of Sicily; in which several hundred convicts are always kept. There is also a strong castle, in which state prisoners are confined. Lon. 12.25 E., lat. 38.16 N.

*Fayal*, one of the Azores, east of Pico.

*Fayette*, the name of several towns and counties in the United States of North America; as is also *Fayetteville*; given in honour of the Marquis de La Fayette, who, as a French volunteer, fought in the cause of American Independence, and was of essential service to Washington and his compatriots. [See a sketch of his life in the "Biographical Treasury."]

*Foyaux*, a province of Egypt, with a capital of the same name, of great trade.

*Fe, St.*, a town in Granada, Spain.—A city of Buenos Ayres, abounding in silk, corn, wine, fruit, game, and cattle. Lon. 61.10 W., lat. 31.35 S.—The capital of New Mexico, with manufactures of leather, cotton, coarse woollen cloths, blankets, tobacco, pottery, and copper vessels. Lon. 104.53 W., lat. 36.12 N.

*Fear, Cape*, in North Carolina; where there is a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying-pan. Lon. 78.10 W., lat. 33.51 N.

*Fecamp*, a sea-port town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure. It has some manufactures, sugar refineries, tanneries, and building docks; and is an entrepôt for colonial produce. "The air of this town is celebrated for its purity, its men for their healthy ap-

ABSENCE COOLS MODERATE PASSIONS, AND INFLAMES VIOLENT ONES.



pearance, and its women for their beauty." Lon. 0.23 E., lat. 49.45 N. Pop. 8350.

*Fejees*, or *Fejee Islands*, a cluster of reefs and islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lying 120 leagues north-west of the Friendly Islands. The principal one is called Fejee; and, together with the other large ones, appears to be fertile, and variegated with hills and valleys. They seem to be under the government of different chiefs, being frequently at war with each other. The natives are a distinct race from those of the Friendly Islands; they speak a different language, their stature is superior, their complexion darker, and their hair approaches to wool.

*Fegyghaza*, a town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss. Pop. 15,000.

*Felicudi*, one of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean. It is composed of a group of hills, and has a cavern, called the Grotto of the Sea Ox; in which is a kind of apartment 200 feet long, 120 broad, and 65 high.

*Felipe-San* (formerly *Xativa*), a town of Valencia, Spain; remarkable for the extent and magnificence of Moorish remains which are there seen. Pop. about 12,000.—A town of the republic of Venezuela, near the Gulf of Triste. Pop. 7000.

*Feliz, St.*, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 8.6 W., lat. 2.6 S.

*Feloops*, a people of Western Africa, on the southern side of the Gambia. They are a wild and unsociable race, and trade in rice, bees' wax, goats, and poultry.

*Feltre*, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. Belluno, on a hill at the foot of the Alps. Pop. 5500.

*Feltrino*, a mountainous district of Italy.

*Femern*, a low and fertile island in Denmark; in the north-west part of which is an elevation, called the Virgin's Mount, where the sanguinary tyrant, Eric XIV., caused all the young women of the island to be assembled and massacred.

*Fenestrelle*, a town and fort of Piedmont.

*Fere*, a town in Aisne, France; famous for its powder-mill and school of artillery.

*Fermanagh*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length and 23 in breadth, divided into 18 parishes. The linen manufacture, and the raising of cattle and hemp, are the chief employ of the inhabitants. The county is navigable throughout by means of Lough Erne; but the uneven surface, and numerous bogs, render it difficult for travelling.

*Fermo*, a town of the Papal States, with a castle and a small port. It boasts of the highest antiquity, having been founded by the Sabines, before Rome existed. Lon. 13.43 E., lat. 43.10 N. Pop. 19,000.

*Fermoy*, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, which during the late war was a military dépôt, and greatly increased in size and importance. There are extensive flour-mills, breweries, &c., and a considerable trade in flour and agricultural produce.

*Fernando, St.*, a fortified city of Colombia, in Llanos. Lon. 68.0 W., lat. 4.20 N.—A town of Chili. Lon. 71.20 W., lat. 31.40 S.

*Fernando Noronha*, an island 100 leagues from the coast of Brazil, subject to Portugal. Lon. 32.33 N., lat. 3.56 S.

*Fernando Po*, an island in the Gulf of Guinea, on the coast of the Biafra. Here

ships replenish their wood, water, and provisions. Lon. 8.50 E., lat. 3.0 N.

*Ferney*, a village of France, dep. Ain, celebrated for having been long the residence of Voltaire.

*Ferns*, a town in Wexford, Ireland.

*Feroe Islands*, a cluster of 25, situate in the Northern Ocean, subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each divided from the others by rapid currents; some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours; all of them lofty, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. Sheep are numerous, and there are some beeves, horses, and hogs; also, common fowls, and many kinds of ducks, particularly the eider. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, geese-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings.

*Ferazabad*, a city in Farsistan, Persia. Lon. 53.0 E., lat. 28.50 N.

*Ferrara*, a celebrated city of Italy, belonging to the Papal States, formerly an independent duchy, and the seat of one of the most polished of the Italian courts. It contains upwards of 20 convents, and is garrisoned by Austrian troops, conformably to the treaty of Vienna. For many years Ferrara was the residence of Ariosto, and it was also the place in which Tasso was confined: hence its celebrity. Lon. 11.36 E., lat. 44.49 N. Pop. 25,000.

*Ferro*, or *Hiero*, the most westward of the Canary Islands, 18 miles in circuit. Lon. 17.52 W., lat. 27.47 N.

*Ferral*, a sea-port in Galicia, Spain; well fortified, and noted for its excellent harbour and docks. Lon. 8.4 W., lat. 43.25 N.

*Ferrybridge*, a town in the West R. of Yorkshire, with a noble bridge over the Aire.

*Ferryland*, a town of Newfoundland, which has a safe and convenient harbour.

*Ferryport*, a vill. in Fifehire, in which are considerable manufactures of brown linen.

*Ferte-sur-Aube*, a town in the dep. of Upper Marne, France.

*Ferte Aisne*, a town in the department of Seine et Oise, France.

*Ferte Bernard*, a town in Sartre, France.

*Ferte la Mison*, a town in the department of Aisne, France; the birthplace of Racine.

*Faversham*, or *Faversham*, a town in Kent, on a creek of the Medway. It is a member of the port of Dover; and its chief trade is in corn, hops, wool, and oysters. There are several gunpowder-mills in the neighbourhood; and the remains of a stately abbey, built by King Stephen, who, with his queen and son, was buried in it. Pop. 4521.

*Fours*, a town of Loire, France.

*Fez*, a city of Morocco, formerly the capital of the Independent Kingdom of the same name, now of the province. It consists of two parts, the old and the new city; and is situated in a beautiful valley, the sloping sides of which are covered with fields, gardens, orange-groves, and orchards. The new city contains the imperial palace, and about 100 mosques. Each street is devoted to a separate trade; and it is seldom that more than one species of goods is sold in a single shop. Morocco leather, woollen fabrics, gold and silver stuffs, gannets, silks, sashes, jewellery, saddlery, fine carpets, arms, copper goods, &c. are manufactured

here; the trade is brisk; and twice a year caravans go from this city across the desert to Timbuctoo. Fez is considered one of the principal seats of Mohammedan learning, and schools are attached to many of the mosques. Lon. 5.1 W., lat. 34.6 N. P. 90,000.

*Feza*, a town in Farsistan, Persia.

*Fezzan*, a kingdom in the interior of Africa, having Tripoli on the north, and Cassina on the south. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, and the surface, in general, is a light sand. Yet there are abundance of wells, from which the husbandman waters the productions of his lands; among these are the date, olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, maize, barley, wheat, pumpions, cucumbers, onions, and garlic; but dates are the staple product, and form the principal food of the population and all domestic animals. A multitude of noxious animals infest the country; adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads swarm in the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with vermin. The chief occupation of the people is commerce and the conveyance of goods, the situation of Fezzan being highly favourable for it. "The arrival of the great caravans forms a sort of jubilee in the cities of Fezzan; and on reaching Mourzouk, they find the sovereign seated in a chair of state, outside the city, to receive them." The heat of the climate in summer is intense; and in winter a penetrating north wind prevails, which drives to the fire even the natives of a northern country. Tempests of wind are frequent, which whirl up the sand and dust, so as to give a yellow tinge to the atmosphere. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; they are tall and well-shaped, but weakly, indolent, and inactive. In religion they are rigid, but not intolerant Mohammedans, and are ardently attached to their sovereign.

*Fiano*, a town of Italy, on the Tiber.

*Fiascone, Monte*, a town of Italy; noted for fine muscadine wine.

*Fiesole*, a small but celebrated village of Tuscany (near Florence), once a considerable city. It is situated on a steep hill, commanding a fine view of the Val d'Arno.

*Fifeshire*, a county of Scotland, 34 miles long, and 16 in its greatest breadth, divided into 63 parishes. It has several streams, but none deserve the name of rivers except the Eden and Leven. The soil is fertile; it abounds in cattle, coal, iron, lime, and freestone, and has many flourishing manufactures.

*Fighiz*, a town in Biledulgerid, Barbary.

*Figuera*, a town in Catalonia, Spain. Near it is the citadel, or castle of St. Fernando, reckoned one of the finest fortresses in Europe.

*Finalé*, a sea-port of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. Lon. 8.10 E., lat. 44.14 N.—A town in Modena, Italy.

*Findhorn*, a rapid river of Scotland, which disembogues in the co. of Elgin.—A fishing village in Elzishire, Scotland, at the mouth of the above river, four miles north-west from Forres. It is the port of Forres, and the harbour has a shifting bar, which prevents ships of great burden from entering.

*Finisterre*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Bretagne.

*Finisterre, Cape*, the most western point of Spain. Lon. 9.17 W., lat. 42.54 N.

*Finland*, a country formerly belonging to Sweden, but ceded to Russia in 1809, and now forming a grand duchy of that empire; containing the provinces of Finland Proper, Vasa, East Bothnia, Tavastland, Nyland, and Savolax. The natives on the coast are either Swedes or Russians, or a mixed race with the Finns. The true Finns have little intercourse with the inhabitants of the maritime district, except in the annual journey to Abo fair: they inhabit the eastern provinces of Tavastland and Savolax, where they live in the midst of forests, by the borders of the lakes, and lead a mode of life exactly resembling that of the agricultural or settled Laplander, in houses that have a hole at the top to let out the smoke, and in one large room, which is occupied by the whole family. The forests are very extensive; bears, wolves, elks, deer, foxes, and beavers abound; and timber, deals, potash, pitch, tar, rosin, butter, skins, and fish are amongst the chief products of Finland.

*Finland, Proper*, a province in the south-west part of the above country. The soil is fertile, and it has several fine lakes and rivers. On a part of the coast is a rich pearl fishery; and the principal commerce is in corn, cattle, talc, linen, and yarn stockings.

*Finmark*, a province forming the north extremity of Norway, and including what is called Norwegian Lapland. The inhabitants are few, and derive their chief subsistence from fishing.

*Fiorenzo, St.*, a sea-port of Corsica, defended by walls and a tower.

*Fiorenzola*, a town of N. Italy, duchy of Parma.

*Firozabad*, a town in Agra, Hindostan.

*Firozpoor*, a town in Lahore, Hindostan.

*Fish River, Great*, a river in the country of the Hottentots, formed by the junction of several streams that issue from the east part of the Snow Mountains, and flowing south-east to the Indian Ocean. The lower part of its course, for above 70 miles, forms the boundary between the Cape territory and Caffraria.

*Fisherrow*, a town near Elinburgh.

*Fishers' Island*, in Long Island Sound, Connecticut, U. S.

*Fishguard*, or *Fisgard*, a sea-port in Pembrokeshire, Wales: it has every convenience for ship-building, and a good trade in herrings, corn, and butter.

*Fissata*, a sea-port in the province of Tripoli. Lon. 12.10 E., lat. 33.50 N.

*Fistella*, a fortified town of Morocco. Lon. 5.55 E., lat. 32.27 N.

*Fiune*, or *St. Vilo*, a sea-port of the Austrian empire, with a castle. It is the chief town and seat of gov. of the district called the Hungarian "Litorale," and is the point of contact for the rich and powerful kingdom of Hungary with the Mediterranean. Lon. 14.26 E., lat. 45.18 N. Pop. 9000.

*Fiunicino*, a river in Romagna, Italy. This river is the ancient Rubicon, which was the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy.

*Fladstrand*, a sea-port of Denmark. Lon. 10.19 E., lat. 57.33 N.

HE WHO FEARS DEATH, HAS ALREADY LOST THE LIFE HE COVEYS.



*Flamborough Head*, a lofty promontory on the coast of Yorkshire; on the summit of which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0.19 E., lat. 54.8 N.

*Flanders*, a district of Belgium, fertile in grain and pasture, and very populous. The chief rivers are the Scheldt, Lys, and Dender.

*Flattery, Cape*, on the west coast of North America; so named by Cook, in 1778, because it promised at a distance what it did not yield on a nearer approach. Lon. 124.30 N., lat. 48.20 N.

*Flavigny*, a town of Cote-d'Or, France. *Fleche, La*, a town of France, on the Loire, dep. Sarthe. Its chief public building is a royal military college. Pop. 5833.

*Fleth*, a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake of the same name, and enters Wigton Bay, below Gatehouse.

*Flensburg*, a sea-port of Sleswick, Denmark. There are sugar-houses and distilleries, with manufactures of cloth, cotton, paper, &c.; but it is chiefly celebrated for the tiles made in its vicinity. The exports are brandy, corn, provisions, hides, &c. Lon. 9.27 E., lat. 54.52 N. Pop. 13,950.

*Flint*, a borough in Flintshire, which gives name to the county. Here are the remains of a royal castle, in which Richard II. took shelter on arriving from Ireland. Pop. 3265.

*Flintshire*, a small county of Wales, containing 197,760 acres, divided into five hundreds and 21 parishes. A lofty range of mountains rises on the west, and forms a bold frontier. The valleys are fertile, and contain coal and freestone; the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound in lead, calamine, and limestone. This county produces good butter, cheese, and honey; of which last the natives make a wholesome beverage, called methglin. The chief trade is mining and smelting; and the most noted rivers are the Clwyd, Wheeler, Dee, Sevon, Elwy, and Allen.

*Flix*, a strong town in Catalonia, Spain.

*Flodden*, a village in Northumberland, near Wooler; famous for a battle fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV. was killed, with many of his nobility, and 10,000 men.

*Florence*, a city of Central Italy, and the capital of Tuscany. It is divided into two unequal parts by the Arno, over which are four handsome bridges. This city contains many magnificent palaces, churches, and other public buildings; and a number of splendid libraries, academies, and museums. The church of Santa Croce, called the Pantheon of Florence, is interesting from its containing the remains and tombs of four of the greatest men of modern times,—Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, and Allieri; and the church of San Lorenzo contains the mausoleum of the Medici family. But the great boast of Florence is its grand gallery, consisting of two parallel corridors, each 448 feet in length, and in which are preserved the choicest and most valuable specimens of art; at the head of which is placed the matchless statue of the Venus de Medici, discovered in the 16th century, in the Villa Hadriana, near Tivoli. Many other first-rate works of the ancient sculptors are also in this collection; and the paintings comprise the most admirable specimens of all the best schools. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks, satins, gold and silver stuffs, and damask tablecloths; and it has a great trade in fruits and excellent wines. Among the many eminent men born here may be noticed Cimabue, the father of painting in Italy; Giotto, another celebrated painter; Dante, the father of Italian poetry; Fingueria, the inventor of engraving; Petrarchi; Cosmo and Lorenzo de Medici; Boccaccio; many eminent Popes, &c. Lon. 11.15 E., lat. 46.41 N. Pop. 98,000.

*Florent, St.*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire.

*Florentin, St.*, a town in Yonne, France.

*Florentino*, a fertile province of Tuscany.

*Flores*, an island in the Indian Ocean, east of that of Cumbava. Lon. 121.56 E., lat. 8.20 S.—A fertile island, one of the Azores; probably so called from the abundance of its flowering shrubs. Lon. 31.4 W., lat. 39.30 N.

*Florida*, a country of North America, at the south-east extremity of that continent, belonging to the United States. The sea-coast is uniformly level and marshy; but the banks of the rivers are well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country abounds with wood of almost every kind, particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, and red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable, in a particular manner, for its extensive ranges for cattle. The most distinguished rivers are the St. John, Apalachicola, and Perdido.

*Flour, St.*, a town of France, capital of the department of Cantal. Lon. 3.6 E., lat. 45.2 N. Pop. 4980.

*Flushing*, a strong sea-port town of Holland in the island of Walcheren. The town is well built and strongly fortified, has a dockyard and arsenal, and is the seat of an admiralty board. Lon. 3.34 E., lat. 51.26 N. Pop. 5800.—A town in Queen's county, New York.

*Fochabers*, a town belonging to Elginshire, Scotland; which has a valuable salmon fishery, and manufactures of calicos, &c.

*Fochia*, a sea-port in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey, which has a castle.

*Fodi Bonkaria*, or *Foucarie*, a city of Guinea, capital of the Mandingo country. Lon. 9.20 N., lat. 13.19 W.

*Foggia*, a city of Naples, cap. of Capitanata. It has a considerable trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, &c. Pop. 20,687.

*Foir*, a town of France, capital of Arriege.—An old province of France, which, with Couserans, now forms the department of Arriege.

*Fo-kien*, a province of China, containing nine cities of the first, and 60 of the third class. The climate is warm, and the air so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin; also, gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these. There are some fine plains; and industry fertilizes even the mountains, which are cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its valleys are watered by springs and rivers from the mountains, which

HE CAN NEVER SPEAK WELL WHO CAN NEVER HOLD HIS TONGUE.

HE THAT MAKES OTHERS FEAR HIM, HAS REASON TO FEAR THEM.



the husbandman distributes with great skill, to refresh his rice.

*Foldvar*, a town of Hungary, co. Tolna. Pop. 8980.

*Foligno*, a town of the Papal States. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, parchment, paper, and bleached wax; the vicinity abounding with vineyards, and olive and mulberry plantations. Pop. 15,400.

*Folkestone*, a bor. and cinque-port town of England, co. Kent, built between two precipitous chalk cliffs. Since the S. E. Counties Railway from London to Dover has been formed, Folkestone has rapidly improved; and at present it is the most frequented port for passengers to and from Boulogne. There is a strong modern battery on the heights, and the town is defended by three Martello towers. Lon. 1.9 E., lat. 51.5 N.

*Folkingham*, a market-town in Lincolnsh. *Fondi*, a town of S. Italy, situated on the high road between Naples and Rome. P. 5000.

*Fontainebleau*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne; celebrated for its fine palace, formerly a hunting-seat of the kings of France. The château of Fontainebleau has been the scene of many historical events of great interest. Napoleon spent large sums in repairing and improving it; it was comparatively neglected by Louis XVIII. and Charles X.; but Louis Philippe has restored it to even more than its ancient grandeur.

*Fontarabia*, a city and sea-port of Spain, in Biscay. Lon. 1.56 W., lat. 43.23 N.

*Fontello*, a town in Beira, Portugal.

*Fontenay*, a town of France, capital of Vendée. Pop. 6389.

*Fontenoy*, a village of Belgium, prov. Hainaut; memorable for a hard-fought and sanguinary battle, in 1745, between the allied army commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the French under Marshal Saxe; the latter claiming the victory.

*Fouta Jallo*, a large country of Western Africa, situate about the sources of the Niger, the Gambia, and Rio Grande. The climate is healthy, and a large portion of the soil is fertile. The inhabitants are Foulahs; they manufacture cloth, and work metals, wood, and leather.

*Fora*, an island of Denmark, on the west coast of South Jutland. Lon. 8.30 E., lat. 53.48 N.

*Forchim*, a strong town of Franconia, with a fine arsenal.

*Forclingbridge*, a town in Hampshire.

*Fore*, a borough in Westmeath, Ireland.

*Foreland*, North, a promontory of Kent; the east point of the Isle of Thanet. This cape forms three points, named Foreness, Whiteness, and Eastness; and on the latter is a light-house. Lon. 1.29 E., lat. 51.22 N.

*Foreland*, South, a promontory of Kent; forming the south-east point of England, on which are two light-houses. This and the preceding cape, bearing north and south of each other, are 13 miles distant; and between them and the Goodwin Sands, seven miles to the east, is the noted roadstead called the Downs. Lon. 1.25 E., lat. 51.12 N.

*Forest Towns*, four towns of Swabia, belonging to the Grand Duchy of Baden; situate on the Rhine and the confines of Switzerland.

*Forez*, an old province of France, which now forms the department of Loire.

*Forfarshire*, or *Angus*, a maritime county of Scotland, 48 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; containing about 593,900 acres, divided into 53 parishes. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pasture. Marl is found in most of the lakes, freestone abounds in many parts, and there are several limestone quarries. The principal rivers are the North and South Esk. Total pop. 170,400.—*Forfor*, a borough, is the capital of this county; in which are manufactures of coarse linens and a particular kind of shoes called "brogues," well adapted for the use of a Highland district. Lon. 2.52 W., lat. 56.37 N. Pop. 7981.

*Foria*, or *Fortio*, a sea-port town of the Neapolitan dom., with a good harbour. P. 6000.

*Forli*, a town of Central Italy, Papal States. Lon. 12.1 E., lat. 44.13 N. Pop. 16,000.

*Forlinpopoli*, a town of the Papal States. Pop. 4000.

*Formosa*, a large island in the China Sea; which was almost totally destroyed in 1762 by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea. Its exports consist of rice, camphor, wheat, maize, &c.; great quantities of oranges, bananas, cocoa and areca nuts, figs, and other fruits, pepper, aloes, coffee, &c. are cultivated; and their trade with China is very extensive.

*Foruovo*, a town in Parmesan, Italy.

*Forres*, a bor. in Elginshire, Scotland. Lon. 30.45 W., lat. 57.34 N. Pop. 3173.

*Forsta*, a town of Lusatia, with a castle.

*Forteau*, a fort and extensive bay on the south-east coast of Labrador; deemed the most considerable British establishment in the Strait of Belleisle. Lon. 56.55 W., lat. 51.30 N.

*Fort Augustus*, in Inverness, Scotland. Here the Duke of Cumberland established his camp after the battle of Culloden.

*Fort George*, in Inverness, Scotland.

*Fort William*, in Inverness, Scotland. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Britain, is in the immediate vicinity.

*Forteventuro*, one of the Canary Islands, which produces plenty of wheat and barley.

*Forth*, a river of Scotland, which rises on the north side of the mountain Ben Lomond, in Dumfriesshire, flows east in a very sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German Ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth.

*Fortrose*, a borough in co. Ross, Scotland.

*Fort-royal*, the capital of Martinico, with one of the best harbours in the West Indies, defended by a strong citadel. Lon. 61.7 W., lat. 14.31 N.—The capital of Granada.

*Forward*, *Cope*, in Patagonia; the most southern point of the continent of America. Lon. 77.36 W., lat. 53.52 S.

*Fossombrone*, a town of the Papal States. Near it was fought (n.e. 194.) the great battle between the Carthaginians, under Asdrubal, and the Romans, in which the former were defeated, and their general killed. Pop. 5000.

*Fotheringay*, a village in Northamptonshire, near the Nen. Here was once a strong castle, in which Richard III. was born, and Mary, Queen of Scots (in 1560), beheaded; but the site and some fragments of walls are

HE IS MISERABLE THAT KNOWS NOT HOW TO SPEND HIS TIME.

all that remain. In the church are interred two Dukes of York: Edward, killed at Agincourt; and Richard, slain at Wakefield.

*Fonah*, a town in the Delta of Egypt.

*Fongeres*, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine.\* It has large manufactures of sail-cloth and hempen fabrics, flannels, hats, leather, &c. Pop. 8974.

*Foulah*, or *Pholey*, a populous and fertile country of Western Africa, extending along the whole of its south-east border. The Foulahs are of a tawny complexion: some lead a wandering life, and roam about the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses; others are dexterous at hunting wild beasts; the teeth of elephants, and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers, being articles of trade. Their arms are bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fuscie; and they are praised by travellers for their hospitality.

*Foulness*, a small island on the south-east coast of Essex, separated by a narrow channel from the west part of the county.

*Foulsham*, a market-town in Norfolk.

*Fou-tcheon*, a city of China, capital of Fo-kien, and famous on account of its trade. Lon. 119.4 E., lat. 26.4 N.

*Fowey*, or *Fawy*, a river in Cornwall, which rises four miles south-east of Camelford, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English Channel at Fowey.

*Fowey*, a bor. and sea-port in Cornwall, which has a great trade in the pilchard fishery, and is resorted to by valetudinarians for the salubrity of the air and water, and the conveniences for bathing. Lon. 4.37 W., lat. 50.19 N.

*Fox Islands*, or *Alentian Islands*, in the Northern Archipelago, on the west coast of America. This name is given to the whole group (16), on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes, with which they abound. Lat. 52.55 N.

*Foxford*, a town in Mayo county, Ireland.

*Foy, St.*, a town of Gironde, France.

*Foyers*, or *Fyers*, a river in Invernesshire, which rises near Fort Augustus, and flows into Loch Ness. About two miles before its entrance into the Lake is the Fall of Foyers, one of the highest in the world, being 207 feet in one unbroken stream.

*Foyle*, a river of Ireland, formed by the junction of the Mourne and Fin, at Lifford, in Donegal co. At Culmore, it enters a bay, called Lough Foyle, which communicates with the ocean by a short and narrow strait.

*Foz*, a town in Alentejo, Portugal.

*Praga*, a town in Aragon, Spain.

*Framlingham*, a market-town in Suffolk, with the remains of a castle to which the Princess Mary retired when Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen.

*Francavilla*, a town in Naples, with a trade in oil, cotton, stockings, and snuff.

*France*, one of the richest, most important, and powerful kingdoms of Europe; having NW. and N. the English Channel, the Straits of Dover, and the North Sea; NE. Belgium, and the Rhenish provinces of Prussia and Bavaria; E. the territories of Baden, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States; S. the Mediterranean and Spain; and W. the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic. From the Pyrenees in the S., to Dunkirk in the N., its extent is 625 miles, and something more

from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country. The climate is temperate, and the soil productive of all the necessities of life, and, among its luxuries, of the most excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde; and there are many others, which give name to the departments in the new division of this country. The most considerable mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, and Vosges. France was an absolute monarchy, governed by kings, from the time of Clovis, in 486, to the death of Louis XVI., in 1793. It was divided into 55 military governments or provinces, which varied much from each other in point of extent and importance; and there were others of still inferior consideration. The established religion was the Roman Catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Cavaillon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But the revolution of 1793 created a wonderful change, not only in the internal arrangements of this country, but in almost every quarter of Europe. The present political division of France is into 84 departments, nearly equal in extent, instead of the 55 ancient provinces; and the ecclesiastical division into 10 archbishoprics and 50 bishoprics. The Roman Catholic still remains the established religion, but other sects are tolerated; and the new calendar (which had been made during the revolution) ceased at the close of the year 1805. Paris is the metropolis of this country. Mr. Inglis, who travelled through many countries of Europe on foot, thus speaks of French scenery:—"All panegyric upon the loveliness and laughing fertility of France is rhodomontade. There is more of the beautiful and the picturesque in many a single county of England, or even of Scotland, than in all the scattered beauties of France, were they concentrated within a ring fence; excepting always the Pyrenees, which I cannot help looking upon as a kind of separate territory—the mere boundary between France and Spain." There are other travellers, however, who describe many of the districts in France as picturesque and delightful, where the scenery will bear a comparison with that of any other in Europe. The truth, perhaps, lies between them. Since the general peace after the fall of Napoleon, the population of France has gone on steadily increasing; and at the present time (1844) it is estimated at upwards of 35,000,000. As respects the extent and value of her products, France ranks as a manufacturing country next to Great Britain; its silks are unrivalled, and its woollen manufacture is also of great value; it is not so, however, with the generality of manufactured products when compared with those of England, though in some light articles, in the brightness and durability of their dyes, and in the quality of their gloves, shoes, and other leathern goods, they bear away the palm. Mr. McCulloch observes that "the present civil and criminal law of France has been embodied in codes drawn

HE WHO DEPENDS ON ANOTHER, DINES ILL AND SUPS WORSE.

HE THAT SHOWS HIS PASSION, TELLS HIS ENEMY WHERE TO HIT HIM.



up, under the auspices of Napoleon, with singular perspicuity and brevity, and is honestly and impartially administered."

*France, Isle of*, in the Indian Ocean. [See *Mauritius*.]—An old province of France, now forming the departments of Oise, Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Aisne.

*Franche Comte*, an old province of France, which now forms the departments of Upper Saone, Doubs, and Jura.

*Francisco*, *St.* a large river of Brazil.—A town and capacious harbour in the prov. of St. Paulo, Brazil.—A town on the coast of New Albion.

*François, Cap, or Le Cap*, a city and seaport of Hispaniola. Lon. 72.18 W., lat. 19.46 N.

*Franconia*, one of the old circles of Germany, now divided between the kings of Bavaria and Prussia. The centre is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks who conquered France came from this province, and gave their name to that country.

*Franker*, a town of Holland, province of Friesland, with a castle and a university.

*Frankenhansen*, a town of Schwartzburg.

*Frankenstein*, a town of Prussia, prov. of Silesia.

*Frankenthal*, a town of a detached part of Bavaria, situated near the Rhine; which has manufactures of stuffs, silks, cloths, &c.

*Frankford*, a town in King's co., Ireland.

*Frankfort*, an Independent state of West Germany, and the smallest in Europe, consisting of the city of Frankfort on the Malne, and the country immediately around it, together with a few detached portions of territory. Frankfort maintains representatives in most of the principal neighbouring states of Germany, a minister at Paris, and consuls in London, and some other capitals.—A town of Kentucky, in Franklin co., U.S., and the capital of the state. Lon. 84.48 W., lat. 37.57 N.—A town in Philadelphia county.

*Frankfort on the Maine*, a free city of Germany, on the confines of Bavaria; divided by the river Maine into two parts, which communicate by means of a stone bridge. Frankfort contains several palaces, and courts belonging to princes and counts; and the cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice. In the townhouse is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the ancient empire; but the city is more remarkable for a general air of magnificence, than for the exclusive elegance of any particular buildings. This city is one of the greatest trading places in Europe, and has two large fairs every year. Lon. 8.32 E., at. 50.7 N. Pop. 54,822.

*Frankfort on the Oder*, a town of the Prussian dominions, province Brandenburg. Three large fairs are held here annually, which are attended by great numbers of merchants and dealers from all parts of Europe. Lon. 14.39 E., lat. 52.23 N. Pop. 23,370.

*Franklin*, a town of Tennessee, capital of Williamson county; another of Virginia, capital of Pendleton county; and a fort and town of Pennsylvania, U.S.

*Franklinton*, the capital of Franklin co., Ohio, U.S.

*Frankstown*, in Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

*Frascati*, a town of the Papal States, beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill; but its ruins and the surrounding villas constitute its chief attraction.

*Fraserburgh*, a town in Aberdeenshire, with a good harbour for coasting vessels.

*Franenbrun*, a town in Bern, Switzerland.

*Franenburgh*, a town of West Prussia.

*Frederica*, a fortified town of the state of Georgia, with a safe and commodious harbour. Lon. 81.34 W., lat. 31.14 N.

*Fredericksburg*, a town in the Isle of Zealand, Denmark, with a castle and palace.

—A Danish fort, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Three Points. Lon. 1.5 W., lat. 4.30 N.—A county town in Virginia, U.S., situated on the Rappahannock.

Lon. 77.36 W., lat. 38.22 N. Pop. 3340.

*Frederickshall*, a sea-port in Aggerhuus, Norway. It has a considerable trade in timber; and its castle is an almost inaccessible fortress. Lon. 11.25 E., lat. 59.7 N.

*Fredricia*, a fortified town of Denmark. Lon. 9.53 E., lat. 55.37 N.

*Fredrickshan*, a fortified town and fortress of Russia. Here was signed the treaty of peace in 1809, by which Finland was forever ceded to Russia. Lon. 27.23 E., lat. 60.35 N.

*Fredrickstad*, a town in Aggerhuus, Norway.—Another in S. Jutland, Denmark.

*Fredricksvoorn*, a town in Aggerhuus, Norway.

*Fredrichswerk*, a town in Zealand, Denmark; which has a foundry for cannon, and a manufacture of small arms and gunpowder.

*Fredrichtown*, capital of Frederick co., Maryland, U.S.—The cap. of New Brunswick, N. America.

*Freehold*, a town of New Jersey, U.S.

*Freeport*, a town in Cumberland county, Maine, U.S.

*Freetown*, a sea-port of Guinea, capital of the colony of Sierra Leone. Lon. 12.56 W., lat. 8.30 N.

*Freiberg*, or *Freiburg*, a town of Saxony, and cap. of its mining district. It is an ancient Imperial city; well built, paved, and lighted. In the vicinity are mines of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt. The principal silver mine has been wrought upwards of 400 years, but the mines generally are not productive in a commercial point of view; not being more than a fifth part of the value of the tin annually produced in Great Britain, and one-thirteenth part of that of the copper. Pop. 11,259.

*Freudenstad*, a strong town of Wirtemberg.

*Freudenthal*, a town of Austrian Silesia; celebrated for its breed of horses.

*Freyburg*, a city of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine. Its cathedral is one of the most perfect Gothic buildings in Germany, and remarkable alike for the delicate symmetry of its proportions, and the good taste of its decorations. Its chief sources of prosperity are its university and other public establishments; but it has also manufactures of chicory, soap, starch, leather, tobacco, paper, bells, and other metal articles, good musical and surgical instruments, &c. Pop. 12,200.

*Freyenwalde*, a town of Brandenburg,

HE WHO RUNS AFTER A SHADOW HAS A WEARISOME RACE.



near which are mineral springs and extensive alum-works.

*Freyseugen*, a town of Bavaria; in which are a beautiful palace and cathedral.

*Freystadt*, a town of Germany, near the Rhine.—A town of Hungary, on the Waag, with a castle.—Another, in Moravia.

*Freystat*, a town of Glogau, Silesia, with an ancient castle.—A town of Austria, which has a great trade in worsted.

*Frias*, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

*Fribourg*, or *Frieburg*, a canton of Switzerland, fertile in corn, fruit, and pastures.

—The cap. of the above canton, most singularly situated, many of its houses standing on the very edge of the precipice overhanging the river Sarine. It has the longest and finest iron suspension bridge in Europe, erected across the ravine through which the river flows, and is 905 ft. in length, 28 ft. in breadth, and 174 ft. in elevation. Lon. 7.9 E., lat. 46.48 N. Pop. 7964.—A town of Suabia, capital of Brisgau; the inhabitants of which are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones.—A town in Thuringia, Saxony, with a castle.

*Friedberg*, a town of Hesse Darmstadt.—A town of Bavaria, with a castle.—Another, in Silesia.

*Friedburg*, a town in Stiria, Germany.—A town in Friesland, Hanover, with a castle.

*Friedland*, a town of Mecklenburg.—A town of Prussia, on the Alla, where the French, under Buonaparte, gained a complete victory over the Russians and Prussians in 1807.

*Friendly Islands*, in the South Pacific Ocean; so named by Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. The general appearance of these islands, about 20 in number, conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility; they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are the bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing are the employment of the men; and to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

*Friesland*, a province of Holland.

*Friesland, East*, a province of Hanover; so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. The country, being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dikes; the land is fertile, and the pastures feed bees, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size.

*Frigento*, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra.

*Frio*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, with a fort. Fish is the common diet of the inhabitants, and the chief article of exportation. Lon. 41.31 W., lat. 22.54 S.

*Frisch Hoff*, a fresh-water lake of Prussia.

*Fritzlar*, a fortified town of Hesse Cassel.

*Friuli*, a prov. of Italy; rich in timber, cattle, silk, wine, and fruit.

*Frodtingham*, a town in Yorkshire, E. R.

*Frodsham*, a market-town in Cheshire.

*Frome*, a river in Dorsetshire, which rises in the NW. part, near Evershot, flows by Dorchester and Wareham, and enters the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.—

*Frome*, or *Frome-Schwood*, a town in Somers-

setshire, with considerable manufactures of broad cloths and kerseymeres. Pop. 11,649.

*Fronsac*, a town in Gironde, France.

*Fronleira*, a town in Alentejo, Portugal.

*Frontignan*, a town in Herault, France; distinguished for its fine Muscadine wine.

*Frosinone*, a town of the Papal States, with many churches and convents. Pop. 6,500.

*Froyen*, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lon. 9.0 E., lat. 63.45 N.

*Frusinone*, a town of Italy, with a fort.

*Fuego*, one of the Cape Verde Islands, and a volcano, which burns continually. Lon. 24.30 W., lat. 14.54 N.

*Fuerte, El*, an inland city of Mexico; originally a military station, but now a commercial depot for goods passing to and from the port of Guaymas. Pop. 5000.

*Fula*, or *Foulia*, the most western of the Shetland Isles. Lon. 1.37 W., lat. 60.29 N.

*Fulda*, a bleak and mountainous province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

—The cap. of the prov., agreeably situated, and containing a very handsome cathedral and other good public edifices. It has factories of stockings, linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, leather, &c. Pop. 10,000.

*Fulham*, a village of Middlesex, on the Thames. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest; here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of many prelates. A bridge across the Thames connects it with Putney. Pop. 9319.

*Fullan*, a country in the interior of Africa, west of the kingdom of Cassina. It is but little known to Europeans.

*Funchol*, the cap. of Madeira. The chief curiosity here is a chamber in the Franciscan convent, which has the walls and ceiling covered with human skulls and thigh-bones, said to be the relics of holy men who have died on the island. Lon. 16.56 E., lat. 32.38 N.

*Fundy*, a bay of North America, which extends about 200 miles, in a north-east direction, between the district of Maine and New Brunswick on the north-west, and Nova Scotia on the south-east.

*Funen*, an island of Denmark; separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It exports cattle, barley, oats, rye, maize, peas, and honey.

*Funkirchen*, one of the most ancient towns in Hungary, and noted for its warm mineral baths. The cathedral is the oldest religious edifice in the country; and, besides six other churches, it contains several convents; and there are numerous remains of mosques, baths, and other Turkish buildings, Funkirchen having been in the possession of the Turks from 1543 to 1686. It has several manufactories, and a considerable trade in wine, the produce of the surrounding country. Pop. 11,322.

*Furca, Mount*, a mountain of the Valais, forming the middle point of the Alps. It is 14,000 feet above the sea.

*Furneaux Islands*, in Bass's Straits, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. They are resorted to for the fishing of seals.

*Furruckabad*, a city in Agra, Hindostan, the cap. of a province of same name. This city is considered the chief commercial emporium of the ceded and conquered pro-

HE THAT BY THE PLOUGH WOULD THRIVE, HIMSELF MUST EITHER HOLD OR DRIVE.

HE THAT GIVES TO A GRATEFUL MAN, PUTS HIS MONEY OUT AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

vinces. Lon. 79.33 W., lat. 27.23 N. Pop. 70,000.

**Furstenberg**, a town in Lusatia, Upper Saxony.—Another in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Lower Saxony.—A former principality of Suabia, between the Black Forest and the principality of Constance, belonging to Baden. In this state the Danube has its rise.—A town in this principality, which has an ancient castle on a mountain.

**Furstenwald**, a town of Brandenburg.

**Farth**, a town of Bavaria, noted for its numerous factories of mirrors, chandeliers, lacquered ware, spectacles, gold and silver wire, coloured paper, leather, liqueurs, horn and bone wares, trinkets, stockings, and other fabrics. It has a large fair, at which many other articles of produce are sold, and an export trade to America, the Levant, and different parts of Europe. Pop. 15,000, among whom are many Jews.

**Fushing**, a town in Khorasan, Persia; celebrated for its beautiful cypress-trees.

**Futtiipoor**, a town in Agra, Hindostan. Lon. 77.34 E., lat. 26.6 N.

**Fattipoor**, or **Fattehpoor**, a town in Allahabad, Hindostan. Lon. 80.45 E., lat. 25.56 N.

**Fyal**, one of the Azores, or Western Islands; well cultivated, and having abundance of chesnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspens. Lon. 28.36 W., lat. 38.32 N.

**Fyne, Loch**, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire; the resort of numerous fishing-vessels in the herring season.

**Fyzabad**, an inland town in Oude, Hindostan. Lon. 82.10 E., lat. 26.46 N.

**GABARET**, a town in Gers, France.

**Gabel**, a fortified town of Bohemia.

**Gabon**, a country of Guinea, which has a river of the same name.

**Gaeta**, a town in Terra di Livoro, Naples, with a fort, citadel, and harbour. It has been repeatedly besieged, but it is very strong, and is regarded as one of the keys of the kingdom. Near this town was the Forum villa of Cicero; tradition points out its site, and the very spot where he was butchered. Lon. 13.30 E., lat. 41.12 N. Pop. 14,800.

**Gago**, a town of Nigritia, capital of a country that abounds in rice, corn, and gold dust. Lon. 3.20 E., lat. 11.10 N.

**Gallac**, a town in the dep. of Tarn, France; celebrated for its wine. Pop. 5880.

**Gailion**, a town of France, in the department of Eure; in which is a magnificent palace belonging to the Archbishop of Rouen.

**Gainsborough**, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Lon. 0.36 E., lat. 53.28 N. P. 7860.

**Gairlach**, a large hay of Scotland, on the west coast of Ross-shire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod is here very considerable.

**Galapagos**, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying under the equator, off the coast of Peru. A vast quantity of tortoises is found among them; but the whole are barren and uninhabited.

**Galashiels**, a town in Selkirkshire; famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth. Abbotsoford, the celebrated residence of Sir W. Scott, is only about a mile distant from the town.

**Galatz**, a town of Moldavia, on the north

side of the Danube, generally ill built of wood, but the principal port of Moldavia and Wallachia, and likely, it is said, to become one of the greatest emporiums in the vicinity of the Black Sea. Lon. 28 E., lat. 45.25 N. Pop. about 10,000.

**Galbally**, a town in Limerick county, Ireland, in which are the ruins of an extensive monastery.

**Galicia**, formerly the southern part of Poland, but now (with *Lodomeria*) forming a province of the Austrian empire. It is watered by numerous large rivers and lakes; among the former are the Vistula, Bug, San, Pruth, Dneister, and Sola; many of the latter are most picturesquely situated, and furnish fine cascades. The climate is very variable, the heats of summer being oppressive, and the cold in winter very severe: the winds are violent, and storms are of frequent occurrence. The mountainous parts of this country produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The chief articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey.—A province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist, and the country is in general mountainous. The produce is wine, flax, eitrons, copper, tin, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building ships. The Galicians, or Gallegos, are a simple, hospitable, and industrious people; the men hardy, sober, and trustworthy; the women handsome, lively, and fond of singing their national airs.

**Gall, St.**, a canton of Switzerland; containing the territories of Tokenburg and Rheintal.—The cap. of the above canton, and one of the chief manufacturing towns of Switzerland, particularly of muslin, and of embroidery in gold and silver. Lon. 9.22 E., lat. 47.25 N. Pop. 10,600.

**Galla**, a savage tribe of Africa, occupying the south of Abyssinia.

**Gallipoli**, the ancient Hellespont, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey.—A sea-port in Roumelia, European Turkey, the residence of a pashaw. Lon. 26.39 E., lat. 40.24 N. Pop. 17,000.—A sea-port town in Terra d'Otranto, Naples; which is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslin. Lon. 17.58 E., lat. 40.3 N. Pop. 8500.

**Gallo**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast. Lon. 80.0 W., lat. 2.30 N.

**Galloway**, a district of Scotland; now divided into East and West Galloway, or Kirkeudbrightshire and Wigtonshire. It was famous for a particular breed of small horses, called galloways.

**Galloway, New**, a borough in Kirkeudbrightshire, on the Ken.

**Galloway, Mull of**, a promontory of Scotland, co. Wigton. The point of the Mull is the farthest S. limit of Scotland, and has on it an excellent light-house. The lantern is 325 feet above the level of the sea.

**Galston**, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

**Galway**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles in length and 42 in breadth, divided into 116 parishes. The greater part of this county is fertile in corn and pasturage; but towards the north and south the soil is coarse. The river Shannon



washes the south-east frontier, and forms the lake Derg, 20 miles in length; the other principal rivers are the Clare, Galway, and Dunmore. Total pop. 440,198.—*Gothwoy*, a borough and sea-port, is the capital. It has a harbour, defended by a fort; and the foreign commerce and inland traffic are considerable; the latter being much facilitated by means of Lough Corrib. This bor. has also a great trade in kelp, and a profitable salmon fishery. Pop. 17,275.

*Gambia*, a large river of Western Africa, which rises 36 miles north of the source of the Senegal. It flows east and north, and makes a very winding course to the west, through the middle of the country, till it enters the Atlantic Ocean at Cape St. Mary, where its mouth is eight miles wide. This river swarms with crocodiles, and is navigable for sloops 600 miles from its mouth.

*Gandia*, a town of Valencia, Spain. Pop. 6049.

*Ganges*, a celebrated river of Hindostan; formed by the junction of two rivers at Devaprayaga, in the mountainous country of Garwal. From this place it proceeds about 70 miles in a south-west direction, then gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindostan Proper, at Hurdwar. Hence it flows 1200 miles with a smooth navigable stream, through delightful plains, to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by a delta of mouths that extend about 16 miles. In its course through these plains it receives 11 rivers; some of them larger and none smaller than the Thames. The course of the Ganges is almost wholly comprised within the British presidencies of Bengal and Agra; it has on its banks numerous populous cities; and it is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty by means of its living productions, enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. The Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, and hold its waters in high veneration.—A town of France, dep. Herault.

*Ganjam*, a town and port of Hindostan. Lon. 85. 0 E., lat. 19.21 N.

*Gap*, a town of France, dep. Hantes Alpes, near which are many marble quarries and mineral springs. It is of great antiquity, and was the cap. of the Tricorii, under the name of Yap. Pop. 5561.

*Gard*, a mountainous department of France; which receives its name from a rapid river rising in Lozerre, and flowing through this department.

*Gard, Pont du*, a magnificent Roman aqueduct thrown across the river Gardon. It is about 200 feet high, 800 long, and consists of three bridges, one above the other.

*Garda, Lake of*, the largest in Italy, lying between the Tyrol, Venice, and Milan. On its south shore is a town of the same name.

*Gardefan*, or *Guardafui*, a cape in the Indian Ocean, the most easterly point of Africa. Lon. 51.22 E., lat. 11.50 N.

*Garigliano*, a river of Naples, which rises near the Lake of Celano, and flows by Sora and Aquino into the Gulf of Gaeta.

*Garliestan*, a small sea-port town in Wigtonshire, Scotland, with an excellent harbour for coasting vessels.

*Garmouth*, a sea-port in Elginshire, Scot-

land, with a good harbour, and a trade in the salmon fishery. Lon. 3.9 W., lat. 57.41 N.

*Garonne*, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows north-west by Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and their united stream forms the Gironde.

*Garonne, Upper*, a department of France, containing the old province of Cominges and a small part of Languedoc.

*Garrison*, a town in Fermanagh, Ireland.

*Garstang*, a corporate town in Lancashire.

*Gascany*, an old province of France, lying on the Bay of Biscay. The inhabitants are of a lively disposition, and famous for boasting of their exploits; which has occasioned the term *gasconade* to be applied to all bragging stories. This province is now included in the depts. of the Hautes Pyrenees, Gers, and Landes.

*Gastein*, a town of Bavaria; celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold.

*Gata, Cape*, a promontory of Spain; consisting of an enormous rock, of a singular nature and appearance, 24 miles in circuit. Lon. 2.22 W., lat. 36.43 N.

*Gatehouse*, a town in Kirkcudbrightshire; which has several cotton-works, and a good coasting trade.

*Gateshead*, a town in the county of Durham, on the Tyne; noted for its mines, and densely populated with the manufacturers and pitmen. Pop., including Gateshead Fell, 19,505.

*Gavi*, a town and fortress of Genoa.

*Gundens, St.*, a town of France, dep. Haute Garonne. It has several churches, convents, &c. Pop. 4879.

*Gaur*, or *Zonf*, a city of Usbec Tartary. Lon. 63.58 W., lat. 34.40 N.

*Gauts*, or *Ghauts*, stupendous mountains of Southern Hindostan, extending, at some distance, along the east and west coasts.

*Gavelghur*, a fortress of Hindostan, on a high and rocky hill, in the N. part of the Nizam's dom., taken by storm in 1803 by Geo. Wellesley (D. of W.) and Col. Stevenson.

*Gaya*, a town of British Hindostan, and the cap. of the Bahar district. Lon. 85.0 E., lat. 24.49 N.

*Gaza*, a town in Syria, with a harbour and a castle. It is the capital of a pachalic, and contains many mosques. Here are manufactures of cotton; but the principal commerce is furnished by the caravans between Egypt and Syria. Lon. 34.45 E., lat. 31.24 N.

*Gefle*, a sea-port of Sweden, the exports of which are bar-iron, timber, pitch, tar, and planks. Lon. 17.8 E., lat. 60.40 N. Pop. 8050.

*Gefleborg*, a modern province of Sweden.

*Gehol*, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a large palace, and a magnificent temple of Buddha. Here the Emperor of China received the British embassy, in 1793.

*Gemingen*, a town in Baden, Germany.

*Gemmi*, a lofty mountain in Switzerland.

*Gemund*, a town in Carinthia, Germany.

*Gemunden*, a town of Hesse Cassel.—A town of Austria, famous for its salt-works.

*Genesee*, a river that rises on the north borders of Pennsylvania, and runs 100 miles north-north-east through the state of New York into Lake Ontario.

*Geneva*, a canton of Switzerland, at the SW. extremity of which, and of the lake



which bears its name, it is situated. It is composed of the ancient republic of Geneva, together with some communes formerly belonging to Savoy and France, annexed to it in 1815.

**Geneva**, a fortified city of Switzerland, capital of the above canton of the same name. It is situated in a picturesque country, abounding in the most enchanting and magnificent prospects, at the SW. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, and surrounded on the land side by ramparts and bastions. Geneva has an academy, founded by Calvin, a college, a school of manufactures, a public observatory, an arsenal, and several scientific institutions. The inhabitants carry on a great trade; and, among other manufactures, those of clocks and watches are particularly flourishing. Lon. 6.8 E., lat. 46.12 N.—A town of New York.

**Geneva, Lake of, or Leman**, the largest lake in Switzerland, which separates the Alps from Mount Jura. The Rhone runs through it from east to west.

**Genoa**, a duchy of Italy, now forming part of the dominions of the King of Sardinia, and extending 150 miles along that part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Genoa, but the breadth is only from 8 to 12. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places. The corn grown is insufficient for its own consumption; but there is an abundance of excellent fruits and vegetables, and its mulberry and olive trees are innumerable. It was independent from 1520 till 1798, when the French, who took possession of it in the previous year, styled it the Ligurian republic; but after the fall of Napoleon it was transferred to Sardinia.—**Genoa**, a city and sea-port, is the capital of this duchy. It is full of marble palaces and churches; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. The land on which the city is built rises like an amphitheatre round the water's edge, more than 500 feet in height, so that its aspect from the sea is particularly grand and imposing. At the lower part of the acclivity are streets of white showy houses, and higher up are numerous detached villas; while, behind all, at several miles' distance, are seen the towering summits of the Alps. On the land side it is defended by a double rampart; and the harbour is protected by two forts, one of which has its top formed of strong glass, and is illuminated at night by great lamps; it has also a mole, 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. Genoa has manufactures of velvets, damasks, gold and silver tissues, and paper; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. Lon. 8.33 E., lat. 44.24 N. Pop. (including the garrison and seamen) 115,257.

**George**, a town of the Cape territory; which gives name to a district extending along the south coast. Lon. 22.21 E., lat. 33.53 S.

**George, Fort**, a fortress in Invernesshire; which has several handsome streets of barracks, and is the most regular fortification in Great Britain.

**George, Lake**, in the state of New York. It is 36 miles long, and from one to seven broad, enclosing more than 200 islands, the

greater part of which are little more than barren rocks.

**George, St.**, the capital of the island of Granada, which has a safe and commodious harbour. Lon. 61.47 W., lat. 12.4 N.—One of the Azores, 26 miles in length and four in breadth. Lon. 28.15 W., lat. 38.39 N.—A small island in the Gulf of Venice, in which is a Benedictine monastery, the church of which is one of the finest in Italy.—The largest island of the Bermudas. It is in the form of a hook, and has a town of the same name, which contains 500 houses, built of freestone, and washed with lime. Lon. 64.40 W., lat. 32.12 N.

**George Key, St.**, a small island in the Bay of Honduras, on the east coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88.35 W., lat. 17.40 N.

**Georgetown**, a town of South Carolina, capital of the country. Lon. 76.6 W., lat. 33.27 N.—A town of Delaware, chief of Sussex county.—A town of Kentucky, chief of Scott county.—A town in Kent county, Maryland.—A town in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where boats are built for the trade to the west country.—A town in the district of Columbia, with a college for the promotion of general literature, founded by the Roman Catholics.—A town in Lincoln county, Maine; where the English first attempted to colonise New England, in 1607.—A town of the state of Georgia.—A sea-port in Van Diemen's Land, the residence of a commandant. This settlement was commenced in 1819. The vicinity abounds in timber, coal, iron, copper, hemp, and flax; it has also a fine harbour, and is likely to become the naval arsenal of these seas. Lon. 146.48 E., lat. 41.7 S.

**Georgia**, a country of Asia, called by the Persians, Gurgistan, and by the Turks, Gurtshi. The last reigning king ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800; and, in 1802, it was made a Russian government. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnut, walnut, and elm, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees; and rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelar saint of these countries. The women are celebrated for their beauty; but their air and manners are extremely voluptuous. The men have great skill in the use of the bow, and are deemed excellent soldiers; but are addicted to drunkenness. The superiority in the physical form of the Georgians, and other contiguous Caucasian tribes, and the low state of civilization that has always prevailed amongst them, explains the apparently unaccountable fact, that these countries have been, from the remotest antiquity down to our own times, the seat of an extensive slave-trade. Lately the harem of the rich Mussulmans of Turkey, Persia, &c. have been wholly or principally supplied

A PERSON WITH HIS CLOTHES TORN NEVER WANTS A COMPANION IN RAGS.

by female slaves brought from Georgia, Circassia, and the adjoining provinces; and they also furnished male slaves to supply the Mameluke corps of Egypt and various other bodies with recruits. The Russians have put an end to this traffic; and they have also deprived the nobles of the power capitally to punish their vassals, and set limits to their demands upon them for labour and other services. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossis, Armenians, and Jews. The Christians of the country are represented as the most tractable in the East.—One of the United States of America, 300 miles in length, and 210 in breadth, divided into 40 counties. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Alatomaha, and Canuche. The winters in Georgia are very mild, and snow is seldom seen. The soil produces rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, sago, maize, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c.; and the forests afford fine timber, but chiefly oak and pine. Gold, iron, and copper are found in considerable quantities; good millstone also is met with; but cotton is the great staple. Georgia was the last settled of the present U. S. founded by the British, and it has rapidly gained in importance and wealth upon the earlier established states of the Union.

*Georgia, or South Georgia*, an island in the Pacific Ocean; visited by Cook in 1775. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greater part of the year. Here are perpendicular ice-cliffs, of considerable height, like those in Spitzbergen; the valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed was bladed grass, wild burnet, and a plant like moss, which sprang from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. Lon. 36.11 W., lat. 54.32 S.

*Georgia, Gulf of*, in the North Pacific Ocean, between the continent of North America and Quadra and Vancouver Island. It contains several clusters of islands, and branches off into a great number of canals.

*Georgievsk*, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Caucasus.

*Gera*, a town of Saxony, with a castle. It contains manufactories of various kinds, and has several suburbs. Pop. 9,100.

*Gerace*, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra. The ruins of its castle, some temples, and an aqueduct, attest its former grandeur. Pop. 4,000.

*Gerdaven*, a town of Prussia, near a considerable lake; It is defended by two castles.

*Gergoug, or Gergonge*, a city of Assam. Lon. 93.40 E., lat. 25.35 N.

*German's, St.*, a borough in Cornwall.

*Germaine-en-Laye, St.*, a town of France, dep. Seine et Oise, with a magnificent palace, in which Louis XIV. was born, in 1638. Here James II. of England met with an asylum when he fled to France, and here he died, in 1711.—A town of France, dep. Loire; celebrated for its excellent wine.

*Germano, St.*, a town of Piedmont.—Another, in Naples.

*Germantown*, a town in Pennsylvania; famous for a battle fought, in 1777, between the British and the Americans, in which the latter retreated, but the former suffered se-

verely.—A town of North Carolina, chief of Stokes county.—*Germantown, New*, a town of New Jersey, U. States.

*Germany*, a country of Europe, the extent of which has varied in every century from the time it was first known to the Romans, and the name is still often vague and indefinite in its application. It is bounded on the W. by France, Belgium, Holland, and the German Ocean; S. by the Tyrol and Switzerland; E. by Prussian Poland, Galicia, and Hungary; and N. by Denmark and the Baltic. For a long period it has contained a great many independent sovereign princes, and a number of imperial towns or small republics, the whole of them forming a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which was an emperor, whose power in the collective body, or diet, was not directive, but executive. The memorable contest with revolutionary France, which commenced in 1791, ended in the overturn of the old Germanic constitution. The treaty of Presburg, in 1805, gave Napoleon an opportunity of effecting a confederation of German princes, called "the Confederation of the Rhine," which was placed under the protection of the French emperor; and the success which attended his arms against the Prussians in 1807, and the Austrians in 1809, gave him the power of altering the territorial distribution of Germany at pleasure. Under these circumstances Francis II. (of Austria) renounced the style and title of Emperor of Germany; Napoleon created new kingdoms for members of his own family, &c., and incorporated the coasts of the German Ocean with the French empire. All this, however, was overturned when the tide of fortune turned against Napoleon on his retreat from Russia, and Germany was restored to its geographical and political position in Europe, but not as an empire, acknowledging one supreme head. The signing and ratification of the new Germanic league took place June 8, 1815; its object being the maintenance of the security of Germany internally and externally, and the assertion of independence and integrity of the respective Germanic states. The members of the diet are represented by 17 plenipotentiaries, over which Austria enjoys the right of presiding. And the members bind themselves under no pretence to declare war against one another, nor to pursue their mutual differences (when any occur) by force of arms, but engage to submit them to the diet. Every part of this extensive country does not enjoy the same mildness of temperature or fertility of soil; but, in general, the air is wholesome, and it produces abundance of all kinds of grain. The surface is tolerably level, yet it contains some mountains and large forests; the white mulberry-tree is very common; olives grow in several places; also chestnuts, oaks, beeches, firs, and fruit trees. Hemp, flax, hops, anise, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, saffron, &c. are cultivated; and the wines of this country are in high esteem. Salt-springs are very numerous, as well as medicinal springs and baths, both hot and cold. The chief rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine, and Oder. The language of Ger-

A POT THAT BELONGS TO MANY, IS ILL STIRRED AND WORSE BOILED.

PAY WHAT YOU OWE, AND YOU WILL KNOW WHAT YOU ARE WORTH.



many is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic; and the three principal religions are Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there are a multitude of Jews in all the great towns.

*Germersheim*, a fortified town of Bavaria.  
*Gernsheim*, a town in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, with a castle.

*Gerona*, a fortified city in Catalonia, Spain, chiefly noted for the number of its religious edifices. It has sustained numerous sieges, and been famous for the brave defence it always made; but especially for that it sustained under Alvarez, in 1809, for seven months, against the French. Lon. 2.40 E., lat. 42.5 N. Pop. 6383.

*Gers*, a department of France; the chief products of which are corn, wine, brandy, and wool. It includes the old province of Armagnac.

*Gestrickland*, a province of Sweden; diversified by forests, rocks, hills, dales, lakes, and rivers, and having numerous mines and forges.

*Gevaudan*, an old province of France, now forming the department of Lozere.

*Gez*, a town of France, in the department of Ain; noted for excellent cheese.

*Geyser*, the name of several curious intermitting hot springs in Iceland. The most remarkable is that called the Great Geyser, which spouts water to the height of 90 feet.

*Gezula*, a province of Morocco; very fertile, and containing mines of iron and copper.

*Ghana*, or *Cano*, a city of Nigritia. Lon. 13.25 E., lat. 16.15 N.

*Ghanara*, a city in Wangara, Nigritia. Lon. 15.40 E., lat. 13.40 N.

*Ghazipoor*, or *Ghazeepore*, a district of British Hindostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad. It is one of the most fertile divisions of Hindostan, but for nothing has it been so highly celebrated as its roses. It takes 200,000 flowers to produce the weight of a rupee in attor. This small quantity, when pure and unadulterated with sandal oil, sells upon the spot at 100 rupees (10*l.*). Rose-water enters into almost every part of the domestic economy of the natives of India, being used for ablutions, in medicine and cookery, for presents, &c.—The cap. of the above district, is a large city, on the north bank of the Ganges, with numerous mosques, and a superb palace, now almost in ruins. The military cantonments adjacent are low bungalows; and on the parade ground, a little N.E. of the city, is the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, who died at Ghazipoor. Lon. 83.33 E., lat. 25.35 N.

*Ghent*, a city of Belgium, and cap. of East Flanders. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges, some of which are of considerable size. The finest public building is the palace of the university, founded by William I. King of Holland, in 1816; but there are many good institutions and noble edifices. There are large cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures; also numerous glu-distilleries, soap manufactories, breweries, tanneries, &c.; and it has a great trade in corn. Ghent, in fact, is well situated for commerce, and has its full share. Lon. 3.14 E., lat. 51.3 N.

*Ghilan*, a province of Persia; producing abundance of fruit, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, timber, and excellent silk.

*Ghizni*, or *Ghuznee*, a fortified city of Afghanistan, and formerly the capital of the kingdom. It stands on a plain, nearly 7000 feet above the level of the sea; and is surrounded by stone walls, flanked with numerous towers.

*Giant's Causeway*. [See *Antrim*.]

*Giaveno*, a town of Sardinia, with manufactures of silk and linen, &c.

*Gibraltar*, a town and fortress belonging to Great Britain, situated in Andalusia, Spain, near a rocky mountain of the same name, formerly called *Calpe*, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were termed "the Pillars of Hercules." On the east side, amid the broken precipices, is a stratum of bones, belonging to various animals, encased in a reddish calcareous stone.

The number and strength of the military works, and the vast galleries opened in the calcareous rock, excite admiration; and the fortress, though taken by surprise by the British, who still hold it, is considered impregnable. Lon. 5.20 W., lat. 36.6 N.—A fortified town in the province of Maracaibo, Caraccas. Lon. 70.38 W., lat. 9.50 N.

*Gien*, a town of France, on the Loire, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. 4750.

*Giessen*, a fortified town of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. It has a few manufactures, but it is chiefly noted for its educational establishments, which constitute one of its principal resources. Pop. 7300.

*Gigha*, a small island, one of the Hebrides.

*Gillford*, a town in Down county, Ireland.

*Gilolo*, an island, one of the Moluccas.

Lon. 128.22 E., lat. 0.45 N.

*Gimont*, a town in Gers, France.

*Ginjee*, a town and fort of Hindostan.

Lon. 79.28 E., lat. 12.12 N.

*Gingira*, an interior kingdom of Africa, south of Abyssinia.

*Gingou, St.*, a town in Valais, Switzerland.

*Giorgiev*, a town of European Turkey.

*Giovenazzo*, a sea-port town of Naples,

prov. Bari, situated on a high rock. P. 5500.

*Gironde*, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, twelve miles north of Bourdeaux, which runs into the Bay of Biscay, after a NNW. course of about 45 miles.—A maritime department in the SW. part of France, and the largest in the kingdom. There are a few hills in the E., but the surface is generally level; and all its W. portion is a vast sandy flat, termed the "Landes." The culture of the vine is by far the most important branch of industry carried on in this department; and hence we have our claret. The first growths of the red wines are denominated *Lastite*, *Latour*, *Château-Margaux*, and *Haut Brion*—all of the highest excellence: the secondary and third-rate wines have also their various names, but they are generally too light for English palates. We, however, drink their white wines, which are *Sauterne*, *Barsac*, &c. The vineyards are said to be the property of about 12,000 families.

*Girgenti*, a city of Val di Mazzara, Sicily. Its situation is close to the ruins of the ancient Agrigentum, which was one of the



largest and most famous cities not only of Sicily but of the ancient world. The modern city stands on the slope of one of the highest hills of S. Sicily, called *Monte Camisio*, about 1200 feet above the sea, and contains, besides a large cathedral, 45 churches and 15 convents. Girgenti is the principal port for the shipment of sulphur. Lon. 13.27 E., lat. 37.19 N. Pop. 17,767.

*Girvan*, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

*Gisburn*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire.

*Givet*, a fortified town in Ardennes, France, situated on both sides of the Meuse. P. 4273.

*Giuliano, San*, a town of Sicily. Val di Trapani, situated on the summit of Mount Eryx, where anciently stood the celebrated temple of Venus. From its elevated situation it commands a fine prospect, and the purity of the atmosphere tends to the proverbial health of the inhabitants and the beauty of the women. It has 15 churches and nine convents. Pop. 10,250.

*Giurgevo*, a mean though large town of Wallachia, on the Danube. Pop. 15,000.

*Gizeh, or Gheza*, a fortified town of Egypt.

*Glamis*, a town in Forfarshire, Scotland.

*Glamorganshire*, a county of Wales, 48 miles in length and 26 in breadth, containing 525,080 acres, divided into 10 hundreds and 125 parishes, and having one city and five market-towns. The N. side is mountainous; but, to the south, it bears large crops of corn, and very sweet grass. Cattle abound in all parts; there being valleys among the mountains that yield good pasture. The other commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone; and the principal rivers are the Rumney, Taff, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy.

*Glanfordbridge, or Brig*, a town in Lincolnshire; which has a good trade in corn, coal, and timber.

*Glanworth*, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

*Glavis, or Glarus*, a canton of Switzerland, surrounded by the Alps, except towards the north. The chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter.

*Glasgow*, a city of Scotland, in Lanarkshire; seated on the north side of the Clyde, over which are two bridges. From its extent, its manufactures, and the beauty and regularity of its buildings, it is considered the most important city in Scotland. It contains a magnificent cathedral, which is divided into two places of worship; there are also several other churches, and many chapels for different denominations. Here is a celebrated university, founded in 1450, the single college belonging to which is an elegant building; the library contains a valuable collection of books; the observatory is fitted up with the most improved instruments; and in the garden is a splendid edifice, which contains the books, manuscripts, medals, coins, and anatomical preparations, bequeathed by the late Dr. Wm. Hunter. The townhouse, the exchange, the toll-booth, the guildhall, and the theatre, are also well worthy of notice; as also are the public monuments in honour of Nelson, Wellington, Sir J. Moore, Pitt, Scott, Watt, &c. There are several charitable establishments, particularly the Merchants' Hospital and that of the town, and a royal infirmary. Glasgow has a considerable foreign trade; and manufactures of muslin, cotton, calico, woollen cloth, porcelain, glass, refined

sugar, and the tanning of leather; added to which it has lately become the centre of a most extensive iron trade. Lon. 4.18 W., lat. 55.52 N. Pop. 274,324.

*Glastonbury*, a town in Somersetshire; seated near a high hill, called the Tor, on which is a tower that serves for a seamark. Here are considerable ruins of a famous abbey, which occupied an area of 60 acres. The George Inn was formerly a hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims who visited the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, said to be planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and to blossom on Christmas Eve. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII., for not acknowledging his supremacy. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of worsted stockings. Pop. 3314.—A town of Connecticut, U. S.

*Glatz*, a circle of Germany, lying between Silesia and Bohemia, surrounded by mountains. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, quarries of marble and stone, and springs of mineral waters.—A fortified town of Prussian Silesia, cap. of the above circle, near the Austrian frontier. Its manufactures consist of woollen cloth, damasks, plush, ribands, muslins, leather, &c. P. 7100.

*Glencoe*, a vale in Argyleshire; noted for the horrid massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, in 1691, by order of William III. About 40 men were slain; and the women and children, being turned out naked, in a dark frosty night, perished with cold and hunger.

*Glentworth*, a town in Wigtonshire, Scotland.

*Glennurra*, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

*Glogau*, a fertile town of Silesia. Lon. 16.14 E., lat. 51.38 N.

*Glommen*, the largest river of Norway, which issues from a lake in the south-east of Drontheim, enters that of Aggerhus, and flows south by Kouswinger into the North Sea, at Fredrickstad.

*Gloucestershire*, a county of England, 60 miles long and 26 broad; it contains 603,840 acres, divided into 28 hundreds and 338 parishes, and has two cities and 26 market-towns. The air is sharp in the east, called the Cotswold, but very mild in the rich vale that occupies the centre, through which the river Severn flows. The west part is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly possessed by the forest of Dean. The staple commodities are woollens and cheese; the principal rivers are, the Severn, Warwickshire Avon, Lower Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech. Total pop. 431,383.

*Gloucester*, a city, and the capital of the above county. It once contained eleven churches, but now has only five, besides the cathedral, which exhibits the various gradations of style during the great era of church architecture, from the Norman conquest till the close of the 15th century. It has five hospitals, two free-schools, a county gaol, a shire hall, &c. Pin-making was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but it has materially declined. Ships come up the Severn to the bridge; but the navigation being circuitous, a canal is made hence to Berkeley, at the head of which is a basin fit for the reception of vessels of above 500 tons burden. In short, the trade and prospects of

MANY SOLDIERS ARE BRAVE AT TABLE, WHO ARE COWARDS IN THE FIELD.

NOW I HAVE GOT A FINE AND A LAMB, EVERY ONE CRIES — WELCOME, PETER!

Gloucester are flourishing; it is situated in a fertile and populous district, and enjoys an extensive command of internal navigation. Lon. 2.16 W., lat. 51.50 N. Pop. 14,152.

*Gloucester*, a sea-port in Essex county, Massachusetts; it is one of the most considerable fishing-towns in the United States.—A fertile town of Virginia.—A town of New Jersey, on the Delaware.—Another in Cumberland county, Maine.

*Gluckstadt*, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, of which it is the capital. Before 1814, when its works were nearly demolished, it was a fortress of some strength: the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trade, navigation, and the Greenland whale fishery. Lon. 9.28 E., lat. 53.51 N. Pop. 6000.

*Goa*, a city in Concan, Hindostan, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. Lon. 74.2 E., lat. 15.30 N.

*Godalming*, a town of Surrey, on the Wey; it has manufactures of stockings and coarse woollen cloths. Pop. 4328.

*Godavery*, a large river of Hindostan, which has its sources in the Western Ghats.

*Godmanchester*, a corporate town in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. When James I. came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for which novel sight he granted them a charter. Pop. 2152.

*Godwin* (or *Goodwin*) *Sands*, sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland. These sands occupy part of the space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin, Earl of Kent, father of King Harold; which tract being afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, and the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole was drowned in 1100, leaving these sands.

*Goes*, a fortified town of Holland, prov. of Zealand, trading in salt and corn.

*Gohud*, a town and fort of Hindostan.

*Gojam*, a prov. in the south-east of Abyssinia. It is flat, abounds in pastures, and is very populous.

*Goldberg*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Katzbach, memorable for a great and decisive victory gained in the neighbourhood August 26, 1813, by Marshal Blücher over the French. It has manufactures of woollen goods, stockings, gloves, &c. Pop. 7093.

*Golconda*, a town and celebrated fort of Hindostan, in the province of Hyderabad. It is a considerable depot for diamonds, which are brought chiefly from Balaghaut, to be polished and fashioned for sale.

*Gold Coast*, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It is about 220 miles from west to east, between the rivers Ancobora and Volta; and includes several districts, seven of which are dignified with the title of kingdoms. The natives are generally very rich, as they carry on an extensive trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing and in cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

*Goldingen*, a town of Courland, with a castle.

*Golnitz*, a town of Hungary; with mines of iron and copper, also cutlery and iron-wire factories. Pop. 5000.

*Gombroon*, a sea-port town of Persia, prov. Kerman; with an export trade in carpets, tobacco, and dried fruits. Pop. 4800.

*Gomera*, one of the Canary Islands. Lon. 17.8 W., lat. 28.6 N.

*Gonaives*, a seaport of St. Domingo. Lon. 72.42 E., lat. 19.27 N.

*Gonore*, an island in the West Indies. Lon. 72.40 W., lat. 18.44 N.

*Goudar*, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height. The palace of the negus, or emperor, is at the west end, flanked with square towers. The houses are chiefly of clay, and the roofs thatched in the form of cones. There are no shops, and the inhabitants carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise upon mats. Gold and fossil salt are the only payments used: each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares.

*Gondreville*, a town in Meurthe, France, with a castle and a magnificent hospital.

*Gonjah*, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea and Timbuctoo. Lon. 6.10 W., lat. 13.20 N.

*Good Hope*, *Cape of*, the south extremity of the west coast of Africa: discovered by the Portuguese in 1493. It had its name from the hope entertained of finding beyond it a passage to India; which hope was fulfilled by their doubling it in 1497, and arriving at Calicut. The Dutch first visited it in 1600, and in 1650 they made a settlement, which soon increased to an extensive territory, including a great part of the country of the Hottentots; and it is frequently called, emphatically, the Cape. Lon. 18.23 E., lat. 34.23 S.

*Goonty*, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the Kémaoon Mountains, flows south-east by Lucknow and Jaunpore, and enters the Ganges a little below Benares.

*Gootty*, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 77.42 E., lat. 15.8 N.

*Gorcun*, a town in South Holland; with a trade in corn, cheese, and butter.

*Gore Island*, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 172.50 W., lat. 60.30 N.

*Gorce*, a small island of Africa on the south side of Cape Verd, serving as an entrepôt for gum-Senegal, ivory, gold-dust, and other productions of the coast. Lon. 17.25 W., lat. 14.40 N.—An island of Holland. Lon. 4.20 E., lat. 51.41 N.

*Gorgona*, a small island of Italy, 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. Lon. 9.54 E., lat. 43.26 N.—An island in the Pacific Ocean, 18 miles from the coast of Popayan. It is high, very woody, and about 10 miles in circuit. Lon. 77.50 W., lat. 3.6 N.

*Goritz*, a town of Illyria, 21 miles NNW. of Trieste. It was at this place that the ex-king of France, Charles X., died in 1836. Pop. 8252.

*Gorkha*, or *Ghoorca*, a city of Hindostan. Lon. 84.22 E., lat. 27.52 N.

*Goritz*, a town of Prussian Silesia. It is well built and flourishing, with several fine public edifices, and is the cap. of a circle of

ONE BEATS THE BUSH, AND ANOTHER CATCHES THE BIRD.



the same name. There are manufactures of steel and iron wares, bell-casting, tanning, linen-bleaching, &c.; and there is an active trade in the linen fabrics and wool of the surrounding districts. Pop. 13,670.

*Gort*, a town in Galway county, Ireland.  
*Goruckpore*, a district of British Hindostan, presid. Bengal. It was ceded by the Nabob of Oude to the British in 1801.

*Goshen*, a town of New York, U. S.—Another in Litchfield, Connecticut.

*Goslar*, a city of Hanover, in Hildesheim, the seat of the mining council and of the corn magazines for the Hartz. It has various manufactures, and is famous for beer. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk.

*Gosport*, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the west side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which there is now a floating bridge. Here are several breweries, an extensive iron-foundry, the government establishment of Weovil, and the royal hospital of Haslar, for the sick and wounded of the navy. Pop. (including Alverstoke) 13,510.

*Gotha*, a handsome well-built town of Central Germany, cap. of the principality of the same name, and, conjointly with Coburg, the residence of the sovereign prince. It contains seven churches, an arsenal, a gymnasium, a good picture gallery, and splendid library, with one of the most admirable collections of coins and medals in Europe. Lon. 10.44 E., lat. 50.56 N. Pop. 13,874.

*Gothard, St.*, a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9075 feet above the sea, and contains a prodigious number of fossils.

*Gottenburg*, or *Gathenburg*, a city of Sweden, cap. of West Gothland. It has a great trade in salt, iron, and fir-planks. Lon. 11.56 E., lat. 57.42 N. Pop. 28,758.

*Gothland*, one of the four general divisions of Sweden; including nine provinces, and the Isles of Gotthland and Oeland. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when their country was united to Sweden.

*Gothland, East*, or *Linköping*, a province of Sweden. The soil produces abundance of all sorts of grain; it has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers, forests of oak and birch, and quarries of alum, stone, and marble.—*Gathland, West*, a prov. of Sweden; the soil and produce of which are similar to East Gothland.

*Göttingen*, a province of Hanover, which forms the south part of that kingdom, and also constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It abounds in flax, tobacco, and fruit, and has extensive pasture and forest lands.—The capital is a city of its name. Here George II. of England founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most excellent libraries in Europe. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. Lon. 9.56 E., lat. 51.31 N. Pop. 10,900.

*Gotthland*, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden. Corn and vegetable productions are grown only in sufficient quantities for home consumption, but fine timber, cattle, and marble are exported.

*Govan*, a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland.  
*Gouda*, or *Tergow*, a town of South Holland. It has manufactures of woollen cloth,

sailcloth, &c., but is only known to England by its cheeses and tobacco-pipes. Pop. 13,000.

*Gour*, the ancient capital of Bengal, Hindostan, but now in ruins. Lon. 88.14 E., lat. 24.53 N.

*Gowran*, a borough in Kilkenny, Ireland.  
*Goyaz*, a fine and fertile province of Brazil, 900 miles long and 500 broad.

*Gazo*, a fortified island in the Mediterranean, five miles north-west of Malta.

*Graciosa*, one of the Azores, fertile in wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. 28.2 W., lat. 39.6 N.

*Grain Coast*, a country of Guinea, between the Sierra Leone country and the Ivory Coast. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, dates, and palm wine: but the chief article is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of paradise, which draw a great internal trade.

*Grammont*, a town of Belgium, prov. of East Flanders. Pop. (with commune) 7389.

*Grampian Hills*, a chain of sterile and desolate hills in Scotland, which extend in a north-east direction from the south-east border of Argyshire, through the counties of Dumbarton, Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine, to Aberdeen, and thence in a north-west direction through the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, to the borders of Inverness. The Grampians vary in height from 1400 to 3500 feet; but Ben Lomond, and several others, are elevated still higher.

*Gran*, a seaport in Bahrin, Arabia. Lon. 47.45 E., lat. 29.56 N.—*Gran*, a city of Hungary, on the Danube, with a good trade in wine, and some manufactures. The superb new cathedral, the archbishop's palace, &c. occupy a commanding position, overlooking the town and river, on the summit of a high and precipitous rock. Pop. 12,885.

*Granada*, a province of Spain, sometimes called Upper Andalusia. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; and it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruit, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silkworms. The forests supply gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.—The capital of this province is a city of its name; it is divided into four parts, and was formerly one of the finest cities in the world. All the public buildings are magnificent: and the cathedral and convents contain excellent pictures by Spanish masters. Pop. 60,000.—One of the Caribbee Islands, 30 leagues NW. of Tobago.—A city of Mexico, Nicaragua. Lon. 86.36 W., lat. 12.5 N.

*Granada, New*. [See Colombia.]

*Granadillas*, or *Granardinis*, a chain of islands in the West Indies, 23 in number.

*Granard*, a borough in Longford, Ireland.  
*Grande, Rio*, a considerable river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic about 200 miles south of the Gambia.

*Grangemonth*, a town in Strlingshire, Sc.  
*Graham*, a borough in Lincolnshire. Lon. 0.36 W., lat. 52.59 N. Pop. 8691.

*Granton*, a town in Elginshire, Scotland.  
*Granville*, a fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Manche. Its chief trade is in the cod and oyster fisheries, and eggs are largely exported to London. Lon. 1.35 W., lat. 48.50 N. Pop. 7580.

*Graslitz*, a town of Bohemia; famous for its manufactures of brass.

ONE FOOLISH ACT MAY UNDO A MAN, AND A TIMELY ONE MAKE HIS FORTUNE.

TAKE HEED OF AN OX BEFORE, AN ASS BEHIND, AND A MONK ON ALL SIDES.



*Grasse*, a town of France, dep. of the Var. Pop. 7515.—Another in Aude, France.

*Grasmere*, a small lake of Westmoreland, west of Ambleside.

*Gratz*, a city of the Austrian empire, cap. Styria; and, next to Vienna, Prague, and Trieste, the largest, most populous, and most important city of the German portion of the Austrian dom. It has numerous manufactures, and a good trade in timber, and the other products of Styria, Hungary, Croatia, Turkey, &c. Gratz contains 22 churches and chapels. Lon. 15.26 E., lat. 47.4 N. Pop. 39,72.

*Gravelines*, a town of France, dep. Nord.

*Gravesande*, a town of Holland.

*Gravesend*, a town in Kent, on the Thames, which since the establishment of steam-boats, and the erection of the piers, has been rapidly increasing in size and importance; many persons whose avocations require their attention in London during a part of the day making it their summer residence; while the crowds of visitors on Sunday are extremely great. Gravesend is famous for the abundance and excellence of its vegetables. Towards the E. are several batteries, and opposite the town is Tilbury Fort. Pop. 6414.

*Gravina*, a town of Naples. Pop. 9000.

*Graudenz*, a town of Prussia, defended by a strong fortress on the Vistula. Pop. 5918.

*Gray*, a town in Upper Saone, France.—Another in Cumberland co., Maine, U. S.

*Grays Thurrock*, a town in Essex.

*Greece*, anciently a celebrated country in Europe, long famed for the military exploits, learning, and arts of its inhabitants, and of late years the scene of desperate conflicts with the Turks, in order to regain their Independence. This was at length effected through the interference of the allied powers of Europe; by whose means, in 1832, it was erected into an Independent kingdom, and Otho, a Bavarian prince, ascended the throne. The eastern part of Italy anciently received from its Greek Inhabitants the name of Magna Græcia. By the Turks it was divided into four pachalies: Tripolitza, which includes the Morea; Egripos, or Negropont; Joannina, including Thessaly and part of Albania; and Salonica, which comprises the south of Macedon. The surface of the country is extremely mountainous, but the climate is temperate and for the most part healthy. It is full of fine views, and is interesting not less for its natural beauties than its classical associations. The vegetable products are for the most part similar to those of S. Italy. Among the animals are the wolf, jackal, lynx, badger, fox, wild boar, wild goat, &c.; game is plentiful; and the coast fisheries afford employment and subsistence to no inconsiderable number of the population.

*Green*, a river of Kentucky, which rises in Mercer county, and flows west and north into the Ohio, where its mouth is 200 yards wide.—A town in Lincoln county, Maine.

*Greencastle*, a town in Pennsylvania.

*Greenfield*, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Franklin county.

*Greenland*, an extensive region towards the north pole, which, whether continental or insular, is regarded as belonging to North America. This country was discovered in the year 983, by some Norwegians from Ice-

land; and it was named Greenland, from its superior verdure to Iceland. They planted a colony on the eastern coast; and the intercourse between this colony, Iceland, and Denmark, was continued till the beginning of the fifteenth century; when, by the gradual increase of the arctic ice upon the coast, the colony became perfectly inaccessible; while, on the west, a range of mountains, covered with perpetual snow, precluded all access. In more recent times, the western coast was chiefly explored by Davis, and other English navigators. The country is said to be inhabited as far as 76° N. lat.; but the Moravian settlements are chiefly in the SW. part. They have some heeves, and a considerable number of sheep, for whose winter subsistence they cut the grass in summer, and make it into hay. The short summer is very warm, but foggy; and the northern lights diversify the gloom of winter, which is very severe. The exports consist chiefly of whale oil, seal, bear, and rein-deer skins, eider-down, &c. The inhabitants, who are seldom much above 5 ft. in height, display considerable skill in the structure of their fishing-boats and hunting implements. Their houses are from 6 to 8 ft. high, varying in size according to the number of families they are intended to accommodate, and divided by skins into different compartments. Their food is principally the dried flesh of the seal, with a little game and fish; coffee, tobacco, snuff, and brandy are esteemed the greatest luxuries.

*Greenlaw*, the capital of Berwickshire.

*Greenock*, a sea-port of Renfrewshire, Scotland; with a great trade in the New-foundland and herring fisheries; also ship-building, the manufacture of steam-engines, chain cables, anchors, &c., besides many other branches of industrial occupation, which are extensively carried on. The celebrated James Watt, the improver of the steam-engine, was a native of Greenock. Lon. 4.55 W., lat. 55.57 N. Pop. 35,645.

*Greencsted*, a village in Essex, a mile west of Ongar. This place is remarkable for a little church (built prior to the conquest), the walls of which are formed of the trunks of trees.

*Greenwich*, a town in Kent, near London. It is seated on the Thames; and is famous for a hospital for disabled seamen, deemed to be the finest structure and the noblest establishment of the kind in the world. This building, originally intended for a palace, was commenced by Charles II., who built one wing; and in the reign of William III. it was completed, and appropriated to the glorious purpose it now serves. Greenwich Park contains nearly 200 acres; it is well stocked with timber and deer; and furnishes from its higher part magnificent views of the metropolis and its vicinity. It also contains an observatory, built by Charles II. on the summit of a hill, called Flamstead Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal; and the English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here is a college called the Duke of Norfolk's College, for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and another, called Queen Elizabeth's College; also a royal naval asylum, for the orphans of sailors and marines,

Lon. 0., lat. 51.29 N. Pop. 29,755.—A town of Rhode Island, U. S., chief of Kent county.—Another in New Jersey.

*Grenoble*, a fortified city of France, cap. of the dep. of Isere. It has a fort on the summit of a mountain; and its commerce is considerable. Lon. 5.54 E., lat. 45.12 N.

*Grenna*, a town in Smoland, Sweden.

*Gretna Green*, or *Graitney*, a village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; long famous for the resort of fugitive minors from England to get married; but this improper practice seems to be on the decline.

*Grimsby*, *Great*, a borough and sea-port town in Lincolnshire; with a good trade in coal and salt. Pop. 3700.

*Grinstead*, *East*, a town in Sussex.

*Gripswald*, a strong town of Pomerania.

*Grisons*, a canton of Switzerland, divided into three leagues; the Grey League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions. This country is full of mountains and valleys, the latter being well watered by rivers. The main chain of the Rhetian Alps divides the canton from W. to E., a great portion of it being above the limit of perpetual snow; and it is crossed by the Splügen, St. Bernard, Albula, and Scaletta. The scenery is peculiarly grand and magnificent; and the canton contains upwards of 240 glaciers, comprising the largest in Switzerland. The principal subsistence of the peasantry is by breeding oxen, most of which are sent to Milan.

*Grodno*, a government of Russia, formerly belonging to Poland; about 200 miles long, and averaging in breadth 75. Little corn is grown, except rye; but flax, hemp, and hops are raised in considerable quantities. Cattle and sheep are tolerably abundant, and much wool is exported.—The cap. of the above gov. on the Niemen, with a fine castle, an academy of medicine, a gymnasium, &c. Lon. 23.49 E., lat. 53.10 N. Pop. 10,000.

*Grall*, or *Groento*, a strong town of Holland, prov. Guelderland.

*Groningen*, a prov. of Holland; divided into two parts, called Groningen and Ome-lands; celebrated for their rich pasture lands.—Groningen is the cap. of this prov.; it has a citadel, an university, and a palace. Lon. 6.34 E., lat. 53. 13 N. Pop. 30,500.

*Grasseto*, a fortified town of Tuscany.

*Grasswaradin*, a strong town of Hungary.

*Grubenhogen*, a prov. of Hanover, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick.

*Grunberg*, a town in Upper Hesse, Germany.—Another, in Silesia.

*Gruningen*, a town of Lower Saxony.—Another, in Zurich, Switzerland.

*Guacara*, a town of S. Amer., prov. Caracas.

*Guadalajara*, a prov. of Mexico; distinguished for the fertility of its soil, and the richness of its silver mines.—The cap. of the above prov. is a handsome town, situate in a rich and extensive plain, on the Rio Grande de Santiago. It has become the second city of the republic, and its population is supposed to exceed 60,000. Lon. 103.2 W., lat. 21.9 N.—A town in New Castile, Spain. Lon. 3.22 W., lat. 40.33 N. Pop. 6736.

*Gruyère*, a town of Switzerland, canton Fribourg; with an ancient castle situated on a hill. The district round Gruyère is famous

for its cheese, which is made in great quantities, and of a highly superior quality.

*Guadalete*, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Granada, crosses Andalusia, and enters the Bay of Cadiz by two mouths.

*Guadaloupe*, one of the Caribbee Islands, between Antigua and Dominica; on which is a volcano, called the Mountain of Sulphur. It is one of the most valuable West India colonies belonging to France.—A town in Estremadura, Spain, with a celebrated convent.

*Guadalquivir*, a river which rises in La Mancha, Spain, flows through Andalusia, by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, and enters the Bay of Cadiz.

*Guadarama*, a town in Old Castile, Spain, which has a great trade in cheese.

*Guadiana*, a river that has its source from some lakes in La Mancha, Spain, N. of Alcaarez. It is soon afterwards lost in the earth, and springs up again at several openings, called the Eyes of the Guadiana; it then flows W. by Calatrava, Merida, and Badajos, into Portugal, where it takes a southern direction, and, separating Algarve from Andalusia, enters the Bay of Cadiz.

*Guadix*, a city in Granada, Spain, situate in a rich country, on a river of the same name. The chief branch of industry is the manufacture of large clasp knives. Pop. 9110.

*Guadior*, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 78.1 E., lat. 26.18 N.

*Guan*, or *Guanam*, the chief of the Ladrones Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; abounding with excellent fruits, particularly guavas, bananas, cocoas, oranges, and limes. Lon. 144.50 E., lat. 13.26 N.

*Guamanga*, or *Huamanga*, a city of Peru, with an university, a cathedral, and many handsome buildings and good streets. Near it are mines of gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and quicksilver. Lon. 73.58 W., lat. 12.57 S. Pop. 25,000.

*Guanahani*, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahamas; the first land of America discovered by Columbus, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75.40 W., lat. 24.20 N.

*Guanajuato*, or *Guanarato*, an inland mining city of Mexico, in a large district, the most fertile and populous in all the country. Lon. 79.23 W., lat. 21.0 N. This town has been entirely created by the mines which surround it. The vicinity abounds with tillage land, yielding good crops of wheat, maize, &c.

*Guanares*, a town of Venezuela, S. America; having a good export trade in cattle and mules. Pop. 12,300.

*Guaneaclica*, a city of Peru, capital of a province, famous for mines of quicksilver. Lon. 74.46 W., lat. 12.45 S.

*Guapare*, a river that has its source in the district of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, about 100 miles north-east of Villa Bella. It flows south-west and west to the above capital, and then north-west to its junction with the Mamore, from the south, where the united stream forms the majestic Madeira.

*Guarda*, a city in Beira, Portugal.

*Guardia*, a fortified town in Galicia, and another in Biscay, Spain.

*Guatemala* (*Santiago de*), or *New Guatemala*, a city of Central America, cap. repub. of same name, pleasantly situated in a spacious plain in the valley of Mexico, 1800



ft. above the level of the sea. It has manufactures of fine muslins, gauzes, cotton goods, earthenware, &c., and the inhabitants possess an aptness for the arts, particularly as workers in silver, sculptors, and musicians. Religious festivals are here celebrated with great magnificence; and on Sunday until 11 o'clock the churches are filled with successive congregations, but stalls and hoots are then erected in the streets, and the remainder of the day is devoted to pleasure. *Lo.*: 50.35 W., *lat.* 14.37 N. Pop. 50,000.

**Guatemala**, or *Central America*. This term includes the republics of Guatemala, Quesaltenango, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa-Rica, and the Federal district; occupying the long tract of country connecting the continents of N. and S. America; about 1000 miles in length, and varying from 90 to 250 in breadth. The coasts are indented by deep and capacious gulfs; the coast plains are subject to violent tropical heats; and earthquakes are very prevalent. The forests yield many valuable kinds of timber, including mahogany, cedar, and a species of Brazil wood; but above all in value is the ingwood tree. Many aromatic and medicinal plants are also among the vegetable products; and the sugar-cane, cocoa, indigo, coffee, tobacco, and cotton are extensively cultivated. Large herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, with other domestic animals, are reared; but there is no lack of wild ones, and many of the dense woods are infested by reptiles and insects of a most formidable kind. Central America became independent in 1821, and was subsequently incorporated with Mexico; but on the fall of Iturbide it was formed into a separate confederation.

**Guazaca**, or *Oaxaca*, a prov. of Mexico. It is mountainous, but fertile in maize, fruit, cocoa, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

**Guayaquil**, a sea-port and the chief city of the republic of Ecuador, Colombia, on the river of the same name. *Lon.* 79.43 W., *lat.* 2.18 S. Pop. 20,000.

**Guaymas**, a sea-port town of Mexico, with an excellent harbour. *Lon.* 112 W., *lat.* 27.50 N.

**Guayra**, *La*, the chief sea-port town of Venezuela. *Lon.* 67.6 W., *lat.* 10.36 N. Pop. 8000.

**Guben**, a town of the Prussian dom., province Brandenburg. It has a good trade in cattle, wool, &c., and several manufactures. Pop. 9256.

**Guelderland**, or *Guelders*, a province of Holland, and the largest of them all. It is fertile in fruit and corn; and, in many parts, abounds in wood.

**Guelderland**, *Upper*, a province of Holland, lying in detached parts on both sides of the river Meuse; divided into Austrian, Dutch, and Prussian Guelderland.

**Guelders**, the capital of Prussian Guelderland, with a palace.

**Guernsey**, an island off the north coast of France, subject to England. It is of a round form, 36 m. in circuit, and naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks. The soil is verdant, though hilly; and is remarkable for its small breed of cattle. Formerly Guernsey was noted for a most extensive

contraband trade, and was used by merchants as a depot for foreign wines and other goods. The exports consist chiefly of cider, apples, potatoes, building-stone and wine; the imports are wheat and flour, sugar, coffee, and British manufactures. The only considerable town is Peter-le-Port. This island was formerly a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws.

**Guiana**, or *Guyana*, a large country of S. America, on the coast of the Atlantic. It is possessed by five European powers; the Portuguese have the south part adjoining the Amazon; the French have Cayenne; the Dutch, Surinam; the British, Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo; and the Spaniards had the north-west part next the Orinoco. The heat in this country is intense in October, and continues until March; this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. The forests abound with trees of an immense size; but the country is not generally fertile, and has more of a flat than mountainous aspect. The interior parts are inhabited by blacks, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their huts on trees, to be secure from inundations.

**Guildford**, a borough in Surrey; which has a great trade in timber and corn. *Lon.* 0.29 W., *lat.* 51.15 N. Pop. 4074.—A town in Connecticut, U. S.

**Guisborough**, or *Guisborough*, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire.

**Guimaraens**, a town of Portugal, prov. Entre Duera-y-Minho. *Lon.* 8.14 W., *lat.* 41.24 N. Pop. 8260.

**Guinea**, a large region of Africa, little known except the coast, which extends along the Atlantic upwards of 2600 miles. It lies between 10° N. and 12° S. *lat.*, and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea. The climate is very unhealthy for Europeans. The natives in general go almost naked; and there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The chiefs of the states are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves. The commodities purchased here are rice and maize, on the Grain Coast; elephants' teeth, on the Ivory Coast; and the greatest plenty of gold, on the Gold Coast. The British, Dutch, Portuguese, Danes, and French have factories upon the coast.

**Guinea**, *New*, or *Papua*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, to the north of Terra Australis, from which it is separated by Torres Strait; extending more than 1200 miles, by a medial breadth of perhaps 300. The coasts are generally lofty; and, in the interior, mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of paradise, who breed here during the wet monsoon, and, in the dry, migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller islands. Here are also elegant parrots, and pigeons that almost equal a turkey in size. The inhabitants of the northern part are called Papons; they have the features and complexion of the Malays, but are, in general, of horrible appearance and great ferocity. The chief commerce is with

DO IN THE HOLE AS THOU WOULDST DO IN THE HALL.



the Chinese, from whom they purchase instruments and utensils; their returns are ambergris, tortoise-shell, small pearls, birds of paradise, and other birds, which the Papous dry with great skill.

*Gujerat*, or *Gujrat*, an extensive prov. of W. Hindostan. It comprises the N. districts of Bombay, and part of the dom. of the Guicomar, Sciindia, and the rajah of Joudpur. The climate is oppressively hot in summer, but in winter temperate and agreeable; and though it is barren in some parts, upon the whole it is one of the most productive provinces of India.

*Gumbinnen*, a town of Prussia. Pop. 6255.

*Gumri*, a strong town of Asiatic Georgia. Lon. 43.52 E., lat. 41.50 N.

*Gnudava*, a city of Ballogistan. Lon. 68.2 E., lat. 27.58 N.

*Gundwana*, an extensive prov. situated in the Deccan, Hindostan; the greater part of which is mountainous, poor, ill-watered, covered with jungle, and thinly inhabited.

*Gnufnda*, or *Gonfooda*, a sea-port of Arabia, on the Red Sea. Lon. 40.50 E., lat. 17.9 N.

*Guntoor*, a town of Hindostan, cap. of Guntoor, the most southern province. Lon. 80.32 E., lat. 16.17 N.

*Guntzburg*, a town of Suabia, cap. of the margravity of Burgau, with a castle.

*Guriel*, the S. district of Imiritia, a province of Asiatic Russia.

*Gurietum*, a town in the Carnatic, Hindostan; noted for its superior oranges.

*Gurrah*, a town in Gundwana, Hindostan, capital of the large district of Gurrah. It stands in a most singular pass, which extends through and along the face of a mountainous ridge for two miles, and near the Nerbudda. Lon. 80.16 E., lat. 23.9 N.

*Gurruconda*, a town of Hindostan, in Balagaut, having a strong hill fort. It is the cap. of a mountainous district, abounding in strong positions. Lon. 78.34 E., lat. 13.46 N.

*Gurupa*, a town in Para, Brazil; with manufactures of earthenware, &c.

*Gurwal*, or *Serinagur*, a miserable prov. of Northern Hindostan; the whole face of which is an assemblage of hills, jumbled together in many forms and directions, with narrow and confined valleys.

*Gustrow*, a city of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

*Guayaquil*, a city and sea-port of S. America, in Colombia, the capital of a district yielding abundance of fine timber, and feeding great quantities of cattle. It stands on the Guayaquil, and is defended by three forts. The commerce is considerable, and it may now be considered as the most important port on the Pacific. Lon. 79.16 W., lat. 2.10 S. Pop. about 10,000.

*Guyanas*, a town of Mexico, prov. Sonora.

*Gyzelhisar*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It stands on the site of the ancient Magnesia, and has many fine ruins.

*Gwalior*, a strong fortress and town of Hindostan, prov. Agra. It is a military post of importance, but by no means impregnable, and has frequently changed masters. Lon. 78.1 E., lat. 26.15 N.

*Gyongyos*, a town of Hungary, with manufactures of leather, blankets, cloth, and spirits.

*Gyula*, a strong town of Hungary. It has a large trade in cattle. Pop. 13,752.

*HAARLEM*, or *Haerlem*, a considerable city of N. Holland, in which are manufactures of silk, linen, and cotton fabrics, velvets, rugs, carpets, lace, &c.; and it is likewise the chief seat of an important branch of trade, which consists in the production and sale of certain flowers, as tulips, dahlias, hyacinths, ranunculuses, and other bulbs. Pop. about 22,000.

*Haubergam Eves*, a township in Lancash.

*Hacha*, a city of St. Martha, Colombia. Lon. 72.46 W., lat. 11.28 N.

*Hacketstown*, a town in Carlow, Ireland.

—Another in New Jersey, U. S.

*Hackney*, a large and populous village in Middlesex, N.E. of London, which contains many elegant villas. Pop. 37,771.

*Haddingtonshire*, or *East Lothian*, a co. of Scotland, 25 miles long and 15 broad, divided into 24 parishes. The soil is, in many parts, doubly productive; rich crops are raised on the surface, and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part is mountainous, comprehending the north side of Lammernuir Hills; but these high grounds feed many sheep. It is intersected by numerous streams; and the principal river is the Tyne. Total pop. 35,781. — *Haddington*, a borough, is the capital of this county, in which are manufactures of coarse woollen cloth and leather. Here the celebrated John Knox was born, in 1505. Pop. 3749.

*Hadleigh*, a market-town in Suffolk. — A village in Essex, near Rochford.

*Hadyamant*, a province of Arabia Felix, on the sea-coast, between Yemen and Oman. The chief products of this country are frankincense, gum arabic, dragons' blood, myrrh, and aloes.

*Hagne*, *The*, a town of Holland, prov. S. Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe in the magnificence of its palaces, the beauty of its squares and streets, the pleasantness of its situation, and the politeness of its inhabitants. The Hague has never been a place of great commercial importance, the manufacture of porcelain and book-printing being almost the only branches of industry; but as a place for the collection of pictures by the Dutch masters it is unrivalled. Lon. 4.46 E., lat. 52.4 N. Pop. 58,000.

*Haguenau*, a fortified town of France, dep. Bas Rhin. Pop. 8084. The forest of Haguenau is one of the largest in France.

*Hailshan*, a market town in Sussex.

*Hai-nan*, an island in the China Sea, forming a dep. of the province of Canton. The forests abound with sandal, cocoa, rose, brazilletto, ebony, and other cabinet woods, and among the vegetable productions the sweet potato forms an important article of culture; the climate is very hot; small quantities of gold and silver are found in the interior, and pearls and corals abound on the coasts.

*Hainault*, a large province of Belgium. It is very ancient, and has a considerable trade in corn and wool. Pop. 17,227.

*Hayyapoor*, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar, cap. of the fertile district of Terhoot. Lon. 85.17 E., lat. 25.41 N.

*Halberstadt*, a city of the Prussian States.

*Haldon Hill*, a ridge of Hills in Devonshire, four miles from Exeter, containing many fossils.

*Hales*, a village in Gloucestershire, noted

for the remains of its abbey, which formerly was very magnificent.

**Hales-oven**, a town in Shropshire; in which the poet Shenstone was born and buried. Pop. 10,804.

**Halesworth**, a town in Suffolk, which has a good trade in linen yarn and canvass.

**Halibut**, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 16.15 W., lat. 54.48 N.

**Halifax**, an extensive town in the West Riding of Yorkshire; which is a great mart for broad and narrow cloths, tanneries, shal-loons, calamancoes, &c. The cloth weavers first settled here in the beginning of the 15th century, since which time it slowly but gradually increased, till the late war, when extraordinary activity prevailed, and the population was proportionably enlarged. The introduction of steam-engines and power-looms has also, of late years, contributed in no little degree to increase its importance; and to these causes, united with its unlimited command of coal, and the means of internal communication, its rapid rise is wholly attributable. Lon. 1.45 W., lat. 53.45 N. Pop. 26,694.—A city and the capital of Nova Scotia, settled by the British in 1749. The harbour extends north by west about sixteen miles in length, and terminates in a beautiful sheet of water, called Bedford Basin, which contains ten square miles of safe anchorage. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber. At the north extremity is the King's Yard, supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. Lon. 63.31 W., lat. 44.40 N. Pop. about 18,000.—A town of North Carolina, capital of a county. Lon. 77.38 W., lat. 36.16 N.

**Haling**, or **Hayling**, a small island in Hampshire, near Portsmouth.

**Halkirk**, a town in Caithness, Scotland.

**Halland**, a mountainous province of Sweden, on the west coast of Gothland.

**Hallaton**, a market-town in Leicestershire.

**Halle**, a town of the Prussian States, with a famous university, founded by Frederick I. in 1694. Lon. 11.58 E., lat. 51.29 N. Pop. 24,800.—A town in Tyrol, Germany, in which is an extensive salt-mine.—A town in South Brabant, near Brussels.

**Hallowell**, a town of the U. States, in Maine.

**Halmstad**, a sea-port town of Sweden, cap. of the prov. of Halland; with flourishing woollen manufactures, and a good salmon fishery.

**Hals**, a town and fort of Denmark.

**Halstead**, a market-town in Essex.

**Halton**, a town in Cheshire, near the Mersey.

**Halwhistle**, a town in Northumberland.

**Ham**, a strong town of Westphalia.—A town of France, dep. Somme; celebrated for its castle, a strong fortress used as a state prison, in which Prince Polignac and other ministers of Charles X. were confined for 6 years.

**Hamadan**, a city in Irak, Persia, the mart of trade between Ispahán, Teherán, and Bagdad. Here is a Jewish Synagogue, said to contain the tomb of Mordecai and Esther. From the days of Darius to those of Ghengis-Khan, it was, on account of the coolness of its climate, the favourite residence of the kings of Persia during those months of sum-

mer, in which the heat of Susa and Ispahán is almost insupportable. Lon. 48 E., lat. 34.53 N.

**Hamah**, a city of Syria, the mosques and best houses of which are curiously built with black and white stones. The bazaars are numerous and well supplied; and the inhabitants manufacture linen and silk stuffs, and woollen mantles. Lon. 37.4 N., lat. 34.55 E. Pop. about 80,000.

**Hambledon**, a market-town in Hampshire.

**Hamburg**, a free city of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein; consisting of the old and new town, both nearly of an equal size, which, together with the country surrounding it, form an independent republic. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alster; and the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks, planted with rows of trees. The town, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world, though not conspicuous for manufactures. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, an exchange, a German theatre, and a founding hospital; also, a famous wooden bridge, which extends nearly three miles over a morass and the river Elbe to Hamburg. The cathedral of Our Lady is a fine structure; and the church of St. Michael is celebrated for a tower 390 feet high, on which many astronomical and physical experiments have been made. Lon. 9.58 E., lat. 53.33 N. Pop. 128,000.—A town in Pennsylvania.—Another in New Jersey.

**Hameln**, a strong town of Hanover, in Calenberg. Lon. 9.23 E., lat. 52.5 N.

**Ha-mi**, a province of Western Tartary, surrounded by deserts, yet accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Lon. 93.44 E., lat. 42.55 N.

**Hamilton**, a town and fort of Ohio, in the U. S.—A town of New York, with a noted glass manufactory.—A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, where lace, cambrics, and black silk veils are manufactured to a considerable extent. Pop. 8876.

**Hammersmith**, a large village in Middlesex, near London. Here is a nunnery, established originally as a boarding-school for young ladies of the Roman-Catholic persuasion; a famous suspension bridge across the Thames; and, towards the river, a number of handsome seats and villas. Pop. 13,453.

**Hampshire**, **Hants**, or **Southampton**, a county of England; extending, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from north to south, and 38 from east to west. Including the island, it contains 1,041,920 acres, divided into 10 hundreds and 311 parishes, and has one city and 20 market towns. This county has a great variety of soils, but the principal part is chalk. The Dorsetshire border has large tracts of heath; and towards the sea are great quantities of marsh land, but very fertile; and all the remainder of the land is excellent. Besides wheat, barley, and hops, it is famous for bacon, honey, and timber; the last in particular, on account of its great woods, the chief of which are the New Forest and the Forest of Bere. Of the rivers,



the principal are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour.

*Hampshire*, New, one of the United States of America, 160 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is divided into six counties; the chief rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimac, and Piscataqua; and it has several lakes, the largest of which is called the Winnipiseogee. The surface near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills, mountains, and barren rocks. The White Mountains are the loftiest in the U. S.; Mount Washington, the highest, being 7000 feet above the level of the sea. The hills and sides of the mountains are covered with fine trees; and the best lands are along the borders of the rivers. Total pop. 284,574.

*Hompstead*, a village in Middlesex, near London, seated on the side of a hill (400 feet above the level of the Thames), on the top of which is a fine heath, that commands a delightful prospect. Pop. 10,093.—A town in Queen's county, New York.

*Hompton*, or *Minching Hompton*, a town in Gloucestershire; in which are extensive cloth manufactures.

*Hompton*, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. This place is famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, originally and magnificently built by Cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The only remains of the old palace are some of the domestic offices, the principal part being taken down in 1690, and the present palace erected by William III. The celebrated Cartoons of Raphael are kept here.—A town of Virginia, capital of Elizabeth county.—Another in New Hampshire.

*Hompton, Little*, a village on the coast of Sussex, used as a retired watering-place.

*Hunon*, a strong city in Hesse Cassel, Germany. It has manufactures of velvet, woolen stuffs, stockings, leather, porcelain, and snuff; and a trade in corn, iron, and timber. Very near it are the mineral springs of Wilhelmstادت. It was here that Napoleon, on his retreat from Leipzig, in 1813, gained a decisive victory over the Bavarians, commanded by Marshal Wrede, by which the important advantage of opening the route to France was effected. Lon. 8.48 E., lat. 50.8 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Hang-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first class, capital of Tche-kiang. It is famous for its trade in silks, nankins, dyed cottons, &c. Lon. 119.48 E., lat. 30.20 N.

*Honley*, a town in Staffordshire; in which are several potteries.

*Honover*, a kingdom of NW. Germany, the history of which, from its connection with the House of Brunswick, it may be desirable to notice. The reigning family derives its origin from the union of the Marquis d'Este, in the 11th century, with a wealthy princess of Bavaria, the issue of which received the surname *Guelph*, from his maternal ancestors, and inherited the dukedom of Bavaria. Henry the Lion, born in 1129, and well known in the history of the Crusades, was the first *Guelph* duke of Brunswick. He married a daughter of Henry II., king of England; and from this marriage both the houses of Brunswick and Luneburg are descended. But the claim of the elder branch of the house of Brunswick to the crown of England was derived from the union of Er-

nest Augustus with Sophia, grand-daughter of James I. of England; the issue of which marriage was George Louis, who became king of England in 1714. Until of late years Hanover was an *electorate*, containing the duchies of Zell, Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, and the principalities of Verden and Grubenhagen. In 1803, the French obtained possession of all these states; and, soon afterwards, they were given as a province to Prussia; but, in 1813, His Britannic Majesty's government was re-established. In 1815, the duchy of Lauenburg was ceded to Denmark, and some small territories to Prussia and Oldenburg. The remaining states, with Osnaburg, Hildesheim, East Friesland, Lower Munster, and some petty districts, now constitute the kingdom of Hanover, of which George III. of Britain was the first king, in 1815. On the death of William IV., by virtue of the Salic law, it became a separate government, having a reigning sovereign of its own in the person of Ernest, Duke of Cumberland. The kingdom of Hanover ranks as the fifth state of the German confederation, and its army consists of above 20,000 men. The Hartz, and other elevated tracts, occupy part of the south; but the rest of the kingdom consists of one level plain, diversified by a few sand hills. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Weser, Ems, Aller, and Seine.—The capital is a fortified city of the same name, on the Leine; well built, and has manufactures of lace, stockings, cotton goods, ribands, leather, and snuff. Lon. 9.44 E., lat. 52.22 N. Pop. 24,000.—A town of New Hampshire, U. S.—Another in Pennsylvania.—Another in Virginia.

*Honover*, New, a large island in the South Pacific Ocean, covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

*Hanse Towns*, once a powerful association of commercial towns in Germany, which flourished from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and are known under the name of the Hanseatic League, of which Lubeck was considered the capital. Since 1630, it was limited to Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which retain the name of Hanse Towns to this day, and have, as such, a vote in the diet of Germany.

*Han-tchong*, a city of China, of the first class, on the river Han, surrounded by mountains and forests. Lon. 106.33 E., lat. 32.58 N.

*Han-yang*, a first-rate city of China, in Hon-quang. Lon. 113.44 E., lat. 30.36 N.

*Hapace*, the name of four of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

*Hapsburg*, an ancient castle of Switzerland, now nearly destroyed, but at one time the cradle of the House of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria, A. D. 1273.

*Harborough, Market*, a town in Leicestersh.

*Harburg*, a town of Luneburg, Hanover.

*Harcourt*, a town in Eure.—Another in Calvados, France.

*Hardevick*, a fortified town of Holland.

*Harlech*, or *Harleigh*, a town of Wales, capital of Merionethshire.

*Harling*, a market-town in Norfolk.

ALL THAT IS SAID IN THE PARLOUR, SHOULD NOT BE HEARD IN THE HALL.

ATHEISTS GO ONE POINT BEYOND DEVILS; FOR THEY BELIEVE AND TREMBLE.



**Hartingen**, a large and populous fortified sea-port of Holland, in Friesland. Lon. 5.23 E., lat. 53.11 N.

**Hartlow**, a town in Essex.

**Hara**, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

**Harrington**, a town in Cumberland, six miles north of Whitehaven.—Another in Lincoln county, Maine, U. S.

**Harristown**, a bor. in Kildare, Ireland.

**Harrow-on-the-Hill**, a village in Middlesex; noted for its conspicuous church and celebrated free-school. Harrow school was founded in 1571, by Mr. John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of the neighbouring hamlet of Preston. The university scholarships attached to it are four, established by the founder, of 50 guineas each, either to Oxford or Cambridge, and two of the same value, founded by the late Mr. Sayer, to Caius College, Cambridge; all tenable for four years. Among the many public characters educated at this school may be mentioned Sir W. Jones, Lord Byron, Marquis of Hastings, Dr. Parr, and Sir Robert Peel. Pop. 4627.

**Harrowgate**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire; famous for six medicinal springs, both chalybeate and sulphureous, one of which is the strongest sulphur-water in Britain.

**Hartford**, a city of Connecticut, United States, situate 50 miles from the mouth of the Connecticut river, up to which point it is navigable for sloops. It has manufactures of leather, shoes, woollen and cotton goods, saddlery, carriages, &c.; a large inland trade, and daily communication with New York. Lon. 72.36 E., lat. 41.40 N. Pop. 12,793.—A town of North Carolina.—Another in Kentucky.

**Hartland**, a market-town in Devonshire.

**Hartlepool**, a town on the coast of Durham, which is a place of great resort for company in the bathing season. Pop. 5326.

**Hartley**, a town in Northumberland; in which are salt, copperas, and glass works.

**Hartwell**, a village in Buckinghamshire; noted for being some years the residence of Louis XVIII., prior to his obtaining the throne; and his consort died here in 1810.

—A town in Northumberland.

**Hartz**, or **Harz**, a mountain tract in Germany, lying chiefly in the south of Hanover, and extending thence from Goslar to Hartzgerode, occupying a space of 70 miles in length by 20 in breadth. It is covered by great forests, which afford an ample store of valuable wood; and has mines of silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and coal. The inhabitants of this secluded district are chiefly employed as woodmen and miners; and are exempt from taxes and military service. The highest mountain, called Brockenburg, rises 3500 feet above the level of the sea.

**Harwich**, a sea-port town and borough in Essex; it has a capacious harbour, and a convenient dock for the building of men-of-war. Much company resort hither for the purpose of sea-bathing; and, before the general adoption of steam mail packets, it was the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany. Harwich harbour is at once capacious, safe, and commodious, but the sea has made great encroachments on the peninsula on which the town is built, and its general prosperity has very much de-

clined of late years. Lon. 1.13 E., lat. 51.56 N. Pop. 3829.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

**Haslemere**, a disfranchised bor. in Surrey.

**Hastingsden**, a town in Lancashire; with considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton, but principally cotton.

**Hasselt**, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Limburg. Pop. 7316.

**Hasser**, a town and fortress of Hindostan.

**Hastings**, a town in Sussex. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had once a large castle, now in ruins. The town is commanded by a small fort, has two churches, and is a fashionable bathing-place. The drives and walks in the neighbourhood are very beautiful; and at a short distance W. is St. Leonard's, an important addition, being of itself a handsome and commodious town, in the most modern architectural taste, and comprising many genteel houses and villas, occupied during the season by people of property and fashion. The chief trade is in the fishery, and the building of boats and small coasting-vessels. Lon. 0.41 E., lat. 50.52 N. Pop. 11,617.

**Hatfield**, a town in Hertfordshire, on the Lea.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

**Hatherley**, a town in Devonshire.

**Hatras**, a town and fort of Hindostan.

**Hatteras**, a dangerous and remarkable cape of North America, which extends far into the ocean, from the coast of North Carolina.

**Hattiah**, an island in the Bay of Bengal.

**Havannah**, a city and sea-port on the NW. part of Cuba, two miles in circuit, and the capital of the island. The harbour is capable of containing upwards of 1000 vessels of the largest size; and the entrance, so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and wax. From its position, which commands both inlets to the Gulf of Mexico, its great strength, and excellent harbour, the Havannah is, in a political point of view, by far the most important maritime station in the West Indies. Lon. 82.14 W., lat. 23.12 N. Pop. 135,000.

**Havant**, a market-town in Hampshire.

**Haverford-west**, a borough of Wales, and the largest town in Pembrokehire. Lon. 5.0 W., lat. 51.30 N. Pop. 5941.

**Haverhill**, a town in Suffolk; with a manufacture of checks, cottons, &c. Pop. 2150.

—A town in New Hampshire, U. S., chief of Grafton county.—Another in Essex county, Massachusetts.

**Havre**, **Le**, formerly **Havre-de-Grace**, a maritime town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure; a commercial port of considerable importance, well fortified, and having a good trade: in fact, from its being, as it were, the sea-port of Paris, most of the colonial and other foreign products destined for its consumption are here imported. It has a strong citadel, a good arsenal, and storehouses for the construction and arming of ships. Lon. 0.6 E., lat. 49.29 N. Pop. about 26,000.

**Hawarden**, a town in Flintshire, Wales, which has a considerable manufacture of earthenware, and a foundry for cannon.

**Hawick**, a town of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, noted for its stocking manufactures: also for flannels, blankets, tartans,

HE IS AN ILL BOY THAT GOES LIKE A TOP, NO LONGER THAN 'TIS WHIPPED.

druggets, and cloths of various descriptions. Pop. 5770.

*Hawthhead*, a market town in Lancashire.

*Haws Water*, a lake in Westmoreland, south of Penrith.

*Hay*, a town in Brecknockshire, Wales, on the Wye.

*Hayti* (known also as *St. Domingo*), the largest next to Cuba of the West India islands. It formerly belonged jointly to Spain and France; the greater portion subsequently to France alone, and since 1803 the negro population, after a series of bloodshed and atrocities almost unparalleled, expelled the French and effected their own independence. But the island was not wholly in the hands of the blacks till 1821, when the Spanish portion placed itself under the government of Boyer, who then became master of the whole of Hayti. The soil is in general fertile, and the climate extremely hot; the mountains abound in excellent timber, and in mines of lead, iron, copper, silver, &c.; but the land is now so badly cultivated that its export trade in sugar, coffee, and other productions is in a most depressed state.—*St. Domingo*, the capital of the island, is situated on the SE. coast, and was the first permanent settlement made by Europeans in America. It is surrounded by old ramparts, and the houses are in the Spanish style. Lon. 69.59 W., lat. 18.28 N. Pop. 12,000. Cape Haytien, Port au Prince, and Cayes are the other chief towns.

*Headford*, a town in Galway, Ireland.

*Heap*, a town in Lancashire, with extensive manufactures. Pop. 14,856.

*Heaton Norris*, a town in Lancashire, on the Mersey. Pop. 14,629.

*Hebrides*, or *Western Islands*, a name given to a great number of islands lying off the west coast of Scotland, and extending from the small island of Sanda, in lat. 55.22, to the northern extremity of Lewis, in lat. 58.34. Gaelic or Celtic is the language spoken throughout the whole extent of the Hebrides. The climate is more humid and variable than in any other part of the British dominions, and in the winter season the islands are often visited with destructive storms and tempests. The rearing of black cattle and sheep is the most extensive and profitable employment of the inhabitants.

*Hebrides, New*, islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 14.29 and 20.4 S. lat., and 166.41 and 170.21 E. lon. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands; but are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture.

*Hebron*, a town of Syria, Palestine; in which is a mosque, said to contain the tombs of Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, &c.—A town in Cumberland county, Maine, U. States.

*Hechingen*, a town and castle of Snabia.

*Hecla*, a famous volcano of Iceland, upwards of 5200 feet in height.

*Hedon*, a dist. bor. in East Yorkshire.

*Hedsjas*, one of the provinces of Arabia. It is a sandy plain backed by fertile hills.

*Heidelberg*, a city in Baden, Germany,

with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet, and soap. Lon. 8.38 E., lat. 49.21 N. Pop. 13,430.

*Heimund*, or *Helmund*, a river that rises in the mountains of Hazara, north-west of Cabul, flows west into Segestan, where it enters the eastern extremity of the lake Zereh.

*Helder*, a town of North Holland, with a strong fort, that defends the entrance of the Texel. Lon. 4.34 E., lat. 53.0 N.

*Helen's, St.*, a village in Hampshire, at the east end of the Isle of Wight. It has a bay or road of considerable note as a rendezvous for ships that are outward bound, and kept back by westerly winds.—A village in Lancashire; in which is an extensive copper work, and a still larger one for casting plate-glass.

*Helena, St.*, a lofty island in the Atlantic Ocean, 27 miles in circuit, belonging to the English East India Company. It has some mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. The chief inconvenience to which this island is subject, is want of rain; but it is far from being barren: the interior valleys and little hills are covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, filled with cattle and sheep; goats, hogs, and poultry are likewise numerous. Rupert Bay, Jamestown, and Lemon Valley are the landing places; and they are so strongly defended by nature and art, that it seems impossible to force a descent. To this island Buonaparte was exiled by the allied powers of Europe in 1815; and here he died in 1821. Lon. 5.43 W., lat. 15.55 S.

*Helier's, St.*, capital of the Island of Jersey, with a tide harbour and a strong pier. Lon. 2.10 W., lat. 49.11 N.

*Heligoland*, or *Helgoland*, an island belonging to Great Britain, in the German Ocean. It is a long and narrow rock, nine miles in circuit, rising in the centre to a round elevation. On the north end is a light-house, and on the south a haven for fishing-boats. Lon. 8.25 E., lat. 54.8 N.

*Heliopolis*, or *Matarea*, a village of Egypt, near Cairo; in which is the celebrated fountain of the Sun, to which, according to tradition, the Holy Family came on their flight from Herod. Near this is the renowned pillar of On, or obelisk of Heliopolis, 67 feet high and six square at the base, formed of one entire mass of reddish granite; and each of its sides exhibits the same hieroglyphics.

*Hellch*, or *Hillah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak; said to stand on part of the site of ancient Babylon, of which the ruins extend several miles around. It is seated on the banks of the Euphrates, and the vicinity is covered with fruit trees, particularly palms. Lon. 44.32 E., lat. 32.31 E.

*Hellgate*, a strait near the west end of Long Island Sound, eight miles north-northeast of New York. It is narrow and crooked, with a bed of rocks extending quite across, which cause whirlpools, and a tremendous roaring at low water.

*Helmershhausen*, a town of Hesse Cassel.

*Helmont*, a town of N. Brabant, Holland.

*Helmsdale*, a river of Scotland, which issues from several mountain-lakes in Sutherlandshire, and rolls over a rocky bottom to



the Ord of Caithness. At its mouth in the German Ocean is a good salmon fishery.

*Helmstey*, a town in the N. R. of York-shire.

*Helmstadt*, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, originally built by Charlemagne, in 782. Lon. 11.1 E., lat. 51.13 N. Pop. 6500.

*Helsingfors*, the capital of Finland; in which is the immense fort of Sweaborg. Lon. 25.6 E., lat. 60.10 N.

*Helsingland*, a province of Sweden, between Dalecarlia and the Gulf of Bothnia. It has extensive forests and many iron mines. The chief articles of trade are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deal, and timber.

*Helstone*, a borough in Cornwall, on the river Loe. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin.

*Helvellyn*, a high mountain in Cumberland, to the south of Keswick, extending five miles in length between the river Derwent and Leathes-Water. It is 3055 feet above the level of the sea.

*Helvoetsluys*, a strong sea-port of S. Holland. Its excellent harbour is capable of accommodating the whole Dutch navy. It was from this port that William III. embarked for England in 1688. Lon. 4.0 E., lat. 51.42 N.

*Hempstead*, or *Hemel Hempstead*, a corporate town in Hertfordshire. Pop. 5900. In the neighbourhood are several excellent paper-mills; but the chief employment of the female part of the pop. is straw-plaiting.

*Hems*, a city of Syria, surrounded by walls. Lon. 37.20 E., lat. 34.28 N.

*Henley*, or *Henley-on-Thames*, a market-town in Oxfordshire, on the Thames. The principal trade is in corn, flour, malt, and beech-wood. Pop. 3622.

*Henley*, or *Henley-in-Arden*, a town in Warwickshire, on the Aine.

*Henlopen, Cape*, a cape of the State of Delaware, which is the south point of the entrance of Delaware Bay, and upon it there is a light-house. Lon. 75.9 W., lat. 38.48 N.

*Henry, Cape*, a cape of Virginia, which is the south point of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 76.0 W., lat. 37.1 N.

*Herat*, a city of Persia, the largest in Khorasan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is encompassed by a lofty mud wall and wet ditch, and has a strong citadel. The staple commodities are silk, saffron, and asafoetida; and it is the emporium of the trade carried on between Cabul, Bokharia, Hindostan, and Persia. Lon. 62.27 E., lat. 31.50 N. Pop. about 50,000.

*Hervault*, an extensive dep. of France, including the north-east part of the old prov. of Languedoc. The production of wine, silk, honey, and wax are the chief branches of industry; but on the coast the pilchard and other fisheries afford employment for many of the inhabitants.

*Hercutaneum*, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in the year 79. After a concealment of sixteen centuries, accident led to the discovery of its ruins; for while some workmen were sinking a well on the estate of the Prince d'Elbion, in 1713, when 76 ft. below the surface they came to several fragments of statues, &c. Since that period many excavations have been made, and numerous relics found, which throw great

light on the state of the arts and the domestic customs of the Romans.

*Herefordshire*, a county of England, 40 miles long and 35 broad, is divided into 11 hundreds and 220 parishes, and has one city and seven market-towns. The soil of this county is exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn, hops, and fruit; the apples, from which cider in great quantities is made, grow in abundance, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The cattle of Herefordshire are deservedly held in high estimation, being excellent workers, remarkably quiet and docile, and fattening easily; but as respects the dairy, they are of little value. The sheep are small, but afford a fine silky wool. The chief rivers are the Wye, Monnow, and Lug. Total pop. 113,878.

*Hereford*, a city of England, and the cap. of the above county, was repeatedly the seat of hostilities during the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, but it is a place of no great trade or interest at the present day. It is seated on the Wye, over which is an ancient stone bridge. Its principal manufacture is gloves. Lon. 2.35 W., lat. 52.4 N. Pop. 10,921.

*Heri*, a small and fertile island in the Indian Ocean.

*Hermanstadt*, a strong city, cap. of Transylvania. Lon. 24.56 E., lat. 45.43 N.

*Hernösand*, a sea-port of Sweden, capital of Angermania. Lon. 17.53 E., lat. 62.38 N.

*Hertford*, a borough, and the capital of Hertfordshire, on the Lea. Here is a public school belonging to Christ's Hospital in London, also a shire-hall, and a large county gaol. About two miles from the town is Hailybury College, established in 1806 by the E. I. Company, for preparing its civil officers for their duty in India. About a mile to the east is a basin of water called Chadwell, which is the head-spring of the New River. Lon. 0.1 E., lat. 51.50 N. Pop. 5450.

*Hertfordshire*, a county of England, 36 miles in length and 28 in breadth, divided into eight hundreds and 131 parishes, and having 19 market-towns. The north part is hilly, forming a scattered portion of the chalky ridge that extends across the kingdom in this direction; the soil, however, produces excellent wheat and barley. The west part is, in general, a tolerably rich surface, and under capital cultivation. The most noted rivers are the Lea, Stort, and Coln, and the artificial one called the New River. Total pop. 157,207.

*Herve*, a town of Belgium.

*Herzegovina*, a country of Austria, prov. of Illyria, extending south-east to the borders of Albania and Montenegro.

*Hesdin*, a strong town of France.

*Hesse*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; divided into Upper and Lower Hesse; the latter is subject to Hesse-Cassel, and the former belongs principally to Hesse-Darmstadt. This country is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of coal, iron, and copper. In the centre are fine plains, fertile in corn and pasture; and there is plenty of honey and all sorts of fruit. Hops and flax are likewise cultivated; and birch-trees are very numerous.

*Hesse-Cassel*, or *Electoral Hesse*, a state of Germany, consisting of a central territory and several small detached portions;



the whole lying between lon. 80° and 110° E., and lat. 50° and 53° N. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, but in general only the valleys and the lower portion of the hill slopes are cultivated. Mining is pursued more or less in all the provinces, and considerable quantities of iron, copper, cobalt, and coal are produced; there are manufactories of various kinds of cloth, also hardware, fire-arms, porcelain, musical instruments, &c.; but the great article of export is linen cloth. Cassel and Hanau are the principal manufacturing as well as commercial towns.

*Hesse-Darmstadt*, or the *Grand Duchy of Hesse*, a state of Germany lying between lon. 7° and 10° E., and 49° and 51° N., divided into the provinces of Starkenberg, Upper Hesse, and Rhenish Hesse. It is extremely fertile and well cultivated, producing corn, wine, and fruit in abundance. Mining is next in importance; the manufactures being inconsiderable.

*Hesse-Homburg* (*Langraviate of*), a small territory in Germany, belonging to a younger branch of Hesse-Darmstadt.

*Hexham*, a town in Northumberland, on the Tyne, with a trade in tanned leather, hats, shoes, and gloves.

*Heytesbury*, a disl. bor. in Wiltshire.

*Hidjelle*, a fortified town in Bengal. Lon. 38.10 E., lat. 21.50 N.

*Hielmer*, a lake of Sweden, lying between those of Wener and Maclar.

*Hieres*, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France.

*Hières*, or *Hyerres*, a town of France, dep. Var. It is the birth-place of Massillon; and has manufactures of orange-flower water and other perfumes.

*Higham Ferrers*, a disl. bor. in Northamptonshire, on the Nen.

*Highgate*, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, five miles from London. Here Lord Chief-Baron Cholmondeley built a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged in 1570 by Sandys, Bishop of London, who also added a chapel.

*Highlands*, a natural division of Scotland; comprising the mountainous part in the north and west of the country, as well as the western islands, from Perthshire, inclusively, to the Orkneys.

*Highworth*, a market-town in Wiltshire.

*Hildesheim*, a city of Hanover, on the Innerste. Lon. 10 E., lat. 52 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Hillsborough*, a town of North Carolina, capital of Orange county. Lon. 79.15 W., lat. 36.2 N.—A borough in Down county, Ireland, with a manufacture of muslins.

*Himalaya* or *Himalech* (*Mountains*), a stupendous chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N. of Hindostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from Cabul to China. The average height of the Himalaya chain is estimated by Berghans at 15,700 ft.; but numerous peaks exceed in altitude the Chimborazo of the Andes; Chimalari, in Bootan (the highest of all), being 26,000 ft.

*Hinckley*, a town in Leicestershire; in which is a considerable manufacture of stockings. Pop. 6356.

*Hindia*, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 77.5 E., lat. 22.28 N.

*Hindon*, a borough in Wiltshire.

*Hindostan*, or *India on this side the Ganges*, a region of Asia, which comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N., Assam and Cassay on the E., the Indian Ocean on the S., and the same ocean, Ballogistan, and Afghanistan on the W. This country may be considered under four grand divisions: Northern Hindostan, Hindostan Proper, the Deccan, and Southern Hindostan. The principal rivers are the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Indus, Jumna, Padma, Nerbudda, Tuptee, Godavery, Kistna, Pennar, and Cavery. The chief mountains are those of Himalaya, Vindhya, and the Ghauts. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Hindoos: there are likewise many Mohammedans; and there are also several rude or savage tribes, whose practices are represented as detestable. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, possess many good qualities: they are of a black complexion; their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or castes; the four principal of which are the Brahmins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers; and they are forbidden to intermarry, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another caste. The arts in which the Hindoos have made the greatest progress are, agriculture, weaving, dyeing, and architecture, more especially weaving and dyeing. Hindostan, towards the N., is pretty temperate, but sultry in the S.; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds, and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures are cotton goods, muslins, and calicos. But these and various other particulars will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in this Gazetteer. Speaking of the present state of British India, Mr. McCulloch says, "In 1814 the Indian trade was, in a great measure, thrown open; and in 1834 the last vestige of monopoly, and even the company's commercial character, was finally put an end to—a measure which, with some drawbacks, has been productive of much advantage both to the people of India and of England, though in a greater degree to the latter. \* \* \* Since 1814 may also be dated the abandonment, on the part of many of the most wealthy and enlightened inhabitants of the towns, of the gross superstitious of their forefathers, and the adoption of rational opinions in matters of religion; and it may be remarked as extraordinary, that this species of conversion has been most frequent with the Brahminical order, where we should least expect to find it. Commerce, in fact, the great engine by which civilisation, as well as improved morals, have been produced in Europe, has begun to do its work in Hindostan also."

*Hingham*, a market-town in Norfolk.—Another in Suffolk county, Massachusetts.

*Hing-kou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in To-kien. Lon. 119.30 E., lat. 25.28 N.

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*Hirschberg*, a town of Prussian Silesia, and a considerable emporium for the linen manufactures of that province. Pop. 7000.

*Hil*, a town in Irak, Asiatic Turkey.

*Hitchin*, a market-town in Hertfordshire.

*Hoi-king*, a city of China, of the first class. Lon. 112.34 E., lat. 35.6 N.

*Hoi-ngan*, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 118.47 E., lat. 53.30 N.

*Hoang-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114.27 E., lat. 38.30 N.

*Hoan-ho*, a large river of Asia, also called the Yellow River, from the quantity of clay which it devolves. Its course is estimated at 2000 miles.

*Hobart-town*, a sea-port, and the cap. of Van Diemen's Land. It stands on the west bank of the Derwent, at the foot of the Table Mountain; and was established in 1804, by Colonel Collins, the first lieutenant-governor of the island, who died here in 1810. Here is a spacious quay, to which the largest vessels may approach, and a fine mill-stream runs through the town. The chief exports are sheep, wool, flour, potatoes, corned meats, dried fish, hides, tallow, barilla, bark, seal-skins, whale-oil, and spars. Lon. 147.25 E., lat. 42.53 S.

*Hochst*, a town in Nassau, Germany.

*Hochstadt*, a small town of Bavaria, two miles from Blenheim, where the celebrated victory was gained by the Duke of Marlborough; and which is called by the French and Germans the battle of Hochstadt.

*Hoddesdon*, a market-town in Hertfordshire, four miles from Hertsford.

*Hoi-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank; famous for tea, varnish, and japanned work. Lon. 118.5 E., lat. 29.57 N.

*Hof*, a town of Bavaria, with manufactures of muslins, cotton yarn, woollen stuffs, leather, paper, &c. Pop. 6800.

*Hogue, Cape La*, the north-west point of Normandy; near which the British burnt 13 French men-of-war, in 1692. Lon. 1.52 W., lat. 49.45 N.

*Hohenlohe*, or *Holach*, once a principality of Franconia, but now only a part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

*Hohenlinden*, a noted village of Bavaria, memorable for one of the most desperate conflicts of the revolutionary war, between a French and Bavarian army under Moreau, and the Austrians under the Archduke John. Our late lamented poet Campbell has celebrated it in a noble ode, entitled "Hohenlinden."

*Ho-kin*, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 116.23 E., lat. 38.40 N.

*Holbeach*, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

*Holbeck*, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire.—Another in Zealand, Denmark, with a good harbour. Lon. 11.41 E., lat. 55.42 N.

*Hollsworthy*, a town in Devonshire.

*Holland*, formerly the *Dutch Netherlands*, now a kingdom of Europe, extending 150 miles from north to south, and 100 from west to east. It consists of seven provinces: namely, Holland, Guelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, and Groningen, and what was called the Land of the Generality, or Dutch Brabant; besides a portion of Limburg and Luxemburg. Among the most valuable natural productions of this country may be reckoned its excellent

cattle; and great quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The principal revenue arises from the herring, cod, and whale fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The inland trade is greatly facilitated by canals, which pass in every direction, and equal the roads in other countries. This country contains thousands of windmills for sawing timber, grinding corn, &c.; and the number of its manufactures is astonishing. The chief rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Dommel, Waal, Yssel, Scheld, and Vecht. The Calvinist religion is the most prevalent, but all other sects are tolerated. The Dutch are strongly attached to their government, and few countries possess a population in which the domestic and social duties are discharged with such constancy. A scrupulous economy and cautious foresight seem to be the characteristic virtues of every class; but though they are frugal, they live well and substantially. In 1795 Holland was rapidly overrun by the French; the Stadtholder fled, and it was named the Batavian republic; this form of government continued till 1806, when Napoleon erected it into a kingdom in favour of his brother Louis; but on his abdication in 1810, it was united to France. In 1813 a counter-revolution took place, and the Prince of Orange was proclaimed sovereign under the title of William I. In 1840 this monarch abdicated his throne in favour of his eldest son, now William II. [See *Belgium*.]

*Holland*, the most considerable province of the kingd. of Holland, divided into South and North Holland; which last is also called West Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the east side of the Zuider Zee. This province is not above 180 miles in circuit; but is so populous, that no country in Europe, of such a small extent, can equal it. The land is almost every where lower than the sea, and the water is kept out by dikes. The pastures are rich; there is plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese; and the seas and rivers abound with fish. Holland has extensive linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships.—A strong town in Oberland, Prussia.

*Holland, New*, the country that forms the west part of Terra Australis, or Australia, extending from 109° to 135° E. lon., and from 11° to 35° S. lat. Its circuitous line of coast is upwards of 2000 miles, exclusive of numerous indentations. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c.; but a great proportion is yet imperfectly explored, and the interior is scarcely at all known to Europeans.

*Hollodale*, a river in Sutherlandshire, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Calthness, and flows north into a bay of the North Sea.

*Hollymount*, a town in Mayo co., Ireland.

*Holm*, a town in Cumberland, sometimes called Holm Abbey, from an abbey that formerly stood here.

*Holstein*, a duchy of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark. Its productions are very similar to those of the north of England, but it is chiefly celebrated for its excellent cattle and horses, which are an important article of export. Wheat, oats, barley, butter, and cheese are also exported.

HALF-WITTED PEOPLE HAVE A TALENT OF TALKING MUCH AND SAYING LITTLE.



*Holston*, a river of the U. S., which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, in Virginia, and flows SSW. into Tennessee.

*Holt*, a market-town in Norfolk, in which is an excellent free school, founded by Sir John Gresham.—A town in Denbighshire, on the Dee.

*Holy Cross*, a village in the county of Tipperary, Ireland.

*Holy Island*, on the coast of the detached part of Durham, called Islandshire. Various fragments of its ancient abbey (celebrated in the days of the Anglo-Saxons as the residence of many literary monks) are still extant.

*Holyhead*, a sea-port of Wales, and the largest town in the Isle of Anglesea. It is, next to Liverpool and Bristol, the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, distant from that city about twenty leagues. Lon. 4.40 W., lat. 53.23 N. Pop. 3869.

*Holywell*, a town in Flintshire, Wales, very inconsiderable until the present century, but now remarkable for its activity in mining and manufactures. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity; and is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. Lon. 8.31 W., lat. 54.13 N. Pop. 10,834.

*Homs*, a commercial city of Syria. Lon. 37.47 E., lat. 34.25 N.

*Ho-nan*, a large prov. of China, situate almost in the centre of the empire. It contains eight cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third.

*Honda*, a town in Bogota, Colombia, S. A.

*Hondschoote*, a town in Nord, France.

*Honduras*, a state in Central America. [See *Guatemala*.]

*Honduras (British)*, an extensive settlement belonging to Great Britain, on the E. coast of Central America. The forests abound with some of the finest timber trees, particularly mahogany and logwood; but they do not grow adjacent to each other; the former flourishes most in high and exposed situations, while the latter thrives best in a swampy soil. Most of the West India productions succeed well here, but they are little cultivated. The coast was discovered by Columbus in 1502; it was transferred from Spain to England in 1670, but its occupation was contested by the Spaniards at different times, down to 1798, since which it has remained quietly in our possession. The only town in the settlement is Balize, at the mouth of a large river of the same name.

*Houfleur*, a sea-port in France, dep. Calvados. Lon. 0.15 E., lat. 49.24 N. Pop. 8490.

*Honiton*, a borough in Devonshire, with a manufacture of broad lace, and a good trade in butter. Pop. 3895.

*Hoobly*, a town of the Deccan, Hindostan, prov. Nejapoor. Lon. 75.15 E., lat. 15.20 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Hooghly*, a district of Hindostan, presid. Bengal. It is a low level tract of great fertility, but on the sea-coast is very unhealthy and densely covered with jungle. The Hooghly river and many other branches and

tributaries of the Ganges intersect it.—The cap. of the above district; a large, prosperous, and well-inhabited town, with a college, in which English, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

*Hooly Onore*, a town of Hindostan.

*Hope*, a river in Sutherlandshire, which flows north, forms a lake of its name, and enters the east side of Loch Eribol.

*Hoorn*, a sea-port town of North Holland, with a good harbour, and a large trade in cattle, butter, and cheese; the herring fishery is also considerable. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 52.38 N.

*Horn*, a town of Austria.—Another, of Holland, in Limburg.

*Horn, Cape*, the most southern extremity of South America. It is lofty and full of woods, and inhabited by Indians, of whom little is known. Lon. 67.20 W., lat. 55.56 S.

*Horncastle*, a market-town in Lincolnshire, on the Bane, famous for its horse fair. Pop. 4521.

*Hornsey*, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, near which is a mere, two miles long and a mile broad, famous for its pike and eels.—A pleasant village in Middlesex, near London. The New River, which meanders through this retired village, adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery.

*Horsham*, a borough in Sussex, on the Arun; noted for fine poultry. Pop. 5765.

*Horta*, the capital of Fayal, one of the Azores. Lon. 28.41 W., lat. 38.32 N.

*Hostimuri*, a town in Sonora, Colombia; surrounded by considerable mines.

*Hottentots, Country of the*, a large region in the south of Africa, extending 350 miles south along the Atlantic Ocean to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence east 500 miles along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria. There are numerous tribes of the Hottentots, differing from each other in their manners and customs; but a short account of the three principal will, perhaps, be sufficient to convey an idea of the whole. Those in the vicinity of the Cape are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue; they have high cheek-bones; and the finest set of teeth imaginable. The females as well as the males are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outward in summer and inward in winter; and they besmeer their bodies all over with fat, in which soot is mixed. They are excellent swimmers and divers, and practise bathing several times in the day. Their habitations are merely huts, resembling a round bee-hive, and very low. Another tribe of Hottentots are the Bosjesmans, who inhabit the interior part of the country, and live by hunting and plunder. They are of short stature, and remarkably lean; their eyes are more wild and animated than those of the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape; and their whole countenance exhibits strong symptoms of suspicion and apprehension. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, shot from a small bow; and they will hit a wild animal with a tolerable degree of certainty at a distance of 100 paces. To kill it entirely, to cut out the poisoned



part, and in begin devouring the prey, are acts that follow each other with the utmost rapidity. Many of these savages go entirely naked, and chiefly reside in bushes, holes made in the ground, or clefts in rocks. To the north of the country of the Bosjesmans, and on the other side of the Orange River, is another tribe, called Coras, who may be reckoned to rank higher than any of the other Hottentots known in the S. of Africa. They are more cleanly in their appearance, and neater in their dress and domestic utensils. The Coras appear to be a mixed breed, between the Hottentot and Caffre; a tribe of the latter are their nearest neighbours, with whom they live on very good terms; but a perpetual warfare subsists between them and the Bosjesmans. With respect to the Hottentots in general, none of them seem to have any religion, but they have a firm opinion of the power of magic. The country is naturally barren and mountainous; but, in many parts, industry has overcome these difficulties, and it produces not only a sufficiency of all the necessities of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of European ships that touch at the Cape. The wild beasts and quadrupeds are abundant; and there is also a vast quantity of birds, reptiles, and insects.

**Houat**, an island of France, between that of Belleisle and the continent. It is defended by a fort. Lon. 3.10 W., lat. 47.26 N.

**Hounstone**, a town of Middlesex, situate on the edge of a heath of the same name, on which are some gunpowder-mills. Pop. 3079.

**Hou-quang**, a province of China, containing 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third.

**Hourn, Loch**, an arm of the sea on the west coast of Scotland, Invernesshire.

**Housa**, or **Haoussa**, a city of Nigritia. Lon. 4.28 E., lat. 16.47 N.

**Howahil**, an island in the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyssinia, in the middle of a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 40.30 E., lat. 15.8 N.

**Howden**, a market-town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire. The bishops of Durham had formerly a palace here, but what remains of it is now occupied as a farm-house.

**Hoce**, **Cape**, the promontory at the south-east end of New South Wales. Lon. 150.2 E., lat. 37.32 S.

**Howth**, a town in Dublin county, Ireland.

**Hoy**, one of the Orkney Islands, between that of Pomona and the coast of Caithness. Here is a stupendous rock, called the Heary; and on the west coast is a great come hill, called Hoy Head, which is a sea-mark. Lon. 3.2 W., lat. 58.46 N.

**Hoya and Diepholtz**, a province of Hanover, lying between the river Weser and the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

**Hoyerswerda**, a town and castle of Lusatia.

**Hubert, St.**, a town of the Netherlands, with a celebrated abbey.

**Huddersfield**, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Colne. Huddersfield is one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture; it is abundantly supplied with coals and water; and its facility of intercourse with other large towns, by means of canals and railways, affords cheap and convenient transit for its products. It has several good public buildings, among

which is a large circular hall, in which narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymers, &c., manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, are weekly exposed to sale. Pop. 24,931.

**Hudson**, a river of the United States, which passes its whole course of 250 miles in the state of New York. The chief towns on it are New York, Albany, Newbury, Hudson, and Catskill.—A city in Columbia county, New York, the trade of which is considerable. Lon. 73.58 W., lat. 42.16 N.

**Hudson's Bay**, in North America, lying between 51° and 69° N. lat.; discovered in 1610 by Captain Henry Hudson. It communicates with the Atlantic by Hudson's Straits, a sea about 500 miles in length, and generally upwards of 100 miles in breadth. Hudson's Bay is full of sand-banks, reefs, and islands, and is navigable for only a few months in the year, being at other times frozen over, or obstructed by drift ice. On its west coast are several settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company, which monopolizes nearly all the fur trade of British North America.

**Hudewickswald**, a sea-port of Sweden. Lon. 17.46 E., lat. 62.66 N.

**Huê-fô**, the capital city of the empire of Anam, remarkable for its fortifications, which are in the European style, and, as it is said, upon the model of Strasburg. The city is completely insulated, having the river Huê on two sides of it, and a very spacious canal on the other two. The palace is situated within a strong inner citadel, surrounded by barracks; the arsenal is capacious and well stored, and the public granaries are of enormous extent, and kept full of corn. The neighbourhood of the city is every where in a high state of cultivation, with rice, mulberry-trees, cotton, fruit, &c., and thickly interspersed with villages.

**Huelva**, a town in Andalusia, Spain.

**Huen**, a small island in the Baltic. Lon. 12.43 E., lat. 55.55 N.

**Huesca**, a city in Arragon, Spain. Large flocks of sheep graze on the surrounding hills, and the vine is cultivated to a considerable extent; but the industry of the town is confined to tanning and the weaving of coarse linens.

**Huitquilem**, an inland province of Chili, rich in gold dust, and producing an excellent muscadell wine.

**Hull**, or **Kingston-upon-Hull**, a borough and sea-port in the East R. of Yorkshire. It was built by Edward I., and stands on the west side of the river Hull (over which is a modern stone bridge), near its entrance into the Humber. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted, though the whale fishery is by no means so considerable as formerly. Here are two wet docks, with spacious quays, and several dry docks for building and repairing vessels. Among the public buildings are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows, an armoury, a naval storehouse, a custom-house, and an exchange. The trade and commerce of Hull are very extensive; and it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. The natural facilities for internal communication which it possesses have, indeed, been greatly extended by artificial means: by

A MAN'S STRONGEST PASSION IS GENERALLY ON HIS WEAKER SIDE.

rivers and canals it is united with Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, &c.; so that it has become not merely the principal port for the W. R. of Yorkshire, but also for a considerable portion of the trade carried on between Lancashire and the N. of Europe. Lon. 0.18 W., lat. 53.45 N. Pop. 41,629.

*Hulst*, a strong town in Holland.

*Humber*, a river of England, formed by the junction of the Trent and Ouse. It is a large estuary, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and enters the German Ocean at Spurn Head.

*Hummoch*, an island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 125.12 E., lat. 5.27 N.

*Hungary*, a kingdom of Europe; divided by the river Danube into Upper and Lower Hungary, and subdivided into 46 counties. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is Popery. Hungary contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and there is such abundance of game, that hunting is allowed to all. It also produces all the necessaries of life; the wines, especially that called Tokay, are excellent; and tobacco is cultivated in immense quantities. The most noted rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Theiss, Marosh, Raab, and Waag; and the chief manufactures are glass and earthenware, coarse linen, and some fabrics of cotton and wool. The people of Hungary consist of seven distinct races; Magyars, Slovacks, Croatsians, Germans, Wallachians, Rusniacks, and Jews.

*Hungerford*, a market-town in Berkshire, on the Kennet. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, granted it a charter by the gift of a brass bugle horn, which is blown annually for the inhabitants to elect the constable, who is the chief officer.

*Huninguen*, a fortified town of France.

*Hunmanby*, a town in E. R. of Yorkshire.

*Hunstet*, a town in W. R. of Yorkshire.

*Huntingdon*, a borough and the capital of Huntingdonshire, seated on a rising ground, on the Ouse. It has a great trade in corn, and was once a large place, with 15 churches, which are now reduced to two. Oliver Cromwell was born here, in 1599. Lon. 0.5 W., lat. 52.17 N. Pop. 3597.—A large and mountainous country of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, of which the capital bears the same name.—A town in Suffolk county, New York.

*Huntingdonshire*, a county of England, 25 miles in length and 20 in breadth, containing 36,800 acres, divided into four hundreds and 106 parishes, and having six market-towns. The south-east part of this county consists of beautiful meadows; the middle and western divisions are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. In the north-east quarter are some fens, which join those of Ely; and in the midst of them are several shallow pools, abounding with fish, and two lakes, called Whittlesey-Mere and Ramsey-Mere. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen; and the staple commodities, corn, malt, and cheese. Total pop. 58,549.

*Huntley*, a town in Aberdeenshire; which has a considerable manufacture of linen cloth.

*Huntspill*, a town in Somersetshire.

*Huntsville*, a town of North Carolina.

Another, in Alabama, capital of Madison county, U. States.

*Hurdwar*, or *Ganga-Dwara*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Delhi, situated on the Ganges, and famous from its being one of the principal places of Hindoo pilgrimage, and the seat of the greatest fair in India. Lon. 78.2 E., lat. 29.57 N.

*Huron*, a lake of North America, 800 miles in circuit; surrounded W. and SW. by the Michigan territory, and on all other sides by the territory of Upper Canada. The Chippeway Indians live scattered around this lake; and its navigation is rendered dangerous by sudden and violent tempests.—A county of the United States, in Ohio, of which Avery is the capital.

*Hurst Castle*, a fortress in Hampshire, which stands on the extreme point of a neck of land, two miles into the sea, between Lymington and the Isle of Wight; in which Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial. Lon. 1.33 W., lat. 50.42 N.

*Husseinabad*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Khandeish.

*Husum*, a sea-port of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel. Lon. 9.20 E., lat. 54.36 N.

*Huys*, a fortified town of Liege, Belgium.

*Hydra*, an island in the Archipelago; the residence of a numerous Greek colony, who carry on an extensive trade. The Hydriots have the character of being the most efficient and intrepid sailors in the Greek navy. Lon. 23.15 E., lat. 37.21 N. Pop. 20,000.

*Hyderabad*, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan. It is an elevated table land, which renders it colder than the surrounding provinces. The surface is hilly, but fertile, and tolerably well watered.—The capital of this province has the same name, and is the metropolis of the Deccan. Lon. 78.35 E., lat. 17.15 N. Pop. 200,000.—A city of Hindostan, capital of the province of Sinde. Lon. 68.41 E., lat. 25.22 N.

*Hypolite, St.*, a town of France, in the dep. of Le Donbs.

*Hythe*, a cinque port and borough of England, situated near the E. extremity of Romney Marsh, in Kent. Pop. 2265.

*IAMBOURG*, a small town of Russia, gov. Petersburg; with manufactures of cloth, silk stockings, and cambric. Lon. 29 E., lat. 59.22 N.

*Ibarra*, a town of Ecuador, Colombia; the capital of a district producing sugar, cotton, and wheat. It has manufactures of fine cotton and other fabrics. Lon. 78.18 W., lat. 0.21 N.

*Ibiza*, a town in Albania, European Turkey, situated on the Drino.

*Ibrim*, a town of Nubia, with a citadel.

*Iceland*, a large island to the west of Norway, under the dominion of Denmark; 260 miles long and 180 broad. The climate of this island is very unsettled, and it is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures. On all parts of the coast the bays and harbours are both numerous and safe; and there are several capital rivers and extensive freshwater lakes. The loftiest mountains are called *yokuls*, and of these, Snæfell is esteemed the highest, being computed at 4560 feet. Mount Hecla, about 4000 feet in height,



is a noted volcano; and there are several sulphurous and hot springs, called *geysers*. The principal one has a basin 51 feet in diameter, and in the centre an orifice 17 feet over, in which the water rises and falls; and from this pipe, in violent eruptions, a column of boiling water is frequently shot up 100 feet perpendicularly, or thrown out diagonally to a great distance. In 1783, the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record, accompanied by violent wind and rain, took place in this island. Three fire-spouts broke out on Mount Skapta, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava, that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of about 12 miles; by which 12 rivers were dried up, 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water, and 34 very materially injured. Of the inhabitants, 220 perished by fire, and 21 by water; numberless cattle were also destroyed, and the fish driven from the coasts. The Icelanders are rather tall, of a frank open countenance, a florid complexion, and yellow flaxen hair; the women are shorter in proportion, and more inclined to corpulency. Their predominant characteristics are unsuspecting frankness, pious contentment, and a steady liveliness of temperament, combined with a strength of intellect rarely to be met with in other parts. The chief exports are dried fish, mutton, beef, butter, tallow, train oil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, wool, sheep and fox-skins, eider-down, and feathers; the imports, timber, fishing-tackle, implements of iron, tobacco, bread, spirits, wine, salt, linen, and other necessities of life. Lon. 16.24 W., lat. 63.67 N.

*Icolmkill*, or *Iona*, a famous little island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, near the south-west point of the Isle of Mull. This island was the retreat of learning during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe, after the overthrow of the Roman empire, and the seminary whence issued those pious monks and laymen, who again revived learning, and propagated Christianity through many kingdoms of Europe. It contains the remains of several monastic and Druidical edifices, and produces beautiful white marble. Lon. 6.20 W., lat. 56.23 N.

*Ida*, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the Island of Candia; famous in ancient times as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele; also, for a remarkable cavern, at its foot, called the Labyrinth of Crete.

*Ildria*, a town of the Austrian empire, k. Illyria, noted for rich quicksilver mines; to work in which, formerly, state prisoners and criminals were often condemned, but it is no longer so. The mercury obtained here is chiefly sent to Vienna, partly for the plating of mirrors, but principally for the use of the gold and silver mines of Hungary and Transylvania.

*If*, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, with a castle.

*Iglau*, a town of Moravia, cap. of a circle, with two convents and a college.

*Iglo*, a town of Hungary; in which are rich and extensive copper mines.

*Ignalda*, a town of Spain, prov. Cata-

lonia, standing in a fertile plain. The chief manufactures are cotton and woollen yarns and cloths, hats, and excellent fire-arms. Lon. 1.31 E., lat. 41.40 N. Pop. 7731.

*Ikery*, a town in Mysore, Hindostan.

*Ilak*, or *Jalak*, a town of Nubia, supposed to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 34.30 E., lat. 18.8 N.

*Ilchester*, or *Ivelchester*, a borough in Somersetshire, on the Ivel. This place is of great antiquity, and once contained sixteen churches, but has now only one. The election of the county members is held in this borough; and here the celebrated Roger Bacon was born, in 1214. Lon. 2.37 W., lat. 50.56 N.

*Ildefonso*, *Sl.*, a town in New Castile, Spain, noted for its fine palace built by Philip V., and for a large manufacture of glass.—A town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca. Lon. 97.30 W., lat. 17.5 N.

*Ilfracombe*, a sea-port in Devonshire, which has a spacious natural basin, with a good pier and quay, projecting into the British Channel. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol; also, a number of fishing skiffs, which take soles, turbot, &c. for the Bristol market. Lon. 4.5 W., lat. 51.14 S. Pop. 3679.

*Ilheos*, or *St. George*, a town of Brazil, in Bahia. Lon. 40.15 W., lat. 14.35 S.

*Ilkuch*, a town of Poland, remarkable for its silver and lead mines.

*Ille-et-Vilaine*, a maritime dep. of France; which takes its name from two rivers, which unite at Rennes, the cap. of the dep.

*Iller*, a river rising in Tyrol, Germany, which joins the Danube near Ulm.

*Illinois*, a river of the U. S., formed by the junction of the Chicago and Theakiki, near the south end of Lake Michigan.—One of the U. S. of America, 360 miles long and 180 broad, divided into 19 counties. It consists mostly of vast undulating prairies, or rich plains, called by the settlers "barrens;" but it is, nevertheless, supposed to contain a larger proportion of first-rate cultivable land than any other state in the Union. All the grains, roots, and fruits of temperate regions grow luxuriantly; and in none of the W. states is corn raised with greater facility and in more abundance. Many large and flourishing settlements have been formed in its western part since the introduction of steam navigation on the Mississippi. Grain, cattle, butter, cheese, and other agricultural products form the chief articles of export; and sugar, tea, coffee, wines, and manufactured goods are the chief imports. Among its minerals are iron, copper, and coal; and salt-springs are numerous.

*Ilnen*, a lake in Novgorod, Russia, 40 m. long and 18 broad.

*Ilminster*, a town in Somersetshire; in which is a manufacture of narrow cloths, and a free-school founded by Edward VI. P. 3227.

*Ilsley*, a market-town in Berkshire.

*Illyria* (Kingdom of), a portion of the Austrian empire, comprising provinces of Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria. Its N. part is covered by the central chain of the Alps, and is, in general, far from fertile; but the S. part differs essentially both in its productions



and cultivation; the fields being covered with rows of mulberries, or with elms and poplars, around which the vines cluster; the whole bearing an aspect equal to central Italy. The principal wild animals of the northern districts are the chamois, red deer, and roebuck; in the southern provinces ortolans, partridges, quails, &c. are common; but the chief wealth of Myria consists in its mines of iron, lead, quicksilver, and coal.

*Imbro*, an island in the Archipelago; it is mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. Lon. 25.44 E., lat. 40.10 N.

*Imeritia*, or *Imerithi*, a country of Asia; which, with Mingrelia, comprehends the ancient Colchis.

*Imperial*, a town of Chili; formerly a fine city, but destroyed by the Indians.

*Inca*, a town of Majorca, surrounded by vineyards and almond-trees.

*Inchbraycock*, a small island of Scotland, in Forfarshire; which has two bridges, and a large and convenient dry dock.

*Incheolm*, a small island in the Frith of Forth, Scotland, in which are the ruins of a famous monastery founded by Alexander I., who was driven to this island in a tempest, and hospitably treated by a hermit.

*Inchgarvie*, a small island of Scotland, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth, at Queensferry, Linlithgowshire.

*Inchkeith*, a small island in the Frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn.

*Inchmarnock*, a small island of Scotland, on the south-west side of the Isle of Bute.

*Indal*, a town in Medelpadia, Sweden.

*Inden Hotun*, a town of Chinese Tartary, capital of the Manchew Tartars. Lon. 124.36 E., lat. 41.40 N.

*India*. [See *Hindustan*.]

*Indiono*, one of the United States of America, 240 miles in length and 150 in breadth, divided into 64 counties; but a portion of the northern half is yet possessed by the Indians. The chief productions of this country are wheat, maize, rye, flax, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco. Coal is in abundance; and there are numerous salt-springs. The principal rivers are the Ohio, Wabash, and White River.

*Indians*, the name by which the original natives of America are generally called. A concise detail of the manners, customs, &c. of the different tribes, will be found under the heads of the countries they inhabit.

*Indies, East*, the name given by Europeans to that vast tract of country in Asia which lies to the south of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as to a great number of islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from Southern Hindostan as far east as New Guinea, and from the Bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far south as Terra Australis. The most western of the islands are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes; besides many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent.

*Indies, West*. According to the latest geographers the islands which come under this term lie between lon. 60° and 85° W., and lat. 10° and 27° N., comprising the larger

and smaller Antilles; the former consisting of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the latter, of the Virgin, Leeward, and Windward groups, with the Bahamas, Trinidad, Tobago, and a few other islands. Of these, Cuba and Porto Rico belong to Spain; Hayti is independent; Jamaica, the Bahamas, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, &c. belong to Great Britain; Guadaloupe, Martinique, Marie Galante, &c. to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and Curacao, to the Dutch; St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, to the Danes; and St. Bartholomew to the Swedes. They were formerly likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is named the Caribbean Sea. The name of Caribbee should, however, be confined to the smaller islands, lying in a semicircle between Porto Rico and Trinidad. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of Indians, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands.

*Indore*, a city of Hindostan, prov. Malwah, the cap. of Hagar's dominion. Lon. 75.48 E., lat. 22.43 N.

*Indrapoor*, a town on the west coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100.45 E., lat. 1.56 S.

*Indre*, a department of France, including the western part of the old province of Berry.

*Indre-et-Loire*, a department of France, including the old province of Touraine.

*Indus*, or *Sinde*, a great river, the source of which has never been explored, but is supposed to be on the N. declivity of the Callas branch of the Himalaya range, near the Chinese frontier town of Goroo. It enters Hindostan at Bazaar, and 20 miles below receives the Cabul, or Attock River. Proceeding S. by W. along the Afghanistan frontier, it receives the other principal streams of that country; and, in Mooltan, is joined by five streams of the Pnnjab. The noble stream then pervades Sindé, flows by Selwan and Tatta, and enters the Indian Ocean.

*Ingleborough*, a mountain in Yorkshire, W. R., 2361 feet above the sea. The top is a plain, nearly a mile in circuit, containing the ruins of an old wall, &c., from which some imagine it has been a Roman station.

*Ingolstadt*, a fortified town of Bavaria, and one of the strongest places in Germany. Its university has lately been transferred to Munich.

*Ingrohom Islands*, in the Pacific Ocean. They appear generally to be diversified with hills and valleys, and to be well wooded and watered; but animal and vegetable provisions are scarce. Most of them are inhabited, and the people resemble those of the Marquesas. Lon. 139.40 W., lat. 8.56 S.

*Ingrande*, a town of France, in Mayenne et Loire.

*Ingria*, a province of Russia, which now forms the government of Petersburg. The natives are described as a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic temperament and propensity to pilfering. They resemble the gypsies, calculate naivities, and tell fortunes; and are addicted to absurd notions and Pagan superstitions, which they mix with the ceremonies of Christianity.

*Inhambone*, a country on the coast of Caffraria, with a river and port of the same

GENTILITY, SENT TO THE MARKET, WILL NOT BUY A PECK OF MEAL.

HE THAT PEERS THROUGH A HOLE MAY SEE WHAT WILL VEN HIM.

name, subject to Portugal. Lon. 35.50 E., lat. 23.28 S.

*Inishonan*, a town in Cork county, Ireland, which has a large linen manufacture.

*Inistioge*, or *Ennistoge*, a borough in Kilkenny county, Ireland, on the Nore.

*Inn*, a river that rises in Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons, and joins the Danube at Passau.

*Innaconda*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the Circars.

*Innsbruck*, a city of the Tyrol, picturesquely seated on the Inn, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, from which point a magnificent prospect is obtained. The bridge is also memorable as the scene of one of the severest actions that took place during the war of the Tyrolese, under Hofer, against the French. Innsbruck contains a palace, several churches, a university, &c.; and it has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, &c. Lon. 11.23 E., lat. 47.16 N. Pop. 10,738.

*Insch*, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

*Inspree*, a fortified town in Germany, capital of the Tyrol, with a strong castle.

*Inverary*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Argyshire. It has several manufactures, and a trade in wool, timber, and oak bark; but its chief support is from the herring fishery. Lon. 4.54 W., lat. 56.15 N.

*Inverkeithing*, a borough and seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland; which has a commodious harbour, with excellent quays, and a good trade in coal and salt. Lon. 3.12 W., lat. 55.57 N.

*Inverleithen*, a town in Peebleshire, Scotland. Here is an extensive woollen-manufacture, and a famous sulphurous spring.

*Inverness-shire*, the most extensive county of Scotland. It includes several of the Hebrides; and, independent of them, is 80 m. in length and 50 in breadth. This county is divided into two equal parts by the Caledonian Canal; and has several considerable lakes, particularly those of Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Linnhe. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; the high grounds feed many sheep and heeves, and numerous herds of goats are found in every district. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, 4370 feet above the level of the sea, is situated in Lochaber, near Fort William. The mountains and forests contain immense numbers of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals, have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints. The most noted rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beaulay. Total pop. 97,615.

The borough of *Inverness* is the capital; which is situate on both sides the Ness, and has a commodious harbour for vessels of 200 tons. Here is a good salmon fishery, a large manufacture of ropes and canvass, several tan-works, and a considerable trade. Lon. 4.5 W., lat. 57.31 N. Pop. 11,568.

*Inverury*, a borough in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

*Ionian Islands*, in the Mediterranean, on the south-west coast of European Turkey. They are seven in number; viz. Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo. In 1815, by the treaty of

Paris, they were put under the protection of Britain, with the continental sea-port of Parga, in Albania, and called the United States of the Ionian Islands. In 1819, the continental territory was given up. Corfu is the seat of government.

*Ipsara*, a small island in the Archipelago.

*Ipswich*, a borough and the principal town of Suffolk, on the Orwell; in which are twelve parish churches, a guildhall, and a custom-house, with a good quay. Ipswich has a considerable coasting-trade, and much corn and malt are sent hence to London, and timber to the different dockyards. It is the birth-place of Cardinal Wolsey. Lon. 1.16 E., lat. 52.8 N. Pop. 25,384. — A town of Massachusetts, in Essex county. Lon. 70.50 W., lat. 42.39 N.

*Irak*, or *Irak Agemi*, a province of Persia. It includes the greater part of the ancient Media, and is a large mountainous country, with valleys that seldom exceed twelve m. in breadth.

*Irak*, or *Irak Arabi*, a province of Turkey in Asia. This country is the ancient Chaldaea; it is very fertile, and watered by the Euphrates and Tigris.

*Ireby*, a market-town in Cumberland.

*Ireland*, an island of Europe, lying to the west of that of Great Britain. It is 280 m. in length and 160 in breadth; containing about 19,436,000 acres, divided into four provinces — Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; and these are subdivided into 32 counties. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil in most parts is very good and fertile. It produces corn, potatoes, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and cattle, hogs, beef, and butter are exported in very considerable quantities. Ireland is, in fact, much better adapted for a grazing than for an agricultural country; and such, in this respect, is the excellence of the soil, that in most parts it never fails, when laid down to grass, to clothe itself with a rich and luxuriant cover of herbage. The other commodities are hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. There are also quarries of marble and fine slate, and mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, and silver. Every habitable part of the island abounds in the ruins of castles, churches, and religious houses; and many more have entirely disappeared, whose site is now unknown. The principal manufacture is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection; and the trade in it is very considerable. This country is well situate for foreign commerce, on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. The coasts teem with fish. The lakes, more usually called Loughs, are numerous; the most noted are those of Erne, Corrib, Neagh, Killarney, and Allen; and the chief rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boyne, Sure, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. Whether attributable to the soil or climate, or both, it is certain that in Ireland there are no moles, toads, nor serpents. The laws of this island differ but little from those of England, and the established religion is the same; but the majority of the people are Roman Catholics, and retain their nominal bishops and digni-

EVERY ONE BASTES THE FAT HOG, WHILE THE LEAN ONE BURNS.



ties. Formerly this kingdom had a Parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient that Ireland should be united to England. The two Parliaments passed acts for that purpose; and the two kingdoms, in 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the Lord Lieutenant and council are appointed by the sovereign.

*Irkutsk*, the largest and least populous government of the Russian empire. Its cap., a city of the same name, is a place of considerable traffic. Lon. 104.19 E., lat. 52.16 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Irrawadi*, or *Irrawaddy*, a river that rises in Thibet, flows south through the kingdoms of Birmah and Pegu, and enters the Bay of Bengal by several mouths. Near the Irrawadi, in the prov. Sarawadi, are celebrated teak forests, covering the hill ranges bounding the valley. Petrifications of bones, wood, &c. are common along this river; and among the fossil remains are the mastodon, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, tapir, deer, antelope, alligator, &c.

*Irtysk*, a river of Siberia, which issues from the Lake Saisan, in Chinese Tartary, runs north-west between the two countries, above 300 miles, then flows by Omsk, Tobolsk, and Samara, and joins the Ob.

*Irvine*, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which passes by Newmills and Kilmarnock to the town of Irvine, below which it enters the Frith of Clyde.—A borough in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Irvine; which has a commodious harbour, a dock-yard, and manufactures of carpets, muslins, lawns, &c. Eglinton Castle, famous in the sporting world for the "tournament" held there in 1839, is in the immediate vicinity. Lon. 4.36 W., lat. 55.39 N. Pop. 7313.

*Irwell*, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence south-east to Manchester, and then south-west to the Mersey, seven miles above Warrington.

*Isakhtcha*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; noted as the spot that in all ages has been selected by invading armies for crossing the Danube.

*Ischia*, the ancient Pithecusa, an island of Naples, lying off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is mountainous; but abounds in minerals, sulphur, fruit, and excellent wine.

*Ischim*, a circle in the Siberian government of Tobolsk.

*Isenburg*, the name of two towns in Germany; one in the Upper, the other in the Lower Rhine.

*Iser*, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tyrol and Bavaria, passes by Muniel and Landschut, and joins the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

*Isère*, a small department in the east of France, including the north part of the old province of Dauphiny. It is one of the richest depts. of France in respect of minerals, and mining is one of the chief occupations of its inhabitants.

*Ischia*, a town in Molise, Naples; which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, and upwards of 1500 persons perished.

*Isigny*, a town in Calvados, France.

*Isis*, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Tortleton, five miles south-west of Cirencester. It immediately enters

Wiltshire, and is joined by the Churn, two miles west of Cricklade, where their junction forms the Thames.

*Isle*, or *Ilo*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides; in which are mines of iron, lead, copper, emery, quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Lon. 5.58 W., lat. 55.45 N.

*Islamabad*, a town in Bengal, cap. of the district of Chittagong. It is the emporium of a great extent of country, and the resort of numerous merchants. Lon. 91.42 E., lat. 22.22 N. Pop. 12,000.—A town in Cashmere.

*Islands*, Bay of, in New Zealand.

*Isle*, a town of Vaulcuse, France.

*Isle Adam*, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise.

*Isle of Beeves*, a fertile island in the Bay of Camperchy, abounding in cattle and fruit.

*Isle Bouchard*, a town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France.

*Isle Diet*, a small island of France, 18 miles south-south-west of Noirmoutier. Lon. 2.15 W., lat. 46.45 N.

*Isle of France*, an old prov. of France; which now forms the rich departments of Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Oise.

*Isle Jourdain*, a town in Gers, France.

*Isle of Rhe*, an island of France, opposite La Rochelle. Salt works are its only riches; and the principal place is St. Martin, which is defended by three forts. Lon. 1.21 W., lat. 46.10 N.

*Isleworth*, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames; in which are many elegant villas, and a magnificent seat of the Duke of Northumberland, called Sion House. Pop. 6614.

*Islington*, a large village in Middlesex, on an eminence north of London. The New River is received at the south-west end of it into a large reservoir, whence its water is conveyed in pipes to different parts of the metropolis. Pop. 55,690.

*Islip*, a village near Oxford, noted for being the birth-place of Edward the Confessor, whose father had a palace near the church, not a trace of which is now remaining.

*Ismail*, a strongly-fortified town and harbour of Russia in Europe, in Bessarabia. It formerly belonged to Turkey, but in 1790 it was stormed by the Russians under Suwarow, and given up to pillage and massacre. Lon. 28.50 E., lat. 45.21 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Ismaning*, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a county.

*Isnik*, a city of Natolia, Asiatic Turkey. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council, held here in 325. Silk is the principal article of trade. Lon. 30.2 E., lat. 40.22 N.

*Ispahan*, the principal city, and the southern cap. of Persia, in the province of Irak. It contains a vast number of palaces, mosques, bazaars, caravansaries, public baths, &c., and its chief manufactures are gold brocades, silks, and fine cotton cloths. Ispahan was at the height of its glory in the 17th century, during the reign of Shah Abbas; but since the removal of the court to Teheran it has gradually declined; and although its commercial character is still respectable, its former grandeur is departed.

A WORD AND A STONE, THROWN AWAY, DO NOT RETURN.

"EVERY ONE TO HIS TRADE," QUOTH THE BOY TO THE BISHOP.



Lon. 51.50 E., lat. 32.40 N. Pop. about 100,000.

*Isseguibo*, a settlement in Guyana, on a river of the same name.

*Issoire*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Creuze. Pop. 5741.

*Issoudun*, a town of France, dep. Indre. It has linen and woollen factories, and was formerly a place of considerable commercial antiquity. Pop. 9406.

*Istria*, a peninsula of the Austrian empire, on the north-east part of the Gulf of Venice. The soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; and there are quarries of fine marble; also, forests that yield abundance of fire-wood, ship-timber, and game.

*Italy*, one of the most fertile and celebrated countries of Europe, 670 miles in length, and 350 in breadth, divided into three parts—the Northern, Central, and Southern; which include the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, Sardinia, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, &c. belonging to Austria, the Papal States, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Lucca, and San Marino. The climate is very different, according to the various situations of its provinces. Though for the most part mountainous, Italy has some plains of great extent and extraordinary fertility, of which the most extensive and richest is that of Lombardy, including nearly the whole of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the central portion of the Sardinian dominions, great part of the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the north legations of the Papal States. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yar; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. Italy produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe: excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts; and all kinds of fruits. It also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stocked with game; and the mountains afford iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors, exclusively of those of ancient times. The Italians are generally well-proportioned, and are affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. The women are majestic in figure, possessed of the most lively sensibility, voluptuous, earnest, and enthusiastic; with black hair, black sparkling eyes, and dark olive complexions. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races without riders, and conversations or assemblies, are the chief diversions of the Italians. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their own worship. The Italian language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is spoken in its greatest purity at Florence.

*Itata*, a province of Chili, watered by a river of the same name. The best wine in Chili is obtained here; and much gold is found in the mountains and rivers.

*Itchen*, or *Alre*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Alresford, flows by Win-

chester, and enters the Bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

*Ithaca*. [See *Theaki*.]

*Itzehoe*, a town in Holstein, Denmark.

*Ives, St.*, a borough in Cornwall; seated on a bay of the same name, resorted to by those engaged in the pilchard fishery, which is here carried on to a great extent. Pop. 5666.—A market-town in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse. Pop. 3514.

*Ivica*, or *Iviza*, a mountainous island in the Mediterranean, but rich in corn and fruit. Lon. 1.25 E., lat. 38.52 N. Pop. 8475.

*Ivinghoe*, a town in Buckinghamshire.

*Ivory Coast*, a country of Guinea, between the Grain Coast and Gold Coast; the inhabitants of which are reputed to be the most savage and barbarous race on the whole coast of Guinea. Elephants' teeth are here found in abundance.

*Ivrea*, a city of Piedmont, with a fort, citadel, and castle. Here are manufactures of silk fabrics, with markets for cheese, cattle, and other Alpine productions.

*Ivry*, a town of Eure, France, with a Benedictine abbey.

*Ixworth*, a market-town in Suffolk.

*Iziginsh*, a town of Okotsk, Siberia. Lon. 160.10 E., lat. 63.40 N.

*Izquintinango*, a town of Mexico, in Chiapa. Lon. 93.45 W., lat. 16.10 N.

*JACCA*, a city in Arragon, Spain.

*Jacatra*, a country in the west part of Java, with a town and fortress of the same name.

*Jacksborough*, a town of Georgia, cap. of Scriven county, U. States.—Another in South Carolina.

*Jaen*, a province of Andalusia, Spain. It is an alternation of hills and valleys, producing the vine, olives, and other fruits; but it is chiefly noted for an excellent breed of horses, little inferior to the Arabian. There are mines of iron, lead, and copper; but its manufactures are quite insignificant.

—The cap. of this province, which has never recovered its former consequence since the struggles between the Spaniards and Moors in the 15th century. Pop. 18,700.

*Jaffa*, or *Yoffa*, a town of Syria, in Palestine; formerly a celebrated city, called Joppa, and the chief port of Judea, but entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. Lon. 34.55 E., lat. 32.2 N.

*Jaffnapotani*, a sea-port of Ceylon, with a small fort. Lon. 79.50 E., lat. 9.35 N.

*Jagendorf*, a town and castle of Silesia.

*Jago, St.*, or *Santiago*, the largest and most fertile of the Cape-Verd Islands.—

The cap. of Chill; which produces abundance of corn, wine, and fruit, and has mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. The inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards; and it is the centre of all the trade of Chill. Lon. 70.50 W., lat. 36.26 S. Pop. 65,000.—A town of Mexico, cap. of Veragua; famous for spun cotton, dyed of a durable purple by the juice of a small fish found on the coast of the Pacific. Lon. 80.40 W., lat. 8.12 N.—A fortified sea-port on the south coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Lon. 76.3 W., lat. 20.1 N. Pop. 26,738.—A river in Guadaluajara, Mexico.

—A river of Hayti, called by Columbus the Gold River.

*Jago de los Covalleros, St.*, a city of Hayti,

the next in size to the cap. Lon. 70.38 W., lat. 19.22 N.

*Jago del Estero, St.*, a city of Tucuman, now much decayed by its hot and stagnant situation. Lon. 62.40 W., lat. 28.40 S.

*Jago de la Vega, St.*, or Spanish Town, a town of Jamaica; in which the legislative assembly and the grand courts of justice are held.

*Jalawan*, a province in the eastern part of Ballogistan; full of mountains, but intermixed with some fertile plains and valleys.

*Jallinder*, a town in Lahore, Hindostan, cap. of a rich district. Lon. 74.40 E., lat. 31.18 N.

*Jallofs*, or *Onaloffs*, a nation of Africa, between the lower part of the Gambia and the Senegal. They are the handsomest negroes in these parts, of a fine bright black, with graceful regular features.

*Jalooan*, a town in Agra, Hindostan.

*Jalore*, a town in Ajmer, Hindostan.

*Jamaica*, the largest and most valuable of the West Indian islands belonging to Great Britain, was discovered by Columbus in 1494. It lies 30 leagues west of Hayti, and is of an oval form, 170 miles long and 60 broad, divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall, and contains upwards of 4,080,000 acres. The mountains are covered with many kinds of trees; and in the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to give the country a most fertile and pleasing aspect. But there are alligators in the rivers, guanoes and galliwaspes in the fens and marshes, and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry; the months of July, August, and September are called the hurricane months; and there is lightning almost every night. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. Maize, guinea corn, and rice are the principal grains cultivated; the plantain, banana, yam, cassava, and sweet potato are indigenous; and few countries offer so fine an assortment of tropical fruits. The European pop. consists of English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, and Portuguese settlers; the coloured races are divided, according to their share of negro blood, into *sambas*, *mulattos*, *quadroons*, and *mestizos*. The government of Jamaica is one of the richest places, next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown.—A town of New York, chief of Queen county.

*Jamba*, the cap. of a small klugdom on the east coast of Sumatra.

*Jambo*, a sea-port of Arabia, in Hedsjas.

*Jambor*, a town in Lahore, Hindostan. Lon. 74.38 E., lat. 32.56 N.

*James*, a river of Virginia, U. States, which commences on the west side of the Blue ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, and enters Chesapeake Bay, near Hampton.

*James, St.*, a town of S. Carolina, U. S.

*Jamesstown*, a borough in Leltrim county, Ireland.—A town of Virginia, U. S.

*Jamtland*, an inland province of Sweden, in Nordland.

*Janina*, or *Joannina*, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Albania. This place was long the residence of the cele-

brated Ali Pacha, and here he was shot. Lon. 21.10 E., lat. 39.52 N.

*Janville*, a town of France, in the department of Eure-et-Loire.

*Jao-tcheon*, a city in Kiang-si, China.

*Japan*, an empire of the most eastern part of Asia, separated from Corea and China by the Strait of Corea and the sea of Japan. The whole empire is divided into seven principal districts, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. This country is the richest in the world for gold; there are also extensive silver mines; and fine copper is the main source of the wealth of many provinces. Rice is the principal grain cultivated; ginger, black pepper, sugar, cotton, and indigo are raised in great quantities; and the tea-shrub grows wild in the hedges. The rocks and most barren places produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots; the woods, forests, and mountains afford good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffalos, hogs, and horses. Here are also large quantities of fine porcelain, silk, and skins, and red pearls, which are not in less repute than the white. The Japanese are of a yellowish complexion, and their hair is black, thick, and shining, from the use they make of oils. Their food consists almost entirely of fish, fowl, eggs, and vegetables; and the first compliment offered to a stranger is a dish of tea, the next a pipe of tobacco. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death. Their language is so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them; and they have several schools, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication is forbidden, except with the Dutch and Russians.

*Japara*, a town and fort of Java.

*Japura*, a large river of America, that has its source on the east border of Popayan, to the south-west of that of the Rio Negro. It flows south-east and east 1100 miles through a flat and bad country, and incorporates itself with the Amazon by several channels.

*Jargeon*, a town in Loiret, France.

*Jarnac*, a town in Charente, France.

*Jaron*, a town in Faristan, Persia; famous for abundance of palm trees and their excellent fruit. Lon. 53.10 E., lat. 28.15 N.

*Jaroslar*, or *Yaraslar*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The capital of the above government, seated on the Wolga; with manufactures of cotton, linen, and silk, tanneries, &c. Lon. 40.10 E., lat. 57.37 N. Pop. 23,856.

*Jaroslar*, or *Jaroslan*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia. Pop. 7964.

*Jasque*, a town in Meccan, Persia.

*Jassy*, a fortified city of European Turkey, cap. of Moldavia. Lon. 27.30 E., lat. 47.8 N.

*Jasz-Bereeny*, a town of Hungary, cap. of distr. Jagyzla. Pop. 15,530.

*Java*, an island of the East Indies, lying to the S. of Borneo, and separated from Sumatra by the Strait of Sunda. In the interior, through its whole length, is an uninterrupted range of mountains, varying in their elevation above the sea from 5000 to 11,000 feet. The air, except towards the west end of the

BENEFITS GROW OLD BETIMES, BUT INJURIES ARE LONG LIVERS.

APPEARS, LIKE SALT FISH, OUGHT TO BE A GOOD WHILE SOAKING.



island, is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the East Indies. Java has numerous rivers, of which the Solo and the Kediri are the chief. It produces abundance of rice, maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, salt, and tobacco. The Javans are of a brown complexion, with black hair; they live in mean huts of bamboo, and their food consists principally of rice and vegetables. The whole island may be deemed under the dominion of the Dutch; and, besides the native Javans, is inhabited by Chinese, Bugese, and other eastern Mohammedans.

*Javal*, a town in Schirvan, Persia.

*Jauer*, a town of the Prussian dominions, prov. Silesia. Pop. 5847.

*Jauru*, a river of Brazil, that rises in the district of Matto Grosso, and flows through a flat and woody country to the Paraguary.

*Jean d'Angely, St.*, a town in Lower Charente, France; famous for its brandy.

*Jean de Losne, St.*, a town in Cote d'Or, France, on the Saone.

*Jean de Luz, St.*, a town of France, in Lower Pyrenees, with a harbour.

*Jean de Maurienne, St.*, a town of Savoy.

*Jean Pied de Port, St.*, a town of Lower Pyrenees, France, with a citadel.

*Jean, Kabel*, a town of St. Domingo.

*Jed*, a river in Roxburghshire, Scotland, which rises on the borders of England, and joins the Teviot below Jedburgh. Pop. 2697.

*Jedburgh*, a borough of Scotland, cap. of Roxburghshire; in which are manufactures of cloth, flannel, and hose. In the vicinity are fine orchards. Lon. 2.35 W., lat. 55.30 N.

*Jeda*, or *Jeddo*, the capital of the empire of Japan. Lon. 139.30 E., lat. 36.10 N. Pop. about 1,000,000.

*Jefferson*, the name given to many counties in the United States of North America:—In New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, East Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Florida, and Arkansas.

*Jehnd*, or *Joud*, mountains in the north-west part of Hindostan, extending eastward from Attock to Behbhar.

*Jellalabad*, a town of Afghanistan, between Cabul and Peshawur, rendered memorable by the gallantry of Sir Robert Sale and the troops under his command in the Afghan war, 1842. Lon. 70.32 E., lat. 34.30 N.

*Jellalpoor*, a town of Hindostan, in Agra.

*Jemappe*, a village of Belgium, where the French in 1792 obtained a great victory over the Austrians.

*Jemaulabad*, a town in Canara, Hindostan, with a fort on an immense rock.

*Jemlah*, a town and fort in Nepal, Hindostan, which gives name to a district.

*Jena*, a town in Thuringia, Upper Saxony, with a castle and a celebrated university. Near this place, in 1806, the French defeated the Prussians, who suffered immense loss. Lon. 11.34 E., lat. 50.55 N. Pop. 5817.

*Jenitz*, a town of Upper Saxony.

*Jenitz*, a town of European Turkey.

*Jeremie*, a town and cape on the north side of the south peninsula of St. Domingo. Lon. 74.14 W., lat. 18.10 N.

*Jericho*, once a famous city, now barely a village, of Syria, in Palestine. Among its ruins are a few wretched huts, in which some poor Arabs reside.

*Jermah*, a town of Fezzan, in which are

many majestic ruins of its former greatness.

*Jersey*, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy, in France, and 84 south from Portland, in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English, but still governed by the ancient Norman laws: and it is difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It produces excellent butter and honey; and the south part is nearly covered with apple trees, from the fruit of which great quantities of cider are made. The oyster, cod, conger-eel, and herring-fisheries afford employment to a great number of the inhabitants; and its commercial relations, formerly confined to England and France, now extend to the chief countries of Europe, the W. Indies, and S. America. The manufacturing industry of the island is almost confined to ship-building, shoemaking, and hosiery.

*Jersey, New*, one of the United States of America, divided into 13 counties; two of which are mountainous, and three of the others sandy and barren. The chief rivers are the Hackinsac, Passaic, and Rariton. Total pop. 373,306.

*Jerusalem*, a famous city of Palestine, with the name of which are associated subjects of profound interest for every reflecting mind. It has steep ascents on every side except the south; and presents a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries. The brook Kedron flows in the valley on its east side, along the foot of Mount Olivet. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which pilgrims principally visit, is a large structure: at the end of it is a cuperh rotunda and cupola, which has no other light than what comes through the top; and directly under the opening is the Holy Sepulchre, placed in a small chapel, with three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of many lamps, which are always kept lighted. The mosque of Omar occupies the site of the temple of Solomon, and is the most splendid pile of architecture in the Turkish empire. The chief manufactures of Jerusalem are beads, rosaries, amulets, crosses, shells, &c.; which are sold by the Jews and Armenians. Numerous were the changes that Jerusalem underwent from the time of its destruction by the Romans, A. D. 70, until it finally came into the hands of Selim in 1519, since which the Turkish flag has always floated over its sacred places. "For more than three centuries its fortunes have been stationary: crowds of pilgrims fill its streets at one season of the year, creating a temporary activity, and increasing the revenues of the Turkish officers; but at all other times its condition recalls forcibly the complaint of Jeremiah:—'The city sits solitary that was full of people: she is become as a widow: she that was great among the provinces has become tributary. Her gates are desolate; all her beauty is departed,'" Lon. 35.30 E., lat. 31.50 N.

*Jesi*, a town of the Papal States. Pop. 6000.

*Jesselmere*, or *Jaysulmer*, a state of NW. Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana.—The capital of the above rajahship. Lon. 70.54 E., lat. 26.56 N. Pop. about 20,000.

*Jesso*, a large island of Asia, lying between those of Nippon and the Kuriles. It is

THE BEST HORSE NEEDS BREAKING, AND THE APTEST CHILD NEEDS TEACHING.



generally deemed subject to Japan, and is full of mountains and woods. The shores swarm with seals and sea-otters, and the bays with fish, particularly sprats. The natives are called Ainos, and live by fishing and hunting; they are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly. Lon. 142.30 E., lat. 40.50 N.

*Jessore*, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. The soil is very fertile, and although there is much jungle, a good deal of rice is grown; also indigo, tobacco, mulberry, betel-nut, and black pepper.

*Jeypoor*, a handsome and regularly built city of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, with battlemented walls and a magnificent palace constructed by an Italian architect in the 15th century, for the rajah Jey Singh, under whose reign Jeypoor was one of the principal seats of Hindoo learning. Lon. 75.37 E., lat. 26.55 N. Pop. 60,000.

*Jhansi*, a town in Allahabad, Hindostan. Lon. 78.34 E., lat. 25.32 N.

*Jhylum*, or *Jelum*, a river of Hindostan, the westernmost of the Punjab streams of the Indus.

*Jidda*, a sea-port of Arabia Deserta on the Red Sea, in the shieriffate of Mecca. It is the emporium of trade between Egypt and India. Lon. 39.6 E., lat. 21.33 N.

*Jillifrey*, a town of Senegambia, and a British establishment, on the right bank of the Gambia, 30 miles from its mouth. Lon. 16.9 W., lat. 13.17 N.

*Joachimsthal*, a town of Bohemia; noted for its mines.—A town of Brandenburg, in the Ucher Mark.

*Johannisberg*, or *Mount St. John*, a hill famous for its vineyards, with a castle, in the duchy of Nassau, Germany.

*Jochal*, the cap. of Assam, on the river Brahmapootra. Lon. 15.10 E., lat. 26.45 N.

*John, St.*, or *Prince Edward's Island*, an island on the south part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62.50 W., lat. 46.50 N.

*St. John*, the capital of Antigua, and the chief residence of the governor of the Leeward Islands. It is one of the most regular towns in the West Indies, and has a very commodious harbour, well fortified. Lon. 61.50 W., lat. 17.8 N.—A town and fort of Lower Canada, on the west bank of the Sorel. Lon. 73.20 W., lat. 45.25 N.—One of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 126.32 E., lat. 9.30 N.—One of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies; it has a town and a spacious harbour. Lon. 65.10 W., lat. 18.10 N.—A lake of Lower Canada.—A river that rises in the north-west part of Maine, flows north-east through New Brunswick, where it soon takes a south-south-east course, and enters the Bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John's.

*John's, St.*, a city and sea-port of New Brunswick, N. America, and the largest and most important town, though not the cap. of the colony. Lon. 63.3 W., lat. 45.20 N. Pop. 12,885.—A town of Newfoundland, of which Island it is the capital. In time of war St. John's is a place of great importance, and sometimes during the fishing season it is crowded; at other times it appears half deserted. Lon. 52.29 W., lat. 47.32 N. Pop. 18,926.

*Johnston*, a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Renfrew. The rise of this town has been exceedingly rapid; In 1782 there

were not 100 inhabitants; there are now 7000; which may be mainly attributed to its facilities of internal intercourse by means of railways and canals.

*Johnstown*, a town of New York, chief of Montgomery county.—Another in Upper Canada. Lon. 75.10 W., lat. 44.42 N.

*Johnstown, St.*, a borough in Donegal county, Ireland.—Another in Longford county, Ireland.

*Joinville*, a town in Upper Marne, France, with a magnificent castle.

*Jonkoping*, a town of Sweden, capital of the north part of Smoland, and the seat of justice for Gothland. Lon. 14.46 E., lat. 57.2 N.

*Jordan*, a celebrated river of Syria, which takes its rise in Mount Libanus, and flows south through the lake of Tiberias and Valley of Jericho, to the Dead Sea.

*Jorjan*, or *Corcan*, a town in Chorasana, Persia; reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom. Lon. 56.45 E., lat. 37.0 N.

*Jorullo*, or *Xurullo*, an active volcano in the state of Valladolid, Mexico, the origin of which was one of the most extraordinary phenomena ever witnessed; it having on the night of the 28th of Sept. 1759, risen from the earth 1600 ft. high, when flames were seen to issue forth, and fragments of rocks were thrown up to a prodigious height, and the rivers of Cuitamba and San Pedro precipitated themselves into the burning chasms.

*Joseph, St.*, a river and fort of the United States, on the south border of the Michigan territory. Lon. 85.8 W., lat. 42.2 N.—The capital of the Island of Trinidad. Lon. 61.44 W., lat. 10.0 N.

*Joudpoor*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Ajmeer. Lon. 73.0 E., lat. 26.27 N.

*Joyeuse*, a town in Ardeche, France.

*Juan, St.*, or *Desaguadero*, a river of Mexico, which issues from the south-east corner of the Lake Nicaragua, and flows between the provinces of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean Sea.—A town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 84.45 W., lat. 11.15 N.

*Juan Baptista, St.*, a town of Caraccas. Lon. 68.20 W., lat. 9.23 N.

*Juan de la Frontera, St.*, a town of Buenos Ayres, lon. 68.57 W., lat. 31.4 S. Pop. 17,500.

*Juan de Fuca, Strait of*, a large bay or gulf of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of North America. Lon. 125.3 W., lat. 48.25 N.

*Juan de los Llanos, St.*, a town of Colombia, capital of the province of Llanos. Lon. 73.31 W., lat. 3.12 N.

*Juan de Pasto, St.*, a town of Colombia, in the province of Popayan.

*Juan de Porto Rico, St.*, the capital of the Island of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. Lon. 66.12 W., lat. 18.29 N.

*Juan del Rio, St.*, a town of Mexico. Lon. 99.50 W., lat. 20.25 N. Pop. 10,000.

*Juan Fernandez*, an Island in the Pacific Ocean, lying 110 leagues west of Chili. It was formerly uninhabited; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left on it by his captain, and lived there five years, until he was discovered, in 1709. The narrative of his proceedings on this desolate Island gave rise to the celebrated work, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. In 1766, a settlement

was made by the Spaniards at Cumberland Bay. Lon. 79.30 W., lat. 33.40 S.

*Juampore*, or *Juanpoor*, a town in Allahabad, Hindostan, capital of a district. Lon. 82.39 E., lat. 25.45 N.

*Juba*, a country on the E. coast of Africa, with a town of the same name. Lon. 43.20 E., lat. 0.10 S.

*Jubblepoor*, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Gundwana. Lon. 80.16 E., lat. 23.11 N.

*Jucatan*, or *Yucatan*, a province and peninsula of Mexico, lying between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras. The English have a settlement here, on the coast of the Bay of Honduras, between the rivers Bellize and Rio Hondo. The southern part of this province has mountains, rivers, and lakes; and produces a great quantity of logwood, mahogany, sugar, cassia, maize, cotton, indigo, &c.

*Judenburg*, a town of Germany, cap. of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle.

*Juggernaut*, or *Jagernaut*, a town in Orissa, Hindostan. Here is a famous pagoda, the first object of Hindoo veneration, and it is attended by about 500 priests. The idol is an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds near the top to represent the eyes, and the nose and mouth painted with vermilion. The number of pilgrims that used to visit this temple was not less than 1,200,000 annually, of whom a great number never returned; and, to the distance of 50 miles, it was asserted, the way was strewn with human bones. That excess of fanaticism, however, which, we are told, formerly prompted the pilgrims to court death, by throwing themselves under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut, has long ceased to actuate the worshippers of the idol, though many who set out on their pilgrimage perish by the way-side for want of sustenance. Lon. 85.54 E., lat. 19.19 N.

*Julfar*, a town in Oman, Arabia. Lon. 56.14 E., lat. 25.55 N.

*Jujuy*, a city of Tucuman, capital of a district on the frontier of Charcas. Lon. 63.40 W., lat. 23.25 S.

*Julien*, *St.*, a town in Jura, France.

*Julien de Saull*, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of Yonne.

*Juliers*, a duchy of Westphalia, now part of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine. It is remarkable for the quantity of wood it produces.—A fortified city, capital of the above duchy. Lon. 6.21 E., lat. 50.55 N.

*Jumboseer*, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bombay, on a river of the same name. Pop. 10,000.

*Juniege*, a town in Lower Seine, France; in which is a Benedictine abbey.

*Junilla*, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia; with a castle. Pop. 8257.

*Jummoo*, or *Jumbo*, a town in Lahore, Hindostan, which has a considerable trade. Lon. 73.40 E., lat. 31.52 N.

*Jumna*, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the Himalaya Mountains, and joins the Ganges at Allahabad. Its course is estimated at 780 miles.

*Junagar*, a town and fortress in Gujerat, Hindostan. Lon. 70.38 E., lat. 21.49 N.

*Jungeypoor*, a town in Bengal, the greatest silk station of the East India Company.

*Jungfrau*, a lofty mountain of the Bernese

Alps, in the Valley of Lauterbrun. Its height is 13,600 feet above the sea.

*Junkseytan*, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the south-west coast of Siam. The soil is luxuriant, and it has a great trade in ivory and tin. Lon. 98.0 E., lat. 8.10 N.

*Jura*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides; separated from the main land of the county of Argyre by a strait, called the Sound of Jura. Lon. 5.44 W., lat. 56.8 N.

—A frontier dep. of France: it contains mines of iron, copper, and lead, and quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster.

*Jura*, *Mout*, a chain of mountains that begins in the canton of Aargau, in Switzerland, extends into the cantons of Soleure, Neuchâtel, and Vaud, then branches into France, and separates that country from the canton of Geneva as far as the Rhone.

*Jussey*, a town in Upper Saone, France.

*Jutland*, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark; divided into two provinces, called North and South Jutland, which are again subdivided into dioceses. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came who conquered England.

*Jyenagur*, or *Jeypoor*. [See *Jeypoor*.]

*KABARDA*, a town in Caneasia, Russia.

*Kabis*, or *Kibbees*, a town in Kernian, Persia.

*Kadhema*, a sea-port in Bahrin, Arabia; on the Gulf of Persia. It has an extensive pearl fishery. Lon. 48.36 E., lat. 28.40 N.

*Kaffu*, or *Throdosia*, a sea-port town of European Russia, in the Crimea, believed to stand on the site of the ancient Theodosia. Lon. 35.23 E., lat. 45 N. Pop. 7250.

*Kaira*, a district of British India, presid. Bombay; consisting principally of territory ceded at different times by the Peishaw and Guicowar.—The cap. of the above district. Lon. 72.48 E., lat. 22.47 N.

*Kairuan*, or *Keerwan*, a city of Tunis; the second in the kingdom for trade and population, and containing the most magnificent mosque in Barbary. Kairuan is famous for its yellow Morocco boots and slippers, the delicate dye of which it has hitherto been found impossible to equal. It was formerly a place of great literary eminence. Lon. 95.57 E., lat. 35.36 N. Pop. about 50,000.

*Koisarich*, a populous town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 35.15 E., lat. 38.41 N. Pop. about 25,000.

*Kolau*, a town in Lusatia, which has a great trade in wool.

*Kalis*, a town in the New Mark, Brandenburg, on the frontier of Poland.

*Kolisz*, or *Kalisch*, a city of Poland, belonging to Russia, and one of the finest in the kingdom. Pop. 15,000.

*Kalkas*, a tribe of the Mongol Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They are a nomadic race, and live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers, the principal of which is called Kalka Pira. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben Pira.

*Kallinburg*, a sea-port of Denmark, in Zealand; which has an excellent harbour. Lon. 11.11 E., lat. 55.47 N.



*Kalmar.* [See Colmar.]

*Kalmucs, or Eluths*, a nation of Mongul Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasia, which lies between the Volga and the Ural, towards the Caspian Sea. They live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasture for their horses, camels, cows, and sheep. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses), fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have plenty of butter, milk, and cheese. The Kalmucs are of an olive complexion, of low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs underneath them. Their weapons are the cimeter, lance, bow, and fire-arms.

*Kalpee, or Calpee*, a large and populous town and fort in Agra, Hindostan, on the right bank of the Jumna. Lon. 79.48 E., lat. 26.10 N.

*Kaluga*, a government of the Russian empire. Its capital is a city of the same name, which has a considerable trade, and may be regarded as one of the most important manufacturing and commercial towns in the empire. In short, the whole district being little favourable for agricultural pursuits, the inhabitants are very generally employed in manufactures. Lon. 36.17 E., lat. 54.30 N. Pop. 25,660.

*Kamakuro*, an island of Japan, on the coast of Nippon. It is a place of exile for state prisoners; and the coast is so steep, that they are lifted up by cranes.

*Kamalia*, a town in Mauding, Nigritia. Lon. 6.0 W., lat. 12.10 N.

*Kombala*, a ridge of mountains in Tibet.

*Kambia*, a principal town of the Mandingoes, a people of Western Africa.

*Kameh*, a river of the country of Cabul, which gives name to a district.

*Kaminietz, or Kaminiech*, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, of which it is the capital. Lon. 27.1 E., lat. 48.40 N.

*Kamonrosko*, a town of Lower Canada; opposite to which is a cluster of small wooded islands, and among them there are considerable fisheries of salmon and herrings, which are cured, and exported to the West Indies.

*Kamtschatka*, a peninsula on the east coast of Siberia, extending from 51° to 61° N. lat. The severity of the climate here is equal to the sterility of the soil. The inhabitants consist of Kamtschadales, Russians, and Cossacks, and of a mixture produced by their intermarriages. They are subject to Russia; and their trade consists in furs and skins. In travelling they use dogs harnessed to a sledge, instead of horses. A chain of mountains extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise, and pursue their course to the sea. In the south part is a volcano; and near it are the hot-baths of Natchiklin, where the water falls in a rapid cataract of 300 feet; in short, a chain of volcanic mountains runs in a south-south-west direction, and several of them have been ascertained to be in a high state of action.

*Kamtschatkoi*, a town of Siberia, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, an arsenal, and barracks. Lon. 161.50 E., lat. 56.30 N.

*Kanem*, a town of Bornou; in which are bred multitudes of cattle and horses.

*Kangra*, a town in Lahore, Hindostan; in which is a famous Hindoo temple.

*Kanisa, or Conischa*, a strong town of Hungary. Lon. 17.8 E., lat. 46.27 N.

*Kannagherry*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Bejapoor.

*Kanoge*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Agra; in former times grand and extensive. Lon. 79.47 E., lat. 27.4 N.

*Kan-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank. The soil produces a great number of trees, from which distils a fine varnish, reckoned the best in China. Lon. 115.2 E., lat. 25.52 N.

*Kao-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China; in which is found a kind of marble that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees. It is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Lon. 145.36 E., lat. 21.40 N.

*Karak*, an island in the Gulf of Persia. It was taken possession of by the British in 1839, and its acquisition will not only give us the complete command of the Persian Gulf, but be serviceable as a place where our ships may anchor and refit. Lon. 50.26 E., lat. 29.15 N.

*Karaklisso*, a town and fort of Asiatic Georgia, on the Bamek.

*Koraman*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania. Lon. 33.5 E., lat. 37.10 N. Pop. about 15,000.

*Koraszabazar*, a town of Russia, in the Crimea; famous for the manufacture of red and yellow morocco.

*Karleby, Gamla*, a sea-port of Finland. Lon. 22.20 E., lat. 63.56 N.

*Karouley*, a town and fort in Agra.

*Kars*, a fortified town of Turkish Armenia. Lon. 43.16 E., lat. 40.15 N.

*Kartzag*, a populous town of Hungary.

*Kasan*, one of the eastern governments of Russia in Europe. Its surface is half covered with forests, and the climate in winter is very severe.—The capital of the above government, on the Kasanka; with a university the principal object of which is to supply instruction in the Oriental languages; also several cathedrals and other churches. There are manufactories of woollen and cotton, tanneries, soap-works, distilleries, &c., besides a good general trade, which is greatly facilitated by its situation on the Wolga. Lon. 49.21 E., lat. 55.47 N. Pop. 57,000.

*Kasankaia*, a town of the Don Cossacks. Lon. 41.20 E., lat. 49.44 N.

*Kuschan*, a royal free city of Hungary. Pop. 13,600.

*Kashaska*, the largest town of Illinois, U. S. Lon. 89.10 W., lat. 37.50 N.

*Katrine, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Monteith, Perthshire. It attained great celebrity in consequence of Sir W. Scott making it the scene of his poem "The Lady of the Lake."

*Katzbach*, a river of Sillesia, which falls into the Oder, south of Stelnau.

*Kauga*, the cap. of a kingdom of the same name, in the empire of Bornou. Lon. 23.30 E., lat. 15.50 N.

*Kaukeban*, a town in Jemen, Arabia.

*Kannitz*, a town and castle of Moravia.

*Kaurzim*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which produces large quantities of timber.



*Kauzeroon*, a town in Farsistan, Persia; near which are groves of orange-trees.

*Kaye Island*, in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 144.48 W., lat. 59.56 N.

*Kazameen*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris. Pop. 8000.

*Kazimiers*, a town of Russian Poland.

*Kebban*, a town of Asiatic Turkey; in which are mines of copper and silver. Lon. 38.40 E., lat. 38.45 N.

*Kedge*, a town of Ballogistan, prov. Mukran. Lon. 62.28 E., lat. 26.24 N.

*Kedgerree*, a town of British India, prov. Bengal, on the Hooghly. Lon. 88.16 E., lat. 21.35 N.

*Kediri*, a town of Java, capital of a province. Lon. 111.52 E., lat. 7.52 S.

*Kedleston*, a village in Derbyshire; noted for its medicinal spring.

*Kefil*, a village in Irak, Asiatic Turkey; celebrated for the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which is annually visited by a number of Jews.

*Kehl*, a town of Baden, on the Rhine.

*Keighley*, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire; in which are manufactures of woollen cloth, cottons, and linseys. Pop. 13,413.

*Keith*, a town in Banffshire, Scotland, with manufactures of flax.

*Kelat*, the capital of Ballogistan, surrounded by a mud wall, with bastions. Lon. 65.18 E., lat. 29.6 N.—A fortress of Khorassan.

*Kells*, a town in Meath county, Ireland.

*Kelso*, a town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, which has several manufactures. It has a handsome bridge across the Tweed, designed by Mr. Rennie; and the remains of a venerable abbey founded in 1128 by David I. Lon. 2.29 W., lat. 55.37 N. P. 4594.

*Kemaoon*, a fertile and populous province of Northern Hindostan, formerly united to Gurwal, and now under the British government.

*Kempten*, a town of Bavarian Suabia; in which is a splendid Benedictine abbey.

*Ken*, a river in Westmoreland, which flows by Kendal, and enters the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morecambe Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which obstructs the navigation.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the north-west part of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows to West Galloway, thence expands into a lake, four miles long and a mile broad, and then joins the Dee.

*Kendal*, a market-town of Westmoreland, on the Ken; which has a considerable trade, and numerous manufactures. Pop. 11,519.

*Kenilworth*, a town in Warwickshire, near Warwick. Here was a famous castle, in which the Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth and her court for seventeen days; and its remains form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. P. 3149.

*Kenmare*, a town in Kerry county, Ireland, at the head of a bay of the same name.

*Kenmore*, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

*Kennebec*, a river in the prov. of Maine, which enters the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

*Kennet*, a river of England, which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berkshire, where it becomes navigable. It is then augmented by

the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it enters the Thames.

*Kensington*, a village in Middlesex, near London; in which is a royal palace, purchased of the Earl of Nottingham by William III. The gardens have since been considerably augmented, and are now a fashionable promenade. Of late years Kensington Palace has been allotted to junior members of the royal family. The childhood of Queen Victoria was spent in it; and it was for many years the town residence of the late Duke of Sussex. Pop. 26,834.

*Kent*, a maritime county in the SE. part of England, 58 miles in length and 36 in breadth; it contains 983,680 acres, divided into five lathes, which are subdivided into 62 hundreds and 405 parishes, having two cities and 28 market-towns. In the soil and face of the country there is a great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences. This kind of hard chalky soil extends to the north-east extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The south part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat and woody tract, of a clayey soil, and fertile. The midland and western districts are a mixture of pleasant hill and dale, arable and pasture. This county produces large quantities of hops, cherries, apples, madder, and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of trade for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. Paper of every description is manufactured in this county, and there are several gunpowder-mills. Property is much divided in this county, and there are no very large estates. All lands in Kent, unless specially exempted by an act of the legislature, are held by the tenure of *gavelkind*; descending, in the event of the father dying intestate, to all the sons alike in equal portions; and if there be no sons, they divide equally among the daughters. The principal rivers are the Thames, Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Total pop. 548,337.

*Kentucky*, one of the United States of America, 380 miles long, and from 40 to 150 broad, divided into 67 counties. The soil is very fertile in the central parts; to the east and west it is mountainous, and the south-west is called the Barrens, though it is not a sterile country. Tobacco, hemp, cotton, maize, and wheat are cultivated; and the country, in general, is well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds. The mountainous parts yield a great quantity of glaucum; iron ore and lead are found in abundance; and much nitre is procured in caves. The superiority of the Kentucky horses is universally acknowledged throughout the Union, and the mules are also large and excellent. Cattle, wheat, hemp, and tobacco are the principal articles of export. The chief rivers are the Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Licking, Green, Cumberland, and Great Kenhaway.—A river of this state, which rises in the Laurel Mountains,

and, after a general north-west course of 200 miles, enters the Ohio in lat. 38.20 N. Its banks may be more properly called precipices; for they consist of 300 feet of perpendicular limestone rock; in some parts of a fine white marble, curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones.

*Kerbela*, or *Meshek Hossein*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak-Arabi. Though subject to the Turks, the majority of the inhabitants are Persians.

*Kercolong*, an island in the Indian Ocean, the face of which seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The inhabitants are Malays. Lon. 126.30 E., lat. 4.28 N.

*Kerek*, a town of Syria, capital of a district on the east side of the Dead Sea, rich in corn, bees, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, Turks and Greeks, are famed for their hospitality to strangers. Lon. 36.8 E., lat. 31.12 N.

*Keresoun*, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 38.24 E., lat. 40.57 N.

*Kerguelen's Land*, an island in the Southern Ocean. It is sterile and desolate. Lon. 69.4 E., lat. 48.41 S.

*Kerkonk*, or *Kerhook*, a city of Kurdistan, the capital of a district. Lon. 44.33 E., lat. 35.29 N. Pop. 13,000.

*Kerman*, a large province of Persia; the northern part of which is a salt and barren desert, but in the south the land is fertile. Many sheep are bred here; and their fine wool is an article of great trade. Cotton, tobacco, saffron, and madder are raised with facility, and in the greatest perfection; so are fruits of almost every description, and many valuable gums. The manufactures comprise fine woollen fabrics, carpets, goats' and camels' hair shawls, &c.—The capital of this province is a city of the same name, and it is celebrated for its beautiful shawls, carpets, and stuffs. Pop. 30,000.

*Kermanshoh*, a fortified city of Persia, situated on the great caravan road between Persia, Caubul, &c. and Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 47.15 E., lat. 34.26 N. Pop. about 30,000.

*Kerry*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad, divided into 34 parishes. It contains some rare plants, celebrated mineral waters, and the famous Lake of Killarney. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Teal, Gale, Brick, and Cushin. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow are exported from its excellent harbours. The southern part is plain, and fertile in corn; but the rest of the county is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for grazing. Total pop. 293,880.

*Kertsch*, a sea-port town of the Crimea, on the Strait of Taurin.

*Keschim*, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut. Lon. 50.50 E., lat. 15.25 N.

*Kesmark*, a royal free town of Hungary.

*Kessel*, a town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, with a handsome castle.

*Kesthely*, a town of Lower Hungary.

*Keswick*, a town in Cumberland, beautifully situated in a well-cultivated valley at the foot of Skiddaw, and contiguous to Derwent-water, or Keswick lake. It has manufactures of stuffs, flannels, &c. Pop. 2442.

*Keszi-Vasorthely*, a town of Transylvania.

*Ketschemet*, or *Kuzchemet*, a town of Hungary. Lon. 19.43 E., lat. 46.54 N. P. 35,000.

*Kettering*, a town in Northamptonshire, with several manufactures. Pop. 4687.

*Kew*, a village in Surrey; in which was a royal palace, built by George III. and a stone bridge over the Thames to Brentford. The site of the palace was ill chosen, and it has been taken down. The gardens comprise about 120 acres, and among the erections is an octagonal Chinese pagoda, 163 feet high, from the top of which is an extensive view of the surrounding country; there is also a botanic garden and arboretum.

*Keynsham*, a town in Somersetshire; which has a good trade in malt.

*Khandeish*, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan. It belongs to the Nahrattas; but the whole of Holkar's territories were ceded to the British in 1818.

*Kharesm*, or *Khiva*, an independent country of Turkestan, in Central Asia, bordering the river Oxus, which fertilizes it.

*Kharhoff*, a gov. of European Russia. The surface is flat and monotonous, but large quantities of corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c. are raised, and many cattle reared.

—The cap. of the above gov. on the Loppanh, in which there is a university, founded in 1804. Lon. 36.26 E., lat. 49.59 N. P. 13,000.

*Khelat*, a city and fortress of Beloochistan, now in possession of the British, who took it by storm Nov. 13, 1839. Lon. 65.45 E., lat. 29.7 N. Pop. 20,000.

*Khemlaso*, a walled town of Hindostan, in Malwah, with a fort adjoining.

*Kherson*, or *Cherson*, a gov. in the S. part of Russia in Europe, on the N. shore of the Black Sea.—The cap. of the above gov., on the Dnieper. It was here that John Howard, the celebrated English philanthropist fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity, Jan. 20, 1790. Lon. 32.26 E., lat. 46.37 N.

*Khiva*, a town of Central Asia, the capital of Kharesm, and residence of the Khan. Its population is very mixed, and the chief trade is in slaves. Lon. 59.23 E., lat. 41.40 N. Pop. about 12,000.

*Khoi*, a city in Aderbijan, Persia. It is a well-built town. Pop. about 30,000.

*Khoyend*, a town of Independent Turkestan, in Central Asia, khanat of Khokan.

*Khokan*, or *Ferghana*, an indep. khanat of Turkestan, in Central Asia. It is in general extremely fertile, producing corn and fruits in great perfection. Silk, cotton, and wool are the staple articles, and their chief manufactures are embroidered silk and cotton goods. Among the mineral productions are coal, iron, copper, jasper, lapis lazuli, &c.—The cap. of the above khanat is also named Khokan, the inhabitants being composed of many nations.

*Khoooloom*, or *Khulm*, a town of Central Asia, khanat of Knondnoz. It is a place of considerable traffic. Pop. 10,000.

*Khorassan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. and NE. by the Oxus and the country of the Balkh; S. by Caubul; and W. by Daghestan, &c. Its surface is much diversified by plains and mountains, and a large portion consists of arid rocks, a salt soil, and sandy deserts. There are, however, some fertile and well-watered valleys, but the insecurity of property in this region



prevents their being kept in a state of cultivation; while in the deserts the simoon is as fatal as in those of Arabia.

*Khotan*, a town of Chinese Turkestan, said to be celebrated for its musk and the beauty of its inhabitants.

*Khousar*, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Adjimi. The situation is highly romantic, the houses occupying the declivities of two ranges of mountains running in a parallel direction, with a narrow valley at the base. Pop. 12,000.

*Khozdar*, a city of Ballogistan, capital of Jalawan. It is chiefly inhabited by Hindoos, who have a pagoda here. Lon. 66.45 E., lat. 27.54 N.

*Kiachta*, a town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Irkutsk, immediately within the Siberian frontier. It is the centre of the trade and political intercourse between the Russian and Chinese empires. Lon. 106.28 E., lat. 50.21 N. Pop. 5000.

*Kia-king*, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 120.14 E., lat. 30.50 N.

*Kiangari*, a town in Natolla, Asiatic Turkey, with a castle on a rock. Lon. 34.47 E., lat. 39.56 N.

*Kiang-nan*, a province of China. It is of vast extent, containing 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third; and is full of lakes, rivers, and canals. Its silks, cottons, japanned goods, and paper are in high esteem.

*Kiang-si*, a province of China, containing 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arrack in this province is excellent, and its porcelain is the finest and the most valuable in the empire.

*Kian-ku*, the largest river of Asia, which rises on the north borders of Thibet, and, after a course of about 2200 miles, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the Island of Tsong-ming.

*Kidderminster*, a corporate town in Worcestershire, on the Stour. It has a great mart for beautiful carpets, and has manufactures of poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. Pop. 14,399.

*Kidwely*, a town in Caermarthenshire, in which is an iron foundery and a tin-mill.

*Kiel*, a strong town of Denmark, cap. Holstein; with a castle and a university. Lon. 10.10 E., lat. 54.20 N. Pop. 11,000.

*Kien-ning*, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 117.2 E., lat. 27.5 N.

*Kien-tchong*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116.35 E., lat. 27.35 N.

*Kiev*, or *Kief*, a large province in the SW. of European Russia, with a capital of the same name. Lon. 30.27 E., lat. 50.26 N. Pop. 26,000.

*Kilbeggon*, a bor. in Westmeath, Ireland.

*Kilbridge*, a town in Lanark, Scotland.

*Kilcalmonit*, a town in Argylesh. Scotl.

*Kilcock*, a town in Kildare co., Ireland.

*Kilcool*, a town in Wicklow co., Ireland.

*Kilcullen-bridge*, a town in Kildare county, Ireland, on the river Liffey.

*Kilda*, St., an island of Scotland, the most western of the Hebrides. Lon. 8.28 W., lat. 57.50 N.

*Kildare*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 37 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 113 parishes. It is a very fertile and arable country. The principal rivers are the Liffey, Barrow, and

Boyne. Total pop. 114,488.—Its capital is a borough of the same name; which is chiefly supported by frequent horse-races on the Curragh, a fine lofty plain, occupying nearly 5000 acres, which feed a vast quantity of sheep.

*Kilfenora*, a town in Clare co., Ireland.

*Kilgaron*, a town in Pembrokesh., Wales.

*Kilham*, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire.

*Kilia*, a fortified town of European Turkey. Lon. 28.46 E., lat. 45.22 N.

*Kilkenny*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 40 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 147 parishes. The surface is in general level, and the soil is fertile. Wool is a considerable article of trade; and it is particularly noted for its coal, which makes no smoke in burning. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Suir, and Nore. Total pop. 202,420.—The capital is a city of the same name, on the Nore, over which are two bridges. The borough of Irishtown, on the west side of the river, is joined to it, and both together form one of the most populous and commercial cities in Ireland. Here is a college and the remains of a monastery, part of which has been converted into a shire-house. The chief manufactures are coarse woollens and fine blankets; and in the vicinity are large quarries of black and white marble. Lon. 7.32 W., lat. 52.36 N.

*Killala*, a town in Mayo county, Ireland. In 1798, a number of French landed here, and were joined by some infatuated rebels, who committed many atrocities in this county and Sligo before they were subdued. Lon. 9.40 W., lat. 54.8 N.

*Killany Boy*, a bay of Ireland, on the east coast of the Island of Arranmore, in the county of Galway. Lon. 9.36 W., lat. 52.44 N.

*Killarney*, a town in Kerry county, Ireland, with an extensive linen manufacture.

*Killarney, Lake of*, in Kerry county, Ireland. It is divided into three parts—the lower, middle, and upper lake. The northern or lower lake is six miles long and three broad. On the side of one of the mountains is O'Sullivan's Cascade, which falls above 70 feet; and opposite this is the island of Innisfallen, containing 18 Irish acres. On passing into the upper lake, there is a rock, called the Eagles' Nest, which produces wonderful echoes. The upper lake is four miles long and two broad; from the mountains descend a number of beautiful cascades; and the numerous islands afford a variety of picturesque views. The centre lake is small in comparison with the others, and the shores are indented with bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The east boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton; down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a lake, near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punchbowl.

*Killranke*, a town in Tipperary, Ireland.

*Killeshandro*, a town of Cavan, Ireland.

*Killingley*, a town of the U. States, in Windham, Connecticut.

*Killingworth*, a town of the U. States, in Middlesex, Connecticut.

*Killough*, or *Port St. Ann*, a sea-port in Down county, Ireland.

*Killybegs*, a borough and sea-port in Do-

WHAT THE BETTER IS THE HOUSE FOR THE SLUGGARD RISING EARLY?



negal county, Ireland, with a spacious harbour. Lon. 8.52 W., lat. 54.40 N.

*Killytogh*, a borough in Down county, Ireland; the birth-place of the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane. Here is a linen and thread manufacture.

*Kiluaeduogh*, a village in Galway, Ireland. The ruins of the cathedral, a monastery, &c. denote the former consequence of this now wretched place.

*Kiluaethomas*, a town in Waterford, Ireland.

*Kitmoiohm*, a town of Ireland, in a valley, half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house, a gaol, a foundling-hospital, and a hospital for invalid soldiers. Here the knights for the county of Dublin are elected; and it was the seat of government before the castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

*Kitmollock*, a bor. in Limerick, Ireland; formerly a place of great splendour.

*Kilmornock*, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland; in which are manufactures of carpets, serges, and other woollen goods; and it has a trade in saddlery, leather, &c. Pop. 19,391.

*Kilmours*, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

*Kilneaden*, a village of Ireland, near Waterford; noted for a celebrated spa of a chalybeate quality.

*Kilmore*, a town in Cavan county, Ireland; which contains a bishop's palace.

*Kilrea*, a town in Londonderry, Ireland.

*Kilrush*, a town in Clare county, Ireland.

*Kilsyth*, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland. The vicinity abounds with coal and ironstone; of the latter about 5000 tons are annually sent to Carron.

*Kitwinning*, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

*Kilworth*, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

*Kimberworth*, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire; noted for its woollen and linen manufactures. Pop. 5066.

*Kinbolton*, a town in Huntingdonshire, near St. Neot's. Here is a castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, in which Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII., died in 1535.

*Kincardine*, a town in Perthshire, Scotland. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent here, and the coasting and foreign trade is considerable.—A town in Ross-shire, with a small harbour.

*Kincardineshire*, or *The Mearns*, a county of Scotland, extending 30 miles along the coast, and 20 in its greatest breadth. The north-west part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the south of the Grampians the surface is, in general, fertile. Total pop. 33,052.

*King's County*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, divided into 52 parishes. This county is not so well cultivated as some of the others, nor the soil so naturally fertile; but limestone everywhere abounds. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brosna, Boyne, and Barrow. Total pop. 146,857.

*King George the Third's Sound*, a bay on the south-west coast of New Holland, discovered by Vancouver, in 1791. It contains several harbours, and is easy of access any where between its two points of entrance, Bald Head and Mount Gardner, 11 miles distant from each other. The former is in lon. 118.1 E., lat. 35.6 S.

*King George's Sound*, the name given by Cook, in 1778, to a bay on the west coast of North America. The natives call it Nootka, the name now generally adopted by the English. Lon. 125.38 W., lat. 49.32 N.

*Kin-gan*, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 115.10 E., lat. 27.16 N.

*Kinghorn*, a bor. in Flintshire, Scotland, with two harbours.

*King's Langley*, a village in Hertfordshire, in which was a royal palace, built by Henry III., the ruins of which are still visible. Richard II. was buried in its monastery, but removed by Henry V. to Westminster.

*Kingsbridge*, a market-town in Devonshire.

—Another in New York, U. S.

*Kingsclere*, a market-town in Hampshire, with a great trade in malt.

*Kingsliff*, a town in Northamptonshire.

*Kingslou*, or *Kingston-on-Thames*, a corporate town in Surrey, on the Thames, across which there is an elegant stone bridge. It is a place of great antiquity, and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. Pop. 8147. Since the completion of the South Western Railway, a new town has sprung up close to the "line."

—*Kingston*, the cap. of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name. Lon. 61.18 W., lat. 13.11 N.—The capital of Jamaica, on the north side of Port-Royal Bay. It has an extensive trade, and is deemed as healthy a place as any in Europe. Lon. 76.43 W., lat. 18.0 N.

—A town of North Carolina, chief of Lenoir county.—A town of Tennessee, cap. of Roane co.—A town in Georgetown co., S. Carolina.—A town on Lake Ontario, Upper Canada. Lon. 76.41 W., lat. 44.8 N.

*Kingston, South*, a town of Rhode Island, chief of Washington county.

*Kingston-upon-Hull*. [See *Hull*.]

*King-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 111.37 E., lat. 41.6 N.

*Kington*, or *Kineton*, a town in Warwickshire. King John built a castle here, in which he kept his court.—A town in Herefordshire.

*Kin-hoa*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 129.10 E., lat. 29.16 N.

*Kinnaird Head*, a lofty promontory of Scotland, on the north coast of Aberdeen-shire. Lon. 1.46 W., lat. 57.39 N.

*Kinnoul*, a town in Perthshire, on the Tay. *Kiurrosshire*, a small county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is almost circular, about 10 miles in diameter, and contains four parishes. The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. Total pop. 8763.—*Kiurross*, a bor., is the cap., in which is a manufacture of cotton goods. Lon. 3.9 W., lat. 56.7 N. Pop. 2062.

*Kinsale*, a sea-port and borough in Cork county, Ireland. It is a maritime arsenal, and has an excellent harbour, defended by a strong fort. The principal dependence of the town is on its fisheries, which supply Cork and the surrounding country. Lon. 8.28 W., lat. 51.42 N. Pop. 6918.

*Kin-tching*, the capital of the Island of Leon-kieu, in the China Sea. Lon. 127.53 E., lat. 26.16 N.

*Kin-tong*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100.40 E., lat. 21.30 N.

*Kintore*, a borough in Aherdenshire.

TO BELIEVE A BUSINESS IMPOSSIBLE, IS THE WAY TO MAKE IT SO.

BEWARE OF LITTLE EXPENSES, A SMALL LEAK WILL SINK A SHIP.

*Kin-yang*, a city of China, of the first class. Lon. 107.30 E., lat. 36.6 N.

*Kin-yuen*, a mountainous city of China. Lon. 108.15 E., lat. 24.28 N.

*Kiof*, a government of the Russian empire, forming part of the Ukraine.

*Kioge*, a sea-port in Zealand, Denmark. Lon. 12.15 E., lat. 55.30 N.

*Kippen*, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland. *Kirby-in-Ashfield*, a parish in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 2143.

*Kirby-Kendal*, a town in Westmoreland. Pop. 10,223.

*Kirby-Lonsdale*, a town in Westmoreland. *Kirby Moorside*, a town in N. R., Yorksh.

*Kirby Stephen*, a town in Westmoreland. *Kirghis*, or *Kirguis*, (*Steppe of the*),

a widely-extended and populous country of independent Tartary, to the south of Siberia. The climate is remarkable for its extremes of heat and cold; in the N. and N.W. parts of the steppe, the thermometer often falls to 20°, and sometimes 30°, below freezing point (Réaumur), while hurricanes of the most destructive nature increase the intensity of the cold; yet in summer the temperature often rises to 36° Réaumur. (112° Fahr.) in the shade. Immense flocks of sheep (with enormous tails, some weighing 30 lbs.) are kept, and not less than 1,000,000 sheep are sent off every year and sold in Russia, Buckharia, and China. Goats, camels, and horses are also reared in great numbers; but all their domestic animals are subject to great privations and long abstinence from food and water. The Kirghis, physically considered, are closely allied to the Mongol Turkmans; their small black eyes, small mouths, prominent cheek-bones, and almost beardless chins, being almost identical; they are strong, healthy, long-lived, and capable of enduring, to an extraordinary extent, both cold and hunger; but they take violent exercise, and are often on horseback for days together in the height of summer, and during the severity of winter they spend their time in listless indolence. The women perform all kinds of domestic labour. The food of the people consists almost wholly of the flesh and milk of their flocks and herds; bread is not known, but porridge made of millet, rye, or wheat, is in common use.

*Kirin*, a prov. of Eastern Tartary. The Emperor of China sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

*Kirkcaldy*, a bor. in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a good harbour. The staple manufacture of the town is that of coarse linen fabrics. Lon. 3.3 W., lat. 56.6 N. Pop. 9778.

*Kirkcubright*, or *East Galloway*, a co. of Scotland, 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, divided into 28 parishes. The chief rivers in this co. are the Dee, Ken, and Orr. The northern part is mountainous and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. Total pop. 41,029.—*Kirkcubright*, a bor. and sea-port, is the cap., which has a castle. Considerable quantities of corn are exported, and coal is the principal article imported. Lon. 4.5 W., lat. 54.54 N. Pop. 2588.

*Kirkham*, a market-town in Lancashire, with an extensive manufacture of canvass.

*Kirkoswald*, a town in Cumberland, on the Eden; in which is the famous Druidical mo-

nument, called Long Meg and her Daughters.

*Kirkstall*, a small neat village in Yorkshire, near Leeds; noted for the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded in the reign of King Stephen.

*Kirkton in Lindsey*, a town in Lincolnsh. *Kirkwall*, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, cap. of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys. It has an excellent harbour, with a good outer road, which is defended by a pier. Here are manufactures of linen, cotton, and plating-straw; and great quantities of kelp and corn are exported. Lon. 2.55 W., lat. 59.12 N. Pop. 3045.

*Kirmanshah*, a city in Irak, Persia.

*Kirriemuir*, a town in Forfarshire, Scotland; with a considerable manufacture of coarse linen fabrics, such as Osnaburghs, sail-cloth, bagging, imitation Russian sheeting, &c. Pop. 5040.

*Kishenagur*, a town of Hindostan, the capital of a fertile district in the presid. of Beugal. Lon. 88.35 E., lat. 23.26 N.

*Kishm*, or *Kismich*, a fertile island at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. Lon. 56.10 E., lat. 25.58 N.

*Kissi*, a barbarous nation of Guinea, situated east of Koranko.

*Kisti*, one of the seven Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

*Kistnaghery*, a town of Hindostan, in Salem, and formerly a fortress of prodigious strength. Lon. 78.18 E., lat. 12.30 N.

*Kiun-tcheou*, a city of China, cap. of the island of Hainan. Lon. 109.38 E., lat. 20.0 N.

*Kiutaja*, or *Kutaich*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Natolia. Lon. 30.14 E., lat. 39.22 N. Pop. 55,000.

*Kizil Irmak*, the ancient Halys, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which is formed by the union of several streams in Caramania, which unite below Nons. It then takes a meandering course of above 300 miles, and enters the Black Sea.

*Kizil Ozan*, a river of Persia, which rises in Irak, flows north into Aberbijan, and, separating Ghilan from Mazanderan, enters the Caspian Sea.

*Kirlar*, a town in Caucasus, Russia.

*Klin*, a town in the gov. of Moscow.

*Knaresborough*, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, well built and pleasantly situated. Near it is a famous spring, called the Drooping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and is of a strong petrifying quality. Knaresborough is also noted for its linen cloth, sheeting, &c. Pop. 4678.

*Knighton*, a town in Radnorshire, Wales.

*Knightsbridge*, a village in Middlesex, near London; in which are extensive cavalry barracks. Hyde Park extends along the whole northern side of this village.

*Knisteneaux*, a tribe of Indians, residing chiefly in the British possessions north of Lake Superior. They are of a middle size, well made, and active; of a copper colour, with black hair and eyes, and agreeable countenances. The women are the most comely among the American Indians.

*Knocktopher*, a bor. in Kilkenny, Ireland.

*Knottingley*, a village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire. Pop. 4304.

*Knutsford*, a market-town in Cheshire, with a manufacture of shag velvets. P. 3185.



*Koang-nan*, a first-rate city of China.

*Koang-si*, a capital city of China.

*Koong-sin*, a city in China of the first rank. Lon. 118.20 E., lat. 28.30 N.

*Koben*, a town and castle of Silesia.

*Kobi*, or *Chamo*, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, which occupies almost all the south extremity of the country of the Kalkas.

*Koei-tcheou*, a small province of China. It is almost a desert, but produces the best horses in the kingdom. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and seem to form a separate nation; being scarcely less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live.

*Kohiston*, a province of Ballogistan; little cultivated, and but thinly inhabited.

*Kolokouka*, a city of Western Africa, capital of the Kooranko country.

*Kolm*, a town of Bohemia, with a castle.

*Kolomna*, a town of Moscow, on the Oka.

*Kolyvan*, a government of the Russian empire, in Siberia; containing very productive silver mines.

*Komorn*, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, capital of a county.

*Kongsberg*, a town in Aggerhus, Norway, celebrated for having in its vicinity the rich-silver mines in Europe.

*Kong-tchang*, a first-rate city in China. Lon. 104.20 E., lat. 34.56 N.

*Koniek* (the ancient *Ioniun*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania. Lon. 32.30 E., lat. 37.54 N. Pop. 30,000.

*Koniggratz*, a town of Bohemia. P. 8050.

*Konigsberg*, a fortified town of Bohemia.

*Konigsberg*, an important fortified city of Prussia. It has an extensive trade, and contains several elegant buildings. Lon. 20.29 E., lat. 54.42 N. Pop. 68,000.—A town in the New Mark, Brandenburg.

*Konigsegg*, an ancient castle of Scabia.

*Konigschof*, a town and castle of Bohemia.

*Konigstein*, a town and fort of Saxony. Lon. 14.14 E., lat. 50.54 N.—A town of Nassau, Germany.

*Koom*, a city of Persia, prov. Irak-Adjemi. It was formerly a place of great importance, as its numerous ruins testify. It contains the celebrated mosque and mausoleum of Fatima, and it is still regarded as a sanctified spot, where pilgrims resort and devotees order their bones to be brought for sepulture. Lon. 50.29 E., lat. 34.45 N. Pop. 8000.

*Koondooz*, an independent khanat of Central Asia, comprising, as tributary states, Budukshan, and many other small chiefships north of Hindoo Koosch. Koondooz Proper abounds with marshes, and the climate is very unhealthy; but in Budukshan and the surrounding country the soil is rich and the climate good. There is a considerable trade between Koondooz and the Chinese provinces, and tea is an important article of consumption. European and other foreign luxuries are derived from Bokhara, in exchange for slaves and cattle.

*Kooranko*, a country of Western Africa: the natives greatly resemble the Mandingoes.

*Kordofan*, a country of Africa, between Dayher and Sennar.

*Koriacs*, a people of Siberia, divided into two classes. Those properly called Koriacs have a fixed residence; the other are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Reindeer Koriacs. Their flocks of deer are

numerous, which they conduct to those cantons that abound with moss; and when these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under teats of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer. The manners of the fixed Koriacs are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and avarice. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; and they live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the sea-wolf and whale. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of his wealth, and a stock of provisions, consisting of whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. The Koriacs acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things; but they neither fear nor worship him.

*Korotcha*, or *Karotcha*, a town of Russia in Europe. Pop. 10,000.

*Kostendil*, or *Ghiustendil*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Roumelia. Pop. 8000.

*Kostroma*, a gov. of Russia in Europe, between 40° and 48° E. lon., and 56° and 59° N. lat. The surface is flat, and the climate severe.—The capital of the above, on the Wolga. It has several manufactures, and a considerable commerce. Pop. 10,000.

*Kotah*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, the capital of a subsidiary state of the same name, which is among the most flourishing in India.

*Kotoch*, a rajahship of N. W. Hindostan, subject to the maharajah of the Punjab. Cotton and opium are among its chief products.

*Kotun*, a city in Cashgur, Usbec Tartary. Lon. 81.36 E., lat. 37.30 N.

*Koue-te*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 115.29 E., lat. 34.40 N.

*Koursk*, a gov. in the S. part of European Russia, with a cap. of the same name, whose pop. is about 22,500.

*Kous*, or *Coss*, a town of Egypt.

*Kroppitz*, a town of Silesia, with a castle.

*Krasno-Yarsk*, a city of Siberia, cap. of a government of the same name.

*Krasnoy*, a town of Smolensk, Russia.

*Kraupen*, a town of Bohemia; in which are considerable tin-mines.

*Krekith*, a town in Caernarvonshire.

*Kremnitz*, one of the principal mining and coining towns of Hungary. At present about 250,000*l.* in gold and silver, are annually coined at Kremnitz.

*Krishna*, or *Kistnah*, a river of Hindostan, which rises near Sattarah, and pursues its sinuous course E. for about 700 m., through the provinces of Bejapoor, Beeder, Hyderabad, &c., till it reaches the ocean, by several mouths, on the Coromandel coast near lat. 16°, lon. 81°.

*Kroak*, a city of Persia, capital of a fertile district called Nurmanshur. Lon. 58.13 E., lat. 29.2 N.

*Kubeshan*, a town of Asia, seated among the mountains in the country of the Lezgins, and inhabited by people who call themselves Franks, a name common in the East to all Europeans. They manufacture fire-arms, sabres, and other warlike articles, which they sell to the Turks, Persians, &c. Kubeshan is a small republic, and is regarded as a neutral town, where the neighbouring



princes can deposit their treasures with safety. Lon. 47.59 E., lat. 42.30 N.

*Kufstein*, a strong town in the Tyrol, Germany, with a castle on a rock.

*Kulla*, or *Dunkalla*, a country of Central Africa, which is but little known. The natives are partly negroes and partly of a copper colour.

*Kulu*, a rajahship of NW. Hindostan.—*Kulu*, or *Sullanpoor*, is the capital. Lon. 77.10 E., lat. 31.57 N.

*Kumaon*, or *Kemaon*, a prov. of N. Hindostan, presld. Bengal. The country is thinly peopled; and the inhabitants are partly Hindoos, and partly of Tartar origin. The British took possession of the country in 1815.

*Kuopio*, a town of Finland, capital of Savolax. Lon. 29.10 E., lat. 63.20 N.

*Kupferberg*, a mining town of Silesia.

*Kur*, the ancient Cyrus, a river which rises in Persian Armenia, and after receiving the Aragua at Georgia, and the Aras at Javat, divides into two noble streams, 50 m. below the latter place, and soon afterwards enters the south-west part of the Caspian Sea.

*Kurachee*, a fortified sea-port of Hindostan, in Sinde. It was bombarded and taken by the British, Feb. 2. 1839. Pop. 13,000. Lon. 67.17 E., lat. 24.52 N.

*Kurdistan*, a prov. of Turkey in Asia. It comprehends the whole of ancient Assyria; and is in general a fertile country. The Kurds are robust, hardy, and temperate, and live to a great age. They are averse to settled habits, and war and rapine are their delight. They are not subject either to the Turks or Persians, but are divided into different tribes, each governed by its own chief, all of whom are independent. Their language and dress are different from either the Persians or Turks; and their religion is both Christianity and Mohammedanism.

*Kurile Islands*, a chain of small islands, extending from Cape Lopatka, the southern promontory of Kamtschatka, in a south-west direction, to the Isle of Jesso. They are 22 in number, and were first visited by the Russians in 1713. These islands are all mountainous, and in several of them are volcanos and hot springs. The Kurilians are courteous and hospitable to each other, though averse to strangers; and are chiefly employed in hunting, catching birds, and taking sea-animals and whales. They carry on a traffic with the Japanese, who bring utensils of metal and wood, sabres, stuffs, tobacco, trinkets, and small wares; for which they receive whale-blubber, skins, fur, and eagles' feathers for arrows.

*Kurnool*, a town of British India, presld. Madras, cap. of a subdivision of the Balaghaunt ceded districts. Though considered impregnable by the natives, it was taken by the British, in 1815, after one day's siege.

*Kurrer*, a town and fort of Hindostan.

*Kursh*, a government of the Russian empire.—Its capital is of the same name, and has a large city and a flourishing trade. Lon. 37.8 E., lat. 51.40 N.

*Kusistan*, a mountainous prov. of Persia.

*Kusneck*, a town of Siberia, capital of a province in the government of Kolivan. Lon. 85.50 E., lat. 51.16 N.

*Kusserrhund*, a town of Ballogistan.

*Kutulah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap.

of the prov. Anatoli. Lon. 35.15 E., lat. 39.25 N. Pop. 55,000.

*Kutch*, or *Cutch*, a state of NW. Hindostan, subsidiary to the British. It is in general arid and barren, but is distinguished from the neighbouring provinces by its bold mountain scenery. The natives excel in naval architecture, and are noted for their skill and daring as seamen and pilots. The rao or sovereign of Kutch is the head of a kind of feudal aristocracy, each member of which is absolute within his own domains. The British resident is stationed at Bhooj.

*Kuttenberg*, a town of Bohemia, near Czaulan, in which are silver mines. P. 9545.

*Kutlore*, a country of Asia, extending between Caubul and Thibet to Cashmere on the east. It is a mountainous region, and was penetrated by Timour; but since that remote period little has been heard of the country or its inhabitants.

*Kuzistan*, a province of Persia, situate between 30° and 33° N. lat. and 47° and 51° E. lon., being about 240 miles in length and 130 in breadth. The greater part of the inhabitants are wandering tribes who pitch their tents wherever the country affords the best pasturage; but some parts of the sand are cultivated, and there are a few towns in which the manufacture of Arabian cloaks is carried on.

*Kyrahgur*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Gundwana.

*Kyritz*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

*LAAS*, a town of Austria, in Carniola; which has a trade in salt, leather, and horses.

*Labudia*, a town of Italy, on the Adige.

*Labes*, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania.

*Labian*, a town of Prussia, with a castle.

*Labora*, *Terra di*, a province of Naples, comprehending the ancient Campania. Naples is the capital.

*Labrador*, a hilly country of North America, on the east side of Hudson's Bay. The climate here is excessively cold during winter; the ice begins to disappear in May; and, about the middle of June, hot weather commences, which at times is so violent as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are frequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis. The inhabitants consist of two distinct races of Indians—the Esquimaux and the Hunting; the former obtain a precarious subsistence entirely by fishing on the coasts, and the latter by killing animals in the interior. Of all the tribes settled on the shores of America, the Esquimaux are the most filthy, disgusting, and miserable; and they are at once hated and despised by the other Indian tribes. In their language, persons, and manners they bear a near resemblance to the Greenlanders. Their winter houses consist of caves sunk in the earth, but in summer they dwell in tents of a circular form, constructed of poles, and covered with skins. The Labrador fishery now rivals that of Newfoundland, having increased immensely of late years. A continual trade is carried on between the Hunting Indians and the Europeans; the former bringing down the skins and furs to the settlements, and exchanging them for ammunition and clothing.

*Laccadives*, a group of 32 small islands in

the Indian Sea, lying west of the coast of Malabar. They are all low, and surrounded by coral shoals. The inhabitants subsist mostly on cocoa-nuts and fish; and their chief trade is in cocoa-nuts, oil, coir, jagery, and coral. Lon. 73.52 E., lat. 10.2 N.

*Lachsa*, a city of Arabia, cap. of the prov. of Bahrin. Lon. 46.40 E., lat. 26.20 N.

*Ladakh*, an indep. country of W. Thibet, about 200 miles long by 150 broad. It consists for the most part of a succession of lateral mountain ranges belonging to the Himalaya, the lowest range rising nearly to the limit of perpetual snow: there are some fertile valleys, but the general aspect of the country is of extreme sterility. Ladakh is the great thoroughfare for the commercial intercourse between Thibet, Turkestan, China, and even Russia, on one hand, and Cashmere, the Punjab, and the plains of Hindostan on the other. The mass of the population are Buddhists.

*Lodoga*, a lake of Russia, between the Gulf of Finland and the Lake Omega. It is 130 miles long and 70 broad, and reckoned the largest collection of fresh water in Europe.

*Lodogo*, *New*, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg.

*Ladrans*, or *Marianne Islands*, in the Pacific Ocean, about 20 in number. The bread-fruit tree is cultivated here in abundance; and the natives are of a pleasing aspect, and well made. Lon. 14.6 E., lat. 11.22 N.

*Lagos*, a sea-port town in Algarve, Portugal. Lon. 8.36 W., lat. 37.14 N.—A town in Guadalupe, Mexico.

*Laguna*, the capital of Teneriffe.—A town of Brazil.

*Lagunes of Venice*, the marshes or lakes in Italy on which Venice is seated. These Lagunes contain about 60 islands.

*Lahn*, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse-Cassel, and flows into the Rhine, above Coblenz.—A town of Silesia, in Jauer.

*Laholm*, a sea-port in Halland, Sweden. Lon. 12.56 E., lat. 56.31 N.

*Lahare*, a large province of Hindostan, frequently called Punjab, or the country of Five Rivers. This province affords all the necessaries of life; and in the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt-mines. The inhabitants of the north-west are chiefly Afghans; the other parts are occupied principally by Seiks.—The capital of this province is a city of the same name; in which are manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. Lon. 74.8 E., lat. 31.36 N.

*Lahr*, a town of Baden, with a castle.

*Laiino*, a town in Calabria Citra, Naples.

*Lai-tcheon*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 119.46 E., lat. 37.9 N.

*Laland*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic; producing abundance of corn, pulse, hops, and flax. Pop. 47,000.

*Lalang*, an island near the north coast of the island of Sumatra, in the Strait of Malacca. Lon. 99.20 E., lat. 1.45 N.

*Lalito-patan*, a town of Nepal, Hindostan, containing some handsome buildings. Pop. 24,000.

*Lamballe*, a town of France, dep. Côtes du Nord. Pop. 4446.

*Lambayeque*, a town on the coast of Peru. Lon. 79.35 W., lat. 6.45 S. Pop. 8500.

*Lambesc*, a town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhone; rich in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 3865.

*Lambeth*, a populous parish in Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the Archbp. of Canterbury has an ancient palace. Pop. 115,888.

*Lambourn*, a market-town in Berkshire, on a river of the same name.

*Lamego*, a city in Beira, Portugal; which has a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Lon. 7.30 W., lat. 41.12 N.

*Lamlash*, a lofty island of Scotland, in Buteshire; the greater part of which is covered with heath, and infested with vipers. Lon. 4.55 W., lat. 55.33 N.

*Lammermuir*, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles, and terminates on the west of Soutra Hill, which is 1716 feet above the sea. These hills are bleak and barren, affording but a scanty pasture for sheep.

*Lamo*, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40.24 E., lat. 2.0 S.

*Lampa*, a town in Cusco, Peru. Lon. 72.0 W., lat. 14.56 S.

*Lampedosa*, a pleasant and fertile island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tunis and the island of Malta. Lon. 12.24 E., lat. 35.40 N.

*Lampoon*, a town of Sumatra, cap. of a district belonging to the king of Bantam, on a bay of the same name, in the strait of Sunda. Lon. 105.15 E., lat. 5.40 N.

*Lampsaco*, a town in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey; celebrated for its wine.

*Lanarkshire*, an inland co. of Scotland, divided into three wards, the upper, middle, and lower; the last of which is the most fertile; and, having the city of Glasgow within its limits, it is by far the most populous, wealthy, and important of the three. Iron and coal are both abundant; hence the extraordinary progress made by Glasgow in manufacturing industry. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, separating it into nearly equal parts. Taking southern part is a mountainous district, and generally called Clydesdale. Total pop. 427,112.—*Lanark*, the capital, unites with Falkirk, Linlithgow, Airdrie, and Hamilton in sending a member to parliament. P. 4467.

*Lancashire*, or *Lancaster*, a county of England; its greatest length (including a detached hundred, called Furness) is 74 miles, and its breadth 44; containing 1,171,840 acres, divided into six hundreds and 69 parishes, and having 27 market-towns. Taking a merely superficial view of this county, it may be said to be one of those that are least favoured by nature. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal. The east part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, is mountainous, and generally barren; and the southern part is flat, from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackstoneedge, which separates the county from Yorkshire. In the north-east are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle Hill; the remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor.



Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, but is singularly fitted for the growth of potatoes. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for its capability of being manufactured into candlesticks, chips, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancashire is superior to any other in the kingdom. It is, in short, the grand seat of the cotton manufacture, which has grown up with a rapidity wholly unexampled, and given an importance to many of its towns which they could scarcely have attained from any other cause. But, besides that of cotton, the woollen manufacture is extensively carried on at Rochdale and other places in this county, as is that of silk, flax, paper, hats, &c.; while canals and railways traverse the county in every direction, and bring it into speedy communication with almost every other part of the empire. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne or Lune, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winstar, and Ken; and it has two extensive lakes, called Winander Mere and Conistone Mere. Total pop. 1,667,054.

**Lancaster**, a borough, and the capital of Lancashire, seated on the Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over which are two stone bridges. Along the river-side is a fine quay, also yards for ship-building; and a canal from Kendal winds round the eastern part of the town, which is conveyed over the river by an aqueduct of five arches. The church is a fine structure, built on the side of a hill; on the summit of which is a noble casile, serving both as the shire-house and county-gaol. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gannet's Chair, whence there is an extensive prospect. Five miles from this place is Dunalld Millhole; a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, and passes two miles underground before it appears again. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the West Indies; is noted for the making mahogany cabinet-ware; and has manufactures of canvass and coarse linens. Lon. 2.56 W., lat. 54.4 N. Pop. 13,531.—A town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county, in which is Franklin College. Lon. 76.20 W., lat. 40.3 N.—A town of Ohio, capital of Fairfield county.—A town of Massachusetts, in Worcester co.

**Lancrota**, one of the Canary Isles. It is very lofty, and has a good harbour at the north-east end. Lon. 13.25 W., lat. 29.14 N.

**Lanciano**, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Abruzzo Citra. Pop. 11,883.

**Landau**, a strongly fortified town belonging to the German confederation, in Rhinish Bavaria, the fortress of which is considered a *chef-d'œuvre* of Vauban.—Another town of Bavaria, prov. Regen.

**Landernau**, a town in Finisterre, France.

**Landeron**, a town in Neuchâtel, Switzerl.

**Landes**, a dep. of France, including the old prov. of Gascony. It is a sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree. The "Landes" are mostly appropriated to the rearing of sheep; the lower classes fare wretchedly, and, from being shut out from communication with the more civilized parts of the kingdom, live in a half savage state.

**Landrecy**, a strong town of France, dep. du Nord, on the Sambre.

**Landriano**, a town in the Milanese, Italy.

**Lansberg**, a town of the Prussian dominions, in Brandenburg; which has a great trade in cloths and wool.—A town of Bavaria, with a castle.

**Landscron**, or **Landscrona**, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 12.51 E., lat. 55.53 N.

**Land's End**, a promontory in Cornwall, the most western point of Great Britain. It is a vast aggregate of granite; and on the outermost rocks, at low-water, are to be seen veins of lead and copper. Lon. 5.42 W., lat. 50.4 N.

**Landshut**, a town of Bavaria; in which is a palace, a collegiate church, and a beautiful convent. Pop. 8000.—A town of Silesia, with a flourishing linen trade.—Another in Moravia, on the Morau.

**Lane End**, a town in Staffordshire; in which are extensive potteries.

**Lanesborough**, a borough in Longford county, Ireland; which has a handsome church, and a fine bridge over the Shannon.

**Langanic**, the ancient Olympia, a town of Greece, in the Morea. This was once a city of great note, but is now an inconsiderable place.

**Langcauc**, a town in Upper Loire, France.

**Langcais**, a town in Indre-et-Loire, Fr.

**Langeland**, an island of Denmark, in the southern part of the Great Belt. Pop. 17,000.

**Langensolza**, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a castle, a college, and four churches. It has manufactures of various descriptions of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. P. 7142.

**Langholm**, a town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

**Langione**, a city of Asla, in the kingdom of Lao. Lon. 101.15 E., lat. 22.30 N.

**Langon**, a town of Gironde, France; noted for its delicious white wine.

**Langport**, a town in Somersetshire.

**Langres**, a town in Upper Marne, France; noted for the manufacture of cutlery wares.

**Langward Fort**, situate on a sandy point of land on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, and has a garrison, under the command of a governor.

**Languedoc**, an old province of France, distributed among the depts. of Ardeche, Tarn, Herault, Garonne, and Aude.

**Lanjan**, or **Lantjan**, a city, and the cap. of the kingdom of Lao. Lon. 101.38 E., lat. 18.30 N.

**Lansburg**, a town of New York, capital of Rensselaer county.

**Lao**, **Laos**, or **the Shan Country**, a kingd. of Asla, situated beyond the Brahmaputra, surrounded by mountains, covered with forests, which produce abundance of excellent timber; but the country is in general flat, and the soil fertile. Gold and silver are found in certain places of the river Mecon, which flows through the whole region; and there are mines of iron, lead, and tin. The Laos, or Lanjans, are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild disposition, but very superstitious. Their principal occupations are tilling the ground and fishing; for they have little commerce, and are averse to business. Some of the most striking and

BETTER BE THE HEAD OF THE YEOMANRY THAN THE TAIL OF THE GENTRY.



venerated Buddhist temples are said to exist in this country.

*Luon*, a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle.

*Lapland*, a country of Europe, belonging partly to Russia, and partly to Sweden; comprehending, on the most northern side, the Frozen Alps, or Alps of Snow, which compose the summit of that chain of mountains called Severnoi; the declivity, towards the east and south, consists of lower mountains, deserts, forests, fens, and lakes. Swedish Lapland occupies the southern quarter of this country, and is divided into four lapmarks, or provinces: Russian Lapland forms the eastern part, and is included in the government of Archangel; Norwegian Lapland extends the whole length of the Severnoi, on their northern side, and forms the province of Finnmark. The Laplanders are low in stature, stout, and of a yellowish complexion; they are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, cheerful in company, but very mistrustful, and are great cheats in commerce. Their language comprehends so many dialects, that it is with difficulty they understand each other. The men are divided into fishers and mountaineers; and their chief traffic is with the Norwegians, with whom they exchange skins and furs, for flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greater part of the Russian, Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a compound of Christian and Pagan ceremonies. Towards the north, the sun remains for many weeks below the horizon in winter, and in summer is as long without setting; during that long period, however, the darkness is relieved by the brightness of the moon and stars, and the vivid coruscations of the aurora borealis. The rein-deer serves the Laplanders as their principal beast of burden; its milk is highly valued; its flesh supplies them with food; its sinews are made into thread, and its horns into many kinds of domestic utensils; and its skin furnishes a great part of their dress.

*Lar*, a city of Persia, capital of Laristan, with a castle on a rock. Lon. 53.40 E., lat. 27.20 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Larash*, or *Larash*, a sea-port of Fez, in Africa; with a strong castle and good harbour. Lon. 6.2 W., lat. 35.13 N.

*Largo*, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland.

*Largs*, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

*Larissa*, a city of Greece, and the capital of Thessaly; which has a palace, and several handsome mosques. This city was famous as the birth-place of Achilles, and retains its ancient name.

*Laristan*, a small province of Persia.

*Larne*, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

*Larnica*, a sea-port town of the island of Cyprus. Lon. 33.40 E., lat. 34.54 N. P. 5000.

*Larvigen*, or *Larvigen*, a sea-port of Norway, capital of a county. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron-works are esteemed among the most valuable in Norway. Lon. 10.15 E., lat. 59.3 N.

*Lassa*, the capital of Thibet, and the seat of the grand lama, or pontifical sovereign. Lon. 91.25 E., lat. 29.30 N.

*Lustres*, a town in Asturias, Spain.

*Lutacunga*, a town of Quito, capital of a district. Great quantities of pork are salted

here; and in the vicinity is made fine red earthenware. Lon. 78.20 W., lat. 0.55 S.

*Latakia*, or *Ladikiuh*, the ancient Laodicea, a sea-port of Syria, with a castle. Lon. 35.58 E., lat. 35.35 N.

*Lauben*, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz. Pop. 5640.

*Lauder*, a borough in Berwickshire, Scotland. The castle, built by Edward I. as a fortress, is now the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale.

*Laueburg*, a town of the Danish dom., capital of a duchy. Lon. 10.50 E., lat. 43.22 N.—A town of Pomerania, capital of a territory.

*Lauestein*, a town in Misnia, Saxony; in which are mines of tin and iron.

*Lauffen*, a town of Bavaria, with a fine castle.—A town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar.—A town in Basil, Switzerland.—A town in Zurich, Switzerland, with a castle. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine, about 60 feet high and 300 broad.

*Lauffenburg*, a strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest-towns, with a castle.

*Laughton*, a village in Yorkshire, W. R.; noted for its church, the neat tower and spire of which are seen at 60 miles' distance.

*Launceston*, a borough and the county-town of Cornwall. It had a strong castle, now in ruins, but the tower serves as a prison; and a little without the town stands the old priory. Lon. 4.21 W., lat. 50.35 N.

*Laurvig*, a sea-port of Norway, in the province of Aggerluus. The trade is considerable. Lon. 10.13 E., lat. 59.4 N.

*Lausanne*, a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vand, with a college. Lausanne will be ever famous in literary history, from its having been the residence of Haller, Tissot, Voltaire, and Gibbon; and it is now, as then, in all respects a desirable place of residence. Lon. 6.40 E., lat. 46.31 N.

*Lauterbach*, a town of Bohemia, noted for excellent tin-mines.—A town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a trade in linen and woollen cloths.

*Lauterburg*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine.

*Laval*, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, with two castles. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. Pop. 15,390.

*Lavaur*, a town of France, dep. Tarn. It is the entrepôt for the silk goods of Upper Languedoc.

*Lavenham*, a town in Suffolk, on the Bret.

*Laveno*, a town in the Milanese, Italy.

*Lavenza*, a town of Italy, with a citadel.

*Lavington*, a market-town in Wiltshire.

*Lavioia*, *Terra di*, a province of Naples, the ancient Campania Felix.

*Lawrence, St.*, a large river of North America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs north-east above 700 miles to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Atlantic. The St. Lawrence is the great commercial thoroughfare of our Canadian provinces, and the northern states of the American union. Its banks, and those of its lower lakes, are studded with flourishing cities and towns, as Quebec, Montreal, St. Francis, Cape Vincent, Toronto, Buffalo, &c. It is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec,

HE WAS SHORT OF NEWS THAT TOLD HIS FATHER WAS HANGED.

HE THAT LICKS HONEY FROM THORNS PAYS TOO DEAR FOR IT.

and for ships of 600 tons to Montreal, 580 miles from the sea. It varies very considerably in breadth, in the middle part of its course inclosing a great many islands, and forming numerous rapids. The upper part of this river is sometimes called the *Iroquois*.

*Lawencekirch*, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a manufacture of linen.

*Laybach*, a city belonging to Austria, the capital of Illyria. It is not distinguished as a commercial or manufacturing town, but it is celebrated in diplomatic history for the congress held here in 1821. Lon. 14.46 E., lat. 46.1 N. Pop. 13,079.

*Lé*, or *Leh*, a city of Central Asia, cap. of Ladakh, and the seat of an active commerce in shawl-wool, brought thither from the surrounding country, to be transported to Cashmere. Lon. 77.45 E., lat. 34.10 N.

*Lea*, a river that rises in Bedfordshire, near Luton, flows to Hertford and Ware, and, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames below Blackwall.

*Leadhills*, a village of Scotland; situate amid mountains, in which are rich mines of lead, and supposed to be the highest inhabited place in Britain, being about 2000 feet above the sea.

*Leamington*, or *Leamington Priors*, a town in Warwickshire, on the Leame; in which are several saline springs, warm and cold baths, a superb pump-room, an elegant assembly-room, a picture-gallery, a museum of curiosities, &c., altogether constituting a place of fashionable resort. Its rise has indeed been rapid; in 1811 the pop. was 543; in 1841 it amounted to 12,864, and it has gone on increasing very considerably.

*Leao-long*, or *Chen-yang*, one of the three provinces of Ea-ten Tartary, or country of the Manchou Tartars.

*Leatherhead*, a town of Surrey. It has a bridge of 14 arches over the river Mole.

*Leathes-water*, or *Thirlmere*, a lake in Cumberland; the singular beauty of which is its being almost intersected in the middle, over which part there is a bridge.

*Lebanon*, an extensive and very celebrated range of mountains in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees; but now scarcely any remain.

—A town of Ohio, cap. of Warren county.

—A town of Pennsylvania, U. States.

*Lebanon*, New, a town in Dutchess county, New York; noted for its warm springs.

*Lebida*, a town of Tripoli; in which are extensive ruins of the renowned city of Leptis, surrounded by a luxuriant plain.

*Lebrija*, a town of Spain, prov. Cadiz, situated in an extensive marshy flat, and extremely unhealthy. Pop. 6716.

*Leece*, a city of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Otranto. The surrounding country is very productive, and the town has a good trade in silk, wool, flax, cotton, oil, wine, &c. Lon. 18.10 E., lat. 40.21 N. Pop. 14,000.

*Lecco*, a town of Italy, on the Lake Como.

*Lech*, a river of Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and enters the Danube below Donawert.

*Lechlade*, a town in Gloucestershire. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near

this town, and the traffic is considerable in cheese, corn, and coal.

*Leck*, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine at Deurstede, and enters the Merve.

*Lectoure*, a strong town in France, in the department of Gers, with a castle.

*Ledbury*, a town in Herefordshire, formerly celebrated for its extensive manufactures of broad cloth and silk, but they are now quite extinct. The present importance of the town is derived from its being the chief market of a district producing large quantities of hops, cider, and perry. P. 4591.

*Ledesma*, a strong town in Leon, Spain.

*Lee*, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry county, flows east to Cork, and enters Cork harbour.

*Leeds*, a town of Yorkshire, W. R., on the Aire. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its cloth-halls. Leeds has seven churches and 32 places of worship for dissenters, philosophical and literary societies, a handsome edifice, called the "Commercial Buildings," a corn-exchange, handsome cavalry barracks, several hospitals and dispensaries, and five weekly newspapers. The manufacture of machinery employs a number of hands; and there are extensive chemical works, large glasshouses and potteries, a flourishing manufacture of carpets, and some mills for the cutting of tobacco. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, and great quantities of coal are sent to York and Hull. Leeds owes its great and long-continued eminence as a manufacturing town, partly to its advantageous situation, and partly to the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants: the natural facilities afforded by its position for procuring raw materials, and for disposing of manufactured produce, have been vastly facilitated by canals, railways, &c. Lon. 1.34 W., lat. 53.48 N. Pop. 152,054.—A town in Richmond county, Virginia, U. States.

*Leek*, a town in Staffordshire; in which are manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, ribands, twist, and buttons. Pop. 7233.

*Leesburg*, a town of Virginia, U.S., chief of Loudon county.—A town of North Carolina, chief of Caswell county.

*Leeuwarden*, a city of Holland, capital of Friesland. The chief public buildings are the palace, the arsenal, exchange, and 12 churches. Pop. 17,000.

*Lefooga*, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, visited by Cook in 1776.

*Leftra*, or *Lefka*, the ruins which exist of the ancient village of *Leuctra*, in Greece, famous in history for the victory obtained by the Thebans, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, over the Spartans, b.c. 371.

*Leghorn*, or *Livorno*, a strong city in Pisa, Tuscany. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in all the commodities usually vended in the commercial towns of Italy. Lon. 10.17 E., lat. 43.32 N. Pop. 76,397.

*Leicestershire*, a county of England, 38 miles long and 30 broad, containing 514,560 acres; it is divided into six hundreds and 196 parishes, and has 12 market-towns. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, An-

A PRIAR WHO ASKS ALMS FOR GOD'S SAKE BEGS FOR TWO.

HE WHO COMMENCES MANY THINGS, FINISHES ONLY A FEW.



ker, and Welland; and it has several canals. The soil, in general, affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans. This county is famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and for having bred each species to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the co. Total pop. 215,867.

**Leicester**, an important and populous town of England, cap. of the above co. It is the principal seat of the manufacture of woollen hose, and of Berlin gloves and Lille thread; and it is said that not less than 25,000 persons are engaged therein. The railways and canals afford the town great facilities for the transport of its productions, and new buildings are rising in every direction. Pop. 48,167.—A town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, U.S.

**Leigh**, a town in Essex, noted for oysters and for a good road for shipping.—A town in Lancashire, with several manufactures. The business was formerly almost confined to weaving jeans and fustians, but it now embraces all the processes and branches of the cotton and mixed goods manufactures.

**Leighlin**, or **Old Leighlin**, a borough of Ireland, in Carlow county.

**Leighlin Bridge**, a town of Ireland, in Carlow county, on the river Barrow.

**Leighton Buzzard**, a town in Bedfordshire, formerly noted for lace-making, but now for the straw plait manufacture. Pop. 3965.

**Leinster**, a province of Ireland, 112 miles long and 70 broad. It contains the cos. of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Longford, Louth, E. Meath, Queen's, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow.

**Leipheim**, a town of Suabia. In its vicinity good hops are grown.

**Leipsic**, a celebrated commercial city of Saxony, with a famous university, and a strong citadel. It carries on a considerable trade; and has two great fairs every year, which are visited by merchants of different nations. The principal manufactures are silk, gold, and silver stuffs, velvet, cotton, linen and woollen cloths, leather, and paper: but the distinguishing characteristic of the commerce of Leipsic is its book trade, it being, in fact, the grand emporium of the literature of Germany. The great sale of new publications takes place at the Easter fair, and it is computed that the produce of the sale of books alone at that fair amounts, on an average, to 3,000,000 dollars. In 1813 a great victory was obtained here by the allies over the French grand army; the city was then taken (with the king of Saxony and all his court), and entered by the emperors of Austria and Russia, the king of Prussia, and the crown prince of Sweden. Lon. 12.20 E., lat. 51.22 N. Pop. 47,514.

**Leira**, a city of Portugal, in Estremadura; which, in 1811, was set on fire by the French, on their retreat into Spain.

**Leith**, a sea-port of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth. The river Leith divides the town into North and South Leith, which communicate by a drawbridge. The harbour at the mouth of the river is secured by a noble stone pier; and it has wet and dry docks, with other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a great extent. Here

are also manufactures of ropes, canvas, carpets, glass, shoes, leather, soap, and caudles, and several iron forges. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; a variety of goods are exported to foreign parts; and a number of vessels are engaged in the Greenland fishery. Pop. 25,984.

**Leitrim**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, divided into 17 parishes. It is fertile, though mountainous, has some iron-works, and feeds great herds of cattle. The river Shannon issues from Lough Allen, in this country; it has also several smaller lakes and numerous rivulets. Total pop. 155,297.—A town of the same name in this county, on the Shannon.

**Leixlip**, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon Leap.

**Lemberg**, a fortified city of Poland, belonging to Austria, and the cap. of Galicia. Lemberg ranks high as a commercial city, and is also one of the principal corn-markets of the Austrian empire. Lon. 24.26 E., lat. 40.51 N. Pop. 54,965.

**Lembro**, the ancient Imbros, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania. Lon. 26.0 E., lat. 40.25 N.

**Lemnos**, or **Stalimene**, an island of the Archipelago, lying near the Strait of Gallipoli, and bearing the strongest marks of volcanic action. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was thence called Lemnius Pater. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of the medicinal properties of that earth of Lemnos which is said to have cured Philoctetes. This earth is dug up on one particular day of the year with great ceremony; it is formed into small cakes, sealed with the grand seignor's seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe. Lon. 25.28 E., lat. 40.3 N. Pop. 12,000.

**Lena**, the principal river in Siberia, whose entire length from its source till it falls into the Arctic Ocean is above 2000 miles. This noble river rolls through vast and almost uninhabited plains, covered with snow and ice, which never wholly melts, and beneath which have been found the carcasses of mammoths, rhinoceroses, and other fossil animals.

**Lenox**, a town of Berkshire, Massachusetts. **Lentini**, the ancient Leontium, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. Pop. 7276.

**Leoben**, a town of Stiria, where a convention, which led to the treaty of Campo Formio, was signed between Buonaparte and the Austrians in 1797.

**Leogane**, a fortified town of Hayti.

**Leominster**, a bor. in Herefordshire, on the Lug, which has a good trade in gloves, hats, and leather. Pop. 3892.—A town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, U.S.

**Leon**, a fertile province of Spain, divided into almost two equal parts by the river Duero.—A city, capital of the above province; in which are 13 churches and nine convents; and the cathedral is admired for its elegant lightness.—A town of Spain, in Audalusia, almost surrounded by the sea and the river Santi Petri, whence it is sometimes called the Isle of Leon. The quantity of salt collected in the vicinity is prodigious.



—A city of Mexico, capital of Nicaragua.

—A town of Mexico, in Mechoacan, in a plain eminently fertile in grain.

*Leonard, St.*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne.

*Leonardtown*, a town of Maryland, chief of St. Mary county, U. S.

*Leonessa*, a town of the Neapolitan dominions, prov. Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 7000.

*Leonforte*, a town of Sicily, pleasantly situated, and having a good trade in corn, wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 10,678.

*Leopoldstadt*, a fortress of Austria, in Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag.

*Lepanto*, a sea-port in Livadia, European Turkey, on the Gulf of Lepanto. Lon. 21.56 E., lat. 38.20 N.—The Gulf of Lepanto has given its name to one of the greatest conflicts of modern times. Philip II., the Pope, and the Venetians, entered, in 1570, into a league against the Turkish sultan, Selim, who threatened to invade Italy: the opposing armaments met in the Gulf of Lepanto, and after a most furious battle, which was maintained on both sides with invincible bravery, the allies gained a complete victory, the Turks having lost 25,000 men, killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners.

*Leper's Isle*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167.58 E., lat. 15.23 S.

*Lerida*, a strong city in Catalonia, Spain. Lon. 0.35 E., lat. 41.32 N. Pop. 13,000.

*Lerins*, a name given to two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France.

*Lerma*, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

*Lerua*, or *Milos*, a town of the Morea, Greece, at the extremity of the Gulf of Napoli. It was the ancient Lerma, and a little to the south is the celebrated lake of the same name.

*Levo*, an island of the Archipelago.

*Lewick*, a town of Scotland, capital of the Shetland Islands. It is the rendezvous of the vessels employed in the various fisheries; there are also manufactures of stockings, bed rugs, and plaiting-straw. Lon. 0.56 W., lat. 60.12 N. Pop. 2757.

*Lesguis*, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesguis are supposed to be descended from the tribe of mountaineers known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesge or Ligyes.

The strength of their country has probably secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. When their own liberty is not assailed, their arms and friendship are sold to the highest bidder.

*Lesina*, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes, honey, and wool.

—A town of Naples, in Capitanata, on a lake of the same name.

*Lestie*, a town of Fifeshire, Scotland, with a manufacture of linen and cotton checks; but salt-fish is the chief article of commerce.

*Lesprie*, a town of France, in the department of Giraud; near which are found transparent pebbles, called Medoc stones.

*Lestins*, a town of Belgium, famous for its linen manufacture.

*Lestwithiel*, or *Lostwithiel*, a disfr. bor. in Cornwall, on the Fowey; in which is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin-coinage towns.

*Letterkenny*, a town in Donegal, Ireland.

*Leuch*, or *Leuk*, a town of Switzerland, in Valais, much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs.

*Leutmeritz*, or *Leitmeritz*, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, cap. of a circle, which is such a delightful country, that it is called the Bohemian Paradise; it produces excellent wine, and contains tepid springs, tin-mines, and precious stones. Lon. 14.17 E., lat. 50.32 N.

*Leutschau*, a royal free town of Hungary.

*Levant*. This word properly signifies East; but it is often used, when speaking of trade, for Turkey in Asia, comprehending Natolia and Syria, and the islands of Cyprus, Candia, &c. The Levant Sea means the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea.

*Leven*, a river in Lancashire, which issues from the south extremity of Windermere-Water, and flows into Morecambe Bay.

A river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, issuing from Loch Lomond, and entering the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton.

A river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Kinross, flows by the town of Kinross, and through Loch Leven, and crosses Fifeshire to the town of Leven, where it enters Largo Bay.—A town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour.

*Leven, Loch*, an arm of the sea, in Scotland.—A lake of Scotland, in Kinrosshire, which contains four small islands; on one of which is a ruinous castle, where Queen Mary was confined by the confederate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on another, named St. Serf, is the ruin of a priory.

*Lewes*, a bor. in Sussex, formerly surrounded by walls, vestiges of which are still visible; and on the summit of a hill are the remains of its ancient castle. The Ouse is navigable up to the town; and there is a considerable trade with London, through Newhaven, its port. Pop. 9199.—A town in Sussex county, Delaware, U. S.

*Lewis*, the largest and the most northern of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland. Every part of this island exhibits monuments of antiquity; as fortified castles, druidical edifices, cairns, and upright stones.

The country, in general, is wild, bleak, and little fitted for cultivation; and the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The crops are oats, higg, and potatoes; and there are many beeves and sheep. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, trout, &c.; the numerous bays afford large quantities of shell-fish; and the west coast is annually visited by millions of herrings. The promontory at the north extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Lon. 6.32 E., lat. 58.34 N.

*Lewisburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S. in Northumberland county.—A town of Virginia, chief of Greenbrier county. Lon. 81.15 W., lat. 37.52 N.

*Lewisham*, a large and populous village in Kent, near London, in which are many elegant villas. Pop. 9361.

*Lewiston*, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S. chief of Millin county; the mountains of which abound with iron-ore.—A town of

THE HOG NEVER LOOKS UP TO HIM THAT THRESHES DOWN THE ACORNS.

ONE SWALLOW MAKES NOT A SPRING, NOR ONE WOODCOCK A WINTER.

Delaware, in Sussex county, in which are extensive salt works.—A town in Niagara co., New York, on the river Niagara.

*Lexington*, a town of Kentucky, U.S., chief of Fayette co. It is one of the most ancient towns in the state, and for a long time was its political, as it still is its commercial, capital. Lon. 84.27 W., lat. 37.54 N. P. 6907.

—A town of Virginia, chief of Rockbridge county. Lon. 79.50 W., lat. 37.55 N.—A town of the state of Georgia, cap. of Oglethorpe county.—A town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans, in 1775.

*Leyden*, a celebrated city of Holland; well-built, and famous for the long siege it sustained, in 1574, against the Spaniards, during which 6000 inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In honour of this siege a university was founded in 1575, which is celebrated for its colleges, museums, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, observatory, and library; and Leyden, consequently, is a very desirable residence for men of learning and research. The city stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the greater part built of freestone. Lon. 4.28 E., lat. 52.8 N.

*Leyta*, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 124.16 E., lat. 11.20 N.

*Libatta*, or *Olibato*, a town of Guinea. Lon. 8.54 E., lat. 0.58 S.

*Libau*, a sea-port town of Russia, on the Baltic, with a harbour for small ships. Lon. 21.25 E., lat. 56.30 N. Pop. 5000.

*Liberto*, a republican state of W. Africa, founded in 1821, by free blacks from the U. States of N. America, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. Rice, cotton, coffee, sugar, bananas, &c. are raised; and palm-oil, ivory, hides, wax, and pepper are exported. The establishment of this colony was to serve as an outlet for manumitted blacks, but its success is said to be very equivocal.

*Liberty*, a town of Kentucky, U.S., in Mason county, on the Ohio.—A town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county.

*Liberty*, *West*, a town of Virginia, U.S., chief of Ohio county.

*Libonrue*, a town and river-port of France, dep. Gironde. Pop. 8084.

*Lichfield*, a city in Staffordshire, and an episcopal see. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Samuel Johnson, to whose memory a monument is erected in the cathedral, which is a noble edifice, with a light and lofty steeple. Lon. 1.50 W., lat. 52.41 N. Pop. 6761.—A town of Connecticut, U.S., capital of a county, which is a principal seat of the iron manufacture. Lon. 73.12 W., lat. 41.46 N.

*Lichtenstein*, the smallest of the independent principalities of Germany. The surface is mostly mountainous; cattle-breeding, agriculture, and cotton-spinning are the chief occupations of the inhabitants; and corn, wine, and flax are their chief articles of culture.

*Lichtenvoorden*, a town and castle of Guelderland, in Holland.

*Liddet*, a river in Roxburghshire, and the only one in the co. that flows southward.

*Lidford*, a village in Devonshire, on the Lid; once a borough with a castle.

*Liebenwerda*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the Elster, with a castle.

*Liebenzell*, a town of Wirtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell.

*Liege*, a prov. of Belgium, formerly part of Westphalia. It is fertile in corn and fruit, has mines of iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of marble.—The cap. of this prov. is a city of the same name; in which a great quantity of fire-arms and nails are made; also, steam-engines and machinery, cloth, leather, glass, clocks, hardware, watches, jewellery, and earthenware; in short, Liege may be regarded as the Birmingham of the Continent; and the vicinity produces great quantities of coal, iron, alum, and tobacco. Lon. 5.35 E., lat. 50.38 N. Pop. 59,200.

*Liegnitz*, a fortified town of Silesia, cap. of a principality. It manufactures woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, stockings, lace, Prussian blue, and has an active trade. Lon. 16.16 E., lat. 51.11 N. Pop. 11,607.

*Licoo-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108.39 E., lat. 21.40 N.

*Lieou-kieou*, or *Loo-choo*, the general name of 36 islands in the China Sea, lying between Formosa and Japan, which form a kingdom, and are tributary to China. The inhabitants are civilized, and of a mild, gay, hospitable, and temperate disposition. The articles cultivated are the sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, wheat, maize, millet, and a variety of vegetables; the other products are sulphur, copper, tin, coral, mother of pearl, tortoise and other shells, and whetstones.

*Lierre*, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, which has an extensive trade in cattle, with manufactures of cotton and woollen, and distilleries and breweries to a great extent. Pop. 13,090.

*Lieskenshoeck*, a fortress of the Netherlands, on the western side of the Scheldt.

*Liesse*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne; famous for an Image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrims resort.

*Liffey*, a rapid river of Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Wicklow, flows into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixlip, and then passes through the co. of Dublin, and enters the Irish Sea.

*Lifford*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Donegal county, situate on the Foyle. Lon. 7.52 W., lat. 54.48 N.

*Ligne*, a town in Hainault, Netherlands.

*Lignieres*, a town of France, Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle.

*Ligny*, a town in Meuse, France, with a castle.—A village of Belgium, near Fleurus, where the Prussians were defeated by Napoleon, June 16, 1815.

*Ligor*, a sea-port of the Malaya peninsula, cap. of a kingdom; the chief trade of which is in the rice, and pepper. Lon. 99.25 E., lat. 8.20 N.

*Lilienthal*, a town in Bremen, Hanover.

*Lille*, a strong city of France, dep. du Nord, and one of the most commercial and best built in France. Its citadel is supposed to be the strongest in Europe, next to that of Turin. This city contains several noble and elegant buildings; and its trade is extensive. Lon. 3.4 E., lat. 50.38 N.

*Lillo*, a fort and village of Belgium.

*Lima*, the capital of Peru. It is of a triangular form, surrounded by a brick wall,

HE KEEPS HIS ROAD WELL ENOUGH WHO GETS RID OF BAD COMPANY.

COMPLIMENTS COST NOTHING, YET MANY PEOPLE PAY DEARLY FOR THEM.



flanked with bastions, in which are seven gates; and laid out in squares of 450 feet each way, with streets of a proportional width crossing each other at right angles. The houses are generally but one story high, and covered with coarse linen cloth, or reeds, as it seldom rains here. The cathedral, churches, and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. Lima is the general depôt of Peru; for all the provinces remit hither their products and manufactures, and are supplied hence with the necessary commodities. Earthquakes are frequent, occurring once in about 50 years, and some have done the city much damage; particularly that in 1746, by which Callao was destroyed. The inhabitants are rich, and their morals very lax; yet are they extremely superstitious, and have a strong belief in the power of charms. Extravagance in living, dress, and gambling are carried to a great extent; and smoking is universal among both men and women; the latter are celebrated for beautiful features and a graceful form. The vicinity of Lima, where not covered with villas and pleasure-grounds, is very productive of maize, vegetables, fruits, sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., but agriculture and horticulture, like every other branch of industry, are much neglected. The climate of Lima is delightful, the extremes of heat and cold being never experienced. About two miles from the city is an extensive manufacture of gunpowder, which is deemed the best in the world; and the whole of its ingredients are found here in great abundance. Lon. 76.58 W., lat. 12.2 S. Pop. 60,000.

**Limbah**, a powerful nation of western Africa, east of the Timanees, and north-east of Sierra Leone, often at variance with the Soothimas.

**Limburg**, a province of Belgium; which has good arable ground, abounds in fine cattle, and contains mines of iron and lead. — Its capital, of the same name, has a castle built of marble, and a manufacture of woollen cloths, and is famous for excellent cheese. Lon. 6.3 E., lat. 50.38 N. — A town of Germany, with a fine cathedral.

**Limekilus**, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland.

**Limerick**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad, divided into 126 parishes. It is a fertile country, though the south-west part is mountainous, and produces abundance of cider. Total pop. 330,029. — The capital is a city of the same name, and is generally considered as the capital of the province of Munster. It is composed of the Irish and English town; the latter standing on King's Island, formed by the river Shannon, which here admits vessels of 500 tons to the quays; and the two towns are united by a stately bridge. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on to a great extent; and the export of provisions is considerable. Pop. 48,391.

**Limestone**, or **Maysville**, a town of Kentucky, U.S., in Mason county, on the Ohio. Lon. 83.28 W., lat. 38.25 N.

**Limmat**, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth.

**Limociro**, a town of Brazil, in Pernambuco, with a considerable interior trade.

**Limoges**, a trading city of France, capital of the dep. of Haut Vienne. It has numerous manufactures, and its brandy and liqueurs are in high repute. Being situated at the junction of several great roads, it is an entrepôt for the trade of several depes. Lon. 1.15 W., lat. 45.49 N. Pop. 23,963.

**Limousin**, an old province of France, now included in the depes. of Haute Vienne, Correze, Creuse, and Dordogne.

**Limoux**, a town of France, dep. Ande: it is generally well built, has considerable manufactures, and is an entrepôt for iron goods, in which, and in wines, oil, soap, and leather, it has an active trade. The environs are highly picturesque and fertile. Pop. 6660.

**Linares**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. — A town of Mexico, N. America.

**Lincoln**, a city and the capital of Lincolnshire. It is seated on the top and side of a steep hill, and on the river Witham, which here divides into three streams. The cathedral stands on the brow of a hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The ruins of the castle are venerable pieces of antiquity; and the remains of religious houses are so numerous, that the very barns, stables, &c. are built with arched doors and windows. Newport Gate, on the north side of the city, still remains, and is one of the noblest remnants of Roman architecture left in Britain. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdyke canal; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Lon. 0.25 W., lat. 53.15 N. Pop. 16,172. — A town in Mercer co., Kentucky, U. States.

**Lincolnshire**, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,758,720 acres, divided into 30 hundreds and 630 parishes, having one city and 31 market-towns. The coast is flat, and, at low water, may be seen the submarine relics of a forest, which is a great natural curiosity. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancolm. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The first consists of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, and others cut by drains and canals. The fens, in their native state, produce vast quantities of reeds, which are annually harvested for thatch; the drained parts form excellent pasture land, and some even yield large crops of corn. Prodigious quantities of geese are bred in this district; and here are many decoys for wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck kind. Kesteven includes part of the fens; but the air is more salubrious than the district of Holland, and the soil more fruitful. Lindsey, the largest district and most elevated part, includes all the county that lies north of Lincoln, and the Fossdyke, which Henry I. cut between the Witham and the Trent. To the north-east is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. Though a great part of the county was formerly very unproductive, it is now quite the reverse, improvements of all sorts having been prosecuted in it for many years past with extraordinary spirit and success. The cattle of this county, and the horses and sheep, are all of the largest breed. Total pop. 362,602.

AN OLD GOAT IS NEVER THE MORE REVEREND FOR HIS BEARD.



*Lincolnton*, a town of N. Carolina, U.S., chief of Lincoln county.

*Lindau*, a city of Bavaria, with a castle and a wall, deemed to be Roman works.—A town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst.

*Linde*, a town of Sweden, prov. Orebro.

*Lindenfels*, a town of Hesse Darmstadt.

*Lindessnes*, or *Naze*, the most southern promontory of Norway, on which are two light-houses. Lon. 7.17 E., lat. 58.2 N.

*Lingen*, a town of Hanover.

*Lin-kiang*, a first-rate city of China, in Kiang-si. Lun. 115.0 E., lat. 27.58 N.

*Linhoping*, a town of Sweden, capital of East Gothland, with a castle. Lon. 15.40 E., lat. 58.25 N.

*Linlithgow*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire, seated on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its east end.

The chief manufacture is leather and shoes; the woollen trade and bleaching business are also carried on. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but the room is still shown in which Queen Mary was born. Lon. 3.33 W., lat. 56.0 N. Pop. 4009.

*Linlithgowshire*, or *West Lothian*, a co. of Scotland, 20 miles long and 12 broad, divided into 13 parishes. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead. Total pop. 26,848.

*Linnhe*, *Loch*, an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It extends in a north-east direction from the Sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a westerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil. Another branch, in an easterly direction, is called Loch Leven.

*Linton*, a town in Cambridgeshire, seated on the side of a chalk hill, by the river Granton.—A town of Scotland, in Peeblesshire, on the river Lyne.

*Lintz*, the cap. of Upper Austria, on the Danube. It is a handsome, well-built town, has two castles, and manufactures of gunpowder, leather, broadcloth, woollen stuffs and caps, gold lace, cards, looking-glasses, and tobacco. Lon. 14.16 E., lat. 48.21 N. Pop. 23,318.—A town and citadel of Prussia, on the Rhine.

*Lipari Islands*, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the north of Sicily. They are all of volcanic origin, were fabled to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan, and formerly called Æolian Islands. The climate is highly salubrious, and the air pure and refreshing; storms and earthquakes are, however, frequent. Exclusive of corn and cotton, they produce great quantities of fruit, especially grapes, with figs, prickly pears, olives, &c. Some wine is made, called Malvasia, which is much admired at Naples; but most of the grapes are converted into raisins, and their luscious quality greatly heightened by their method of preparing them.—*Lipari*, the cap. town of the above group of islands, situated on the E. side of Lipari, the principal Isle. Lipari is the great magazine whence Europe is supplied with pumice-stone, its surface being almost wholly composed of that sin-

gular substance. Lon. 14.57 E., lat. 38.27 N. Pop. 12,500.

*Lipetz*, a town of Russia in Europe. Pop. 6000.

*Lippa*, a town of Hungary, with a castle.

*Lippe*, a river of Germany, which flows west by Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above Wesel.

*Lippe Detmold*, a small principality of Germany.

*Lippstadt*, a strong town of Germany, cap. of the county of Lippe. Lun. 8.28 E., lat. 51.41 N.

*Livia*, a considerable town of Spain, in Valencia, with manufactures of linen, soap, &c., and noted for fine white marble. Pop. 10,256.

*Lis*, or *Lys*, a river that rises in France, in the department of Pas de Calais, flows by Aire, St. Venant, and Armentieres, into Flanders, where it passes by Menin, Courtray, and joins the Scheldt at Ghent.

*Lisbon*, the capital of Portugal, seated on the north side of the Tajo. The city is open on all sides; and the only military defence is a small castle on the highest ground, in the centre, and some batteries on the banks of the river. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, and will contain 1000 ships in the greatest safety; the entrance is defended by two forts; and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem. Near this is a magnificent aqueduct, 2400 feet in length, which conveys water across a deep valley to a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. This city was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755; but the ruined part has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices, 40 parish churches, and 75 convents for both sexes; also, several scientific academies, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-fights. The trade is very considerable, this city being the emporium of all goods brought from Brazil, and the colonies belonging to Portugal. Lon. 9.8 W., lat. 38.42 N. Pop. 250,000.

*Lisbon*, *New*, a town of Ohio, on the Little Beaver, capital of Columbiana co., U.S.

*Lisburn*, a borough of Ireland, in Antrim county, with considerable manufactures of linen cloth, muslin, and cambric. Pop. 6284.

*Lisieux*, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It was formerly a fortress of some consequence, and was frequently besieged and captured during the middle ages. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, flannel, leather, &c., brandy distilleries, bleaching factories, and dyeing houses. P. 11,473.

*L'Isle*, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse. It has manufactures of woollen, silk, and leather. Pop. 4818.

*Lismore*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, and was anciently the residence of the bishop of Argyre.—A borough of Ireland, in Waterford county, on the Blackwater, with a castle, in which the celebrated Robert Boyle was born.

*Lisonzo*, a river that rises in the duchy of Carniola, and enters the Gulf of Venice.

*Lissa*, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pilchards and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine.—A town of Prussian Poland, with a good trade. Pop. 8600.

THOUGH ONE GRAIN FILLS NOT THE SACK, IT HELPS ITS FELLOWS.

WHEN WISE MEN PLAY THE FOOL, THEY DO IT WITH A VENGEANCE.

*Listowel*, a town in Kerry, Ireland.

*Lithuania*, the former name of a country of Europe, united to Poland in 1569. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dvina, Niemen, Pripet, and Berezina. It is a flat country, fertile in corn; and produces honey, wood, pitch, and great quantities of wool; also, excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c.; and eagles and vultures are very common. The country swarms with Jews, who seem to have fixed their headquarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground.

*Littorale*, a district of Dalmatia, including the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.

*Livadia*, that portion of the kingdom of Greece lying N. of the Gulf of Lepanto, divided into four departments, Arcania and Etolia, Phocida and Locrida, Attica and Bœotia; and these are subdivided into numerous districts. Many parts are mountainous, but the soil is generally productive; and from its extent of sea-coast and its numerous good harbours, it is well situated for commerce. The principal places are Athens, Livadia, Negropont, Lepanto, Salona, Thebes, and Vonitza.—The cap. of Livadia, above described, built on the side of a hill, on the site of the ancient Lebadea. On the top of a rock is an old castle, part of which serves as a fortress; and at the bottom is the cave of Trophonius, the last oracle that was heard to utter the decrees of fate. Before the revolution in Greece Livadia was the seat of a vaivode or governor, and had a considerable trade in the produce of the surrounding country. It was burned by the Turks in 1521, and subsequently destroyed in part by the Greeks in an attack upon the Turkish garrison. There can be little doubt, however, that it has now recovered much of its former prosperity. Lon. 22.59 E., lat. 38.26 N.

*Liverpool*, a borough and sea-port of England, in Lancashire, being, next to London, the greatest emporium in the British empire. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expense; ships being admitted into noble wet docks, secured by flood-gates. Since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, several other docks have been made, which, in their construction and arrangements, are superior to any other port in the kingdom. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the American and West Indian trade. The African, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the East Indies, and to the Greenland whale-fishery; and the coasting trade employs a number of vessels. By inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Riddle, Onse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. Its facility of intercourse with Manchester, &c. by railway is also of the highest importance. The principal manufactures are fine porcelain, earthenware, watches, and stockings; some glass, iron, soap, salt, sugar, and copperas works; many

roperies, and upward of fifty breweries. Independently of quintupling its population during the last half century, Liverpool has been more improved, during that period, than any other town in England. Besides numerous churches, Catholic chapels, and dissenters' meeting-houses, there are several public buildings worthy of so opulent a town; an elegant town-hall, a splendid exchange, a custom-house, a lyceum, an atheneum, and other institutions for literary and scientific pursuits; besides three theatres, and several charitable foundations. Lon. 3.0 W., lat. 53.22 N. Pop. 286,487.—A town of Nova Scotia, in Queen's co., U. States.

*Livonia*, a province of Russia, forming the government of Riga, or Livonia. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the north. In the forests, which supply an abundance of excellent timber, are wolves, bears, elks, reindeers, stags, and hares; and domestic animals are also numerous. There are sugar refineries, and tobacco, woollen cloth, cotton, linen, glass, and other factories; but rural industry, and the distillation of spirits, are by far the most important occupations. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potash.

*Lizard Point*, a bold headland on the south coast of Cornwall, and the most southern point of land in England. On it are two lighthouses, and the Lizard Point is in lon. 5.11 W., lat. 49.58 N.

*Lizier, St.*, a town in Arrigee, France.

*Llampeter*, or *Llanbeder*, a corporate town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which has a considerable traffic in horses, cattle, hogs, salted butter, and tanned and raw hides. The chief ornament of the place is the college of St. David's, a handsome Gothic structure erected in 1825.

*Llanarth*, a town in Cardiganshire.

*Llandoff*, a city of Wales, in Glamorganshire, near Cardiff. It is now a very small place; and the cathedral is in part a ruin, but serves as the parish church. Great quantities of vegetables are sent hence to Merthyr Tudfyl, and other places.

*Llanddewi*, a village of Wales, in Cardiganshire; famous for the synod held here, in 519, where St. David preached against the Pelagian heresy.

*Llandilo*, or *Llandeilo-fawr*, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire; with a manufacture of flannel. Near it is the picturesque remain of Dynevor Castle, celebrated as the habitation of the native princes of Wales.

*Llandovery*, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, near the Towy.

*Llandysul*, a town in Cardiganshire, Wales.

*Llanerchymedd*, a town in Anglesey, Wales.

*Llanelli*, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a trade in coal, and tinned iron plates.

*Llanfair*, a town in Montgomeryshire, Wales.

*Llanfyllin*, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the Cane.

*Llangadoc* or *Llangadog-Fawr*, a town in Carmarthenshire, Wales.

*Llangollen*, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire; near which is Vale Crucis abbey, one of the finest pieces of antiquity in the country.

*Llanidloes*, a town of Wales, in Montgom-

IT IS NOT THE BURDEN, BUT THE OVER-BURDEN, THAT KILLS THE BEAST.



merlyshire, on the Severn. Flannel and other woollens are the principal articles manufactured here.

*Llonos*, a province of S. America, in Colombia; consisting of immense plains, some of them extending more than 400 miles in length; and on which numerous herds of cattle are fed. Several fine streams flow from the Andes through these plains to the Orinoco, and are the means of transporting the products to Guyana and Caraccas.

*Llaneryst*, a town in Denbighshire, Wales.

*Llantrissant*, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire.

*Llanymynech*, a village in Shropshire, noted for excellent lime.

*Llangharn*, a corporate town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy.

*Licrena*, a town of Spain, prov. Estremadura.

*Lloughor*, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a trade in coal.

*Lo, St.*, a town of France, dep. La Manche, on the Vire. Pop. 8820.

*Loanda*, a town of Congo, capital of Angola. The chief traffic is in slaves. Lon. 13.15 E., lat. 8.40 S.

*Loango*, a kingdom of W. Africa. The land is very fruitful, and yields three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of palm-trees, from which oil and wine are made. The men are black, well-made, mild, and tractable, but naturally indolent; the women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest.—The capital of this kingdom bears the same name; and its chief trade consists in elephants' teeth, palm oil, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. Lon. 11.45 E., lat. 4.15 S.

*Lohou*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura.

*Locarno*, a town in Tesin, Switzerland.

*Lochaber*, a district of Invernessh. Scot.

*Lochacaron*, a town in Rossire, Scotland.

*Locher Moss*, a morass of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Frith. Here oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c., have been dug up.

*Loches*, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, with a strong castle on a rock.

*Lochmaben*, a borough in Dumfriesshire.

*Lochwinnoch*, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a small lake of the same name, from which issues the Black Cart. Cotton is here the staple manufacture.

*Lochy*, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in the south-west part of Invernesshire. Its outlet is the river Lochy, which receives the Spian, and then flows by the ancient castle of Inverlochy into the head of Loch Linne, near Fort William.

*Locherbie*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a trade in linen and woollen cloth.

*Loddon*, a market-town in Norfolk.

*Lodève*, a town of France, dep. Hérault; with a manufacture of woollen cloth for the army.

*Lodi*, a city of Lombardy, on the Adda; with a fortress. It has manufactures of silk and porcelain; and the best Parmesan cheese is made in its vicinity. Lodi is famous for the victory achieved there, in 1796, by the French troops commanded by Buonaparte, who forced the passage of the bridge at the point of the bayonet, though defended

by the Austrian cannon. Lon. 9.26 E., lat. 45.15 N. Pop. 15,962.

*Loffoden Isles*, a chain of islands on the north-west coast of Norway. They are visited by innumerable boats in the fishing season, and immense quantities of cod are taken and cured. At the south end of this chain is the dangerous whirlpool called Maelstrom.

*Loghur*, a strong hill fort of Hindostan, prov. Aurungabad, in the British territories.

*Logierait*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its distillation of whiskey.

*Logrono*, a town in Old Castile, Spain. Lon. 2.20 W., lat. 42.22 N. Pop. 8210.

*Loir-et-Cher*, a department of France, including the old province of Blaisois. It is crossed by three considerable rivers; the Loir, the Loire, and the Cher. The Loir rises in the department of Eure-et-Loir, and joins the Sarthe, above Angiers, and the Cher enters the Loire, below Tours.

*Loire*, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of Ardèche; flows 120 miles by Puy to Roanne, where it begins to be navigable; then passes by Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, to Paimbœuf, where it enters the Bay of Biscay. Its course is 600 miles.—A department of France, containing the old province of Forez. It has mines of coal and iron, and receives its name from the river Loire, which flows north through its whole length.

*Loire, Lower (Loire-Inférieure)*, a maritime department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Bretagne.

*Loire, Upper (Loire-Haute)*, an inland department of France, containing the old province of Velay. It includes many mountains, which are covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abound in cattle.

*Loiret*, a department of France, including the old province of Orléanois. The soil is very rich. It takes its name from a river, which rises in this department, and runs into the Loire.

*Lokeren*, a town of Belgium, celebrated for its linen fabrics, and which has also manufactures of cotton goods, flannels, and lace, with bleaching grounds, distilleries, oil mills, &c. Pop. 16,150.

*Loldong*, a town and fortress of Hindostan. Lon. 78.16 E., lat. 29.52 N.

*Lombardy*, a part of Italy, which formerly comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul, but now belonging to Austria. It includes all the states between the Tesin, the Po, and the Gulf of Venice, called the kingdom of Lombardy, of which Milan is the capital.

*Lombes*, a town of France, dep. Gers.

*Lombock*, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Bali and Sumhawa. It is populous, well cultivated, and abounds in rice. Lon. 116.34 E., lat. 8.34 S.

*Lomond, Ben*, a mountain of Scotland, attaining an elevation of 3195 ft. above the level of the sea. From its position between Lochs Lomond and Katrine, and its vicinity to Glasgow, it is the best known and most frequently visited of any of the Highland mountains.

*Lomond, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which contains 33 islands, several of them inhabited, and adorned with

IT IS A BAD HORSE INDEED THAT WILL NOT CARRY HIS OWN PROVENDER.

THERE IS MUCH LESS ART IN PLAYING THAN IN KNOWING WHEN TO LEAVE OFF.



antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey. Loch Lomond is of a triangular shape, about 24 miles in length, and about 7 across where broadest. In summer it is much resorted to by tourists.

*Lonato*, a town of Lombardy. Pop. 5600.

*Loncarty*, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

*London*, the metropolis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; situated on the Thames, in the county of Middlesex; now one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, and mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. It was first walled round with hewn stones and British bricks, by Constantine the Great; and the walls formed an oblong square, about three miles in circuit, with seven principal gates; but these have long since disappeared, except a few scattered fragments of the walls. London, in its most extensive view, consists of The City, properly so called, the City of Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, with the suburbs in Middlesex and Surrey, within what are called the Bills of Mortality; including an area of seven miles in length, and averaging upwards of two miles in width. But of such immense importance is this vast metropolis in all that relates to the commerce, wealth, and power of the United Kingdom and its dependencies; so greatly has it increased in extent and magnificence; and so truly may it be regarded as the emporium of the arts and liberal sciences,—that in noting down a few of its distinguishing features, in this limited space, we feel it necessary to impress on the mind of a stranger to London, that any slight particularization of its parts can scarcely fail to detract from the grand comprehensiveness of the whole. Among the churches in the metropolis, St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster Abbey are the most conspicuous and most splendid: St. Dunstan in the East; St. Michael, in Cornhill; St. Stephen, in Walbrook; St. Aldernary, in Bow Lane; St. Mary, in Cheapside; St. Bride, in Fleet Street; St. Martin in the Fields; and St. George, Hanover Square, are some of the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign Protestant churches, Roman-Catholic chapels, meeting-houses for dissenters of all persuasions, and three large synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James, on the north side of a small park of the same name, is an ancient building; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are the best calculated for regal parade of any in the kingdom. The royal residence, however, is Buckingham Palace, on the west side of St. James's Park, where Buckingham House originally stood. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the new and splendid Houses of Parliament; the Guildhall of the city; the Sessions House; the Tower, an ancient fortress, in which are some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the United Kingdom, &c.; the Trinity House and the New Mint, on Tower

Hill; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset House; the British Museum; the New Royal Exchange (completed in 1844); the Post Office; the Bank of England; the Custom House; the Excise Office; the East India House; the South Sea House; the Mansion House, for the Lord Mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; New London Bridge, and the five bridges of Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall. Also, the numerous inns of court for the study of the law; King's College and the London University; the noble scholastic foundations of Westminster, Christ's Hospital, the Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchant Tailors', &c.; besides learned societies, scientific institutions, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the splendid club-houses and hotels; the various extensive hospitals, and other charitable foundations; the theatres, and other public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, too numerous to be here particularly mentioned.—The parishes in the Bills of Mortality amount to 147; of which 97 are within the walls, 17 in the liberties without the walls, 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster.—Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country around, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. Nor should the admirable sewerage of London pass unnoticed, which, although out of sight, and hardly appreciable, by others than engineers, constitute a system of drainage altogether unknown in any other modern city. London, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is so placed on the Thames, and has such extensive wet docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a sea-port, without its dangers. To its port are also confined some branches of foreign commerce; as those to Turkey and Hudson Bay, and nearly the whole of the vast East India trade. Thus, London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to the number of inhabitants. To describe the trades and manufactures that are carried on in London, would be to enumerate all that other places in the kingdom are separately noted for, and would include nearly every article of utility or luxury; for such are the facilities which the metropolis affords for the performance of all operations on an extensive scale, and such is the spirit of competition that exists among its industrious and enterprising inhabitants, that whatever speculation in art, manufactures, or commerce holds out a fair promise for the advantageous employment of capital or talent, is sure to be embarked in and pro-

IT IS EASY TO TAKE A MAN'S PART, BUT THE MATTER IS TO MAINTAIN IT.

DRUNKENNESS IS A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, TO SEE THE DEVIL, AND ALL HIS WORKS.

secuted with the most unrenmitting energy. Truly has it been said, that "during the last 30 years London has made greater advances than could reasonably have been expected in an entire century. Within that period four bridges have been built, extensive docks have been excavated, gas has been introduced into every street and alley; steam, both on the river and on railways, has given it an almost unlimited power of intercourse with every part of the kingdom and of the world; new and handsome markets have been erected, arcades lined with elegant shops have been formed, and wide lines of communication have been opened through close and densely crowded neighbourhoods," &c. &c. The City is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen the Lord Mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-sergeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex), a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. The W. end of the town is beautified and rendered healthy by four extensive parks, all affording ample scope for healthy amusement and exercise to those resident in their vicinity: viz. Hyde Park, lying W. of the roads leading from Piccadilly and Oxford Street, with Kensington Gardens adjoining its W. boundary; St. James's Park, extending from Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, with the Green Park attached, on the S. side of Piccadilly; and the Regent's Park, situated to the N. of Portland Place, beautifully laid out, and surrounded by splendid buildings, with the gardens of the Zoological Society on its N. side. Did our space permit, we should also describe some of the principal squares and monuments. The city is represented in parliament by four members; besides which there are two for the city of Westminster, and two for each of the five metropolitan boroughs; viz. Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth. The population, according to the last census, is as follows: London within the walls, 54,626; London without the walls, 70,382; Westminster, city and liberty, 222,053; and the borough of Southwark, 98,098. Among the out-parishes of most note are Marylebone, 138,164; St. Pancras, 129,763; Islington, 55,690; Kensington and Brompton, 26,834; Chelsea, 40,179; Lambeth, including Kennington, Brixton, &c., 115,889; Camberwell, 39,668; Stepney, 63,723; Hackney, 37,771; the population of the METROPOLIS, according to the extensive signification applied to it in the census returns of 1841, amounting to the enormous sum of 1,873,676. Lon. of St. Paul's Cathedral 54.8 W. Greenwich, lat. 51.30 N.

**London, New**, a city and sea-port of Connecticut, U.S., capital of New London co. It has the best harbour in the state, defended by two forts, and a considerable trade to the West Indies. Lon. 72.10 W., lat. 41.19 N.

—A town of Ohio, chief of Madison co.

**Londonderry**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad, divided into 31 parishes. It is a fruitful champaign country, and the greater part of it was given by James I. to an incorpo-

rated company of London merchants. The chief rivers are the Foyle and Bann, which form its west and east boundaries. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of the county. Total pop. 222,174.

**Londonderry**, or **Derry**, a city and sea-port, cap. of the above co. It stands on the Foyle, over which is a flat wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length. Five miles below is Culmore Fort, at the head of Lough Foyle; and there are four castles by the side of the river. The trade of Londonderry is very extensive, and is rapidly increasing; this is mainly attributable to its having a river which makes it the emporium of a wide and productive district. Its exports consist of a considerable quantity of linen, with the usual agricultural produce, among which are about 35 millions of eggs annually. This city is celebrated for the long siege it sustained against James II., in 1689. Lon. 7.45 W., lat. 54.58 N. Pop. 15,150.—A town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, U. States.

**Long, Loch**, an arm of the sea in Scotland, which from the Frith of Clyde extends 20 miles between the counties of Dumfries and Argyre, and is nearly two miles broad.

**Longford**, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster, 25 miles long and 16 broad, divided into 23 parishes. It is a fertile and pleasant country, in general flat, but mountains towards the north. The chief rivers are the Shannon, Inny, Camlin, and Fallen; and it has many small lakes. Total pop. 115,491.—A borough, and the capital of the county. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. Lon. 7.40 W., lat. 53.48 N.

**Longforgan**, a town in Perthsh., Scotland.

**Long Island**, an island of the state of New York, U. S., separated from Connecticut by Long-Island Sound. Hence are exported to the W. Indies, &c., whale-oil, pitch, pine-boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c.

**Long-Island Sound**, a strait in N. America, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut.

**Long-nan**, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 104.18 E., lat. 32.22 N.

**Longobucco**, a town of Naples. P. 5000.

**Longport**, a village in Shropshire, near Newport; famous for its pottery and glass works.

**Lougton**, a town in Cumberland, with manufactures of muslin.

**Longueville**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine.

**Loungton**, a town in Moselle, France.

**Longwood**, a town in Meath, Ireland.

**Longwy**, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle.

**Lons-le-Saulnier**, a town of France, dep. Jura, of which it is the capital, and is the entrepôt of the agricultural and manufacturing produce of the department. It derives its name from the salt springs in the vicinity. Pop. 7684.

**Loo**, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, with a fine palace.

**Loo-Choo**. [See Licou-kicou.]

**Looc, East and West**, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery.

IF YOU MAKE MONEY YOUR GOD, IT WILL PLAGUE YOU LIKE THE DEVIL.

LITTLE BOATS MUST KEEP NEAR SHORE; LARGE VESSELS MAY VENTURE MORE.



**Lookout Cape**, in North Carolina, south of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound. Lon. 76.51 W., lat. 34.23 N.

**Lopatka, Cape**, the southern extremity of Kamschatka. Lon. 156.45 E., lat. 51.0 N.

**Lopo Gonsalves, Cape**, a long and narrow peninsula on the coast of Guinea, low, flat, and covered with trees. Lon. 8.30 E., lat. 0.45 S.

**Lora**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.—A town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein.

**Lorca**, a city of Spain, in Murcia. A great quantity of barilla is produced in the vicinity, and there are potteries and saltpetre works. The chief resources of the town consist in its great September fair, its markets, and the produce of its neighbourhood, both in flocks and corn. The vale of Lorca is remarkable for picturesque beauty and fertility. Pop. 40,366.

**Lord Howe's Group**, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1791, by Captain Hunter. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoanut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe; they were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour, and wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. 159.14 to 159.37 E., lat. 5.30 S.

**Lord Howe's Island**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1789, by Lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that the seamen went near enough to knock them down with a stick. Lon. 159.0 E., lat. 31.36 N.

**Loretto**, a fortified town of Italy, in the Papal States, near the Gulf of Venice. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa [Holy House], in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth: the said dwelling having been conveyed by angels, first to Tersato in Dalmatia, and thence, by the same agency, in 1294, to its present site! This miraculous edifice is a mean-looking hovel, about 30 feet long, and 18 in height, apparently built of limestone, but encased in marble, sculptured with bas-reliefs representing the history of the Virgin. The famous "Lady of Loretto," adorned with jewels, stands upon the altar, in a niche of silver, surrounded by numerous gold and silver lamps. Great numbers go in pilgrimage to Loretto, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present! so that the treasury of this chapel is immensely rich. Lon. 13.38 E., lat. 43.27 N.—The principal town of California, with a harbour and fort. Lon. 111.44 W., lat. 26.12 N.

**Lorgues**, a town in Var, France.

**L'Orient**. [See *Orient*, L.]

**Lorraine**, an old province of France, now distributed among the departments of Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges, and Bas-lthin.

**Lot**, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of Lotere, passes by Meude and Cahors, and enters the Garonne below Agen.

—A dep. of France, including the old prov. of Quercy. Its chief rivers are the Lot and Dordogne.

**Lot-et-Garonne**, a department of France,

including the eastern part of the old prov. of Guienne.

**Lothian**, a dist. of Scotland, now divided into the counties of East Lothian or Haddingtonshire, Mid Lothian or Edinburghshire, and West Lothian or Linlithgowshire. East Lothian is one of the best cultivated districts of the empire; and is remarkable for the intelligence and skill of its farmers, and their superior husbandry. Mid Lothian is in general well cultivated, but in some parts it is rugged and even mountainous. West Lothian, which is the smallest of the three, has some morasses, but is elsewhere comparatively fertile.

**Loudon**, a town of France, dep. Vienne. Pop. 4428.

**Loughborough**, a town in Leicestershire, near the Soar. It has a large church with a handsome tower. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c., by means of a canal from the Trent. Pop. 10,025.

**Loughbrickland**, a town in Down, Ireland.

**Loughrea**, a town in Galway, Ireland.

**Louis Fort**, or **Fort Vauban**, a town and fortress of France, dep. Lower Rhine.

**Louis, St.**, a town of Western Africa, and the cap. of the French possessions in the island of Senegambia, within the mouth of the river Senegal; the chief trade of which is in gum, wax, hides, and elephants' teeth. Lon. 16.31 W., lat. 15.53 N.—A sea-port and fortress of Hayti, at the head of a bay of its name. The chief exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo. Lon. 73.31 W., lat. 18.15 N.—The largest town of Missouri, U. S., and the capital of a county. Lon. 89.58 W., lat. 38.36 N. Pop. 16,469.

**Louisburg**, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, with a citadel, and an excellent harbour. Lon. 59.54 W., lat. 45.57 N.—A town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Franklin county.

**Louisiana**, one of the U. S. of America, 210 miles long and 160 broad, exclusive of the dist. of New Orleans, which forms the SE. part. The S. coast, to upwards of 20 miles from the sea, is a level morass, without trees or shrubs; the land then becomes more elevated and fertile, and favourable to the growth of maize, rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and sugar. It contains many lakes and rivers; the chief of the latter are the Mississippi and the Red River.

**Louisville**, a commercial and manufacturing town of Kentucky, U. States. Pop. 21,210.—A town of the state of Georgia, capital of Jefferson county.

**Louth**, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad. It is the least co. in Ireland, but very fertile. The chief rivers are the Boyne, Louth, and Dec. Pop. 128,240.—A town in the same county, anciently considerable, but now a poor place.—A corporate town in Lincolnshire, with a manufacture of blankets and carpets. Pop. 8848.

**Louvain**, a city of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant; in former times one of the great seats of the woollen and linen manufacture; but though it still possesses some manufactures of woollen, cotton, lace, &c., besides tanneries, glass works, and distilleries: it is now principally celebrated for its beer, said



to be the best in Belgium. Lon. 4.41 E., lat. 50.53 N. Pop. 24,342.

**Louviers**, a fortified town of France, on the Eure, 55 miles north-west of Paris. It ranks as one of the first seats of the woollen manufacture in France, and is noted for its fine broad cloths.

**Louvois**, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 21 miles north of Paris.

**Lowell**, a rapidly increasing town of Massachusetts, U. S., co. Middlesex, with a flourishing manufacture of cottons, yarns, &c. Pop. 20,980.

**Lowenstein**, a town of Wirtemberg, cap. of a county.—A fort and ancient castle of Holland, prov. South Holland, at the west end of the Island of Bonmelwert.

**Lovestoff**, or **Lowestoft**, a town in Suffolk, The chief trade is in the mackerel and herring fisheries; and it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Lon. 1.44 E., lat. 52.29 N. Pop. 4647.

**Lowes-Water**, a lake in Cumberland.

**Lowlands**, the ESE. and SW. of Scotland.

**Loxa**, or **Loja**, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a Moorish castle. It is proverbially noted for the fertility of its gardens, olive-grounds, and orchards. Pop. 13,866.

**Loyne**, or **Lune**, a river of England, which rises in Westmoreland, flows S. by Kirby Lonsdale to Lancaster, and soon after enters the Irish Sea.

**Lozere**, a department of France, including the old province of Gevaudan. The climate is cold, and the surface mountainous.

**Luban**, a town of Livonia, Russia. Lon. 26.36 E., lat. 56.55 N.

**Lubben**, a town of Lusatia, on the Spree, capital of a district. Lon. 13.55 E., lat. 52.0 N.

**Lubeck**, a free city and sea-port of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, on the Trave. Lon. 10.41 E., lat. 53.51 N. Pop. 26,000.—An island in the Indian Ocean, near the Island of Madra. Lon. 112.22 E., lat. 5.50 S.

**Luben**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz.—A town of Lusatia.

**Lublin**, a city of Russian Poland, with a citadel. Pop. 12,500.

**Luc**, a town of France, dep. Var.—A town of France, dep. Drome.

**Lucar**, **Cape St.**, the south-east end of the peninsula of California. Lon. 109.51 W., lat. 22.53 N.

**Lucar de Barameda**, **St.**, a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fine harbour. Lon. 5.54 W., lat. 36.58 N.

**Lucar de Guadiana**, **St.**, a strong town in Andalusia, Spain, on the river Guadiana. Lon. 7.16 W., lat. 37.28 N.

**Lucca**, a duchy of Italy, lying on the E. coast of the Gulf of Genoa. It is 40 miles long and 16 broad, and in general mountainous; but it produces plenty of cattle, wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts. It was erected into a duchy in 1615, and given as an indemnity to the infants of Spain, Maria Louisa.—The capital of the above duchy; in which are some elaborately constructed churches and other curious buildings. Its manufactures mostly consist of silk and woollen fabrics. Lon. 10.30 E., lat. 43.50 N. Pop. 24,092.

**Lucr**, a spacious hay on the S. coast of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, lying east of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway.

**Lucera**, a small but populous city of Naples, capital of Capitanata. Lon. 15.34 E., lat. 41.28 N.

**Lucerne**, a canton of Switzerland, ranking third in the confederation. The climate is mild, and the soil favourable to agriculture; but the chief occupations of the people are cattle-breeding and dairy husbandry.—The capital of the above canton, on the Reuss. The situation is highly picturesque, and the town is surrounded by a circle of watch-towers. Lon. 8.18 E., lat. 47.3 N. Pop. 7000.

**Lucerne**, (**Lake of**), the largest and finest lake in the interior of Switzerland, and one of the most picturesque in Europe. Its banks exhibit every gradation of scenery, and its shores abound in localities memorable in early Swiss history. It is of a singular cruciform shape, and subject to violent tempests.

**Luchow**, a town of Hanover, in the prov. of Lüneburg, situate on the Jetze.

**Lucia**, **St.**, one of the Caribbee Islands. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays and commodious harbours. Lon. 60.59 W., lat. 14.5 N.—One of the Cape Verd Islands, to the W. of that of St. Nicholas. Lon. 24.32 W., lat. 16.45 N.—A town of Sicily, in Val di Damoua, on a river of the same name.

**Luckau**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg. It lies in a swampy country, on the rivulet Geila. Lon. 14.5 E., lat. 51.52 N.

**Luckipoor**, a town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, near the mouth of the Brahmaputra.

**Lucknow**, a populous city of Hindostan, the capital of Oude. This city is interesting from its being the cap. of one of the most powerful native states of Hindostan, with which the British power, in its rise and progress in India, has been more intimately connected than any other. When viewed from the summit of a lofty edifice, Lucknow presents a confusion of gilded cupolas and pinnacles, turrets, minarets, and arches, bounded by the winding Goomty, and so thickly interspersed with the richest tropical foliage, as apparently to realise the most fantastic visions of Oriental splendour; but a nearer inspection does not fulfil the traveller's expectations. There are, however, many palaces, handsome mosques, royal tombs, and pagodas. Lon. 80.50 E., lat. 26.51 N. Pop. about 200,000.

**Luckpui Bunder**, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Cutch. Lon. 68.56 E., lat. 23.47 N.

**Luzon**, a town in Vendée, France.

**Luconia**, or **Luzon**, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is well watered, and in the mountains are volcanoes and hot springs. The produce is wax, cotton, silk, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoanuts, rice, gold, copper, horses, buffaloes, and game. The principal part of the island is subject to the Spaniards, but the inhabitants are a mixture of several nations. The blacks have long hair and good features; and there is one tribe, called Pintados, who tattoo their skins.

**Ludlow**, a borough in Shropshire, on the Teme. It is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates; and has a castle, which was held for Empress Mand against King Ste-

phen, and besieged by him. Edward V. resided here, at the death of his father, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., held a court, and died here. Lon. 2.42 W., lat. 52.23 N. Pop. 5064.

**Ludwigsburg**, a town of Wirtemberg; with manufactures of cloth, damask, linen, &c.

**Luga**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Petersburg, on a river of the same name.

**Lugan**, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz. Here are iron-works and a cannon foundry belonging to the crown.

**Lugano**, a lake of Italy, lying between the lakes Como and Maggiore. The bay of Lugano on its W. side, with its surrounding amphitheatre of hills, is particularly fine. Its waters are quite transparent, and very deep.—A town in the canton of Tesin, Switzerland.

**Lugo**, a city of Spain, in Galicia; celebrated for hot medicinal springs. Lon. 7.32 W., lat. 43.4 N. Pop. 7209.

**Luis, St.**, a town of Tucuman. Lon. 67.52 W., lat. 32.10 S.—A town of Mexico, on the river St. Maria.

**Luis Potosi, San**, a city of Mexico, cap. of the prov. of the same name. Lon. 100.0 W., lat. 22.4 N.

**Lui-tcheou**, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 109.25 E., lat. 20.58 N.

**Lulea**, a sea-port of Sweden, with a good harbour. Lon. 22.12 E., lat. 65.32 N.

**Lumello**, a town of Italy, kingd. of Lombardy and Venice, in the Milanese, which gives name to a district called Lumelline.

**Lunan**, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, situate on a bay of the same name.

**Lunawara**, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, on the Mahy. Lon. 73.43 E., lat. 23.8 N.

**Lund**, a town of Sweden, in Schonen.

**Lundy**, an island at the entrance of the Bristol Channel, about 12 miles from the Devonshire coast. It supplies fowls and eggs to the inhabitants of Devonshire. Lon. 4.38 W., lat. 51.18 N.

**Luneburg**, a duchy and province of Hanover. Part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.—A fortified town, capital of the duchy of the same name. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of that article; and it has also a trade in lime, wax, honey, wool, flax, and linen. Lon. 10.39 E., lat. 53.1 N.

**Lunel**, a town of France, dep. Hérault, which produces excellent muscadine wine. Pop. 6920.

**Luneville**, a town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, on the Vezouze. Pop. 12,660.

**Lupala**, a chain of mountains in Eastern Africa, supposed to extend along the whole of Zanguebar and Mozambique.

**Lurgan**, a town of Ireland, in Armagh co., with an extensive linen manufacture.

**Lus**, or **Lussa**, a province of Ballogistan, lying on the sea-coast east of Mekran. It is the smallest prov. in that country, but the most level, and rich in grain, sheep, and goats.

**Lusatia**, formerly a margravate of Germany, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and marshy tracts, yet it is the

most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game. Upper Lusatia belongs to the king of Saxony, and the Lower to the king of Prussia.

**Lusignan**, a town in Vienne, France.

**Luton**, a town in Bedfordshire on the Lea; with a manufacture of straw hats, &c. Pop. 5827.

**Lutterworth**, a town in Leicestershire, on the Swift. It has a large church, of which Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, and he died here in 1385. Here is an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade. Pop. 2531.

**Lutzelstein**, a town of Lower Rhine, France, with a strong castle.

**Lutzen**, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony, with a castle. Here Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Prussia and Russia in 1813.

**Luxemburg**, a grand duchy, lately a prov. of the Netherlands, now divided into two parts, the E. belonging to Holland, and the W. to Belgium. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and, in some places, is covered with mountains and woods; but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sour, Ourte, and Senoy. This duchy formerly belonged to the house of Austria; but, by the congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was ceded to the king of the Netherlands.—The cap. of the above grand duchy, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It is built partly on a steep rocky height, and partly in the valley beneath; being, consequently, divided into the upper and lower towns, which communicate by flights of steps.

**Luxeuil**, a town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, chiefly remarkable for its hot springs.

**Luzara**, a strong town in Mantua, Italy.

**Lyah**, a town of Hindostan, in Lahore. Lon. 70.30 E., lat. 30.58 N.

**Lydd**, a market-town in Kent.

**Lyne**, or **Lyne Regis**, a bor. and sea-port in Dorsetshire, seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyne, and the harbour is formed by two very thick walls, called the Cobbe. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Lyne is the birthplace of Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling Hospital. Lon. 3.4 W., lat. 50.41 N. Pop. 2756.

**Lymfiord**, a gulf of Denmark, in North Jutland, which has a narrow entrance from the Categat, at Hals.

**Lymington**, a borough in Hampshire, on a river of its name, with a harbour for vessels of 300 tons. The chief trade is in salt; and it is frequented as a bathing-place, for which it has the usual accommodations. Lon. 1.42 W., lat. 50.43 N. Pop. 3813.

**Lynchburg**, a town of the U. States, cap. Campbell co., in Virginia. It is a flourishing commercial town, and one of the largest marts for tobacco in the union.

**Lynn**, or **Lynn Regis**, a bor. and sea-port in Norfolk, in which some vestiges of religious edifices remain; and the hexagonal tower of a monastery serves as a sea-mark to vessels entering the harbour. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the inland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt



and corn in great quantities: It also partakes in the Baltic trade and Greenland fishery. Lon. 0.24 E., lat. 52.46 N. Pop. 16,039.

*Lyons*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of the Rhone, on the river Saone. Many antiquities evince its Roman origin; and it is deemed the next city to Paris in beauty, size, and population, but superior to it in trade, commerce, and manufactures. In fact, Lyons is in France what Manchester is in England, except that silk, and not cotton, is the staple article. Lon. 4.49 E., lat. 45.46 N. Pop. about 200,000.

*Lyth*, a village of N. R. of Yorkshire, near Whitby; noted for its extensive alum works.

*MAAD*, a town of Hungary, where the celebrated Tokay wine is produced in the greatest perfection. Pop. 5640.

*Maasuis*, a town of Holland, near Rotterdam, on a branch of the Maas. Pop. 4500.

*Macao*, a town and settlement of the Portuguese in China, on an island, at the entrance of the Bay of Canton. Near this town is the cave where the celebrated Camoens wrote the greatest part of the *Lusiad*. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese emperor in 1586, in return for assistance afforded by them against pirates that had infested the coast. Lon. 113.37 E., lat. 22.12 N. Pop. 30,000.

*Macapa*, a town of S. America, in Portuguese Guiana. Lon. 51.0 W., lat. 0.4 N.

*Macassar*, the principal town of Celebes. It is a Dutch settlement, with a good harbour, defended by Fort Rotterdam. Macassar surrendered to the British in 1810, without any resistance. Lon. 119.36 E., lat. 5.9 S.

*Macclesfield*, a town in Cheshire, near the Bollin. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, fustians, linen cloth, &c., the silk manufacture affording employment to the largest part of the population. Here is a grammar school founded by Edward VI. Lon. 2.17 W., lat. 53.15 N. Pop. 24,137.

*Macduff*, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with a good harbour.

*Macedonia*, a prov. of Turkey in Europe. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing desirable for use and pleasure.

*Macerata*, a city of Central Italy, Papal States, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a university. Lon. 13.27 E., lat. 43.20 N. Pop. 15,600.

*Machala*, a town of S. America, in Quito. *Machian*, one of the Molucca Islands, and the most fertile of them all. Lon. 126.55 E., lat. 0.28 N.

*Machias*, a sea-port of Maine, capital of Washington co., the most eastern territory of the United States. The trade is considerable in fish, lumber, boards, shingles, and hewed timber. It was taken by the British in 1814. Lon. 67.17 W., lat. 44.48 N.

*Machidas*, an inland kingdom of Africa, watered by the Magadoxa, but little known to the Europeans.

*Machlin*, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

*Machynleth*, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, seated on the Dysl.

*Macon*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Saône-et-Loire; and evidently dependent

on its wine trade. Lon. 4.48 E., lat. 46.20 N. Pop. 11,944.

*Macquarie*, Port, a penal establishment of New South Wales, 175 miles N. of Sydney. —A river of Australia.

*Maeri*, or *Macari*, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, supposed to be the remains of the ancient Telmessus.

*Macro*, or *Macronisi*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia. Lon. 24.16 E., lat. 37.30 N.

*Macroon*, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

*Maczua*, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex.

*Madagascar*, an island in the Indian Ocean, 900 miles long and nearly 300 broad, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E. of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the Straits of Mozambique. The inhabitants are divided into a number of tribes, and the island into 28 provinces, all of which have their separate chiefs, though they are tributary to the Ovahs, whose chief is, in effect, king of the island. They are in general tall, well made, and of an olive complexion; their hair is black, but not woolly. Both men and women are fond of bracelets, necklaces, and ear-rings. They have little knowledge of commerce, and exchange among themselves goods for goods: gold and silver coins brought by Europeans are immediately melted down for ornaments, and no currency of coin is established. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, cameleons, and other animals common to Africa, but no elephants, tigers, lions, nor horses. Insects are numerous, and many of them troublesome. The country yields several sorts of timber and many articles of marine stores; also, indigo, crystals, tortoise-shell, ebony, gums, and honey; but nothing can be more wretched than the leaf-covered huts of the inhabitants, or farther removed from civilization than their habits.

*Madeira*, a fine and fruitful island, belonging to Portugal, in the North Atlantic Ocean, lying 250 miles N. by E. of Teneriffe, and being 46 miles long by 7 broad. The Portuguese discovered this island in 1419, which they found uninhabited and covered with wood. It is celebrated for its wine and sweetmeats, all kinds of fruit being here candied in the most exquisite perfection. The cedar-tree is found in great abundance, and the dragon-tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; and the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honey-suckle. "Here," says a modern traveller, "all is sunshine; the green bananas, with their beautiful feathery tops, tell the visitor that he has bid farewell to Europe; the orange-trees hold out their branches, laden with golden fruit. Plantations of coffee-trees fill the spaces between the houses, the splendid coral-tree hangs over his head, and the snowy bells of the tulip-tree mingle with the scarlet hyacinths." Every part of Madeira, not encumbered with rocks, is extremely fertile; the hills are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and the mountain

EVERY MAN BOWS TO THE BUSH HE GETS SHELTER FROM.

GO INTO THE COUNTRY TO HEAR WHAT NEWS THERE IS IN TOWN.



scenery of the interior is bold and highly romantic. The British factory settled in this island has considerably more of the trade than the Portuguese.—A large river that forms the NW. boundary of Brazil.

*Madley Market*, a town in Shropshire, celebrated for a barn, which afforded refuge to Charles II. in his flight after the battle of Worcester.

*Madras (Presidency of)*, an extensive division of British India, being the second in rank and the most southerly of the three presidencies. It is of a triangular shape, and extends from  $74^{\circ}$  to  $85^{\circ}$  E. long., and from  $6^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$  N. lat., its greatest length being about 950 m. The surface consists of a central table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating or plain country gradually diminishing in elevation as it approaches the sea. The W. coast is exposed to all the fury of the monsoon, with heavy rains and thunder-storms. Rice, sugar, pepper, the cocoa-nut, maize, cotton, the various fruits, and other productions of Hindostan, are all here cultivated; and teak, ebony, sandal, and other valuable timber trees grown.

*Madras*, a maritime city of Southern India, and the metropolis of the British possessions in the Deccan and Hindostan. The fort, called Fort St. George, is a regular square, about 100 yards on each side, and stands in the middle of the White or English Town. Opposite the west side of the fort is a barrack for soldiers; and adjoining is a convenient hospital. At the other end of the barrack is a mint. On the south side stands the church, at the back of which is the residence of the governor; and on the north is the exchange, on which is erected a lighthouse. The whole is surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by batteries, bastions, &c. The Black Town, which is also walled and fortified, stands to the north of the fort, and is inhabited by Gentoos, Mohammedans, Armenians, and Jews. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640, and carries on a great and extensive commerce, notwithstanding large vessels cannot approach within two miles of its shore. Lon.  $80.17^{\circ}$  E., lat.  $13.4^{\circ}$  N. Pop. about 200,000.

*Madre de Dios*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia. Lon.  $42.0^{\circ}$  W., lat.  $51.0^{\circ}$  S.

*Madre de Popa*, a town of Colombia, in the province of Cartagena.

*Madrid*, the capital of Spain, in New Castile; the largest and finest town in the kingdom. It stands in a sterile plain, surrounded by mountains; and contains numerous churches and convents, besides several magnificent palaces and squares, and nearly 200 towers or steeples in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the place. The great walks constitute another grand feature of the city. The *Prado*, or public promenade, is as fashionably attended, especially on Sunday, as Hyde Park in London; nor can any better idea of the out-of-door appearance of the population be got than by observing them on the Prado. The ladies generally wear black silk dresses, with mantillas of various colours, their head-dress, consisting merely of a slight veil attached to the hair by a comb, and falling on the shoulder; the dress of the men differs

scarcely at all from that of the French or English, except that they usually cover their persons with large cloaks, which they wear very gracefully. Morals in all classes, especially the higher, are in the most degraded state; the men think little of their marriage obligations; the women make dress and show the business of their lives; court admiration, and are willing victims of unprincipled gallantry. Madrid has royal manufactures of china, cards, saltpetre, &c., but it has little trade, and chiefly prospers by the presence of the court. It is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with a handsome bridge. Lon.  $3.54^{\circ}$  W., lat.  $40.25^{\circ}$  N. Pop. about 170,000.

*Madridajos*, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha.

*Madrigal*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.—A town of Colombia, in the province of Popayan. Lon.  $75.45^{\circ}$  W., lat.  $0.50^{\circ}$  N.

*Madrogon*, the capital of Moearanga, with a spacious royal palace. Lon.  $29.40^{\circ}$  E., lat.  $18.0^{\circ}$  S.

*Madura*, a city of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district that exhibits many monuments of former Hindoo grandeur. Lon.  $78.14^{\circ}$  E., lat.  $9.53^{\circ}$  N.—An island in the Indian Ocean, lying to the north of the east part of Java. It abounds in rice and teak timber.

*Macler*, a lake of Sweden, extending from Kongsöer to Stockholm. It contains numerous islands, and has all the variety and beauty that rocks, woods, and verdant spots, without great height, can give.

*Maclstrom*, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, at the south end of the Lofoden Islands, and near that of Moskoe. It is caused by a furious current, which runs among these isles, flowing contrary to the motion of the tide, through a channel that has great and sudden inequalities of depth; and here, when its violence in calm weather is greatest, the vortex is tremendous. When the stream or whirlpool is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a strong west wind, it roars equal to the loudest extraxact. The intervals of tranquillity are at the turn of the ebb and flood, which last only half an hour, its violence gradually returning.

*Maerna* a town of Germany, in the Tyrol.

*Maestricht*, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Limburg, on the left bank of the Maese, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. Near the city is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortress; and a stone quarry, with such a number of subterranean passages as to be capable of containing 40,000 persons. The other fortifications and the situation of Maestricht are such, that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. There are manufactures of woollen cloths and flannels, fire-arms, tobacco, pins, &c., soap factories, tanneries, breweries, and dye-houses, and a considerable trade is carried on with various places on the Maese. Lon.  $5.41^{\circ}$  E., lat.  $50.51^{\circ}$  N. Pop. 22,000.

*Mafra*, a town in Estremadura, Portugal.

*Magadora*, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and good harbour. Lon.  $46.25^{\circ}$  E., lat.  $2.10^{\circ}$  N.

*Magdalen Islands*, a group of seven small isles, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lying

HE HAD NEED RISE BETIMES THAT WOULD PLEASE EVERY BODY.

north-east of the east point of the Island of St. John.

*Mogdaleno*, a large river of Colombia. The cacao, or chocolate-tree, grows abundantly on its banks, and is highly esteemed. — A river of Louisiana.

*Mogdeburg*, a province of Prussian Saxony, divided into four circles, Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Ziesar. The country is in general level, and very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness, that they can supply all Germany with salt. — A fortified city (considered one of the strongest in Europe), capital of this province, situate on the Elbe. It has a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Here are manufactures of fine cloth, cotton, and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, and tobacco; numerous tanneries, breweries, and distilleries; and the export of corn and wool is considerable. Lon. 11.53 E., lat. 52.10 N. Pop. 51,347.

*Mogellan*, a strait of South America, which affords a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the island of Terra del Fuego and the main land of America.

*Mageroe*, an island of Norway, at the north end of Finland, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Though in reality an island, it is deemed the most northern continental land in Europe; and its north extremity is an enormous rock, called North Cape. Lon. 25.57 E., lat. 71.12 N.

*Maggiore*, or *Verbano*, a lake lying partly between Piedmont and Lombardy, and partly within the canton of Tesin, in Switzerland. In some places it is not less than 300 fathoms deep, and is well stocked with fish. The scenery is very varied; some parts are bold and mountains; in others its immediate shores are richly fringed with wood, occasionally broken by picturesque crags, topped with castles and churches, and with numerous pretty villages.

*Maghera*, a town in Londonderry, Ireland.

*Magherafeldt*, a town in Londonderry, Ireland, with a considerable linen manufacture.

*Maglione*, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sabina.

*Magnavacca*, a town and fort of Italy.

*Magotzo*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese.

*Mahabalipooram*, a village and curious assemblage of rock temples in Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, dist. Chingleput.

*Mahanuddy*, a river of Hindostan, having its source in the province of Gundwanah, and flowing into the Bay of Bengal, after a course of more than 500 miles.

*Mahawelle*, the largest river in Ceylon.

*Mahon*, *Port*, a sea-port of Minorca, at the south-east end of the Island. The harbour, called Port Mahon, is deemed one of the finest in Europe; and contains four islands, covered with marine edifices. Lon. 4.18 E., lat. 39.51 N.

*Mahoor*, a town of Hindostan, in Berar. Lon. 78.33 E., lat. 20.4 N.

*Mahrattas*, recently two powerful states of Hindostan, called the Poona, or Western Mahrattas, and the Nagpoor, or Eastern.

*Mohy*, a small river of Hindostan.

*Maida*, a town in Calabria Ultra, Naples.

*Moideuhead*, a town in Berkshire, on the Thames; it has a good trade in malt, meal, and timber. The Bristol, Bath, and Exeter branch of the great western road is here

carried over the Thames by a handsome stone bridge of 13 arches; and about 500 yards south from it is another bridge of 3 arches, forming part of the Great Western Railway, which skirts the town.

*Maidenot*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in which native copper is found. Lon. 167.10 E., lat. 54.40 N.

*Maidstone*, a bor. and the county-town of Kent, on the Medway. It has a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around; here are likewise many excellent paper-mills, and a manufacture of linen. Among the principal public buildings are the county hall, well adapted for the business of the assizes, the new gaol, an immense structure erected in 1818, at an expense of 200,000*l.*; the barracks near the gaol, and the county ball-rooms. The church is an extremely handsome embattled edifice; and there is a new district church, besides various places of worship for dissenters. Lon. 0.38 E., lat. 51.16 N. Pop. 18,066.

*Mailsotta*, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, and a celebrated place of Hindoo worship.

*Moina*, a sea-port town of European Turkey, in the Morea, with a castle, which gives name to a mountainous district that lies between two bays of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 22.10 E., lat. 36.34 N.

*Moine*, one of the United States of America, 200 miles long and 120 broad; being the most northerly and most easterly state in the Union. The chief rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Soco, Androscoggin, St. John, and St. Croix; and it has several small lakes. The greater portion of the state was originally covered with dense forests of fine fir, beech, &c., but many of these have been cleared; and till lately the rearing of sheep has been the most important branch of rural industry. The fisheries are inexhaustible; and ship-timber, boards, and every species of split lumber, are the principal exports of the country. Total pop. 504,793. — A river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, and joins the Rhine a little above Mentz. — An old province of France, lying to the east of that of Bretagne. It now forms, with Perche, the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe.

*Moine-et-Loire*, a department of France, formerly comprising the greater part of the province of Anjou.

*Mainland*, the largest and most southern of the Shetland Isles. The country consists of black craggy mountains and marshy plains, interspersed with smooth and fertile spots. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game; and the hills are covered with beeves and sheep of a small breed; the horses are also of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong, and called Shetland ponies. The rivulets and lakes are rich in salmon, trout, &c.; and the seas abound with cod, turbot, haddock, and herrings. The inhabitants manufacture linen and woollen cloth and worsted stockings, but their principal occupation is fishing. — The principal of the Orkney Islands.

*Maintenon*, a town of France, in the department of Eure-et-Loire.



*Majombo*, a country on the coast of Guinea, between Biafra and Gabon.

*Majorca*, the largest of the Balearic Islands belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, lying between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The north-west part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, fruit, and delicate wine; and it abounds in rabbits, hares, quails, partridges, snipes, and thrushes. Its exports comprise oil, wine, brandy, oranges, and other fruits, capers, saffron, mules and asses, with palm-brooms, baskets, and turnery-ware. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors.

*Maire, Le*, a strait of South America, between Staten Island and Terra del Fuego.

*Makurie*, or *Makaren*, a town of Russia, capital of the province of Unza. Lon. 44.14 E., lat. 58.50 N.

*Maker*, a village in Cornwall, near St. Germans. On the heights is a very strong battery; and the steeple of the church, called Maker Tower, is a noted seamark. Lon. 4.10 W., lat. 50.21 N.

*Malabar*, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindostan, lying between those of Canara and Cochin; ceded to the British in 1792, on the termination of the war with Tippoo. The land is well cultivated; and there are many forests. Oxen and buffaloes are numerous, but of a diminutive size; and common poultry are in abundance. The whole coast, from the northern part of this province to the southern extremity of Hindostan, is called the Coast of Malabar. The natives are all blacks, with long black hair, and tolerable features. They are distinguished into castes, or tribes, of which the principal and most remarkable are the Nairs, who rank next to the Brahmans, and form the militia of Malabar, directed by the Brahmans, and governed by rajahs.

*Malacca*, or *Malay Peninsula*, an extensive peninsula of Asia, forming a part of India beyond the Bramalputra. The chief commodities for trade are tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper, and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. Buffaloes, hogs, and poultry are plentiful. The sea-coast is almost wholly possessed by the Malays, who are rather below the middle stature, their limbs well shaped, but particularly slender at the wrists and ankles. Their complexion is tawny, and their hair long, black, and shining. They are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and gallantry, and speak the softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous and ferocious people on the face of the globe. The climate is remarkable for its continual moisture; and thunder-storms, whirlwinds, water-spouts, and other atmospheric phenomena are frequent, especially during the SW. monsoon.

*Malacca*, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the Malay peninsula. Many Chinese reside here, and are the chief cultivators, distillers, sugar-makers, and farmers of the customs. Lon. 102.15 E., lat. 2.12 N.

*Malacca and Nanning*, a British colony on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, the climate of which is considered more salubrious than any other British coast settle-

ment in the East. The produce consists of rice, jaggery, sago, pepper, cocoa-nuts, rattans, timber, gum lac, ivory, gold dust, tin, fruits, poultry, and cattle. The settlement is included in the presidency of Bengal.

*Malacca (Strait of)*, a channel of the eastern seas, between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra. It is the best and most frequented passage from the Indian Ocean to the China Sea.

*Malaga*, a city of Spain, in Granada, with two castles and a good harbour. It stands in the centre of a wide bay, flanked by lofty mountains; and the picturesque ruins of its ancient fortifications and castle, which cover the hill rising immediately to the E., when seen from the sea, seem, from their great extent, like the remains of a former state. Its commerce is principally in figs, raisins, oil, and excellent wines; and it has manufactures of silks, velvets, shag, stockings, hats, soap, paper, &c.; but its great dependence is on the abundance and quality of its wines. Lon. 4.10 W., lat. 36.35 N. Pop. about 60,000.

*Malda*, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, famous for its manufactures of silk and cotton. Lon. 88.4 E., lat. 25.3 N.

*Maldives*, a chain of small islands in the Indian Ocean, lying to the south-west of Cape Comorin. The Maldivians appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Malabar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dried fish, tortoise-shell, and especially cowries—a species of shells used as money in small payments in Hindostan, and other Asiatic countries.

*Maldon*, a borough in Essex, seated on an eminence, by the river Blackwater. This town has a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. Pop. 3967.

*Maldonado*, a fortified sea-port town of the Banda Oriental in S. America.

*Malesherbes*, a town in Loiret, France.

*Mallam*, a village in W. R. of Yorkshire, near Settle. It has mountains and rising grounds on every side, abounding in natural curiosities; and among them is a circular lake, which is the source of the river Ayre.

*Malio, Cape, or St. Angelo*, a cape of European Turkey, in the Morca.

*Mallio*, a town and fortress of Hindostan.

*Mallicollo*, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. The inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. The vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety. Hogs and common poultry are the domestic animals. The inhabitants seem to correspond with the natives of New Guinea, especially in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, and use bows and poisoned arrows as their principal weapons. Lon. 167.53 E., lat. 16.25 S.

*Malling, West*, a market-town in Kent.

*Mallow*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county. It is resorted to in summer on account of its mineral waters.

*Malmédy*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, close to the Belgian frontier. Pop. 4212.

*Malmesbury*, a borough in Wiltshire, with a woollen manufacture. Pop. 2367.

*Malmö*, a strongly fortified sea-port town of Sweden, on the Sound, nearly opposite

HE THAT WOULD MAKE A DOOR OF GOLD, MUST DRIVE IN A NAIL EVERY DAY.



Copenhagen. It has a brisk trade in corn and various manufactured articles. P. 8769.

*Malé, St.*, a fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine. It is situated on the British Channel. Lon. 2.0 W., lat. 48.39 N. Pop. 9409.

*Malpas*, a town in Cheshire, near the Dee. *Malplaquet*, a small village of France, memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest conflicts in modern times. The allied army, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, attacked the French army under Marshal Villars, in their entrenched camp, which they forced, but not till they had lost, in killed and wounded, above 20,000 men. Sept. 11, 1709.

*Malta*, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, belonging to Great Britain; containing two cities and 22 villages, and having several good harbours on the coast opposite Sicily. The port of St. Paul is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was wrecked on the north point of its entrance. The western part of Malta has little land capable of cultivation, but it abounds with odoriferous plants, and has considerable salt-works. The eastern part, however, which is by far the largest, is very fertile; and in it are cultivated large quantities of cotton, lemons, almonds, olives, and vines. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian; they are as dark as the natives of Barbary, but without the Arab features; the working classes are described as laborious and frugal; and the Maltese are celebrated all over the Mediterranean for their good and intrepid seamanship. The emperor Charles V., in 1526, gave this island to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights of Rhodes, who removed thither in 1530; and hence were called Knights of Malta. The island is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. The central position, excellent port, and great strength of Malta, make it an admirable naval station for the repair and accommodation of the men-of-war and merchant ships frequenting the Mediterranean, and render its possession of material importance to Great Britain. As a commercial dépôt, also, it is of great value, and there is good reason to believe that it will ere long become the grand entrepôt of the Mediterranean.

*Malton, New*, a bor. in Yorkshire, N. R.

*Malvosia*, a small island of European Turkey, on the east coast of the Morea; celebrated for its rich wine, called Malmsey.

*Malvern, Great and Little*, two villages in Worcestershire, delightfully situated on the Malvern Hills. Malvern has long been noted for two medicinal springs, the chief of which (St. Anne's Well) is bituminous, and enjoys a good reputation for the cure of nervous and cutaneous diseases; the other is a simple chalybeate, and little frequented.

*Malvern Hills*, a range of hills in the south-west of Worcestershire, extending seven miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. The highest point is 1444 feet above the sea. On the summit of one of these hills are the immense works of the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the strongest hill fortresses in this island; sup-

posed to be constructed by the ancient Britons.

*Malwah*, a province of Hindostan Proper. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and diversified tracts in the kingdom. The climate is usually mild and salubrious, except for about two months after the rains, when fevers are very prevalent. Wheat, rice, sugar, tobacco, opium, cotton, turmeric, ginger, &c. are raised in pretty considerable quantities, but opium is by far the most valuable product. Malwah is the chief seat of the Bheel race, as it was of the Pindarry and Mahratta powers. It is almost wholly divided among the dominions of native princes, but they are by no means independent of British authority.

*Man*, an island in the Irish Sea. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. The commodities of the island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and copper. The Duke of Athol was lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown; but he retained his territorial property. A further arrangement was made in 1826, and Great Britain now enjoys all the rights and privileges of sovereignty of the island. Man used to be one of the principal seats of the herring-fishery; but for several years past it has been comparatively deserted by the herring shoals; since which there has fortunately been a material improvement in the habits and industry of the people.

\* *Manaar*, a small island in the Indian Ocean, on the north-west side of Ceylon. Lon. 79.47 E., lat. 8.53 N.—The Gulf of Manaar divides Ceylon from the S. extremity of Hindostan.

*Manan*, an island in the middle of the Bay of Fundy, forming a part of Charlotte county, in New Brunswick. Its fisheries are in great esteem, and it has safe harbours for vessels of war.

*Mancha, La*, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. The country is an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; and although it is well cultivated in corn and vines, it is the least picturesque and productive in the whole peninsula. The capital of La Mancha is Ciudad Real.

*Mancha (Real)*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

*Manche, La*, a dep. of France, including the west part of the old prov. of Normandy.

*Manchester*, a large town in Lancashire, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and a place of great antiquity, though not a corporation, nor till 1832 a borough. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures; and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. No town in the kingdom is more distinguished for its public charities; and it has many handsome buildings for amusement and convenience. By the Irwell it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation; but its most valuable acquisition is the railway, by which Manchester is brought within an hour's distance of its great warehouse for the raw material, within four hours of Birmingham, and nine hours of the metropolis! Manchester has recently received

HE THAT HATH THE SPICE, MAY SEASON AS HE PLEASE.

HE THAT GAINS WELL, AND SPENDS WELL, NEEDS NO ACCOUNT-BOOK.

a charter of incorporation; and the number is divided into 15 wards, the government being vested in a recorder, mayor, 15 aldermen, and 48 councillors. From the year 1770, when machinery was first introduced into the town, till the present time, Manchester has been a scene of rapidly increasing industry: its working population supplies every quarter of the world with clothing; and wealth, the reward of successful labour, flows in from all sides in a large, rapid, and uninterrupted current. It contains, in proportion to its size, a greater number of opulent capitalists than any other town in the empire; the result of bold enterprise and unflagging perseverance. It is, in fact, the grand arena for industry and prudent speculation. Lon. 2.10 W., lat. 53.27 N. Pop. 242,983, independently of *Salford*, with a pop. of 53,200.—A town of Vermont, U.S.—A town of Virginia.

*Manchooria*, an extensive region of Asia, belonging to China, and the original seat of the present ruling dynasty of the Chinese empire. The Manchoo territory is divided into three provinces, 1. Shing-king, near the borders of China; 2. Kirin, occupying the country E. of the Songari; and 3. Tsi-tsihar, comprising the whole country W. and N. W. that river. The government of the first of these provinces is conducted by civil officers, on the same plan as in China; but the other provinces are under a strictly military government. Ginseng and rhubarb are the staple productions.

*Mandavee*, a town and sea-port of Hindostan, the principal emporium of Cutch, on the S. coast of which it stands. Pop. about 50,000.

*Mandingo*, a country in the western part of Nigritia, bordering on Senegambia. The Mandingoes, in general, are of a mild, sociable, and obliging disposition.

*Mandoree*, a city in Lahore, Hindostan. Lon. 75.43 E., lat. 32.51 N.

*Monduria*, a town of Otranto, Naples. Pop. 5000.

*Monfrdonia*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle and a good harbour. Lon. 16.12 E., lat. 41.35 N. Pop. 6000.

*Mangalore*, a sea-port town of Hindostan, capital of Canara; a place of great trade. Lon. 74.57 E., lat. 12.53 N. P. about 30,000.

*Mangee*, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 158.16 W., lat. 21.27 S.

*Manheim*, a strong city in the grand duchy of Baden, surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. Pop. 21,000.

*Manilla*, the capital of Lucania, as also of the other Philippine Islands. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of the European settlements in the East; and all the necessities of life are here to be met with in great abundance. Lon. 120.58 E., lat. 14.35 N.

*Manisa* (an. *Magnesia*), a town of some celebrity in Asiatic Turkey. It is one of the neatest towns of Asia Minor, and is remarkable for the ruins of a theatre, stadium, and magnificent Ionic temple.

*Maujer*, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar. Lon. 84.85 E., lat. 25.49 N.

*Manningtree*, a town in Essex, on a branch of the Stour, called Manningtree-water.

*Manosque*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a castle.

*Manresa*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle and several convents. P. 13,000.

*Mans, Le*, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarthe. Pop. 19,100.

*Mansfield*, a town in Nottinghamshire, on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, which has a trade in corn and malt, manufactures of stockings and thread, several cotton-mills, and an iron foundry. Pop. 9788.

*Mantes*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, with a bridge over the Seine; the great arch of which is 120 feet wide.

*Mantua*, a strong city of Austrian Italy, seated on an island in the middle of a lake, formed by the Mincio. The only way into the city is by two moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. Here are many churches, numerous convents, a synagogue for the Jews, a university, the ancient ducal palace, with its gallery of paintings, &c. In the days of her prosperity, and when governed by her own dukes, Mantua is said to have had a pop. of 50,000, and extensive manufactures; and she still produces certain quantities of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, with leather, parchment, &c. Virgil (so often spoken of as the "Mantuan bard") was born at a village near this city. Lon. 10.50 E., lat. 45.10. Pop. 26,865.

*Manzanares*, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha, on the road between Madrid and Seville. Pop. 9100.

*Maouia*, one of the Navigators' Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It produces abundance of bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, guavas, and oranges.

*Maracaibo*, the north-west province of the government of Caraccas. It has a city and lake of the same name; the former is its capital, and has a good trade in skins, chocolate, and fine tobacco; the latter is of an oval form, navigable for large vessels, and communicates with the Gulf of Maracaibo by a strait, which is defended by 3 forts.

*Maraga*, a city of Persia, in Aderbijan. Lon. 47.23 E., lat. 37.20 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Maranhão*, a large province of Brazil. It comprehends a populous island, of the same name, at the mouth of three rivers. The country is mostly meven, and has large and numerous rivers. It produces excellent timber, various drugs, and abundance of rice and cotton.—Its capital is a city, called *Maranhão*, or *St. Luis*; which has three forts, and is the centre of the commerce of the northern provinces of Brazil with Europe.

*Marans*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal.

*Marasa*, a town of Nigritia, in Wangara. Lon. 17.10 E., lat. 15.50 N.

*Maravi*, an extensive lake of Africa. Lon. 33.10 E., lat. 13.10 S.

*Maracaina*, a river of Guayana, which separates Surinam from Cayenne. It is noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawia diamond, which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c.

*Marazion*, or *Morid Jew*, a town in Cornwall, near Penzance.

*Marbella*, a town of Spain, in Granada.



*Marblehead*, a town of the United States, situated on Massachusetts bay.

*Marbore Gavarni*, one of the loftiest among the Pyrenees, being 10,578 ft. above the sea.

*Marburg*, a strong town of Hesse Cassel, Germany, cap. of Upper Hesse, with a castle on the top of a mountain, a university, and an academy. Lon. 8.46 E., lat. 50.48 N. Pop. 7700.—A town of the Austrian empire, in Styria, surrounded by a beautiful country, richly planted with vines. P. 4578.

*Marcellin, St.*, a town of France, in the department of Isere.

*March*, a town in Cambridgeshire, on the Nen; with a good trade. Pop. 5350.

*Marche, La*, an old province of France, lying to the south of Berry. This province, and part of Limousin, now form the departments of Creuse and Upper Vienne.—A town of Vosges, France

*Marchiennes*, a town of Belgium, on the Sambre.—A town of France, dep. du Nord.

*Marco, St.*, a sea-port of Florida, on a river of the same name. Lon. 84.38 W., lat. 30.18 N.

*Marcan, St.*, two small islands in the English Channel, near the coast of France.

*Marée, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire; which contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

*Marengo*, a village of Italy, in the Sardinian States; memorable for a decisive victory gained over the Austrians in 1800, by which the French became masters of Italy.

*Morgan*, a town of Wales, in Glamorgan-shire, which has extensive copper-works.

*Margarita*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Cumana, and belonging to the republic of Venezuela. It was formerly much celebrated for its pearl fishery; but this has greatly declined. Lon. 64.10 W., lat. 11.10 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Margate*, a sea-port town in Kent, at the N. extremity of the Isle of Thanet; it is built on the side of two hills, and has a stone pier. Margate is now one of the thronged resorts of company for sea-bathing, and the buildings for their accommodation are very numerous. The pier, which has a rampart breast high, is the fashionable promenade; and the harbour is defended by a fort. Great quantities of corn are exported hence; and there are numerous regular steam-boats to and from London. For some years past the number of persons landed from the steam-boats which ply between London and Margate is supposed to have averaged 90,000 a year. The fares being extremely reasonable, Margate is frequented by the families of tradesmen and others belonging to the middle classes; and great numbers of persons engaged in business during the week join their families here late on the Saturday, and return to London early on the Monday morning. Lon. 1.22 E., lat. 51.24 N. Pop. 11,050.

*Maria, St.*, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the east side of Madagascar. It produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes, pine-apples, tobacco, &c., and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergris. Lon. 50.20 E., lat. 17.0 S.—A town of Colombia, in Darien. Lon. 78.10 W., lat. 8.20 N.—A town of Congo, cap. of the kingdom of Matamba. Lon. 18.0 E., lat. 8.50 N.

*Maria-Theresianopol*, a royal free town of

Hungary, situated in the great plain between the Danube and Theiss. It is well built, and has several manufactures. Pop. 35,000.

*Mariager*, a sea-port of Denmark, in N. Jutland. The trade is in stone and lime. Lon. 9.35 E., lat. 56.42 N.

*Marianna*, a city of Brazil. P. about 7000.

*Mariazell*, a village of the Austrian empire, famous for a celebrated shrine of the Virgin, to which, it is said, not less than 100,000 pilgrims annually resort.

*Marie-aux-Mines, St.*, a town in Vosges, France, famous for silver mines.

*Marie-galante*, one of the French West India islands, producing cotton, coffee, and sugar. Lon. 61.18 W., lat. 15.55 N.

*Marienbourg*, a strong town of West Prussia, capital of a palatinate. Lon. 19.8 E., lat. 59.9 N. Pop. 5708.—A town in Misnia, Saxony; near which are mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and sulphur.

*Marienwerder*, a town of West Prussia. Pop. 5520.

*Mariignano*, a town of Naples. Pop. 5000.

*Marnignano*, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

*Marina, San*, a town and republic of Italy—the smallest state in Europe, consisting of one town and four villages; with a pop. of 7600. The town stands on the side of a craggy mountain, and is accessible by only one road.

*Marissa, or Maritz*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Mount Scardus, and flows into the Archipelago.

*Marh, St.*, a sea-port of Florida, on a river of the same name. Lon. 84.25 W., lat. 30.16 N.—A sea-port on the west side of St. Domingo, on a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 72.45 W., lat. 19.4 N.

*Market Drayton*, a town in Shropshire.

*Market Hill*, a town in Armagh co., Ireland.

*Market Rasen*, a town of Lincolnshire, noted for its large cattle and sheep fairs.

*Marlborough*, a borough in Wiltshire, on the Kennet. In 1257 a parliament was held in the castle, which enacted several laws, called the Statutes of Marlebridge. Of the walls and ditch of this castle there are still some remains. Pop. 3391.—A town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co., U. S.—A town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire co.

*Marlborough, Part*, in Sumatra, an English factory, on the west coast of the island.

*Marlborough, Upper and Lower*, two towns in Maryland; the former is chief of Prince George co.; the latter is in Calvert co.

*Marlow, Great*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, near the Thames, over which is a handsome suspension bridge. It has a trade in coal and timber; and manufactures of paper, black silk lace, and wire.

*Marmande*, a town of France, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, which has a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy.

*Marmara, or White Sea*, the ancient Propontis, an inland sea between Europe and Asia. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Strait of Constantinople, and with the Archipelago by the Strait of Gallipoli.—An island in the same sea, in which are marble quarries that supply many of the public edifices in Constantinople. Lon. 27.34 E., lat. 40.25 N.

*Marne*, a dep. of France, including part

HE THAT SPEAKS SOWS, AND HE THAT IS SILENT GATHERS.

ONCE IN A YEAR A MAN MAY SAY — ON MY CONSCIENCE.



of the old province of Champagne. The culture of the vine is by far the most important branch of industry in this dep., and the wines made here include all the finest varieties of Champagne. Rheims, Epernay, and Avize are the chief seats of the wine trade.

*Marne, Upper*, a department of France, which includes the south-east quarter of the old province of Champagne. The culture of the vine, the growth of corn, and the rearing of live stock chiefly engage the attention of the agriculturist here, as in the dep. of Marne; but wax and honey are also valuable products. Haute Marne is likewise one of the best wooded deps. of France.

*Maros-Vasarhely*, a royal free town of Transylvania.

*Marquesas*, five islands in the Pacific Ocean, named Christina, Magdalena, Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. The products of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper mulberries (of the bark of which their cloth is made), casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. The Marquesans are of large stature, well made, strong, and active; of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, from being tattooed over the whole body. The men always go naked, and the women are very barely clad. Their arms consist of clubs, spears, and slings; and the persons killed and taken in war are devoured. Their language much resembles that of the Society Islands.

*Marsal*, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, with considerable salt-works.

*Marsala*, a city and sea-port of Sicily—the ancient *Lilybæum*, famous for its secure port, but indebted for its importance in modern times to its wine trade. Lon. 22.25 E., lat. 37.48 N. Pop. 24,500.

*Marsanne*, a town in Drome, France.

*Marsaquer*, a strong sea-port of Algiers, in the prov. of Mascara, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in 1732.

*Marsasousa*, a sea-port in Barca, Barbary. Lon. 21.2 E., lat. 32.47 N.

*Marseilles*, the ancient Massilia, a city of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, of which it is the cap. Marseilles is the grand emporium of the S. of France, and the centre of its commerce with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is now also the principal station for the intercourse carried on by steamers with Malta, Alexandria, and Constantinople. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is divided into the old town, or the city, and the new town; in each of which are many fine buildings, several of them being charitable institutions. The port is a spacious basin, of an oblong form, and is defended by a citadel and fort. In 1721 the plague carried off 30,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 5.22 E., lat. 43.18 N.

*Marshfield*, a town in Gloucestershire, seated on the Cotswold Hills.

*Morstrand*, a rocky island of Sweden, in the Categat; called, on account of its strength, the Gibraltar of Sweden. Lon. 11.30 E., lat. 57.52 N.

*Martin*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a river of the same name.

*Martaban*, a city of the Birman empire, cap. of a province fertile in rice, fruit, and wine. Lon. 97.56 E., lat. 16.30 N.

*Martha, Santa*, a province of Colombia. It is a mountainous country, abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and feeds immense quantities of cattle, which are killed and salted for exportation. Pop. 6000.

*Marthas Vineyard*, an island near the south coast of Massachusetts, U. S.

*Martigues, Les*, a marit. town of France, dep. du Bouches; which has an active trade in fish, olive oil, wine, and salt. Its situation, amid pools and canals, has caused it to be called the Venice of Provence. P. 7299.

*Martin, Cape*, a promontory of Spain, in Valencia, which separates the Gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0.36 E., lat. 38.54 N.

*Martin, St.*, a town of France, in the Isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel. —One of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, belonging partly to the French and partly to the Dutch. Its tobacco is reckoned the best in these islands. Lon. 63.8 W., lat. 18.4 N.

*Martinique*, one of the Windward Islands, in the W. Indies, belonging to France. It produces sugar, coffee, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits. The island is populous, and it has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. This island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493, and has since frequently changed masters, having been by turns in the possession of the English and French, to the latter of whom it was restored in 1815. The empress Josephine, and her first husband, Viscount Beauharnais, were natives of Martinique.

*Martinsburg*, a town of Virginia, capital of Berkeley county, U. S.

*Martinsville*, a town of Virginia, chief of Henry county, U. S.—A town of N. Carolina, capital of Guilford county.

*Martock*, a market-town in Somersetshire.

*Maryar*, in Hindostan, a large and ancient division of the Ajmere province.

*Mary, St.*, the most southern island of the Azores. It produces much corn. Lon. 25.13 W., lat. 36.57 N.—A town of Maryland, on the Potomac, U. S.—A sea-port of Georgia, cap. of Camden county. Lon. 81.40 W., lat. 30.45 N.

*Mary, River, St.*, a river of Georgia, which rises in the Okefonoke swamp, and thence forms the southern boundary of the state to the ocean, which it enters at the town of St. Mary.

*Mary Strait, St.*, in North America, which forms the communication between the lakes Superior and Huron.

*Maryborough*, a town of Ireland, cap. of Queen's county, with an ancient castle.

*Maryland*, one of the United States of America, 120 miles long and 90 broad, divided into 19 counties. Beside the Chesapeake and Potomac, it has numerous rivers and creeks advantageous to its commerce. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. The principal town, as regards both trade and population, is Baltimore; but Annapolis is the capital. Total pop. 470,010.

*Maryport*, a town in Cumberland, at the

mouth of the Ellen, with a good harbour. Many vessels are employed in the coal or coasting trade; and here are three ship-building yards. Lon. 3.22 W., lat. 54.35 N.

*Marza Siroco*, a gulf on the S.E. side of the Isle of Malta.

*Masafuero*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 80 miles west of Juan Fernandez. Lon. 81.40 W., lat. 33.42 S.

*Masbate*, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 122.25 E., lat. 11.36 N.

*Mashbrough*, a village in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the river Don; in which are considerable iron-works, where all sorts of hammered and cast-iron goods are made. The iron-work for Southwark Bridge was cast here.

*Mascoli*, a town of Sicily, at the E. base of Mount Etna.

*Mascara*, the western prov. of Algiers.

*Mascat*, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, cap. of Oman, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 57.27 E., lat. 23.38 N.

*Masham*, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire.

*Muskelyne Isle*, a small and beautiful island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167.59 E., lat. 16.32 S.

*Massa*, a town of Tuscany, in Senese. — A town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro.

*Massachusetts*, one of the United States of America, 170 miles long and from 70 to 90 broad; divided into 14 counties. This state is watered by the Connecticut, Merrimac, and a number of small rivers; produces plenty of maize, wheat, rye, flax, hemp, copper, and iron; and has manufactures of iron, paper, leather, linen, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, hats, muskets, &c. In manufactures and commerce, indeed, the state of Massachusetts ranks second to none in the Union, unless it be New York. Total pop. 737,699.

*Massachusetts Bay*, in the United States, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the north and Cape Cod on the south.

*Massapa*, a town of Mocaranga, near which are rich mines of gold. Lon. 31.55 E., lat. 18.5 S.

*Masnab*, or *Massowa*, the principal sea-port of Abyssinia, on an island in the Bay of Arkeeko, at the north extremity of Abyssinia, and near the coast. The exports are gold, ivory, corn, and slaves. Lon. 39.38 E., lat. 15.37 N.

*Masulipatan*, a fortress and sea-port town of Hindostan, presid. Madras; a place of considerable trade. Lon. 81.14 E., lat. 16.10 N.

*Mata*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near a lake of the same name, noted for the immense quantity of salt it produces.

*Mataca*, or *Mantaca*, a commodious bay on the north coast of the Island of Cuba. Lon. 81.16 W., lat. 23.12 N.

*Matala*, a town and cape on the S. coast of the Island of Candia. Lon. 24.58 E., lat. 34.46 N.

*Matamba*, a large kingdom of Congo.

*Matan*, or *Mactan*, one of the Philippine Islands, on the east side of Zebu.

*Matanzas*, a sea-port town of Cuba, on the N. coast of the Bay of Matanzas, one of the most capacious and safe ports in the W. Indies. Lon. 81.37 W., lat. 23.2 N.

*Matapan*, *Cape*, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the Gulf of

Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22.40 E., lat. 36.25 N.

*Matarem*, or *Yugyaherta*, a town of Java, capital of the province of Matarem. Lon. 110.23 E., lat. 7.52 S.

*Matará*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, celebrated for its red wine and brandy, much of which is exported to the U. States. Lon. 2.30 E., lat. 41.33 N. Pop. 12,950.

*Mathura*, or *Multra*, a celebrated town and place of pilgrimage in Hindostan, prov. Agra. It is highly venerated by the Hindoos, from its being the birthplace of their deity Krishna, and consists of an assemblage of temples, &c. Lon. 77.33 E., lat. 27.31 N.

*Matlock*, a village in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, celebrated for its mineral waters. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the slope of a hill; the church being picturesquely situated on the brow of a rock, rising perpendicularly above the river. The scenery of Matlock-dale is diversified with rugged beetling crags, strongly contrasted with the fine verdure of the valley; the most prominent objects being the High Tor, and Masson Hill. On the heights of Abraham is the Grand Rutland Cavern, with other inferior caverns. Pop. 3782.

*Matsunay*, a sea-port of the Island of Jesso, capital of a province. Lon. 139.55 E., lat. 42.0 N.

*Mattheu, St.*, an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of Guinea. Lon. 8.10 W., lat. 1.24 S. — A small island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123.51 E., lat. 52.3 S.

*Matto Grasso*, the largest and most western prov. of Brazil, nearly 1100 miles long, and from 400 to 800 broad. It is rich in gold, precious stones, timber, and cattle; watered in the interior by numerous rivers; capable of producing in abundance all the necessaries and luxuries of life; but at present it is principally inhabited by various tribes of Indians.

*Matra*, a town of Ceylon, with a fort, and a harbour. Lon. 80.37 E., lat. 5.55 N.

*Maubeuge*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Nord.

*Maule*, a prov. of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean.

*Mauleou*, a town in Vendee, France. — Another in Lower Pyrenees, France. — Another in Upper Pyrenees, France.

*Maura*, *Santa*, one of the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean, separated from the W. coast of Greece by a narrow and shallow channel. The island is intersected by a chain of mountains, running N. and S. through its whole extent, and rising in some places to the height of 3000 feet. Lon. 20.46 E., lat. 33.10 N.

*Mauriac*, a town in Cantal, France, famous for excellent horses.

*Mauritius*, or *Isle of France*, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain. It was discovered by the Portuguese, but the first settlers were the Dutch, in 1598. The town and spacious harbour, called Port Louis, are strongly fortified; and there are large storehouses, and every thing necessary for the reitting of fleets.

*Maurua*, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151.32 W., lat. 16.25 S.

*Maves, St.*, a dist. hor. in Cornwall.

*Maximin, St.*, a town in Var, France.

IN A HUNDRED EELS OF CONTENTION THERE IS NOT AN INCH OF LOVE.

HE THAT HATH A HEAD OF WAX MUST NOT WALK IN THE SUN.



*May*, a small Island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, with a lighthouse.

*May, Cape*, a cape of New Jersey. Lon. 74.54 W., lat. 38.57 N.

*Maybole*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire.

*Mayenne*, a dep. of France, including the NW. part of the old prov. of Maine.—A town of France, in the above dep., on both sides the river Mayenne. Pop. 8790.

*Maynooth*, a town of Ireland, Kildare co., in which is a royal college for students intended for the Romish Church, and a college for lay students of the same persuasion.

*Mayo*, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad, divided into 61 parishes. The west and north parts are mountainous, and thinly inhabited; but the interior produces excellent pasturage, and is watered by several lakes and rivers. Total pop. 388,887.—A village of Ireland, once a city and the cap. of this co., but now a poor place. One of the Cape Verd Islands. Lon. 23.5 W., lat. 15.10 N.

*Mazanderan*, a prov. of Persia; anciently a part of Hyrcania.

*Maziera*, or *Maceira*, an island in the Arabian Sea, on the coast of Oman. Lon. 59.30 E., lat. 20.33 N.

*Mazzara*, a sea-port town of Sicily, memorable in history as the place where the Saracens landed when they invaded Sicily. An extraordinary phenomenon, called the *Marobea*, being a violent agitation of the sea, is often witnessed on this part of the Sicilian coast, the approach of which is announced by the stillness in the atmosphere and a lurid sky.

*Meaco*, a large and populous city of Japan, in the Island of Nippon. Lon. 153.30 E., lat. 35.24 N.

*Meadville*, a town of Pennsylvania, cap. of Crawford county, U. S.

*Meao*, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127.5 E., lat. 1.12 N.

*Meath*, or *East Meath*, a co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long and 35 broad; divided into 147 parishes. The county is divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Boyne; and the surface is in general flat, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle. Total pop. 183,828.

*Meaux*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne. It has manufactures of leather and glue, and has a trade in corn, cattle, and wool. The cathedral is one of the most remarkable Gothic edifices in the kingdom. Pop. 7774.

*Mecca*, a city and the capital of Arabia Deserta, famous for being the birth-place of Mohammed. The temple of Mecca is a most splendid and gorgeous structure, and is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims, the chief object of whose devotion is the Kaaba, which is in the centre of the temple. On the top of one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where it is pretended Mohammed usually retired to perform his devotions; and that the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him here by the angel Gabriel. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is governed by a sheriff, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mohammedan

sovereigns. Lon. 40.15 E., lat. 21.28. N. Pop. 28,000.

*Mecllin*, or *Molines*, a city of Belgium, prov. Antwerp. The houses are grotesque and antiquated; but being painted in front, they look clean and cheerful; the most remarkable public building is the cathedral. The best Brabant lace, fine linen, cashmere shawls, damasks, carpets, and leather are made here. Lon. 4.29 E., lat. 51.2 N. Pop. 23,000.

*Mechoacan*, a prov. of Mexico, now called Valladolid. It is very rich, and abounds in all the necessities of life. Lon. 100.52 W., lat. 19.42 N. Pop. 18,000.

*Mecklenburg*, a territory in N. Germany, having the Baltic on the N., the Prussian dom. E. and S., and Hanover, Denmark, and Lubeck, W. It consists of two grand-duchies, viz. *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* and *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, the governments of which, however, are intimately connected, and were under one prince till 1592, at whose death the territory was divided between his two sons, the elder retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is considerably the largest. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are the chief branches of industry in each duchy, and they are also both famous for the distillation of spirits.

*Mecon*, a river, which rises in Thibet, and flows into the China Sea.

*Medea*, or *Mahdia*, a town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance.

*Medellin*, a town in Estremadura, Spain.

*Medelpadia*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the Gulf of Bothnia; interspersed with lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys.

*Medenblich*, a town of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. Lon. 4.51 E., lat. 52.46 N.

*Medina*, a town of Arabia Deserta, famous for the tomb of Mohammed, which is in the corner of a large mosque, enclosed with rich curtains, and lighted by a great number of lamps. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca. The ridiculous stories, long current in Europe, as to Mohammed's coffin being suspended in the air by a loadstone, are unknown in the East; and most part of the statements that have been put forth, as to the richness and magnificence of the tombs and the great mosque, have been absurdly exaggerated. Lon. 40.3 E., lat. 25.13 N. Pop. 18,000.—A town in Estremadura, Spain.

*Medina Celi*, a town in Old Castile, Sp.

*Medina de Rio-seco*, a town in Leon, Sp.

*Medina del Campo*, a town in Leon, Sp.

*Medina Sidorina*, a town in Andalusia, Spain, beautifully situated on the brow of a rocky eminence. Pop. 9337.

*Mediterranean Sea*, an inland sea that extends between Africa and Europe into Asia; communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by the Straits of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Strait of Gallipoli, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Constantinople. It is above 2200 miles in length, but has little or no tide, and a constant upper current sets in from the Atlantic, through the Straits of Gibraltar. The Mediterranean Sea was navigated, and its islands occupied, in the remotest antiquity; afterwards by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans. During the middle ages, and down to the



discovery of America, it was the grand centre of the commerce and navigation of the old world; and within the present century the renewed intercourse with India by Alexandria, the occupation of Malta by the English, and of Algiers by the French, the independence of Greece, and the establishment of steamers between the principal ports of the sea, have prodigiously extended its commerce and navigation. The shores of the Mediterranean were the earliest seats of art, science, and civilisation. In the words of Dr. Johnson, "On those shores were the four great empires of the world; the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. All our religion, almost all our law, almost all our arts, almost all that sets us above savages, have come to us from the shores of the Mediterranean."

*Medway*, a river that rises in the S. E. corner of Surrey, and, entering Kent, it flows by Penshurst, where it is joined by streams from the S. of Sussex; thence it passes through Tunbridge and Maidstone, and is navigable to Rochester; immediately below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy; and it has its embouchure in the estuary of the Thames.

*Meerat*, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, and the capital of a district of the same name.

*Megna*, a river of Hindostan, formed by the junction of numerous streams issuing from the mountains on the north borders of the district of Sylhet, in Bengal.

*Mehun*, a town in Cher, France; in which are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII.; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis IX.

*Meinaw*, an island in the middle lake of Constance, which produces excellent wine.

*Meiningen*, *Saxe* (Duchy of), an independent state of Central Germany, the government of which is a limited monarchy. Adelaide, queen dowager of Great Britain, is a sister of the present sovereign of Saxe Meiningen. — The capital of the above duchy. Pop. 6000.

*Meissen*, a city of Saxony, with a castle, in which is a royal manufacture of porcelain, known by the name of Dresden china. Lon. 13.31 E., lat. 51.11 N. Pop. 7858.

*Mekran*, the largest province of Ballogistan, extending above 400 miles along the coast of the Indian Ocean.

*Matassa*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on a fertile plain, near a mountain abounding in white marble. Lon. 27.50 E., lat. 37.15 N.

*Melek*, a town of Austria, with a Benedictine abbey on a high rock.

*Melcombe Regis*, a town in Dorsetshire. [See *Weymouth*.]

*Meldrum*, a town in Aberdeenshire.

*Melford*, *Long*, a market town of Suffolk.

*Melida*, an island in the Gulf of Venice, abounding in oranges, citrons, white, and several kinds of fish.

*Melinda*, a kingdom on the coast of Zanzibar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs; also, plenty of rice, sugar, cocoanuts, &c.

*Melksham*, a town in Wiltshire, whose

staple manufacture is woollen cloth. Pop. 6236.

*Melnick*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a castle.

*Meloui*, a town of Egypt, seated on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque.

*Melrose*, a village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire; near which are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded by David I. Alexander II. is said to be buried under the great altar.

*Melton Mowbray*, a town in Leicestershire, on the Eye. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is chiefly made in this neighbourhood; and it enjoys a small share of the bobbin-net trade; but the chief business and celebrity of the town is attributable to its situation in the centre of a fine hunting country; the leading sportsmen from all parts of the U. Kingdom resorting to it during the hunting season.

*Melun*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, of which it is the cap. Pop. 6830.

*Melville Island*, in the Polar Sea; discov. by Capt. Parry. Lon. 113.56 W., lat. 72.26 N.

*Memel*, a strong town of East Prussia, with a castle, and a fine harbour. This place is the great depot of timber brought down the Niemen in immense rafts. Lon. 21.16 E., lat. 55.45 N. Pop. 9034.

*Memmingen*, a town of Bavaria, defended by art, and surrounded by a morass. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, copper and iron wares, &c. Lon. 10.12 E., lat. 48.0 N. Pop. 7000.

*Menai Strait*, a strait or channel of N. Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from Caernarvon; and celebrated for the magnificent suspension bridge by which it is crossed.

*Menan*, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and enters the Gulf of Siam, below Bauecock.

*Mende*, a town of France, cap. of dep. Lozere. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. Lon. 3.30 E., lat. 44.31 N. Pop. 5109.

*Mendip Hills*, a lofty tract in the north-east part of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre are also found in these hills.

*Mendoza*, a city and the capital of Cuyo, on a river of the same name, at the foot of the Andes. The climate is delightful and salubrious. It trades in wool, wines, fruit, &c. Lon. 69.0 W., lat. 33.0 S.

*Mendrokh*, a prov. of the kingdom of Fezzan, which has a town of the same name.

*Mendygant*, a town of Hindostan, in Agra. Indigo is cultivated in its vicinity.

*Menchould, St.*, a town in Marne, France, with a castle on a rock. Pop. 3565.

*Menin*, a town of Belgium. Pop. 7394.

*Menomine*, or *Wild Rice-Eaters*, a tribe of Indians of doubtful origin, dwelling, principally, on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Their personal appearance is prepossessing, and they are whiter than any other Indians.

*Mentz*, a late electorate in the circle of Lower Rhine. It belongs to the Grand Duke of Hesse, and produces much corn, fine garden-fruits, and abundance of excellent wines.

*Mentz, Mainz*, or *Mayence*, a city, once the capital of the above territory. It is well

HE THAT WILL "CONSIDER OF IT," TAKES TIME TO DENY YOU HANDSOMELY.

THE GOOD MOTHER SAYS NOT "WILL YOU?" BUT GIVES AT ONCE

fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. Mentz is one of the towns that claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best Rhenish wine is limited to a circle of about five miles round it. Lon. 8.10 E., lat. 50 N. Pop. 40,000.

*Menzaleh*, a town of Egypt, near a lake of the same name. Lon. 32.2 E., lat. 31.3 N.

*Meppen*, a fortified town of Westphalia.

*Megninenza*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle.

*Mequinez*, a city of Morocco, and one of the residences of the emperor. It stands in a beautiful and fruitful valley; and the inhabitants are described as being more courteous than those who live in the southern provinces. "The women are beautiful, and have fair complexions, with black eyes, white teeth, and dark hair; and have a suavity of manners rarely to be met with in the most polished nations of Europe." Lon. 5.58 W., lat. 33.56 N. Pop. about 100,000.

*Meran*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol. Lon. 11.5 E., lat. 46.39 N.

*Merut*, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi, and one of the principal British military stations in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna.

*Mercur*, a town and fort of Hindostan, cap. of the Coorg district, above the Ghauts. Lon. 75.50 E., lat. 12.25 N.

*Merdin*, a city in Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 4.20 E., lat. 37.19 N.

*Mere*, a market-town in Wiltshire.

*Merega*, a town in the province of Mascara, Algiers, celebrated for its warm baths.

*Mergui*, a sea-port on the west coast of Siam, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 98.25 E., lat. 12.12 N. Pop. 7000.

*Merida*, a province of Venezuela, South America. It is a mountainous country, but produces plenty of corn and fruit, has plantations of sugar, cacao, and coffee, and feeds many cattle.—A strong town in Estremadura, Spain, built by the Romans before the birth of Christ, and containing numerous vestiges of the power and magnificence of its original founders.—A city of Mexico, capital of Yucatan.

*Merionethshire*, a county of Wales, 35 miles long and 34 broad, containing 442,240 acres, divided into five hundreds and 23 parishes. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dysl; and it has a great mountain, named Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Total pop. 39,332.

*Merou*, a town of Persia, in Khorassan. Lon. 61.25 E., lat. 37.40 N.

*Merrimac*, a river of the United States.

*Merritch*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Bejapoor. Lon. 74.47 E., lat. 16.51 N.

*Mersburg*, a town of Prussian Saxony. Lon. 12.13 E., lat. 51.23 N.

*Mersey*, a river of England, which rises in the north extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame at Stockport, and, lower down, the Irwell; it then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool, below which it enters the Irish Sea.—An Island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay.

*Merthyr Tydvil*, or *Merthyr Tudfyl*, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire. Towards the middle of last century Merthyr was an insignificant village; but it has rapidly become the largest town in the county. It has a canal to Cardiff, mines of iron and coal, and immense iron-works. It is, in fact, wholly indebted for its prosperity to its rich mines of coal, iron ore, and limestone. In all, about 150,000 tons of iron a-year are produced in the immediate vicinity of the town; a large proportion of which goes through the various processes of refinement and rolling into bars, previous to being shipped at Cardiff. Pop. 42,917.

*Mertola*, a strong town of Portugal.

*Merton*, a village in Surrey, on the Wandle. It had a celebrated abbey, where Henry III., in 1236, held a Parliament, at which were enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta.

*Merse*, the N. branch of the river Meuse, in Holland, which separates at Dort, passes by Rotterdam, and afterwards rejoins the Meuse at its estuary.

*Mesched*, or *Mesghid*, a city of Persia, capital of Khorassan; famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Imān Reza, of the family of Ali. Lon. 59.35 E., lat. 36.17 N. Pop. 50,000.

*Messa*, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, not far from the Atlantic. Lon. 10.46 W., lat. 28.58 N.

*Messina*, a city and sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong citadel and several forts. The city has a most imposing appearance from the sea, forming a fine circular sweep, about two miles long; and being built of white stone, it strikingly contrasts with the dark forests that cover the mountains in the background. The harbour is one of the safest in Europe, and has a quay above a mile in length. It has a trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. Lon. 15.56 E., lat. 38.10 N.

*Metelin*, or *Mytilene*, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos.

*Methil*, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire.

*Methven*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire.

*Methwold*, a market-town in Norfolk.

*Metting*, or *Motting*, a strong town of Austria, in Carinola.

*Metropoli*, a town of the Island of Candia, on the site of the ancient Gortinia, of which many vestiges remain.

*Metz*, a city of France, capital of the department of Moselle. The fortifications are excellent, and it has three citadels and noble barracks. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. Lon. 6.1 E., lat. 49.7 N. Pop. 42,793.

*Metzovo*, a town of European Turkey.

*Mendou*, a village of France, near Paris, with a magnificent palace on the Seine.

*Meulan*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine.

*Menrthe*, a dcp. of France, including part of the old province of Lorraine. A great quantity of *vins ordinaires* are made here; dried plums and preserved apricots form important articles of commerce; and the forests, which are extensive, furnish a good deal of timber.

*Meuse*, or *Maese*, a large river rising in France, in the department of Upper Marne,



and flowing through the NE. part of France, Belgium, and the S. of Holland.

*Meuse*, a dep. of France, including the west part of the old province of Lorraine. The surface of this dep. is generally hilly, but the vine is cultivated with considerable success. Iron, slates, and good building stone are the chief mineral products.

*Mexicano*, or *Adayes*, a river of Mexico, on the confines of Louisiana.

*Mexico (United States of)*, an extensive country of North America, now a federal republic, but formerly belonging to Spain. In general it is mountainous, intermixed with lofty plains and many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, many of which are volcanos. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; and it is singularly fertile in plants that yield balsams, gums, resins, and oils. The mines produce sulphur, alum, vitriol, cinnabar, ochre, quicksilver, iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, and gold. Diamonds are also found; and there are amethysts, cats'-eyes, tourquoises, cornelians, &c. There are mountains of loadstone; and quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. The silver and gold mines of Mexico have always been deemed the main sources of its wealth; its mineral riches, in fact, far exceeding those of any part of America, except Peru; nay, before the war of independence, there were more than 3000 mines, producing annually about 21,000,000 dollars in silver, and about 2,000,000 in gold. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here abundantly; they range over the immense plains in herds of from 30 to 40,000, and are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are exported in vast quantities to Europe. Birds are very numerous; above 200 species are peculiar to the country, and many of them superlatively beautiful for their plumage. The inhabitants consist of native Spaniards, Creoles, Mulattos, and Mestizes.—A province of the republic of Mexico; the soil of which is so fruitful that all the necessities of life are exceedingly reasonable, and its silver mines are richer than those of any other province.—The capital of this province is a city of the same name. It is extremely well built; the streets are very spacious, and so exactly disposed, that, in point of regularity, it is the finest city in the world. Lon. 99.6 W., lat. 19.26 N.

*Mexico, New*, a country of North America, extending along Rio del Norte. The mountainous district on the N. border is deemed the highest land in this part of the continent, for hence issue the Rio del Norte, Colorado, Arkansas, Platte, and other rivers, which flow in various directions. One of the mountains, near the source of the Arkansas, is 10,581 feet above the plain through which the river flows, and the plain is supposed to be 8000 feet above the sea. The country is chiefly inhabited by the native Americans, hitherto unsubdued by the Spaniards.

*Mexico, Gulf of*, a large inland sea connected with the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of North America, bounded on the

south and west by the Audience of Mexico, and on the north by Florida; the entrance lying to the E., between the S. point of Florida and the NE. point of Yucatan.

*Megahoun*, a city of Pegu, with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries. Lon. 95.8 E., lat. 16.18 N.

*Meyenberg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg.

*Meyenfeld*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons. It is a kind of mart for goods passing between Italy and Germany.

*Mezen*, a town of Russia, cap. of a prov., in the government of Archangel.

*Meziers*, a town of France, cap. of the department of Ardennes, with a citadel.

*Miako*, a large city, and the ecclesiastical cap. of the Japanese empire, in the island of Nippon. It is situated in a spacious plain, enclosed on all sides by high mountains, and almost entirely formed into fine gardens, interspersed with temples, monasteries, and palaces. It contains the *Dairi*, or court of the sacred Mikado, the supreme emperor, emphatically termed "the Son of Heaven." The members of this court are chiefly engaged in the study of literature and science, the *Dairi* being the highest college in Japan for the cultivation of theology and other branches of learning. This city is likewise the principal manufacturing depot in the empire. Lon. 158.30 E., lat. 35.24 N. Pop. about 600,000.

*Miami, Little and Great*, two rivers of the state of Ohio, the former just above Columbia, and the latter 21 miles below Cincinnati. The country between these two rivers is called the Miams, and is reckoned among the richest belonging to the U. States.

*Miami of the Lake*, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, which has its head waters near those of the Wabash.

*Miamis*, a cannibal tribe of N. American Indians, dwelling between lakes Michigan and Superior.

*Miana*, a town of Persia, which is the mart for a beautiful manufacture of carpets.

*Miava*, a town of Hungary; with a trade in woollen stuffs, bagging, hemp, flax, &c. Pop. 8650.

*Michael, St.*, the largest Is. and of the Azores; particularly famous for its rich oranges, of which great numbers are exported.—A dis. bor. in Cornwall.—A town of France, dep. Meuse, with a fine hospital.—A town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 67.45 W., lat. 12.25 N.—A town of Mexico, east of Culiacan. Lon. 107.40 W., lat. 24.10 N.—A town of Mexico, in Mechoacan, celebrated for its cotton manufactures.—A city and the capital of Tucuman.—A town of Brazil, cap. of the province of Uraquay. Lon. 55.30 W., lat. 27.15 S.

*Michael de Harra, St.*, a town of Quito, cap. of a district. Lon. 77.30 W., lat. 0.25 N.

*Michael de Piura, St.*, a town of Peru, in Truxillo. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, founded by Pizarro in 1532. Lon. 80.35 W., lat. 5.11 S.

*Michael, Gulf of St.*, a small gulf on the east side of the Bay of Panama, and that part of the Pacific Ocean which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the Isthmus of Panama.



*Michigan*, a lake of the U. States, and the largest that is wholly within their domain.

*Michigan*, one of the U. States of North America, is the NW. part of the Union; its territory consisting of two distinct peninsulas, the Upper and the Lower. A great portion of it consists of sterile sand ridges and marshy tracts; while the hilly tracts are generally covered with dense pine forests. The whole region, however, is but imperfectly known, being inhabited principally by uncivilized Indians, and only occasionally visited by traders in fur and hides. It includes the great lake of the same name, from which, and the grand lakes on its boundaries, this country possesses great advantages, resulting from navigation and fisheries; but the severity of the winter prevents it from flourishing as an agricultural country, and the arts and manufactures have hitherto necessarily been limited to those of prime necessity.

*Michilimackinac*, a strait of North America, which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron.

*Middleborough*, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, U. States.

*Middleburg*, a town of Holland, prov. Zealand, of which it is the cap., nearly to the centre of the island of Walcheren. It was the head-quarters of the British army in the unfortunate expedition of 1809. Lon. 3.37 E., lat. 51.29 N.—A town of Belgium, in E. Flanders.—One of the Friendly Islands.

*Middlebury*, a town of Vermont, U. S., chief of Addison county, with a college.

*Middleham*, a town in N. R. of Yorkshre.

*Middlesex*, a county of England, 22 miles long and 17 broad, containing 180,480 acres, divided into six hundreds and 93 parishes, beside those in London and Westminster. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich fields by manure, clothed almost with perpetual verdure. Property is very much divided, and in several districts it is mostly portioned out into villas and pleasure-grounds. Besides the Thames, Lea, and Colne, which are its boundaries, to the SE. and W., Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Hertford to London, to supply it with water. Total pop. 1,376,635.

*Middleton*, a town in Lancashire, near Manchester. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, calico and silk printing, and considerable bleaching works. Pop. 7710.—A borough of Ireland, to Cork county.—A town of Connecticut, capital of Middlesex county, U. S. Lon. 72.31 W., lat. 41.31 N.—A town of Delaware, in Newcastle county.

—A town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. Lon. 76.41 W., lat. 40.13 N.—A town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county.

*Middlewich*, a town in Cheshire, celebrated for its brine springs, and having manufactures of salt and cotton.

*Mildhurst*, a borough in Sussex, on the Ribble; in which is a noted grammar-school.

*Mihnapore*, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. A considerable portion of

the land consists of jungle, but some parts are fertile, though not well cultivated.

*Mihiel, St.*, a town of France, dep. Meuse. Pop. 5706.

*Milan*, or *The Milanese*, a former duchy of Italy, now forming part of the Austrian states. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruit, rice, and olives; and there are fine canals for the purpose of irrigation; also, mines of copper and lead. The rivers are the Sesia, Tesin, Adda, Oglio, and Po; and it is famous for lakes, the principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano.—*Milan*, the cap. of this duchy, and the principal city of the Austrian dom. in Italy, stands in a plain between the rivers Adda and Tesin. It has 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 236 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is a noble structure, built entirely of white marble, supported by 52 columns; and, in fret-work, carving, and statues, surpasses all churches in the universe. It is altogether one of the finest and most pleasing cities in Europe, every thing at the same time denoting that it is a great central point of wealth and activity. It is the most important emporium of the silk trade of Lombardy. Velvets, silks, ribands, lace, carpets, artificial flowers, paper, jewellery, glass, chocolate, tobacco, &c. are made here; it has an extensive commerce in rice and Parmesan cheese; and, next to Venice, it is the largest book mart in Italy. Lon. 9.12 E., lat. 45.28 N. Pop. 175,000.

*Milazzo*, a sea-port town on the N. coast of Sicily. It is strongly fortified both by nature and art. Pop. 9500.

*Milborne Port*, a dist. bor. in Somersetsh., with manufactures of gloves, hosiery, &c.

*Mildevkall*, a market-town in Suffolk.

*Miletus*, the ancient Miletus, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia.

*Milford*, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, seated on the N. side of a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, called *Milford Haven*, which forms one of the safest asylums and most capacious harbours for shipping in the British dominions. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed here on his enterprise against Richard III. Lon. 5.3 W., lat. 51.44 N. Pop. 2377.—A town of Delaware, in Sussex co., U. S.—A town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county.—A town of Connecticut, in Newhaven.

*Milhan*, a town of France, dep. Aveyroo. It was one of the strongest places held by the Calvinists in the French religious wars; and is now a town of considerable trade for agricultural produce. Pop. 9437.

*Milledgeville*, a town of Georgia, in Baldwin county, U. S., and the cap. of the state. Lon. 83.12 E., lat. 32.53 N.

*Milbstreet*, a town in Cork, Ireland.

*Miltown*, a town in Kerry, Ireland.

*Milo*, the ancient Melos, an island of the Archipelago, belonging to Greece, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. Lon. 25.0 E., lat. 36.41 N.

*Milthorp*, a town in Westmoreland, on the Irthwa, near the mouth of the Ken.

*Milton*, or *Milton-next-Sittingbourne*, a town in Kent, on a branch of the Midway, noted for excellent oysters; and much corn, &c. is shipped here for the London markets.

THAT SHEEP HAS HIS BELLY FULL WHICH BUTTS HIS COMPANION.

Pop. 2538.—*Milton-next-Gravesend*, a parish incorporated with Gravesend, from which it is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. P. 9256.  
—*Milton*, a town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, U. S.—Also a town in Albemarle co., Virginia.

*Milvertan*, a town in Somersetshire, with a manufacture of serges and flannels.

*Minas Geraes*, a large province of Brazil, the most mountainous and best-watered country in the kingdom; also the richest in gold, silver, and all other metals, with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

*Minch*, a sound or channel on the west coast of Scotland.

*Minchinhampton*, a town and parish in Gloucestershire, with cloth-factories on the banks of its numerous brooks. Pop. 7037.

*Mincio*, a river of Italy, which issues from the lake that surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterwards flows into the Po.

*Mindanao*, or *Magindanao*, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luconia. It produces the bread-fruit tree, and all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. The natives, called *Karasoras*, are small, and of a mean low stature; their faces oval, their hair black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. Lon. 125.0 W., lat. 6.0 N.

*Minden*, a strongly fortified town of the Prussian states, on the Weser, prov. Westphalia. In the neighbourhood are productive coal mines and salt springs; and the town has manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen, hosiery, hats, gloves, refined sugar, and tobacco. Lon. 8.53 E., lat. 52.17 N. Pop. 7800.

*Mindoro*, one of the Philippine Islands, full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit.

*Minehead*, a disl. bor. and sea-port in Somersetshire, with a good harbour on the Bristol Channel for ships of large burden; it carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. Lon. 3.34 W., lat. 51.12 N.

*Mingrelia*, a province of Asia, which formerly was a part of Georgia.

*Minho*, a river of Spain, which rises in the north-east part of Galicia, and enters the Atlantic at Caminha.

*Minarca*, an island of the Mediterranean, lying to the north-east of Majorca, and belonging to Spain. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated; but much corn is imported from Sardinia. Vegetables are produced in abundance, and wild fowl are found in great number; but water is scarce, and the climate is less mild and agreeable than that of Majorca. Red and white wines are made in large quantities; the island is well supplied with cattle, and the cheese made there is considered by the Italians equal to Parmesan. The inhabitants are said to be ingenious, courageous, and make excellent sailors.

*Minari*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno.

*Minpooree*, a town of Hindostan, in Agra, the modern cap. of Etawah district. Lon. 87.54 E., lat. 27.14 N.

*Minsk*, a town of Russian Poland, cap. of a province. Lon. 27.58 E., lat. 53.46 N. Pop. 14,600.

*Mintaon*, an island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 97.38 E., lat. 0.25 S.

*Mitalans*, a town and fortress of France, dep. Basses-Alpes.

*Miquelon*, a small desert island near the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56.10 W., lat. 46.42 N.

*Miranda de Ebra*, a town in Old Castile, Spain, with a castle.

*Mirande*, a town of France, dep. Gers.

*Mirandala*, a city of Italy, duchy of Modena. It has a handsome cathedral, a castle, and some other public edifices. Pop. 4600.

*Miravel*, a town in Estremadura, Spain, with a strong castle.

*Mirbeau*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne; famous for the beauty and strength of its assés.

*Mirrecourt*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, noted for its manufacture of violins, guitars, and barrel-organs. Pop. 5600.

*Miremant*, a town in Dordogne, France.

*Mirepoix*, a town in Arriege, France.

*Mirfield*, a village in the W. R. of Yorkshire, situate on the Calder.

*Mirzapore*, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad, cap. of a rich and populous district. It has numerous handsome houses and Hindoo temples, and is the chief mart for silk and cotton goods in the British middle provinces. Lon. 82.35 E., lat. 25.10 N.

*Misitra*, or *Mistra*, a town of Greece (the largest in the Morea,) with a citadel. In its vicinity are the ruins of ancient Sparta. Lon. 22.36 E., lat. 37.14 N.

*Miskolcz*, a town of Hungary, capital of Borschod county. The wine grown in the vicinity is the chief article of traffic. Pop. 27,700.

*Mississippi*, one of the United States of N. America, 335 miles long and 140 broad; divided into 56 counties. The southern part is swampy on the coast, then sandy and covered with pine; but above this again the surface rises, and has a soil adapted for corn, tobacco, cotton, esculent vegetables, and fruit. Tobacco and indigo were formerly the staples of Mississippi; but cotton is now the principal product. Natchez is by far the most important town in the state; but Jackson, on Pearl River, is the seat of government. The chief rivers are the Mississippi, Mobile, Yazoo, Pearl, and Pascagoula.

*Mississippi*, a great river of the U. States of N. America, extending N. and S. between the 29th and 48th parallels of N. lat.; and from the sources of the Alleghany, eastward, to those of the Missouri, westward, 1830 miles. It divides the territory of the Sioux Indians, with the states of Missouri and Arkansas lying on its W., from the Huron territory and the states of Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, on its E. side. Its "falls" and "rapids" are both numerous and grand; the banks in some places broken by precipitous bluffs, or intersected by deep ravines, and covered with forests of pine and cedar. This mighty river is subject to periodical inundations, the effect of which is greatly heightened by the flatness of the country in the lower part of its course. But the most dangerous obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi arises from the multitude of large

WELCOME DEATH, QUOTH THE RAT, WHEN THE TRAP FELL DOWN.

A MERCHANT'S HAPPINESS HANGS UPON CHANCE, WINDS, AND WAVES.



trees precipitated from its banks into the water. The navigation, however, has been prodigiously facilitated by the introduction of steamers.

*Missolonghi*, a town of Greece, in Livadia, on the Gulf of Patras; famous for its gallant resistance against the Turks in 1826.

*Missouri*, a large river of Louisiana, formed by the junction of three streams in lon. 110.5 W., lat. 45.23 N. It flows upwards of 2000 miles in a flexuous east-south-east direction, to the Mississippi, which it joins in 90.0., lat. 38.55.—One of the United States of America, 260 miles long and 220 broad, divided into 50 counties. The river Missouri passes through the middle of this state into the Mississippi, and it is also watered by the Maramec, Gasconade, Osage, and other rivers. A great portion of the soil produces abundance of corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Large herds of cattle, horses, and hogs are reared; and beef, pork, tallow, hides, and live stock constitute, together with lead, furs, buffalo hides, and maize, the principal articles of export. Missouri became a state of the Union in 1821.

*Mistassin Lake*, in New Britain, lying east of the south part of James Bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins.

*Mitcham*, a village in Surrey, near London, seated on the Wandie. Pop. 4532.

*Mitcheldean*, a town in Gloucestershire.

*Mitchelstown*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county; in which is a college for the support of 12 poor Protestant gentlemen and 18 gentlewomen.

*Mittan*, a city and the cap. of Courland, in Russia, with a large ducal palace. Lon. 23.50 E., lat. 56.40 N. Pop. 13,000.

*Mittenwalde*, a town of Bavaria.—A town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

*Mitterburg*, a town of Istria, capital of a county, with a castle on a rock.

*Mobile*, a river of Alabama, formed by the junction of the Tombecbee and the Alabama, a few miles above Fort Stoddard, in the U. States.—The largest town of Alabama, capital of a county, situate at the mouth of the river. Within the last few years Mobile has become one of the principal ports in the Union for the shipping of cotton. Lon. 88.18 W., lat. 30.37 N. Pop. 6520.

*Mocaranga*, or *Mocara*, a kingdom on the coast of Caffraria. It has several rivers, of which the Zambeza is the chief; is fertile in rice, millet, and sugar-canes; and the pastures feed vast multitudes of cattle. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, and go nearly naked. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God as the Creator of the universe.

*Mocha*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red Sea. The great article of export from Mocha is coffee, which is universally allowed to be of the finest quality: but besides coffee, they export dates, myrrh, gum arabic, olibanum, horns and hides of the rhinoceros, balm of Gilead, ivory, gold dust, civet, &c. Lon. 43.21 E., lat. 13.18 N. Pop. 6000.

*Mocwanpoor*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Nepal, capital of a district. Lon. 85.1 E., lat. 27.57 N.

*Modbury*, a town in Devonshire.

*Modena*, or *The Modenese*, a state of

Italy, consisting of the united duchies of Modena and Massa-Carrara. The N. part of this duchy consists of a portion of the great plain of Lombardy; the south is traversed from west to east by the Appenines. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit of different kinds. Next in importance to rural husbandry, is the culture and manufacture of silk. The finest statuary marble is found in inexhaustible quantities at Carrara; and amber, petroleum, sulphur, &c. are met with elsewhere.—*Modena*, the capital, is a fortified city, with a citadel and a magnificent college; also, a cathedral, the ducal palace, and several other handsome structures. Lon. 11.12 E., lat. 44.34 N. Pop. 27,000.

*Modica*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. Although not naturally so fertile as other parts of Sicily, there is a superior spirit of activity and industry among the natives, attended with more affluence and comfort. Lon. 14.54 E., lat. 36.55 N.

*Moffat*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan. It is noted for its mineral springs, and is encompassed on all sides, except the south, by hills.

*Moffat Hills*, the highest mountains of the south of Scotland, on the north border of Dumfriesshire. Hartfell, the most elevated, is 3900 feet above the level of the sea.

*Mogadore*, a maritime city of the kingdom of Morocco, and the principal emporium of the country. On the 15th of August, 1844, it was bombarded by the French fleet, commanded by Prince Joinville, and reduced to ruins. Lon. 9.35 W., lat. 31.33 N. Pop. 10,000.

*Moghilef*, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Dniester. Pop. 7000.

*Moguer*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

*Mohacz*, a large village of Lower Hungary, memorable for a great victory, in 1526, obtained by the Turks over the Hungarians.

*Mohawk*, a river of New York, which rises 25 miles to the north of Fort Stanwix, passes by that port, Johnstown, and Skeneectady, and enters Hudson River, eight miles above Albany.

*Mohila*, one of the Comoro Islands, between the north end of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa. Lon. 43.50 E., lat. 12.25 S.

*Mohilef*, or *Moghilev*, a gov. of European Russia; richly wooded, but very backward in manufactures, and the inhabitants wretchedly poor.—The cap. of the above gov., on the Dulepur. It has an extensive trade with Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, and Odessa. Pop. 21,000.

*Mohill*, a town of Ireland, in Leitrim county.

*Mojaisk*, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Moscow. Here a sanguinary battle was fought, in 1812, between Napoleon and the Russians, in which the latter were worsted.

*Moirra*, a town of Ireland, in Down co., with a linen manufacture, and a beautiful seat belonging to Earl Moirra.

*Moirans*, a town in Isere, France.

*Moiras*, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, containing the ruins of an ancient abbey formerly possessing great wealth and splendour. Pop. 6190.

*Mola di Bari*, a sea-port town of the



Neapolitan dominions, formerly a place of some importance. Pop. 6000.

*Mold*, a town of Wales, in Flintshire. Lon. 2.59 W., lat. 53.12 N. Pop. 3557.

*Moldavia*, a province of Turkey in Europe, 280 miles long and from 30 to 130 broad. It abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; and also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, and fruit, with plenty of game and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek Church. By the treaty of peace in 1812 the part of this country E. of the Pruth was ceded to Russia.

*Mole*, a river in Surrey, which rises on the borders of Sussex, flows north by Dorking, and, passing beneath Box Hill, is said to disappear and re-appear in its vicinity; it then flows by Leatherhead and Cobham, and enters the Thames, opposite Hampton Court.

*Molina*, a strong town in New Castile.

*Molise*, a county of Naples, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, and Principato Ultra. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

*Mollen*, a strong town of Lower Saxony.

*Moluccas*, or *Spice Islands*, a number of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying east of Celebes. They produce abundance of sago, which grows wild; also oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and are remarkable for spices, especially cloves and nutmegs. They have large snakes, and very dangerous land crocodiles. On the shores there are large rocks of coral, of great variety and beauty. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mohammedans.

*Mombaza*, a city on the coast of Zanzibar. It is defended by a strong citadel, has a commodious harbour for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Lon. 40.30 E., lat. 3.55 S.

*Mompox*, or *Monpox*, a city of S. America, repub. New Granada. In the day-time the heat is almost insupportable; the nights, on the contrary, are beautifully clear, and truly delicious. It is a place of some commerce, but is surrounded by swamps, and liable to inundations. P. 10,000.

*Mona*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the south-east of that of Zealand.

*Monaco*, a strong sea-port of Italy, cap. of a small principality. Lon. 7.30 E., lat. 43.44 N. Pop. 7000.

*Monaghan*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 22 broad, containing 21 parishes. It is incumbered with bogs and mountains, but many parts are highly cultivated. The linen manufacture flourishes here in all its branches. Total pop. 200,442.—The cap. of the above county, on the main road from Dublin to Londonderry.

*Monastereven*, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the river Barrow.

*Monastir*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. It is the principal entrepôt for merchandise passing from Albania into Roumella. Pop. 13,600.

*Moublane*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

*Monchaboo*, a city of Birmah.

*Moncon*, a town of Spain, in Arragon.

*Moncontour*, a town in Vienne, France.

*Mondego*, a river of Portugal, which has

its source near Guarda, and enters the Atlantic near a cape of the same name.

*Mondonedo*, a city of Spain, in Galicia.

*Mondonbleau*, a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, with a castle.

*Mondovi*, a town of the Sardinian dom., cap. of a prov. of the same name. It has a great number of religious houses and churches, and in the suburbs various manufactures are carried on, the principal being the spinning of silk. Pop. 15,920.

*Mondragon*, a town of Spain, in Biscay. —A town in Tarn, France.

*Mondragone*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters.

*Moneygoll*, a town in King's county, Ireland.

*Moneymore*, a town of Ireland, in Londonderry county.

*Monfia*, an island on the coast of Zanzibar, tributary to Portugal. Lon. 39.40 E., lat. 7.50 N.

*Monghir*, or *Mungger*, a town of British India, prov. Bahar. Several manufactures are carried on, among which are fire-arms, cutlery, &c. Pop. 30,000.

*Mongolia*, a large tract of country in the NE. part of Asia, belonging to China. The central part is occupied by the great sandy desert, called Ta-Gobi, about 1200 miles in length, and averaging about 600 in breadth, though here and there intersected with patches of land comparatively fertile. The Altaic and other high mountains of this region are but little known; and the whole territory presents, with few exceptions, a dreary and sterile aspect. The Mongols have neither towns, villages, nor houses, but live a nomade life, passing the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, which shelters them from the cold. They are open and sincere; and pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Almost every Mongol, indeed, is a skilful warrior and huntsman; but there are very few workmen or artificers; the Chinese supplying them with their dress, arms, saddles, tobacco, brandy, &c., receiving in exchange horses, camels, and oxen. All the Mongols are governed by khans, independent of each other; but all subject to the Emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars.

*Monmouthshire*, a county of England, 24 miles long and 20 broad, containing 318,720 acres, divided into six hundreds and 122 parishes. The chief manufacture is flannels. Beside the Wye, Monnow, and Remney, which flow on its borders, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone, coal, and iron. The western portion is mountainous, and chiefly devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales. Total pop. 134,355.—The borough of *Monmouth* is the capital, seated on the Monnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. The warlike

GOOD RIDING AT TWO ANCHORS, FOR IF ONE BREAK THE OTHER MAY HOLD.

HIDE NOTHING FROM THY MINISTER, THY PHYSICIAN, NOR THY LAWYER.

Henry V., called Henry of Monmouth, was born here. Pop. 5446.

*Monongahela*, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, and joins the Alleghany at Pittsburg, when their united stream assumes the name of Ohio.

*Monopoli*, a sea-port city of Naples, prov. Bari. Lon. 17.18 E., lat. 40.57 N. Pop. 15,535.

*Monreale*, a city of Sicily, situated on a steep hill, near Palermo. Pop. 13,000.

*Mons*, a town of Belgium, capital of Hainault. It is a place of good trade, has considerable manufactures of lace and woollen stuffs, and abounds in coal, which is of immense advantage to the country.

*Monsarez*, a town in Alentejo, Portugal.

*Mont Blanc*, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, in Savoy, 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest in Europe.

*Mont de Marsan*, a town of France, cap. dep. Landes. Pop. 4000.

*Mont St. Jean*, a village of Belgium, in Brabant. [See *Waterloo*.]

*Mont St. Michel*, a strong town of France, dep. La Manche. Lon. 1.30 W., lat. 48.37 N.

*Mont Tannere*, or *Donnersberg*, a ridge of mountains, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

*Montagnana*, a town of Austrian Italy, cap. distr. on the Frassina. Pop. 6337.

*Montagu Island*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, near Sandwich Island.

Lon. 168.31 W., lat. 17.26 S.—An island in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North America, at the entrance of Prince William Sound. Lon. 137.30 W., lat. 60.0 N.

*Montaign*, a town in Vendée, France.—A town of France, in dep. Puy de Dôme.

*Montaigne*, or *Scherpenheud*, a town in Brabant, famous for an image of the Virgin.

*Montalegre*, a town of Portuguese Guiana, S. America. Lon. 53.15 W., lat. 1.45 S.

*Montalean*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a strong citadel.

*Montargis*, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent; and the chief trade is in wood and grain.

*Montauban*, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne. It has a large trade in corn, and there are manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. The beautiful situation of Montauban, the purity of its atmosphere, and the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, render it a pleasant retreat for families of moderate income.

Lon. 1.20 E., lat. 44.1 N. Pop. 17,560.

*Montbéliard*, the capital of a principality, which belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine.

*Montrbrison*, a town of France, capital of the department of Loire; celebrated for medicinal waters. Lon. 4.4 E., lat. 45.36 N. Pop. 6020.

*Montdunphin*, a town of France, in the dep. of Upper Alps.

*Montdidier*, a town in Somme, France.

*Monte Alcino*, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, famous for its wine.

*Monte Christo*, a town, bay, and cape on the N. side of St. Domingo. Lon. 71.44 W., lat. 19.51 N.

*Monte Falco*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the river Chitarno.

*Monte Falcone*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle.

*Monte Fiascone*, a town of the Papal

States, celebrated for muscadell wines. Pop. 5500.

*Monte Leone*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Pop. 9600.—A town in Principato Ultra, Naples.

*Monte Peloso*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento.

*Monte Pulciotto*, a town of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, in a country noted for excellent wine.

*Monte Santo*, formerly Mount Athos, a lofty mountain of European Turkey.

*Monte Velino*, a mountain of Italy, the most lofty of the Apennines.

*Monte Video*, a city and sea-port of S. America, cap. of the repub. of Uruguay.

The principal trade consists in hides, tallow, and salted beef. Lon. 56.13 W., lat. 34.54 S. Pop. 12,000.

*Montego*, a sea-port of Jamaica, on a bay of its name, on the N. coast. Lon. 78.5 W., lat. 18.40 N.

*Monteith*, a distr. of Scotland, Perthshire.

*Montelimart*, a town of France, dep. Drôme. It has a manufacture of figured silks, and is the chief entrepôt of a highly productive district. Lon. 4.45 E., lat. 44.32 N. Pop. 6250.

*Montenegro*, a mountainous country in the south-east part of Dalmatia, extending north from the Gulf of Venice, between Herzegovina and Albania.

*Monteauran*, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne. Pop. 4379.

*Monterey*, a sea-port, and the capital of New Albion. Lon. 121.51 W., lat. 36.36 N.

—A town of Mexico, cap. of New Leon. Lon. 100.0 W., lat. 26.10 N.

*Monteso*, a town and fortress of Spain.

*Montesquien*, a town in Upper Garonne, France.—A town in Gers, France.

*Montferrat*, a duchy of Piedmont. It is fertile and well cultivated.

*Montfort*, a town in Seine-et-Oise, France.—A town in Ile-et-Vilaine, France.—A fortified town of Holland, in Utrecht.

*Montgomery*, a town of Wales, the cap. of Montgomeryshire.—The name of several counties in the United States of North America.

*Montgomeryshire*, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad, containing 628,480 acres, divided into 9 hundreds and 53 parishes. Its riches proceed from sheep and wool, the hilly tract feeding numerous flocks during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead, and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. The principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnwy, and Tannat. Total pop. 69,219.

*Montilla*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia; it has a considerable trade in horses, mules, &c. Pop. 12,800.

*Montivilliers*, a town of France, in the dep. of Lower Seine.

*Montjoy*, a town of Germany, with a fortified castle on a hill.

*Montlouis*, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France, with a regular fortress, on a rock at the foot of the Pyrenees. Lon. 2.5 E., lat. 42.30 N.

*Montluçon*, a town in Allier, France.

*Montlucl*, a town in Ain, France.

*Montmartre*, a town of France, dep. Seine, situate on a hill of the same name, com-

HE THAT RECKONS WITHOUT HIS HOST WILL HAVE TO RECKON AGAIN.



manding a good view of Paris; by the inhabitants of which city it is much resorted to on Sundays and holidays. Pop. 6500.

*Montmedy*, a town in Meuse, France.

*Montmelian*, a town of Savoy, Italy.

*Montmirail*, a town in Marne, France.

*Montmorency*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise.

*Montmorillon*, a town of Vienne, France, seated on the Gartempe.

*Montpellier*, a city of France, cap. of dep. Herault, with a citadel, and a university, in which is a school of medicine. The trade consists in silks, blankets, carpets, cotton goods, printed calicos, gauzes, hides, oil, brandy, cordials, perfumed waters, and verdigris. It is beautifully situated on the declivities of a low hill, commanding views of the Alps, the Cevennes, the Pyrenees, and the Mediterranean. The Place de Peyron is the finest public walk in Europe; and between the town and the ramparts of the citadel is a fine esplanade, planted with trees and ornamented with reservoirs, &c. It contains a splendid museum, and other public buildings, a botanic garden, &c. Lon. 3.52 E., lat. 43.36 N. Pop. 33,450.—The cap. of Vermont, and of Washington county, U. S. Lon. 72.28 W., lat. 44.14 N. Pop. 3725.

*Mont Perdu*, the highest peak in the Pyrenees, being 10,678 feet above the sea.

*Montreal*, a fertile island of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence.—A city of Lower Canada, next in rank to Quebec, but first in commercial importance; situate on the south side of the Island of Montreal. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, in the former of which most of the principal merchants reside. The most remarkable public building is the Rom. Cath. cathedral, opened in 1829, a Gothic edifice, with six towers, and capable of containing from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. The principal English church is also a handsome building, surmounted by a high and beautiful spire. Lon. 73.18 W., lat. 45.30 N. Pop. 27,297.—A town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle.—A town of Germany.

*Montreuil*, a strong town in France, in the department of Pas de Calais.

*Montreuil Bellay*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne-et-Loire.

*Montrichord*, a town of France, in the department of Loir-et-Cher, with a castle.

*Montrose*, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, in Forfarshire. Lon. 2.22 W., lat. 56.41 N. Montrose has been long celebrated for its schools, which are ably managed and well supported: it has also several charitable institutions. The principal business of the place is flax-spinning and weaving; and it has a good export trade. Pop. 14,252.

*Montserrat*, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, singular for its situation, form, and composition. It stands in a vast plain, and has the appearance of an infinite number of rocks cut into conical forms, and built one above another, so as to seem like a pile of Gothic spires; the whole composing an enormous mass about 14 miles in circuit, and 3300 feet above the level of the sea. On this mountain is a large monastery, with a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin. It is inhabited by noble Benedictine monks of several nations, who entertain, for three days, all that come out of devotion or curiosity.

*Montserrat*, one of the British W. India islands, about 12 miles long by 5 broad. Lon. 61.6 W., lat. 16.45 N.

*Monzo*, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. It was the seat of government during the time of the Lombard Kingdom, and the iron crown of Lombardy is kept, with other relics, in the cathedral. P. 8378.

*Moolton*, or *Moulton*, a province of Hindostan, possessed by different petty chiefs, at variance with each other, and harassed from without by the Afghans, Seiks, and other depredators.—The cap. of the above province. It has several elegant and highly venerated tombs, and was formerly frequented by great numbers of pilgrims. Silks and cotton cloths, here woven and dyed, are largely exported into the adjacent countries. Lon. 71.7 E., lat. 30.9 N. Pop. about 60,000.

*Moon*, *Mountains of the*, in Africa, extending from Nigritia, through Abyssinia, to the Indian Sea. They are higher than those of Atlas.

*Moorfields*, a town of Virginia, U. S., cap. of Hardy county. Lon. 79.23 W., lat. 39.8 N.

*Moorshedabad*, a city of Hindostan, prov. Bengal; a place of great inland traffic. Lon. 88.14 E., lat. 24.11 N. Pop. 163,000.

*Moro*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia.

—A town of Portugal, in Alentejo. —A town of Spain, in Catalonia.—A town of Spain, in New Castile.

*Moradabad*, a town and district of Hindostan, prov. Delhi. Sugar, cotton, and wheat are the chief products.

*Morant Point*, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 76.7 W., lat. 17.57 N.

*Morot*, or *Murten*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle.

*Moravia*, an important province of the Austrian empire, having Austrian Silesia incorporated with it. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by numerous rivers and brooks. Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics are manufactured here to a considerable extent, and many other articles produced, as silk, leather, paper, glass, &c.

*Moray*, or *Murroy*, an ancient province of Scotland, comprehending the shires of Nairn, Moray Proper, or Elgin, and a great part of the shire of Banff.

*Moroy Frith*, a considerable inlet of the German Ocean, on the coast of Scotland, between Ross and Elgin.

*Morbihan*, a marit. dep. of France, including part of the old province of Brittany.

*Morca*, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula forming the south-west part of continental Europe, and now belonging to Greece. The soil is fertile, and it abounds with mulberry-trees, which are cultivated for the feeding of silk-worms. The export trade of the Morca consists chiefly of wine, oil, currants, rice, fruit, and wool: its chief ports being Nauplia, Patras, Corinth, and Navarino.

*Morella*, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

*Morona*, *Sierra*, a chain of mountains of Spain, separating New Castile and part of Estramadura from Andalusia.

*Moretou Homptred*, a town in Devonshire, with manufactures of woollen cloth.

*Morgan*, the name of several counties in the United States of N. America.

*Morganton*, a town of North Carolina,



capital of Burke county, U. S. Lon. 81.53 W., lat. 35.47 N.—A town of Virginia, chief of Monangalia county. Lon. 80.10 W., lat. 39.34 N.

*Morganza*, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Washington county.

*Morges*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle.

*Moringen*, a town of Suabia.—A town of Hanover, in the province of Gottingen.

*Moritz*, *St.*, a town of the Grisons, Switzerland, with a famous mineral spring.

*Mortlachia*, a mountainous country of Hungarian Dalmatia.

*Mortlaix*, an ancient town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle. Lon. 3.51 W., lat. 48.33 N. Pop. 7800.

*Mornington Isle*, an island of New South Wales, and the western part of the entrance of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

*Morocco*, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 N. lat. divided into the kingdoms of Suse, Morocco, and Fez. The soil of Morocco is fertile, but the country is not well cultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly Moors and Arabs, the former inhabiting the villages and cities, the latter leading a wandering life, and occupying *darwars*, or moveable villages, composed of tents. The sultan's government is a pure despotism, and the crown hereditary in the male line. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, and serpents.—The capital of the above empire, beautifully situated on a plain near the river Tensift. It contains the palace of the sultan, with many sanctuaries, mosques, and fountains. The tanning of leather is the most important branch of industry in Morocco, but boots, slippers, saddles, gold and silver embroidery are made there also, and a large market is held weekly, without the N. gate of the city, for the sale of home manufactures, as well as for camels, horses, mules, sheep, &c. Lon. 7.36 W., lat. 31.37 N. Pop. about 65,000.

*Moron*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a mine of precious stones.

*Morotoi*, one of the Sandwich Isles. Yams are the principal produce. Lon. 117.14 W., lat. 21.10 N.

*Morpeth*, a borough in Northumberland. Pop. 7160.

*Morristown*, a town of New Jersey, capital of Morris county, in which are rich iron mines.

*Mortagne*, a town in Nord, France.—A town in Orne, France, famous for its serges and tanneries.—A town in Lower Charente, France.—A town in Vendée, France.

*Mortay*, an island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the sultan of Ternate. Lon. 129.0 E., lat. 3.0 N.

*Mortimer Cross*, a village in Herefordshire. Here is a pedestal in memory of the battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1461.

*Morniedro*, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

*Mosbach*, a town of Germany, in Baden.

*Moscow*, a city, capital of a government of Russia of the same name. It is the largest city in Europe; and has the most immense establishments of the nobility, notwithstanding the chief residence of the court is at St. Petersburg. The river Moskva, from which

the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but is only navigable for rafts. The devastating effects of the fire, which happened on the French army under Buonaparte entering it, is now no longer observable, for from the ruins has sprung a large and magnificent city, and it is, as it was previous to that event, the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. Lon. 37.36 E., lat. 55.46 N.

*Mosdoch*, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasasia, with a fortress.

*Moselle*, a river that rises in the E. part of France, in the Vosges mountains, and passes through the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, till it joins the Rhine. Its entire course is estimated at nearly 300 m., for about half of which it is navigable.—A department of France, including the north-east part of the old province of Lorraine.

*Mosquito Shore*, a country of Mexico, on the Atlantic Ocean, containing the eastern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua.

*Moss*, a sea-port in Aggerhuys, Norway. Lon. 10.48 E., lat. 58.38 N.

*Mosset Bay*, a bay on the south coast of the Cape territory, which affords good anchorage, but lies open to the south-east winds. Lon. 21.58 E., lat. 34.16 S.

*Mosuta*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in Africa, at the mouth of the Onzo, 220 miles south-west of St. Salvador. Lon. 12.10 E., lat. 7.50 S.

*Mostagan*, a sea-port of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle. Lon. 0.30 E., lat. 36.20 N.

*Mostar*, a town of European Turkey, pach. Bosnia. It has a celebrated manufacture of swords and fire-arms, besides an extensive trade in cattle, corn, and wine. Lon. 17.52 E., lat. 43.20 N. Pop. about 10,000.

*Mosul*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, pach. of Bagdad, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel. At some distance is a mosque, in which they say the prophet Jonah lies; and they believe this town stands on part of the site of the ancient Nineveh. The climate is proverbially healthy. Lon. 43.5 E., lat. 36.21 N. Pop. 35,000.

*Motala*, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland.—A river of Sweden, which issues from the north-east part of the Lake Wetter, flows to Nordkoping, and soon afterward enters a bay of the Baltic.

*Motherbank*, a sand bank of the Channel, between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

*Motir*, one of the Molucca islands, valuable for its splees. Lon. 127.0 E., lat. 0.10 N.

*Motrico*, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa.

*Motril*, a town of Spain, in Granada.

*Mouab*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 46.35 E., lat. 14.20 N.

*Moudon*, a town in Vaud, Switzerland.

*Montins*, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier. It has manufactures of cutlery, cotton, and woollen fabrics, &c., and a considerable trade in corn, wine, silk, timber, &c. In the vicinity are extensive vineyards and mulberry plantations. Lon. 3.20 E., lat. 46.31 N. Pop. 14,500.

*Moulins en Gilbert*, a town of France, in the department of Nievre.

WHO THINKS TO DECEIVE GOD, HAS ALREADY DECEIVED HIMSELF.

*Moulins la Marche*, a town in the department of Orne, France.

*Moulton, South*, a town in Devonshire. It was anciently, with North Moulton (two miles distant), a royal demesne. Much lime is made in the neighbourhood, and it has manufactures of serges, shalloons, and felts.

*Moultonborough*, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford co., U. States.

*Mountcharles*, a town in Donegal, Ireland.

*Mountdesert*, a fertile island on the coast of Maine, in Hancock county, U. S.

*Mountmellick*, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county. Wool-combing, malting, tanning, the cotton manufacture, and bleaching are carried on here.

*Mountlath*, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, having some iron-works; but the woollen manufacture forms the principal trade.

*Mount's Bay*, a bay in the English Channel, on the south coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point.

*Mount-soverel*, a town in Leicestershire.

*Moura*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

*Mountzouk*, the capital of Fezzan, with a large castle, in which is the sultan's palace. Lon. 15.35 E., lat. 27.34 N.

*Moush*, a town of Turkish Armenia.

*Montiers*, a town in Lower Alps, with a manufacture of porcelain.

*Monzon*, a town in Ardennes, France, with a manufacture of serges.

*Mow*, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad.

—Another, by Gundwana. —Another, in Agra. —Another, in Bahar.

*Mowoh*, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar.

*Mowee*, one of the Sandwich Islands. Lon. 175.56 W., lat. 20.53 N.

*Moxos*, a province of Charcas, between the frontiers of Peru and Brazil. It is watered by several large rivers; and is chiefly inhabited by warlike and wandering tribes of Indians.

*Moyeuvic*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, noted for its salt springs.

*Mozambique*, a kingdom on the coast of Caffraria, opposite the Island of Madagascar. The soil is fertile in rice, millet, fruit, pulse, roots, and other esculents; and it feeds vast quantities of cattle. The country is also rich in gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise changed for European goods. —A strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Africa and the Island of Madagascar.

*Mtsensk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, on the Zoncha. Pop. 5000.

*Mucidan*, a town of Dordogne, France.

*Muck*, one of the Hebrides, Scotland.

*Muddi*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Cutch, and the chief place of export.

*Muer* or *Muehr*, a river that rises in the Duchy of Salzburg, and joins the Drave, near Canischa, in Hungary.

*Muer*, a town of Styria.

*Mueran*, a town of Styria, with a citadel on an eminence.

*Muhlberg*, a town of Prussian Saxony.

*Muhlhausen*, a considerable town of Prussian Saxony; once the oldest of the free towns of Germany, but ceded to Prussia in 1614.

*Mulvirk*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire,

on the river Ayr, with considerable manufactures of iron and coal tar.

*Mujacor*, a sea-port of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle on a mountain. Lon. 1.55 W., lat. 37.7 N.

*Muldau*, or *Moldau*, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Bavaria, and flows by Budweis and Prague into the Elbe.

*Mulhousen*, a town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin. It is one of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture in France. Pop. about 15,000.

*Mulheim*, a town of Westphalia, on the Rhine, over which is a flying bridge.

*Mull*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, separated from the mainland of Argyleshire by a channel called the Sound of Mull.

*Mullingar*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Westmeath county. It holds a great wool mart, and is a place of good trade.

*Mulluvia*, a river that rises in Mount Atlas, divides the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, and enters the Mediterranean Sea.

*Munchenberg*, a town of Brandenburg, with silk and woollen manufactures.

*Munda*, a town of Spain, in Granada.

*Munden*, a town of Hanover, in the province of Göttingen, situate on the Werra, at the influx of the Fulda, where their united streams form the Weser.

*Munder*, a town of Hanover, in the province of Calenberg, on the river Hamel.

*Mundessor*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Malwah, chief of a district. Lon. 75.8 E., lat. 24.6 N.

*Munich*, a fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and one of the finest towns in Germany. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, &c. It has many elegant buildings, streets, and squares; but the great glory of Munich consists in its exquisite galleries of paintings and sculpture, called respectively the *Pinacotheca*, and the *Glyptotheca*. The collection of paintings is one of the finest in the world, occupies 7 splendid halls and 23 adjoining cabinets. The sculpture in the *Glyptotheca* is distributed in 12 rooms; the walls are of scagliola-work, the floors of marble, and the ceilings richly adorned in fresco and stucco work. Munich also boasts of a noble university, a royal library, and various institutions favorable to science, literature, and art. Its manufactures are few and unimportant, if we except telescopes and porcelain, which are highly esteemed. The inhabitants are passionately fond of waltzing, and all classes seem to take delight in tavern amusements, &c. Lon. 11.34 E., lat. 48.8 N. Pop. about 105,000.

*Munkacs*, a town of Hungary, with a strong castle on an insulated rock.

*Munnepoor*, the capital of Cassay. Lon. 94.40 E., lat. 24.30 N.

*Munster*, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. — A city of the Prussian States, cap. prov. Westphalia, and of a circ. of the same name, on the Aa, a tributary of the Ems. It is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and had a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. It has a considerable commerce in linen, hams, and other Westphalian produce. Lon.

HE WHO PREACHES UP WAR, IS A FIT CHAPLAIN FOR THE DEVIL.

WHERE THE HEART IS FAST HOPE, THE FACE IS FAST SHAME.



7.49 E., lat. 51.55 N. Pop. about 20,000.

—A town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne. —Another in the canton of Grisons. —A town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin.

*Munsterberg*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality; rich in grain, flax, hemp, &c.

*Munster Eyffel*, a town of Prussia.

*Munster Mœnfeld*, a town of Prussia.

*Murano*, a town of Austrian Italy, on an island of the same name. Here the famous Venetian looking-glasses are made.

*Murat*, a town of France, dep. Cantal.

*Murcia*, a province in the S. of Spain. It is intersected by numerous ranges of mountains, and is, on the whole, one of the most barren districts of Spain. This was the part first conquered by the Carthaginians.

The cap. of the above province, situated in a fertile vale. Its lofty cathedral formerly possessed great riches in plate and jewellery, but these were abstracted by the French during the late war. Here are manufactures of silk; and fine gardens, that produce the best fruits in Spain. Lon. 1.16 W., lat. 37.58 N. Pop. 35,390.

*Muret*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Garonne.

*Murhard*, a town of Wirtemberg.

*Muros*, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

*Murveidro* (the ancient *Saguntum*), a town of Spain, prov. Valencia; interesting in an historical point of view, for the bravery by which it was defended against the attacks of the Carthaginian army under Hannibal (into whose hands it fell a.c. 219), and also on account of the numerous Roman antiquities still existing there. It exports oil, wine, wheat, &c. Pop. 6273.

*Musa*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen.

*Musca*, a town of Lusatia, with a castle.

*Muscat*, a city and sea-port of Arabia, prov. Oman; a place of considerable importance, as being the key to and commanding the trade of the Persian gulf. The country in its immediate vicinity is extremely barren, but its appearance from the sea is rather imposing. It has a considerable export and import trade. Lon. 58.37 E., lat. 33.38 N. Pop. 10,500.

*Mushingum*, a river of the state of Ohio.

*Muso*, a town of Colombia, in Bogota, celebrated for mines of emeralds.

*Musselburgh*, a sea-port in Edinburghshire. It has flax mills, extensive breweries and distilleries, tanneries, &c.

*Musneta*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

*Mutschen*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, near which are found a kind of crystals, called Mutschen diamonds.

*Mnyden*, a fortified town of South Holland.

*Myconi*, an island of Greece, in the dep. of the Cyclades. It has a deep and secure harbour. Lon. 25.21 E., lat. 37.38 N.

*Myfod*, a town in Montgomeryshire.

*Myra*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, once a celebrated city, of which considerable ruins remain.

*Myzol*, an island, the most eastern of the Moluccas. At certain seasons it is visited by flocks of birds of paradise, which are caught in great numbers. Lon. 130.10 E., lat. 2.10 S.

*Mysore*, a large province of Southern Hindostan. It is subsidiary to the British, and lies between the east and west ridges of the Ghats, forming a high table land, near

3000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate and healthy. In the forests are many elephants and tigers; and oxen, buffaloes, and goats are numerous. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa, and betel nuts, sugar-cane, butter, and oil; and iron-ore abounds in every part.

—The capital is a city of the same name, seated on a lofty hill, 9 m. from Seringapatam. When under the rule of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib it was suffered to fall into decay, but it is now restored to its former importance. Lon. 76.42 E., lat. 12.19 N.

*Mytilene* (the ancient *Lesbus*), an island of Turkey in Asia, in the Ægean Sea, about 33 m. long by 26 broad. The wines of Lesbos were amongst the most highly celebrated by the ancients, but they are no longer in such repute; corn, oil, figs and other fruits, cotton, timber, pitch, honey, &c. are its chief products. The island can boast of two of the finest harbours in the world, Port Jero and Port Caloni.

*NAAS*, a borough of Ireland, in Kildare county, on a branch of the Lifey.

*Nadone*, a town of Hindostan, in Lahore. Lon. 75.47 E., lat. 31.59 N.

*Nacfels*, a town in Glarus, Switzerland.

*Naerden*, a strong town of the Netherlands. Lon. 5.11 E., lat. 52.19 N.

*Nagara*, a city and district of Mysore.

*Nagore*, a town of Hindostan, in Ajmere. Lon. 73.33 E., lat. 27.8 N. —Another in Bengal. Lon. 87.18 E., lat. 23.56 N. —Another on the coast of Tanjore.

*Nagpoor*, a city of Hindostan, capital of Gundwana, and the metropolis of the Eastern Mahrattas. Lon. 79.31 E., lat. 21.9 N. Pop. nearly 100,000.

*Nahe*, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, above Birkenfeld, and enters the Rhine at Bingen.

*Nahn*, a town of Hindostan, in Gurwal. Lon. 77.7 E., lat. 30.41 N.

*Nairnshire*, a small county of Scotland, divided into six parishes. The southern part is mountainous, but toward the north it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile. Total pop. 9218. —The borough of *Nairn* is the capital, which has a small harbour, and is seated at the mouth of the Nairn. Pop. 2672.

*Najera*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

*Nakhitcheven*, a town of European Russia, on the Don, of which it is one of the entrepôts. Pop. 10,000.

*Namur*, a fertile province of Belgium. It has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Meuse and Sambre divide it into three parts, nearly of equal extent. —The cap. of the above prov., a strongly fortified town situated at the junction of the Meuse and Sambre. Lon. 5.0 E., lat. 50.28 N. Pop. 20,000.

*Nancy*, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurthe, and one of the handsomest towns in France. It is divided into the Old and New Town: the former is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurthe, and contains several public establishments. Lon. 6.10 E., lat. 48.42 N. Pop. 30,000.

*Nandidroog*, a strong fortress in Mysore.



*Nangasahi*, a city of Japan, in the island of Kin-sin, with a harbour, the only one in the empire that foreign ships are permitted to enter. Lon. 130.15 E., lat. 32.45 N.

*Nan-kong*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113.58 E., lat. 29.33 N.

*Nankin*, or *Kian-nin*, a city of China, in the district of Kiang-ning-foo, and which, until Kublai-Khan, at the end of the 13th century, removed the imperial residence to Peking, was the capital. The well-known cotton fabric we call *nankeen* derives its name from this city; and it has extensive manufactures of satin and crape. The article we call "Indian ink" is made here, also paper of excellent quality, and artificial flowers, which are highly esteemed, and give rise to a large trade. The walls of Nankin measure 20 miles; the celebrated "Porcelain Tower," with its spiral staircase, is 9 stories in height, and in each of them is a splendid saloon; but most of its other monuments of grandeur have now disappeared. The commerce of Nankin is considerable, owing to its position in the centre of the empire, and its being seated on the river Yang-tse-kiang. Lon. 118.24 E., lat. 32.4 N. Pop. about 400,000.

*Nan-ngan*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113.38 E., lat. 24.48 N.

*Nau-ning*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 107.45 E., lat. 22.44 N.

*Nauso*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. Some ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen.

*Nau-tchung*, a city of China. Lon. 115.30 E., lat. 28.36 N.

*Nantes*, a large commercial city of France, capital of the department of Loire Inferieure, with a university. It stands upon the slopes and summit of a gentle hill, and its beauty is greatly increased by the river Loire, which half encircles it. The public buildings are of the best kind, the streets and squares spacious, and the promenades are rendered most agreeable by rows of trees, &c. From being the emporium of the rich and extensive tract of country traversed by the Loire, it has a good trade with the northern nations of Continental Europe, with S. America, the French W. Indies, &c. Nantes was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne. Lon. 1.33 W., lat. 47.13 N. Pop. 76,000.

*Nantuo*, a town of France, dep. Ain.

*Nantuchet*, an island and county of the state of Massachusetts. A considerable whale fishery is carried on here; and there are several spermaceti works. Lon. 70.30 W., lat. 41.20 N. Pop. 9012.

*Nantwich*, a town in Cheshire, on the Weaver. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese. Pop. 5489.

*Nan-yong*, a first-rate city of China, on the Peikiang, 170 m. NNE. of Canton.

*Naples*, a kingdom, comprehending the southern part of Italy, and sometimes styled "the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies." It is about 400 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, divided into fifteen provinces. The climate is hot, and in winter there is seldom any ice or snow except on the mountains. The country abounds with grain and the finest fruits and vegetables. The principal mountains are the Apennines, and the celebrated

volcano, Mount Vesuvius; but although a great part of Naples is mountainous, it contains extensive and beautiful plains and valleys, which, under the influence of a genial climate, present a luxuriance of vegetation and a beauty of scenery scarcely any where else to be met with. Its most celebrated plain is that of the Terra di Lavoro round Naples, known to the ancients by the appropriate name of *Campania Felix*. The admirable situation of Naples, the fertility of the soil, and the variety of its products are highly favourable to commerce, and it enjoys a considerable share; but the prohibiting duties and anti-commercial policy of the government prevent its ranking high among the industrial communities of Europe. The exports consist principally of olive oil, silk, flax and hemp, wool, wine, corn, linseed, &c. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but Protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here.—The capital is a city of the same name, seated on the Bay of Naples, and the country around it is the most beautiful that can well be imagined. The harbour is spacious, and protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries. This city is well situated for commerce, and has all the necessities and luxuries of life in great profusion; but the inhabitants are notorious for laziness and dishonesty. The churches and convents of Naples, though inferior to those at Rome in point of architecture, surpass them in magnitude, and in the quantity of ornaments. The hospitals and charitable foundations are very numerous, and well endowed. Lon. 14.14 E., lat. 40.50 N. Pop. about 340,000.

*Napoli di Molvasia*, a sea-port of Greece, in the Morea. Lon. 22.58 E., lat. 36.53 N.

*Napoli di Romania*, or *Nauplia*, a sea-port of Greece, in the Morea. Nauplia has greatly improved since Greece became independent, and instead of being a filthy Turkish town, now presents an appearance quite European. Its trade also is very considerable. Lon. 22.47 E., lat. 37.33 N. Pop. 16,000.

*Naploose*, a town of Syria, in Palestine; the ancient Sichem, capital of Samaria. Near it is Jacob's well; also many ancient sepulchres. Here, also, are said to be deposited the remains of Joseph, Eleazar, and Joshua.

*Nara*, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, with a magnificent castle.

*Narsinghapoor*, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, with two considerable temples.

*Narbeth*, a town in Pembrokeshire.

*Narbonne*, a city of France, in the department of Aude. The cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir, and the town is famous for honey, which is said to be the finest in the world. Lon. 3.0 E., lat. 43.11 N. Pop. about 11,000.

*Narborough*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Chili. Lon. 74.35 W., lat. 45.0 N.

*Nardo*, a town of the Neapolitan dominions, prov. Otranto. Pop. about 6,000.

*Narvin*, a town of Siberia, abounding with foxes, ermines, and sables.

*Narnalla*, a town and fort of Hindostan.

*Narni*, a town of the Papal States, famous for a noble bridge across the Nera.

*Narnout*, a town of Hindostan, in Agra. Lon. 76.8 E., lat. 28.4 N.

*Nara*, a town of Sicily, intend. Girgenti, on the Naro. Pop. about 10,000.

*Narraguagus*, a town of Maine, in Washington co., U. S., on a bay of the same name.

*Narraungunge*, a town in Bengal, one of the most considerable inland places of traffic in the province. Lon. 90.35 E., lat. 23.37 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Nareva*, a strong town of Russia, gov. of Petersburg, on the Narova. It is memorable on account of a most splendid victory gained (Nov. 30, 1780) by Charles XII. of Sweden, with 8000 men, over the Russian army consisting of 80,000. Lon. 28.31 E., lat. 59.28 N.

*Narnear*, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 78.12 E., lat. 25.41 N.

*Nasca*, a sea-port of Peru. Lon. 75.10 W.

*Naseby*, a village in Northamptonshire, memorable for a desperate battle fought near it between the royalists under Charles I. and the parliamentary army, commanded by Cromwell and Fairfax, June 14, 1645.

*Nashville*, a town of Tennessee, U. S., chief of Davidson co., and the largest town in the state. Lon. 87.2 W., lat. 36.3 N. Pop. about 9000.

*Naso*, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina. Pop. 6450.

*Nassau* (*Duchy of*), a state of W. Germany. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead; and the soil is fertile in some places, but the surface is for the most part woody and mountainous. The wine we call *hock* is produced here.—A town in this duchy, on the Lahn.—An island in the Indian Ocean, on the west side of Sumatra. Lon. 99.30 E., lat. 2.30 S.

*Nata*, a city and sea-port of Colombia. Lon. 81.5 W., lat. 8.36 N.

*Natal*, a country on the south-east coast of Africa. Lon. 31.30 E., lat. 20.0 S.—A city of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Grande de Norte, with a castle. Lon. 35.30 W., lat. 5.30 S.

*Natchez*, a city of Mississippi, capital of Adams's county. Lon. 91.39 W., lat. 31.34 N. Pop. about 8000.

*Natchitoches*, a county town, state of Louisiana, in a co. of same name, U. States. Lon. 93.10 W., lat. 31.46 N.

*Natiridad*, a sea-port town of Mexico. Lon. 105.53 W., lat. 19.48 N.

*Natolia*, or *Anatolia*, a peninsula and province of Asiatic Turkey. Its extreme length is 670 miles, averaging in breadth about 360 miles. The surface is very irregular, some of the mountains being covered with snow, and many parts evidencing a volcanic origin. Mount Olympus, Mount Ida, and other spots of classic notoriety, are here situated, this being the ancient *Asia Minor*. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruits of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk.

*Natunz*, a town of Persia, in Irak. Silk is produced here of the finest quality.

*Nacan*, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, which has a considerable trade.

*Navarina*, a fortified sea-port of Indep. Greece, on the west coast of the Morea. The bay of Navarino obtained great celebrity for an obstinate battle, ending in a decisive victory gained (Oct. 20, 1827) by the allied fleets of England, France, and Russia,

commanded by Sir E. Codrington, over the Turco-Egyptian fleet; which finally led to the acknowledgment by the Porte of the independence of Greece. Lon. 21.41 E., lat. 36.52 N.

*Navarre*, a portion of Spain, formerly a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. It is still governed by its own laws, but its cortes cannot be convoked without the authority of the crown.

*Navigators' Islands*, a cluster of 10 islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Perouse, in 1787. The inhabitants go almost naked, and have their bodies thickly tattooed; but they are much more advanced in internal policy than any of the other islanders in this ocean.

*Naumburg*, a town of Germany, in Hesse.

*Naumburg*, a large town of Prussian Saxony, seated on the Saale. Lon. 11.54 E., lat. 51.8 N. Pop. 12,000.—Two towns of Silesia.

*Nautpoor*, a town in Bengal.

*Naxia*, or *Naxos*, the most fertile island in the Grecian Archipelago. It produces excellent wine; and the plains abound with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees. It is famous for rich mines of emery, and is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins.

*Nazareth*, or *Nassava*, a small town of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Galilee, and celebrated as having been the residence, in his youth, of the Saviour of mankind. Here the Franciscan monks have a large convent, and its church, it is said, is built on the site of the house where the Virgin Mary received the visit of the angel Gabriel. The church is the finest in Syria, next to that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.—A town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, U. States.

*Neagh*, *Lough*, the largest lake of Ireland, lying in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. The water and the soil on some parts of the Antrim shore are of a petrifying quality. The river Bann flows through this lake.

*Neath*, a corporate town in Glamorganshire. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines. Pop. 4970.—A river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs through Glamorganshire into the British Channel.

*Neckar*, a river of Germany, which rises in Suabia, and enters the Rhine at Mannheim.

*Nedrigailhaw*, a town of Russia, in the gov. of the Ukraine. Pop. 6400.

*Nedrama*, a town of Algiers, surrounded with magnificent ruins.

*Nedsjed*, an extensive province of Arabia; inhabited chiefly by the Bedouins.

*Needham*, or *Needham Market*, a town of Suffolk, on the Orwell.

*Necheehaw*, one of the Sandwich Islands. Lon. 160.15 W., lat. 21.50 N.

*Nefyn*, a corporate town in Caernarvynsh.

*Negapatam*, a town of Hindostan, presid. Madras. It is much decayed, and now little resorted to.

*Negombo*, a sea-port town of Ceylon, on the W. coast. Lon. 79.41 E., lat. 7.11 N.

*Negravis*, an island on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 91.27 E., lat. 16.0 N.

A FRIEND THAT YOU BUY WITH PRESENTS WILL BE BOUGHT FROM YOU.



*Negril Point*, the most western promontory of Jamaica.

*Negro, Cape*, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Beiguella. Lon. 11.40 E., lat. 16.15 N.

*Negropont*, or *Egripo*, the largest island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called Eubœa. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and fruit.

*Neilgherry Hills*, or *Neilgherries*, a collection of mountains in S. Hindostan, which extend 34 miles E. to W., by 15 N. to S., having numerous peaks rising to between 5000 and 6000 feet.

*Neira*, one of the Banda Islands, and the seat of their government. Lon. 129.30 E., lat. 4.50 S.

*Neisse*, a city of Prussian Sillesia, cap. of a principality, and a place of great strength. Lon. 17.20 E., lat. 50.24 N. Pop. 10,800.

*Nejin*, a large handsome town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigoff. It is the entrepôt of a considerable portion of the commerce carried on between the provinces of the Baltic and those on the Black Sea; it is also famous for its liqueurs and preserves.

*Nellenburg*, a town of Baden, with a citadel on a mountain.

*Nellore*, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 80.1 E., lat. 14.29 N.

*Nemeo*, a town of Greece, in the Morea; anciently celebrated for its games, and a magnificent temple of Jupiter, some ruins of which still exist.

*Nemi*, a town of Central Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a castle, seated on the Lago di Nemi.

*Nemours*, a small town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne. The seignory of Nemours was presented to the house of Orleans by Louis XIV., and it now gives the title of duke to one of the sons of Louis Philippe.

*Nen*, or *Nine*, a river that rises in the western part of Northamptonshire, and is made navigable at Northampton.

*Nenagh*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, with a strong castle.

*Neocastro*, a town and fort of European Turkey, in Romania.

*Neograd*, a town of Hungary, in the co. of the same name, with a castle.

*Neot's, St.*, a town in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, with a considerable trade in coal. Pop. 3123.

*Nepaul*, a kingd. of Northern Hindostan. It is mountainous and woody, with mines of lead, copper, and iron, but has many fertile valleys, with numerous streams. The natives are peculiarly superstitious, and consist principally of Hindoos, and of a Tartar or Chinese race denominated Newars.

*Nepean*, a river of New South Wales, which flows N. along the E. side of the Blue Mountains, and joins the Hawkesburg.

*Nerac*, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, divided by the river Baise into Great and Little Nerac. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found here.

*Nerbuddoh*, a river of Hindostan, which has its source on a mountain in the north-west part of Gundwana, close to that of the Sone, where there is a temple, named Omrantere, visited by Hindoos in pilgrimage.

*Neresheim*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey on a mountain.

*Nericia*, or *Orebro*, a prov. of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper.

*Neronde*, a town of France, dep. Loir.

*Nerondes*, a town of France, dep. Cher.

*Nertschinsk*, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 117.44 E., lat. 51.52 N.

*Nestle*, a town of France, dep. Somme.

*Ness, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Invernessshire. The high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, and rugged precipices.

*Netherlands*, or *Low Countries*, lately a kingd. of Europe; anciently a country called Gallia Belgica. [See *Holland and Belgium*.]

*Nethes, Great and Little*, two rivers of the Netherlands, in Brabant.

*Nettuno*, a town of Italy, in Campagni di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium.

*Neuburg*, a fortified town of Bavaria.—A town of Suabia, near the Rhine.—A town of Wirtemberg, on the Entz.

*Neufchateau*, a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, seated on the river Mouse.

*Neufchatel*, or *Neuchotel*, a canton of Switzerland, between the Lake of Neufchatel and the borders of France. The inhabitants are chiefly Protestants; and it is one of the principal manufacturing cantons in Switzerland, especially for watches, printed cottons, and lace: it is said, indeed, that about 120,000 watches are annually produced, of which a third are gold. It is a hilly country, watered by several lakes and rivers.—The cap. of the above canton.

The chief article of exportation is wine; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Lon. 7.0 E., lat. 47.5 N.—

*Neufchatel, Lake of*, a lake of Switzerland, extending from the town of Yverduu to that of Neufchatel.

*Neufchatel en Broy*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese.

*Neuilly*, a village of France, dep. Seine. The château de Neuilly is a favourite summer residence of the king of the French.

*Neuhaus*, a town of Bohemia, with a castle.—A town in Bremen, Hanover.

*Neumark*, a town of Bavaria.—Another, on the river Ross.—A town of Germany, in Carniola.

*Neus*, a river of North Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newburn.

*Neusatz*, a royal free town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. Pop. 20,230.

*Neusidler-see*, a lake of Hungary. The water is brackish, and sometimes salt crystallizes on the shores, which are flat and marshy.

*Neüsohl*, a royal free town of Hungary, capital of Sohl county, with a large castle. Near it are the copper mines of Herrengrunds. Pop. 5214.

*Neuss*, a town of the Prussian states.

*Neustadt*, a town of Austria, with a castle and an arsenal.—A town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of Beyreuth, with a castle. Lon. 10.43 E., lat. 49.38 N.—A town of Franconia, on the Saal.—A town of Wirtemberg.—A town of Saxony, capital of a circle.—A town of the principality of Coburg.—A town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with extensive

WHEN HONOUR GREW MERCENARY, MONEY GREW HONOURABLE.

IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE BELLY, THE BACK MIGHT WEAR GOLD.



breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery.—A town of Brandenburg, celebrated for a manufacture of plate glass.—

A town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbour. Lon. 10.57 E., lat. 54.10 N.—A town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle.

—A town of Hanover, in the province of Calenberg, with a castle.—Two towns in Bavaria.—A town of Moravia, in Olmutz, with the largest woollen manufacture in the country.—A town of Prussia, in Silesia.

—Two towns of Bohemia.—A town of Prussia, in Westphalia.

*Neutra*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, with a castle and a college. Lon. 18.8 E., lat. 48.16 N. Pop. 4563.

*Neuvie*, a town of France, dep. Dordogne.

*Neuwied*, a town of the Prussian states, with silk, cotton, and linen manufactures, and a trade in iron, potash, and pipe-clay. Pop. 5750.

*Nevo*, a river of Russia, which issues from the Lake Ladoga, flows to Petersburg, and afterwards enters the Gulf of Finland.

*Nevers*, a town of France, on the Loire, cap. of the dep. Nièvre. Nevers is agreeably situated on the declivity of a hill, has several churches of Gothic architecture, and is distinguished by its manufacturing industry. It has a royal cannon foundry, iron-works, &c., and has been for many centuries famous for its strong china-ware, which is sent in great quantities to Paris and elsewhere. Its general trade is also very considerable, it being the great entrepôt for the Upper Loire. Lon. 3.9 E., lat. 46.59 N. Pop. 13,275.

*Nevis*, one of the British W. India Islands, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. The island is fruitful, and the inhabitants are almost wholly occupied in the raising of the sugar-cane, and in the preparation of rum and sugar. Lon. 62.40 W., lat. 17.9 N.

*Neveny*, or *Nevisu*, a town in Caernarvonshire, on St. George's Channel.

*Newark*, or *Newark-upon-Trent*, a bor. in Nottinghamshire. Here died King John; and here Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his worst enemies. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a highly ornamented tower and a light steeple. The ruins of the castle also deserve notice. Newark has a good trade. Pop. 10,220.—

*Newark*, a town of New Jersey, capital of Essex co., U. S. It is celebrated for cider, has many tanneries, and a considerable manufacture of shoes. Lon. 74.18 W., lat. 40.10 N. Pop. 17,200.—A town of Upper Canada, on the west side of the river Niagara. Lon. 79.6 W., lat. 43.16 N.

*New Bedford*, a town and port in Massachusetts, co. Bristol, U. S. Its inhabitants are largely engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. 7500.

*Newbern*, a town of North Carolina, cap. of Craven county, U. States. Lon. 77.30 W., lat. 35.10 N.

*Newbiggen*, a fishing-town in Northumberland, near Morpeth.

*Newborough*, a town in Anglesey, Wales.

*Newborough*, or *Gorey*, a bor. of Ireland, in Wexford county.

*New Brunswick*, a colony of Great Britain, in North America, bounded by Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, and Maine in the U. States. The soil is in general very fertile, but the country is almost covered with dense forests. The climate is very similar to that of Canada, and though severely cold, is very healthy. The coast and rivers of New Brunswick abound with fish, and the whale fishery has of late become of considerable importance.—A town of New Jersey, in the U. States. Pop. about 8000.

*Newburgh*, a town in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. The principal manufacture is linen.—A town and port of the U. S., Orange co., New York. Pop. about 7000.

*Newbury*, a town in Berkshire, on the Kennet. It was formerly celebrated for its manufactures of druggets, shalloons, and broad cloths; and has now a considerable traffic in malt by the Kennet and Avon canal. Pop. 6379.—A town of Vermont, U. S., chief of Orange county.—A town of South Carolina, U. S., capital of a county.

*Newbury Port*, a sea-port of Massachusetts, U. S. Lon. 70.50 W., lat. 42.43 N. Pop. about 9000.

*Newcastle*, a borough of Ireland, in Dublin co.—A town of Ireland, in Limerick county.—A town of Delaware, U. S., cap. of a county.—Another in Kentucky, chief of Henry county.—Another in Hanover county, Virginia.

*Newcastle*, or *Newcastle-in-Emlyn*, a town in Caermarthenshire.

*Newcastle*, or *Newcastle-under-Lyne*, a borough in Staffordshire, on a branch of the Trent. The castle, whence it had its name, is quite demolished. In the vicinity are considerable potteries and glass-works; but the manufacture of hats is the chief business. Pop. 9838.

*Newcastle*, or *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, a bor. and sea-port of Northumberland, on the north side of the Tyne. The river admits ships under 400 tons to come up to the town, and larger ones are stationed below, at Shields. The coal trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, soap, fine and coarse earthenware, and copperas; and it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. In the town are several charitable asylums; and it may be observed, generally, that within the last 25 years the improvements which have taken place in Newcastle are perfectly astonishing, both as regards the new streets and public buildings, and the noble institutions and benevolent establishments which have been created. Lon. 1.14 W., lat. 54.57 N. Pop. 49,860.

*New England*, the name usually given to the NE. portion of the U. States, which includes Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

*Newenham Cape*, a lofty promontory, on the W. coast of North America, forming the north point of Bristol Bay. Lon. 162.24 W., lat. 58.42 N.

*Newent*, a town in Gloucestershire, seated on a branch of the Severn.

*New Forest*, in Hampshire, lying between Southampton Water and the river Avon. It

WINE IS A TURNCOAT: FIRST A FRIEND, AND THEN AN ENEMY.

was afforested by William I. His son, William II., when hunting in this forest, was shot by an arrow that accidentally glanced against a tree; and the site is now pointed out by a triangular stoue.

**Newfoundland**, an island on the east coast of N. America, lying between  $47^{\circ}$  and  $52^{\circ}$  N. lat. It has numerous bays and harbours; and is a mountainous woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. The inhabitants of the interior are a savage race called Red Indians, from their skins being daubed or stained with that colour. A few Micmac and other Indians are scattered along the coasts. In the fishing season for cod, which begins in May and ends in September, many of its bays and harbours are resorted to by at least 10,000 people; for here they cure and pack the fish, which are sent not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and the West Indies, in immense quantities. The salmon and seal fisheries are also very productive. There is great plenty of game, but very little corn, poultry, and cattle. St. John's is the principal settlement.

**Newhaven**, a town in Sussex, near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbour.—A city and sea-port of Connecticut, U. States, capital of a county, and the semi-capital of the state. Newhaven contains Yale College, one of the most distinguished literary institutions of America; and it has a considerable foreign and coasting trade. Lon.  $72.53$  W., lat.  $41.16$  N. Pop. 14,390.

**Newington**, a parish in Surrey, contiguous to London, and forming a part of the metropolitan suburbs. Pop. 54,606.

**New Mark**, the former name of that part of Brandenburg which lies east of the Oder.

**Newmarket**, a town in Suffolk; the most celebrated place in England for horse-races; and here Charles II. built a house for the sake of this diversion.—A town in Cork county, Ireland.—A town of Virginia, in Amherst county, U. S.

**Newmills**, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

**Newnham**, a town in Gloucestershire, seated on the Severn.

**New Orleans**. [See *Orleans, New*.]

**Newport**, the chief town in the Isle of Wight. There is a large lace manufactory in the neighbourhood, but the town depends mainly on its being a market-town in the centre of the island, which is an active agricultural and grazing district. Lon.  $1.16$  W., lat.  $50.42$  N. Pop. 3858.—A disl. bor. in Cornwall, near Launceston.—A market-town in Shropshire.—A town in Monmouthshire, on the Usk; extensively engaged in the iron and tin trade, and in the export of coals. Pop. 10,815.—A town in Pembrokeshire, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Neferu.—A town of Ireland, in Mayo county.—A town in Tipperary county, Ireland.—A sea-port town of the state of Rhode Island, U. S. Lon.  $71.15$  W., lat.  $41.23$  N.—A town of Delaware, in Newcastle county.—A town in Charles county, Maryland.—A town of the state of Georgia.—A town of Kentucky, cap. of Campbell county.—A town of Tennessee, chief of Cock county.

**Newport**, or **Newport Pagnell**, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse.

**New River**, an artificial river, rising at

Amwell, in Hertfordshire, and brought from thence to Islington, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613 by Sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his large fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is 42 miles in length, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company.

**New South Wales**, *New York*, &c. [See *Wales*, *New South*; *York*, *New*, &c.]

**Newry**, a river of Ireland, which separates the cos. of Armagh and Down, and enters Carlingford Bay two miles below the town of Newry.—A borough of Ireland, in Down county, with a considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in shipping. It is a well-built thriving town, and its environs are very beautiful. Lon.  $6.20$  W., lat.  $54.15$  N. Pop. 11,972.

**Newstead**, a village of Nottinghamshire, near which is Newstead Abbey, rendered memorable as being the seat of the Byron family, and immortalized by the verse of the noble bard. In Hucknall churchyard, a few miles from it, are deposited the remains of his Lordship.

**Newton Ardes**, a town in Down co., Ireland, with an extensive diaper manufactory.

**Newton Bishel**, a town of Devonshire, with a manufactory of woollen cloths.

**Newton-in-the-Willows**, a town in Lancashire, near the point where the Manchester and Liverpool Railway unites with the Grand Junction and Union Railways; to which it is probably much indebted for an increasing prosperity.

**Newton Limavady**, a rapidly increasing town in Londonderry, Ireland, with a linen manufactory.

**Newton Stewart**, a town in Tyrone county, Ireland, on the river Mourne.—A town in Wigtownshire, Scotland, on the Cree, over which is a bridge into Kircendbrightshire. Here are manufactures of cotton and carpets, and several tan-works.

**Nexton**, in Ayrshire, Scotland, with a trade in coal and ship-building.—A thriving town in Montgomeryshire, with a number of flannel manufactories.—A decayed borough in the Isle of Wight.—A town of Pennsylvania, U. S., cap. of Bucks county.—Another, chief of Sussex county, New Jersey.—A town of New York, in Tioga county.—A town in Fairfield county, Connecticut.

**New-Year Harbour**, a grand harbour on the N. coast of Staten Land, S. America. Lon.  $61.11$  W., lat.  $54.49$  S.

**Neyland**, a town of Suffolk, on the Stour, with a manufactory of haize.

**Neyva**, a river and bay of St. Domingo.—A town of Colombia, chief of the province of the same name, situate on the Magdalena. This province produces chiefly cocoa, but there are also mines of gold.

**Ngan-cha**, a first-rate city of China. Lon.  $105.32$  E., lat.  $26.12$  N.

**Ngan-king**, a city of China, capital of the west part of Kiang-nan. Lon.  $116.45$  E., lat.  $30.37$  N.

**Ngan-lo**, a city of China, of the first rank, which has a considerable trade. Lon.  $112.3$  E., lat.  $31.14$  N.

**Niagara**, a river of North America, which forms the communication between the lakes

WHERE THE DEMAND IS A JEST, THE FITTEST ANSWER IS A SCOFF.

WHEN BREAD IS WANTING, OATEN CAKES ARE EXCELLENT.



Erie and Ontario, and flows from south to north about 34 miles. It has extensive cataracts and falls, some of which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world.—A town and fort of New York, in Ontario co. Lon. 79.4 W., lat. 43.16 N.

*Nicaragua*, a prov. of Mexico. It produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate.—In this prov. is a large lake of the same name.

*Nicarica*, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, full of rocks.

*Nicastro*, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Calabria Ultra II.

*Nice*, a city and sea-port of the Sardinian dominions in Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, and situated near the mouth of the Var. It has a strong citadel, built on the rock, and on the west it is fortified with a wall and a ditch. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. Most travellers agree that Nice enjoys a peculiarly genial climate, and it is accordingly resorted to by invalids, especially from England, during the winter months. Lon. 7.16 E., lat. 43.42 N. Pop. about 34,000.—A city of Natolia.

*Nichaburg*, a town of Persia, famous for a mine of turquoise in its neighbourhood.

*Nicholas, St.*, one of the largest and most pleasant of the Cape Verd Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. Lon. 14.19 W., lat. 16.32 N.—A town in Meurthe, France.—A sea-port and cape of St. Domingo. The cape, commonly called the Mole, is strongly fortified by nature and art, and commands the strait called the Windward Passage, Lon. 73.26 W., lat. 19.50 N.

*Nicholas Island*, a small island on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79.40 W., lat. 33.50 N.

*Nicobar Islands*, a group in the Indian Ocean, on the east side of the Bay of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut and other tropical fruits grow spontaneously. The inhabitants are tall and well-proportioned, with dark copper-coloured skins.

*Nicolaeff*, a town and river-port of European Russia, in the province of Cherson. Lon. 32.0 E., lat. 46.58 N. Pop. 8500.

*Nicolas, St.*, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; a flourishing town, with manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, hats, paper, soap, chocolate, &c., and the largest market for flax in Europe. Pop. 16,153.

*Nicopoli*, or *Glanish*, a town of Armenia; built by Pompey, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates.

*Nicopolis*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and Christians in 1396. It has an imposing appearance, being situated on a range of hills above a bay of the river, and surrounded by strong ramparts mounted with cannon. Pop. about 10,000.

*Nicosia*, the capital of Cyprus, seated in a noble plain, bounded by lofty mountains. Lon. 33.40 E., lat. 35.13 N. During the period that the island was subject to Venice many noble buildings were erected, most of which are now in ruins; but as the houses are interspersed with gardens containing olive, lemon, and pomegranate trees, a first view of the city is very pleasing. Pop.

17,500.—A town in Val di Demona, Sicily. Pop. 13,000.

*Nidau*, a town in Berne, Switzerland.

*Niebla*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

*Niemecz*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Moldavia.

*Niemen*, a river rising in Lithuania.

*Nienburg*, a strong town of Hanover. Lon. 9.15 E., lat. 52.39 N.—A town of Upper Saxony, in Anhalt-Cothen.

*Nienhaus*, two towns of Westphalia.

*Nieuport*, a town of West Flanders, at the mouth of the Yperlee.

*Nièvre*, a department of France, including the old province of Nivernois. It is watered by the Loire, Allier, Yonne, Nièvre, and other rivers; and its forests and mines of iron furnish its chief resources.

*Niger*, *Joliba*, or *Quorra*, a large river of Africa, which rises in the lofty mountains of Nigritia. It flows through the kingdoms of Bambara, Timbuctoo, Housa, Trocar, Cassina, and Ghana, to Wangara, where it is said to divide into several branches, and to lose itself in lakes and sandy deserts. It contains many hippopotami and crocodiles, and in the rainy season it inundates the adjacent lands. The course of the Niger was traversed by the enterprising Mungo Park, in 1795, as far as Boussa; but he was there killed, and his papers were lost. Other travellers have been unsuccessful, and some of them equally unfortunate. Lander, the servant of Captain Clapperton (who was murdered near Saccatoo), sailed from Boussa, with the stream, to the mouth of the river, previously called the Nun, in the Bight of Benin; and thus finally identified the Niger and the Quorra.

*Nigritia*, *Negroland*, or, as the Arabs call it, *Sudan*, a large country in the interior of Africa, through which the river Niger flows from west to east. Of this populous and extensive country, very little more than the bare names of some of the towns and kingdoms of which it is composed is known to Europeans. Bornou is the principal territory; but the inhabitants generally are among the most degraded in the scale of human beings; wars are continually waged among the different tribes; and a trade in slaves is carried on in all its horrors. The most humane attempts have of late been made by Englishmen to rescue this land from its wretched state of barbarism, but it has been unsuccessful, and presents no reasonable ground for hope in the future.

*Nijar*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 5792.

*Nijir-Egyhaza*, a large town of Hungary. Pop. 15,640.

*Nijui-Novgorod*, a gov. in the central part of European Russia, on both sides the Volga; a considerable manufacturing as well as an agricultural district.

*Nijnii*, or *Nijegorod*, the cap. of the gov. above named, situated in the angle formed by the confluence of the Oka with the Volga. It stands partly on a steep hill, the summit of which is occupied by the Kremlin, or citadel, containing the gov. offices, two cathedrals, and other public buildings. Nijnii has various manufactures, but it owes its great importance entirely to its commerce; it is, in fact, the grand entrepôt for the internal trade of Russia. The furs of Siberia



the teas of China; the metallic treasures of the Oural mountains; the silks, shawls, and other merchandise of Central Asia; and the produce of the S. parts of the empire, come thither, up the Kama, from Astrachan; while the manufactured goods of England, the wines of France, the cotton of America, &c. are there conveyed from Petersburg and Archangel. The great fair held at the splendid bazaars erected on the left bank of the Oka, which is crossed by a bridge of pontoons, has no parallel in the world. It begins on the 1st of July, and continues five or six weeks; the concourse of strangers is immense; and dealers from every civilized country on the globe may there be recognized. Lon. 44.28 E., lat. 56.19 N. Pop. about 25,000; but during the fair it is frequently eight times that number.

*Nikolsburg*, a town of Moravia, circ. Brünn. It has manufactures of woollen and other stuffs, and some trade in wine and marble, produced in its vicinity. The castle and grounds of Prince Dietrichstein are very fine. Pop. about 8500.

*Nile*, a celebrated river of NE. Africa, formed by two great streams from Abyssinia, which unite in Nubia, 160 miles to the N. of Sennar. It then takes a serpentine course, forms some cataracts, and flows almost directly north till it arrives at Cairo, where it divides into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, form the island called Delta. This river increases annually, from the middle of June to the middle of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the inundations of the waters of the Nile, which are caused by the periodical rains that fall between the tropics. The whole length of the course of the Nile (from Donga) may be estimated at 2000 miles. According to ancient writers, the Nile poured its waters into the sea by seven mouths; but it has now only two, those of Rosetta and Damietta.

*Nimeguen*, a strong city of Holland, cap. of Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. Lon. 51.53 E., lat. 51.51 N. Pop. about 14,000.

*Ning-kone*, a city of China, of the first rank; noted for its manufacture of paper, made of a species of reed. Lon. 116.25 E., lat. 31.2 N.

*Ning-po*, an excellent sea-port of China, and a city of the first rank; famous for the manufacture of silk. Lon. 121.17 E., lat. 29.55 N.

*Ninguta*, a city of Eastern Tartary. Lon. 124.40 E., lat. 44.30 N.

*Ninian, St.*, a town in Strlingshire, with manufactures of leather, rotten cloth, &c.

*Nio*, an island of the Archipelago, to the south of Naxia, anciently called Ios. Lon. 25.35 W., lat. 36.43 N.

*Nion*, a town in Vaud, Switzerland.

*Nions*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the Aignes.

*Niort*, a town of France, cap. of dep. Deux Sevres, and an entrepôt for the wines and other produce of the Gironde. Lon. 0.19 W., lat. 46.20 N. Pop. 18,015.

*Niphan*, the largest and most northern island of Japan, containing 55 provinces.

*Nisapoor*, a city of Persia, in Khorassan. The most delicious fruits are here to be

found in the utmost abundance; and from the turquoise mines in its vicinity we derive the whole of that valuable gem. It is a city of high antiquity, but at present is quite unimportant. Lon. 36.8 E., lat. 58.55 N. Pop. 8000.

*Nisida*, a fertile island in the Gulf of Naples.

*Nismes*, or *Nîmes*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Gard, seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which an amphitheatre is the principal: there are likewise ruins of a temple of Diana, and a grand tower. But it does not altogether owe its interest to antiquities, having several large and handsome modern edifices. The chief manufactures in this city are silk stockings, shawls, and silk stuffs; but wine, brandy, and vinegar, essences, drugs, and colonial produce, are included in the trade of Nismes; and it is also the entrepôt for the raw silk produced in the S. of France. Lon. 4.19 E., lat. 43.50 N. Pop. 41,194.

*Nisso*, a strong town of European Turkey. Lon. 22.32 E., lat. 43.32 N.

*Nith*, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of Dumfriesshire through which it flows, and enters the Solway Frith below Dumfries.

*Nitria*, a desert of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

*Nivelles*, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant. Pop. 7814.

*Nixapa*, a town of Mexico, in Guavaca, producing indigo, cochineal, and sugar. Lon. 97.15 W., lat. 16.42 N.

*Noailles*, a town in France, department Vienne.

*Noonogur*, a town of Hindostan, prov. Gujerat, dom. of the Guleowar.

*Nobber*, a town in Meath county, Ireland.

*Nocera Dei Pagani*, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Principato Citra; a place of great antiquity, sacked and burned by Hannibal in the second Punic war. Pop. 7000.

*Nogarcet*, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, with a celebrated pagoda.

*Nogent-le-Rotrou*, a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire. Pop. 5820.

*Nogent-sur-Seine*, a town in Aude, France.

*Noir, Cape*, a promontory on the southwest coast of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan. Lon. 73.13 W., lat. 54.30 S.

*Noirmoutiers*, an island on the coast of France, S. of the mouth of the river Loire. Lon. 2.6 W., lat. 47.1 N. Pop. 7000.

*Nola*, a town of Naples, prov. Neapolitano; in ancient times one of the principal cities of Magna Græcia. Pop. 9000.

*Nan, Cape*, a promontory of the kingdom of Sise, opposite the Canary Islands.

*Nootka Sound*, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of N. America.

*Nara*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania.

*Norcia*, a town of Italy, duchy of Spoleto.

*Nord, Du*, a dep. of France, including the old provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Cambresis. This dep. is among the best cultivated in France.

*Nordburg*, a town of Denmark, with a castle.

*Norden*, a town of Hanover, in East Frisia, with a good harbour.

*Nordhausen*, a flourishing commercial town of Prussian Saxony. Pop. 12,160.

*Nordkoping*, a sea-port in East Gothland. Lon. 16.10 E., lat. 58.35 N. Pop. 11,440.

*Nordlond*, one of the four grand divisions of Sweden, containing six provinces.—A province of Norway which has a trade in elder-down, butter, cheese, and fish. The majority of its inhabitants are fishermen.

*Nordlingen*, a trading town of Bavaria, famous for its carpet manufacture. P. 6300.

*Nordstrand*, an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of South Jutland. Lon. 9.0 E., lat. 54.40 N.

*Nore, The*, a roadstead off Sheerness.

*Norfolk*, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,295,360 acres, divided into 32 hundreds and 724 parishes, and having one city and 32 market-towns. It is in general a flat country; and the products vary according to the soil and situation; but, on the whole, it is fertile, well cultivated, and produces great quantities of poultry and game. A century ago the greater portion of it was considered scarcely worth cultivation, but, owing to the judicious application of marl, the introduction of the drill husbandry, and an improved rotation of crops, it is now the best farmed county in England! Although the grazing husbandry of Norfolk is not equal to the arable, it greatly excels many counties in that respect also, and the stock of sheep is not far short of 800,000 head. It is from Norfolk and Suffolk that the immense numbers of turkeys are sent to the London markets. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. The principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waverney, Yare, and Bure. Total pop. 412,664.—A sea-port of Virginia, U.S., capital of a county. It has a large harbour, and exports tobacco, flour, corn, staves, and lumber. Lon. 76.23 W., lat. 36.55 N. Pop. 10,929.

*Norfolk Island*, in the Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, discovered by Cook in 1774, who found it uninhabited. It is very hilly, and covered by a thick forest, chiefly of fine trees. Lon. 168.12 E., lat. 29.4 S.

*Normandy*, an old province of France, bordering on the English Channel; forming the departments of Manche, Orne, Calvados, Eure, and Seine Inferieure. It is very fertile, and is well furnished with harbours.

*Norristown*, a co. town of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, in the U. States.

*Nortel*, or *Nor Telge*, a sea-port town of Sweden, prov. Stockholm.

*North Bothnia*, or *Pitea*, the largest province of Swedish Lapland, containing many lakes and rivers which have their sources in the mountains on the frontiers of Norway. Pitea is the capital.

*North Cape*, an enormous rock at the end of the island Mageroe, on the coast of Norway. It is the most northern promontory of the continent of Europe. Lon. 25.37 E., lat. 71.12 N.

*North Sea*, or *Northern Ocean*, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying to the N. of Britain and Norway. The German Ocean is also sometimes called the North Sea.

*Northallerton*, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire. It was in the immediate vicinity

of this place (Standard Hill) that the famous "battle of the Standard" was fought between the Scotch, under David I., and the English, under the Earls of Albemarle and Ferrers, who, after a sanguinary conflict, came off victorious, A.D. 1138.

*Northampton*, a borough and the capital of the county of Northamptonshire, is seated on the Nen, over which is a modern stone bridge. The principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, which are sent up to London, and furnish the chief supply of the shops that deal in cheap, ready-made shoes; great quantities are also exported; leather-carrying, saddlery, and the manufacture of light iron and brass-work are likewise rather extensively carried on: but the stocking and lace trades have greatly declined. Pop. 21,242.—A town of Massachusetts, U.S., cap. of Hampshire county. Lon. 72.38 W., lat. 42.24 N.—A town of Pennsylvania.

*Northamptonshire*, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest, containing 650,240 acres, divided into 20 hundreds and 304 parishes, and having one city and 11 market-towns. In the NE. part, near Peterborough, commences a fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire contains less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. It is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land: horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. The principal rivers are the Nen and Weland; besides which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon. Total pop. 199,238.

*Northfleet*, a village in Kent, on the Thames, near Gravesend. Great quantities of lime are made here, and numerous fossils have been discovered. Pop. 3621.

*Northleach*, a town in Gloucestershire, seated in the centre of the Cotswold Hills.

*Northop*, a town of Wales, in Flintshire.

*Northumberland*, the most northern co. of England. It is of a triangular form, 61 m. the greatest length, and 50 the greatest breadth, containing 1,197,140 acres, divided into six wards and 63 parishes, and having 10 market-towns. The east part is fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the west is heathy and mountainous. The Cheviot hills afford excellent pasture for the peculiar and valuable breed of sheep called by their name; and it may be remarked, generally, that, with all its disadvantages, no county is more distinguished by the late improvements in agriculture than Northumberland. The south-east part abounds with coal-mines, and that which lies to the south-west has rich lead-mines. Pit coal forms the staple produce of the county, and is shipped in vast quantities from the Tyne for the supply of London, &c., and for exportation. Limestone and iron ore also abound in various places. The chief rivers are the Tyne, Coquet, Aln, and Blyth. Total pop. 241,794.—A county in Pennsylvania, U.S.—A county, and a county-town in Virginia, U.S. *Northumberland Islands*, in the Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of Terra Australis. Lon. 152 E., lat. 22 S. *Northumberland Strait*, a channel or



strait on the S. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the island of St. John and the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

*North-west Territory*, a large country belonging to the United States of America, so named from its situation. Its dimensions are very unequal; but its greatest breadth is 480 miles. The north-western part is the most elevated land between Hudson's Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico. The country is chiefly possessed by the Chipewas, and other tribes of Indians.

*Northwich*, a town in Cheshire, on the Dan, with a cotton manufacture, and considerable salt-works, the mines here furnishing immense quantities of solid rock salt, which is afterwards refined, and the brine springs supplying still more.

*Norton Sound*, an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of North America, discovered by Cook in his last voyage.

*Norway*, a kingdom of Europe, part of the ancient Scandinavia, and at present united to the crown of Sweden; but though united, the constitution differs from that of Sweden in many important respects. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 miles; and it is divided into four governments and two provinces. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption; but it is rich in pasture, and feeds many cattle, sheep, and goats. The fisheries, particularly on the west coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest stores for ships of war. There are extensive forests of oak, elm, fir, and pine; and the birch not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, oxen, silver, cobalt, alum, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former of which are very large. The wild animals are the elk, bear, lynx, wolf, glutton, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the lemming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish colour, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen towards the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other. The religion of Norway is Lutheranism; all sects of Christians are, however, tolerated; but Jews are excluded from settling in Norway, nor are they even suffered to remain there but a few hours at any time. The language is Danish, with a mixture of Swedish words.

*Norwich*, a city of England, and capital of Norfolk, seated on the Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth. There are, besides the cathedral, 36 parish churches, and several chapels. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the shire-hall and the county gaol; also, a city and county hospital, a good market-house, a free-school, founded by Edward VI., and several charitable institutions. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is still in existence as a workhouse. Norwich has manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds; in short, it has been celebrated for its manufactures from the time the Flemings first settled here (in the reign of Henry I.), and introduced the spinning and weaving of long woollen stuffs, called "worsted," from the name of the village in which the

business was first established. Lon. 1.20 E., lat. 52.40 N. Pop. 62,344.—A city of Connecticut, in New London county. Lon. 72.3 W., lat. 41.29 N.—A town of Vermont, in Windsor county.

*Norwood*, a village in Surrey, about 5½ miles S. of London, of which it has commanding views, from being situated on a wide and elevated common. A mineral spring here has given rise to the establishment of a pleasant place of public resort called the "Beulah Spa," where there are occasional fêtes, &c., which are generally well attended.

*Notenburg*, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. Lon. 31.9 E., lat. 59.56 N.

*Noto*, a city of Sicily, capital of Val di Noto, producing excellent wines, and abundance of all the necessaries of life. Lon. 15.14 E., lat. 36.53 N. Pop. 11,500.

*Nottingham*, a borough, and the capital of Nottinghamshire, is a handsome town. It is celebrated as being the great centre of the bobbinet and lace trades, and as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds; the malting business is likewise considerable, and in the neighbourhood are many coal-pits. The town can boast of a spacious market-place, and several public buildings, as the exchange, county hall, &c., besides several good churches and charitable institutions. Pop. 53,691.—A town of Maryland, U. S.—Another in New Hampshire.

*Nottinghamshire*, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad, containing 535,680 acres, divided into seven hundreds and 208 parishes, and having nine market-towns. This county produces a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms. The vale of the Trent is famous for its crops of oats, beans, &c.: the other commodities of the county are malt, hops, wool, licorice, woad, and plenty of coal. Its principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. The manufactures chiefly consist of frame-work knitting, glass, and earthenware. Total pop. 249,910.

*Novara*, a city of the Sardinian dominions, in the Milanese. Pop. 18,524.

*Nova Scotia*, a British province of North America, which formerly included the province of New Brunswick. It has several lakes, and a vast number of small rivers. Though situate in a favourable part of the temperate zone, the atmosphere, for a great part of the year, is clouded with a thick fog, and for four months it is intensely cold. A great part of the country lies in forest; and the soil in general is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

*Nova Zembla*, a large island in the Frozen Ocean, separated from the continent of Russia by the Strait of Waigatz. The country is represented as extremely desolate, producing no tree, nor any vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. The animals seen here are white bears, white foxes, elks, reindeer, and rabbits. Lon. 52 to 78 E., lat. 70 to 78 N.

*Norellara*, a town of Italy, duchy of Modena.

*Novgorod*, a gov. of Russia in Europe, between the 57th and 61st degrees of N. lat.

HE WHO BORROWS ON USURY IS THE HERALD OF HIS OWN BEGGARY.

BEAUTY, LIKE GLASS, IS BOTH BRITTLE AND IRREPARABLE.



and the 30th and 42d of E. long. It is divided into ten districts: Novgorod, Tikhvine, and Valdaï are among its chief towns. A large part of the gov. is covered with forests, and timber is consequently an important product.—The cap. of the above gov., and formerly the most important city of the empire, but now containing a pop. under 9,000. Lon. 31.16 E., lat. 58.31 N.

*Novgorod, Nishnei*, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. Lon. 44.18 E., lat. 56.16 N.

*Novi*, a town of N. Italy, div. Genoa, with a strong castle on a mountain. Near this town an obstinate conflict took place, in 1799, between the Austro-Russian army, under Suwarow, and the French, under Joubert, who were defeated, with the loss of their commander.

*Novi-Bazar*, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Bosnia. Pop. about 8000.

*Noutra*, a town of Poland, near which are mines of gold and silver.

*Noya*, a town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in ship-building.

*Noyers*, a town of France, dep. Yonne.

*Noyon*, a town of France, dep. Oise, which gave birth to Calvin, in 1509.

*Nubia*, a country of Africa, 600 miles long, and 456 broad. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The Nubians are mostly well-made and strong; their women are finely formed, and are modest and chaste. The natives of Dar el Mahass are black, and less handsome than the Nubians. The common people, both male and female, go entirely naked. The Berbers, who inhabit the most northern parts, are a comely race, of a dark red brown. They trade chiefly in slaves. The productions of the country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, dates, and sandal-wood. It was formerly divided into three kingdoms, but some few years since the pasha of Egypt reduced the whole under his dominion.

*Naddea*, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. Also the capital of the same.

*Nuez*, a town of Leon, Spain.

*Nughz*, a city of Afghanistan, in Cabul. Lon. 69.28 E., lat. 33.17 N.

*Nuitz*, a town in Cote d'Or, France, famous for excellent wines.

*Nun*, or *Vled de Nun*, a desert province in the south part of the kingdom of Suse, inhabited by tribes of Arabs. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic on the north side of Cape Nun.

*Nundydroog*, a strong fortress in Mysore, on a hill 1700 ft. in height, inaccessible except on one side. It was taken by the British in 1791, after an obstinate defence of three weeks.

*Nunaton*, a town in Warwickshire, on the Anker, with a manufacture of ribands. Pop. 7105.

*Nuremberg*, a city of Franconia, formerly a free imperial city, but now subject to Bavaria. It is surrounded by turretted walls and massive towers, and these are inclosed by a ditch, 100 ft. wide and 50 ft. deep, lined throughout with masonry. "The stranger arrived within its walls might fancy himself carried back to a distant century, as he treads its irregular streets, and examines its quaint gable-faced houses." Several of

the churches are highly deserving of notice, as are also its public fountains. Many useful mechanical inventions owe their origin to the ingenious workmen of Nuremberg in by-gone ages; and it had also a very extensive commerce, being a principal entrepôt for the produce of both the N. and S. of Europe. Though greatly declined since that period, it still ranks as one of the principal commercial cities of Bavaria. It is celebrated for the progress which the Reformation made in it, and it can boast of being the birth-place of several distinguished men, among whom was the famous painter, Albert Durer, born here in 1471. Lon. 11.4 E., lat. 49.27 N. Pop. about 36,000.

*Nurtugen*, a town of Wirtemberg, in which is a celebrated hospital.

*Nyborg*, a sea-port of Denmark, on the isle of Funen. Lon. 10.40 E., lat. 55.30 N.

*Nyhoping*, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a good harbour. Lon. 8.36 E., lat. 56.52 N.—A town of Denmark, capital of the Isle of Falster. Lon. 11.58 E., lat. 54.50 N.—A town of Sweden, capital of Sudermania. Lon. 17.27 E., lat. 58.35 N.

*Nyland*, a province of Russian Finland, to the west of Carelia. It is a fertile pleasant country, and better cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. The chief trade is in corn, cattle, planks, linen, and dried fish.

*Nyslot*, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, with a strong castle.

*Nystadt*, a town in Finland Proper, with a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. Lon. 21.31 E., lat. 61.10 N.

*OAKA*, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat.

*Oakhau*, the chief town of Rutlandshire. It stands in the centre of a fertile district, called the Vale of Catmose. Lon. 0.46 W., lat. 52.42 W. Pop. 2726.

*Oakhampton*, a borough in Devonshire, on the river Oak, having a manufacture of serges.

*Oban*, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire.

*Oberland*, a district of Bern, Switzerland.

*Obollah*, a strong town of Irak, Persia.

*Obshaïa*, a gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean.

*Obi*, the largest river of Siberia, and of the Russian empire. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a smooth stream, abounding in fish.

*Obydos*, a town of Portuguese Guyana,

noted for abundance of excellent cocoa.

*Ocana*, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

*Ocoa*, a sea-port of St. Domingo, on a river and bay of its name. Lon. 70.56 W., lat. 18.15 N.

*Oczakow*, or *Otchakof*, a strong sea-port and fort of Russia, in the province of Kherson. Lon. 31.33 E., lat. 46.38 N.

*Odensee*, a town of Denmark, cap. of the Isle of Funen. Lon. 10.17 E., lat. 55.30 N.

*Oder*, a large and important river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and, after an extensive course, enters the Baltic Sea by three channels.

*Odernheim*, two towns in Germany.

*Odesa*, a city and sea-port of Russia, in the province of Kherson. Corn is the chief article of export. The rise of this emporium has been quite extraordinary. In 1792 its foundations were laid by order of the

Empress Catherine; in 1817 a ukase conferred, for a period of 30 years, the important privilege of being a free port, and her commerce has since rapidly increased; all the products brought down the Dniester, the Bug, and the Dnieper, being hence exported. Lon. 30.24 E., lat. 46.28 N. Pop. 70,000.

*Odeypoor*, two towns, one in Gundwana, the other in Ajmeer, Hindostan.

*Odikam*, a town in Hampshire, on the Basingstoke Canal. Pop. 2817.

*Oedenburg*, a royal free town of Hungary, eap. co. of its own name. Pop. 12,500.

*Oeland*, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. Lon. 16.50 E., lat. 56.48 N.

*Oels*, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau. It contains a large ducal castle, and has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 5800.

*Oesel*, an island in the Baltic, forming the north side of the Gulf of Riga, and belonging to Russia.

*Oettingen*, a town of Suabia, capital of a county, with a well-endowed college.

*Oeyras*, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Piarrhy. Lon. 42.50 W., lat. 6.50 S.

*Offa's Dike*, an entrenchment extending through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire, from the Wye to the Dee. It was made by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh.

*Offenbach*, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. It has several manufactures, and, next to Mayence, the largest general trade of any town in the Grand Duchy. Pop. 7600.

*Offenburg*, a town of Baden.

*Offida*, a town of Italy, south of Loretto.

*Ogdensburg*, a town of New York, capital of St. Lawrence county. Lon. 75.25 W., lat. 44.38 N.

*Ogechee*, a river of the state of Georgia.

*Oheleraa*, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 150.47 W., lat. 22.27 S.

*Ohio*, a large river of the United States, which has its source in the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania, and is called the Alleghany during its SSW. course to Pittsburgh, where it receives the Monongahela, and then takes the name of Ohio. After a course of 1180 miles from Pittsburgh, in the course of which it receives many large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36.58 N.—One of the United States of N. America, deriving its name from the magnificent river above described, which forms the whole of its SE. and S. boundary. It is nearly square, the length and breadth being each about 200 miles; it is divided into 73 counties; and it is affirmed to be as healthy as it is productive. The mineral productions are iron, lead, and coal, and rich salt springs. It is crossed near the middle by a chain of hills, where the waters run northward to Lake Erie, and southward to the Ohio. The plains and valleys are allowed to be pre-eminently fertile; there are many rich and extensive prairies, and there are also extensive swamps and marshes. Originally the country was almost covered with forests of large and valuable trees, and in the N. parts of the state these still remain uncleared. A larger quantity of wheat is raised in this state than in any other of the Union, and tobacco is also cultivated with success. Pigs,

fat cattle, sheep, wool, and timber are among its chief products, all to a very great extent; and in manufacturing industry it takes a decided lead among the W. states. The greater portion of its foreign trade centres in New Orleans; and the number of excellent canals in Ohio renders it in internal communication a rival to New York. Columbus is the capital, but Cincinnati is by far its most important town. To show the extraordinary progress that Ohio has made, it is only necessary to state, that in 1790 the population amounted to only about 3000, whereas in half a century from that time (1840) it was 1,519,467—an increase unequalled elsewhere, and almost incredible.

*Ohlau*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a fine castle.

*Oich, Lach*, a lake in Inverness, Scotland.

*Oise*, a department of France, including part of the old province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the dep. of Ardennes.

*Ohra*, a river of Russia, which joins the Volga, at Nisnei Novogorod.

*Ohhotsk*, a sea-port town of Asiatic Russia, in Irkutsk. Lon. 143.42 E., lat. 59.20 N.

*Oland*, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea. Kalmar is the principal town.

*Oldcastle*, a town in Meath, Ireland.

*Oldenburg*, a grand duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It was formerly a county, united with Delmenhorst. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion. —Its capital is a fortified town of the same name, with a citadel, in which a governor resides. Lon. 8.13 E., lat. 53.7 N. —A town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein.

*Oldham*, a town in Lancashire, seated on a branch of the Medlock and near the Irk. Although in the middle of last century Oldham consisted of only a few thatched cottages, such has been the effect of enterprising industry in the various branches of the cotton manufacture, that there are now many well-built streets, with various places of worship, and other public buildings, besides upwards of 200 factories, set in motion by steam-power, and employing from 15,000 to 18,000 hands. Hat-making is also carried on to a great extent, and the coal mines afford employment to a great number of men. Pop. 42,595.

*Oleite*, a town of France, dep. Pyrenées; celebrated for its warm sulphureous springs.

*Oleron*, an island of France, opposite the mouth of the Charente. It produces wine and corn, and has some profitable salt-works. This island was formerly in the possession of the English; and here Richard I. compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe as the basis of their marine constitutions. —A town in Lower Charente, France, with a castle. Lon. 1.15 W., lat. 45.48 N. —Another in Lower Pyrenées; with an active trade in Spanish wool, sheepskins, timber, &c., and manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather. Pop. 6050.

*Olinda*, a city in Pernambuco, Brazil.

*Olite*, a town of Spain, in Navarre.

*Oliva*, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia. Pop. 5387. —A town of Prussia, prov. West Plessen, on a bay of the Gulf of Danzig.



*Olivenza*, a town of Spain, prov. Estremadura, close to the frontiers of Portugal, to which country it belonged till 1801, when it was ceded to its present owners.

*Ollerton*, a market-town in Nottinghamsh.

*Ollioules*, a town of France, dep. Var.

*Ohnedo*, a town of Spain, in Leon.

*Olmütz*, a town of Austria, formerly the capital of Moravia, with a university and a strong castle. Lon. 17.15 E., lat. 49.33 N.

*Obiey*, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, with a manufacture of bonelace. It, however, derives its principal celebrity from its having been for many years the residence of the poet Cowper.

*Olonetz*, a government of European Russia, in which are mines of copper and iron. The chief rivers are the Onega, Svir, and Vaga; the soil is stony, and the face of the country is covered with swamps and forests. Lon. 34.20 E., lat. 61.26 N.

*Olonetz Mountains*, in the north-west part of Russia, which extend 500 miles in a northern direction, from the north-west part of the Lake Ladoga.

*Olot*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. In the neighbourhood are several extinct volcanos, the crater of one of them (St. Margarita) being 445 ft. deep, and about a mile in circumference. Pop. 13,845.

*Olympus*, a celebrated mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and from that circumstance placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter.

*Omagh*, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone county, situate on the Mourne. Lon. 7.46 W., lat. 54.32 S.

*Oman*, a province of Arabia Felix, possessed by a number of petty sovereigns. The chief products are dates and various other kinds of fruit, several valuable gums, brimstone, coffee, and rubios, a root that dyes red.

*Omba*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile.

*Ombrose*, a town in the Sicinese, Tuscany.

*Omezza*, a town of Italy, in Milan.

*Omer*, St., a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. The cathedral of Notre Dame contains several colossal statues and other ornaments, the tomb of St. Omer, &c. The ramparts are planted with elms, and form pleasant promenades. Lon. 2.15 E., lat. 50.44 N. Pop. 19,000.

*Omerpoor*, a town of Hindostan, in Berar.

*Omoa*, a town of Mexico, in Honduras. Lon. 89.47 W., lat. 15.49 N.

*Omsk*, a town and fortress of Russia. Lon. 71.51 E., lat. 54.14 N.

*Onate*, a town of Spain, in Biscay. During the late civil war in the Basque provinces it suffered greatly. Pop. 12,000.

*Onecote*, a village in Staffordshire, noted for rich copper mines.

*Onerhona*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It produces plenty of yams, and a sweet root called tee. Lon. 161.0 W., lat. 21.50 N.

*Onega*, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz; 130 m. long, by about 35 m. broad.—A town in Archangel, Russia. Lon. 37.24 E., lat. 63.35 N.

*Oneglia*, a province of the Sardinian States, abounding in olive-oil, fruit, and wine.

*Oneda*, a narrow lake and town of New York, in the county of the same name.

*Ongor*, a market-town in Essex.

*Onondago*, a town and a salt lake of New York, in the county of the same name.

*Onore*, a sea-port of Hindostan, in Canara, on an inlet of the sea that spreads into a lake, and includes a number of islands. Lon. 74.32 E., lat. 14.16 N.

*Onrust*, a small island near the coast of Java, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia.

*Ontario*, a lake of North America, situate between 75° and 79° W. lon., and 43° and 44° N. lat. It abounds with fish, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. The islands are all at the east end, the chief of which are Wolf, Amherst, Gage, and Howe.

*Orteniente*, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia. It is well-built, and is a place of considerable trade in woollen and linen fabrics, &c. Pop. 12,000.

*Ooch*, a town of N. W. Hindostan, prov. Mooltan. It is a place of great antiquity, and is celebrated in the surrounding country for the tombs of two saints of Bokhara and Bagdad. Pop. about 20,000.

*Oojen*, a celebrated city of Hindostan, in Malwah, capital of the dominions of the Sindia Mahratta family. Lon. 75.48 E., lat. 23.11 N.

*Oonalaska*, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago. Fish, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed, compose the food of the natives, who are a very peaceable race, and who employ themselves in making mats and baskets. Lon. 166.30 W., lat. 53.40 N.

*Oonemak*, the largest island of the Northern Archipelago. Here the Russians have their chief establishments for the deposit of all the furs collected in the other islands. Lon. 165.30 W., lat. 54.30 N.

*Ooscat*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum. It was built chiefly by the late pasha, Oglou. Lon. 35.17 E., lat. 39.42 N. Pop. 16,000.

*Oosterhout*, a town of Holland, prov. N. Brabant. Pop. 6350.

*Oporto*, or *Porto*, an important city and sea-port of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. The other chief exports are oranges, lemons, &c., and linen-cloth to Brazil. Oporto suffered greatly during the Peninsular war, having, in 1805, been taken and sacked by the French, who retained possession of it till 1809, when the British compelled them to retreat. It afterwards, in 1831-2, was the scene of a long-protracted conflict between Don Pedro and his brother Miguel. Lon. 8.37 W., lat. 41.10 N. Pop., incl. Villanova and Gaya, about 80,000.

*Oppeh*, a city of Prussia, on the Oder.

*Oppido*, two towns of Naples.

*Oppurg*, a town of Saxony, with a castle.

*Oran*, a city and sea-port of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. Lon. 0.24 W., lat. 35.54 N.

*Orange*, a city of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It is the ancient Aransio, and was an important place in the time of the Romans. Lon. 4.49 E., lat. 44.9 N.

*Orangeburg*, a town of South Carolina, U. S., capital of Orange county. Lon. 80.42 W., lat. 33.23 N.

*Orangetown*, a town of New York, U. S.—Another in Maine, Washington county.



*Oranienburg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, anciently called Bretzow.—A town of Russia, in the gov. of Rezan.

*Oranmore*, a town of Ireland, in Galway. *Orbe*, a town in Vaud, Switzerland, with a bold single-arched bridge over the Orbe.—A town of Bavaria, celebrated for salt-works.

*Orbitello*, a sea-port of Italy, with a good harbour, protected by several forts. Lon. 11.6 E., lat. 42.28 N.

*Orcha*, a town of Russia, on the Dnieper, gov. Mohilev. Lon. 31.26 E., lat. 54.29 N.

*Orchies*, a town in Nord, France.

*Orchilla*, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, north of the coast of Caraccas. Lon. 65.20 E., lat. 12.0 N.

*Orchimont*, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Brandenburg.

*Ordunna*, a city of Spain, in Biscay. Lon. 2.50 W., lat. 42.55 N.

*Örebro*, the capital of Nericia, Sweden. Lon. 15.12 E., lat. 59.18 N.

*Oregrund*, a sea-port in Upland, Sweden. Lon. 18.15 E., lat. 60.20 N.

*Orel*, or *Orlof*, a government of Russia. Lon. 35.20 E., lat. 53.0 N.—*Orel*, the capital of the above gov., is situated on both banks of the Oca and Orlyk, which there unite. Lon. 36.17 E., lat. 56.32 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Orellana*, a town in Estremadura, Spain.

*Orenbourg*, an extensive gov. of Russia, partly in Asia, but mostly in Europe, the river Oural having both its source and termination in it. Soil and climate very various, and the forests immensely large. Horses, cattle, and sheep form the chief-wealth of the inhabitants.—The principal city of the above gov. and the residence of the military governor. Pop. about 18,000.

*Orense*, a city of Spain, in Galicia, in which are some tepid and hot springs. Lon. 7.48 W., lat. 42.24 N.

*Orfa*, or *Roha*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek. It is a great thoroughfare from Syria into Persia, and has a canal to the Euphrates. Lon. 38.46 E., lat. 37.5 N.

*Orford*, a town of New Hampshire, U. S., on the Connecticut.—A dis. bor. in Suffolk, on the Ore.

*Orford Ness*, a cape of England, on the south-east coast of Sussex, where a light-house is erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1.6 E., lat. 52.4 N.

*Oria*, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, romantically situated upon three hills, in the middle of the plains. Pop. 5000.

*Orient, L'*, a strongly fortified sea-port town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on Louis Bay, at the mouth of the Scorff. It is bordered by fine quays, on which are some extensive buildings and establishments connected with the government dockyard, more ships of war being now built here than at any other port in France. The principal exports are salt and wine. Lon. 3.20 W., lat. 47.44 N. Pop. about 20,000.

*Orihuela*, a city of Spain, in Valencia. It is situated at the foot of a ridge of rocks, near the head of a valley remarkable for its fertility, where the pomegranate mingles with the mulberry, orange, and fig-tree, and where also the palm, rising in rich clusters, adds its beauty to the enchanting scene. Yet,

with all these natural advantages, the inhabitants are represented as being remarkable for their demoralization, idleness, and poverty. Pop. 23,550.

*Orinoco*, a large river of S. America, in Columbia, which issues from the small lake Ipava, in Guyana, and, after a singularly circuitous course of nearly 1400 miles, enters the Atlantic by an extended delta of mouths. In September it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent plains. It abounds in various kinds of fish; and amphibious animals, particularly caymans, or round-mouthed crocodiles, are in such abundance that they are objects of perpetual dread to the natives, who are a miserable and ferocious race.

*Orissa*, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan, now included in the British presid. of Bengal and Madras. The interior part consists of rugged hills, uninhabited jungles, and deep water courses, surrounded by pathless deserts, forests, or valleys; other parts are possessed by tributary hill chiefs, who mostly pay a fixed rent, and are under British protection.

*Oristano*, a fortified sea-port of Sardinia, with a good harbour. Lon. 8.51 E., lat. 39.53 N. Pop. 6000.

*Orizaba*, a town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz. It has manufactures of cloth, and the vicinity produces abundance of tobacco. Pop. 9000.

*Orkneys*, or *Orkney Islands*, the ancient Orcades, a cluster of islands to the north of Scotland, from which they are separated by the Pentland Frith. They lie between 57.35 and 49.16 N. lat., and are upwards of 30 in number: the principal, which is called Pomona, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small Isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in a calm. The sea-coast swarms with seals and otters, and is frequented by whales, cod, ling, haddocks, and herrings; and on the shores are found oysters, muscles, cockles, &c. The islands are visited by eagles, falcons, wild geese, ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, &c. The heath on the mountains shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c.; and there are great numbers of small sheep and beeves. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries; and the chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers, and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable; but being of Scandinavian and not Celtic origin, neither the Gaelic dress nor language has ever prevailed amongst them. Of old, Norse was the prevalent language, but all of them now speak English. The islands of Orkney and Shetland constitute one of the counties of Scotland; and they are most probably the *Thule* of the ancients.

*Orleanois*, an old province of France, now forming the department of Loiret.

*Orleans*, a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. In 1428, it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was

raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France; but its trade is less flourishing at present than it was before the Revolution. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Lon. 1.54 E., lat. 47.54 N. Pop. about 42,000.—An island and town of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

*Orleans, New*, the capital of a district of the same name, in the United States, and of the state of Louisiana. It is fortified on the sides exposed to the land, and is a city of very considerable importance, both as to commerce and population. It is, in fact, the grand emporium of all the vast tracts traversed by the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributary streams; its export trade consequently includes a variety of produce, as corn, flour, pork, sugar, &c.; but cotton is the principal article, of which about 6000 bales are annually sent away to England, France, &c. Lon. 90.9 W., lat. 29.58 N. Pop. 102,190.

*Ormskirk*, a market town in Lancashire. Pop. 4891.

*Ormuz*, a celebrated island, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. It seems to be a mass of rocks and shells thrown up by a violent convulsion of nature. It was at one time the centre of the trade of the Persian Gulf; but its wealth and importance have long since greatly declined. Lon. 56.25 E., lat. 27.15 N.

*Orne*, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Normandy and the territory of Perche.

*Oronsa*, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides.

*Orontes*, a river of Syria, which rises in the mountains to the north of Damascus, and enters the Mediterranean, near Seleucia, after a course of 240 miles.

*Oropesa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0.5 E., lat. 40.8 N.

*Orotava*, a town on the W. side of the island of Teneriffe. Lon. 16.24 W., lat. 28.23 N.

*Oshaia*, a town of Russia, gov. Orenbourg. The hill on which this place stands is composed of beds of jasper, some green, others grey, red, or mottled.

*Orsova*, a town and fort of Hungary. Lon. 22.40 E., lat. 44.45 N.

*Orta*, two towns of Italy; one in the duchy of Milan, the other in the Papal States.

*Ortegal*, a cape and castle of Spain, on the north coast of Galicia. Lon. 7.39 W., lat. 43.46 N.

*Ortenburg*, a town and citadel of Bavaria.

—A town of Germany, in Carinthia.

*Orthez*, or *Orthes*, a town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées. In February, 1814, the Anglo-Spanish army, under the Duke of Wellington, here defeated the French, commanded by Marshal Soult.

*Orton*, a market-town in Westmoreland.

*Ortona*, a sea-port town of Naples, on the Adriatic; anciently the principal port and naval arsenal of the Frentani. Pop. 6000.

*Orvieto*, a fortified town of Italy.

*Oruro*, a city of Chiriquí, capital of a district, which abounds in cattle, sheep, and

camels, and has many gold and silver mines. Lon. 68.30 W., lat. 18.10 S.

*Orwell*, a river in Suffolk, which flows south-east by Ipswich, and, uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich.

*Osaca*, a city of Japan, in the island of Nipon, intersected by canals. Lon. 136.5 E., lat. 35.5 N.

*Osimo*, a town of the Papal States. P. 7000.

*Osma*, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, a bishop's see, with a university. Lon. 2.52 W., lat. 41.50 N.

*Osnaburg*, or *Osnabruck*, a province of Hanover, in the circle of Westphalia, producing much corn and flax, and plenty of turf, coal, and marble.—The capital is a fortified town of the same name, which has a castle and a university. It is celebrated for a treaty of peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the Protestant religion. Lon. 7.54 E., lat. 52.18 N.

*Ossi*, or *Osseti*, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia.

*Ossiniobia*, a colony of N. America, on the banks of the Red River, south of Lake Winnipeck, founded by Lord Selkirk.

*Ossory*, the western division of Queen's county, in Ireland.

*Ossuna*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lon. 5.8 W., lat. 37.22 N. Pop. 16,000.

*Ostachkof*, a town of Russia, gov. Tver. Lon. 34.30 E., lat. 56.40 N. Pop. 7000.

*Ostabrich*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

*Ostend*, a fortified sea-port of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders. It is seated among a number of canals, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide; and its commerce is very considerable. It is also a favourite watering-place of the Belgians, and is occasionally resorted to by the royal family. Lon. 2.56 E., lat. 51.14 N.

*Oster*, a town of Russia, gov. Tchernigof.

*Osterby*, a town of Sweden, in Upland.

*Osterode*, a town of Hanover. Pop. 4600.

—Another, in West Prussia.

*Ostersund*, a town of Sweden, capital of Jamtland. It has a trade in iron ware, steel, leather, and leathern jackets. Lon. 16.10 E., lat. 63.10 N.

*Ostia*, a town and sea-port of the Papal States, which, though now so decayed as scarcely to claim our notice, was in ancient times a flourishing emporium, and for a long period the sea-port of Rome; but, owing to the gradual accumulation of mud and other deposits brought down by the river Tiber, the harbour was ultimately so choked up as to be inaccessible to ships of considerable burden, and the port of Ostia was consequently ruined.

*Ostiglia*, a town of Italy, on the Po.

*Ostrog*, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia. The word *ostrog* is applied to places or forts inclosed with strong palisades.

*Ostrogosh*, or *Rybna*, a town of Russia, gov. Voroneje. Lon. 39.3 E., lat. 51.40 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Ostuni*, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Otranto.

*Oswald, St.*, a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, near Hexham. Here Oswald defeated Cadwall, a British usurper,



who was killed on the first onset; and here he set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

*Oswego*, a river, town, and fort of N. York. *Oswestry*, a market-town in Shropshire. It is an ancient place, but had much decayed till of late years: it has now, however, a considerable trade and some manufactures. Pop. 8843.

*Olaka*, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

*Olaheite*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1767, by Captain Wallis, who called it George the Third's Island. It consists of two peninsulas, connected by a low neck of land, two miles over, and is about 30 leagues in circuit. Great part of it is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, &c. The birds most common are paroquets, kingfishers, large cuckoos, several sorts of pigeons or doves, and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island were hogs, dogs, and rats. The people have mild features and a pleasing countenance; they are of a pale mahogany brown, but marked with black stains, made by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees; and they are gentle, good natured, and hospitable.

*Olley*, a manufacturing and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 3445.

*Oloque*, an island in the Bay of Panama. Lon. 80.10 W., lat. 8.10 N.

*Otranto*, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a mountainous province of Naples.—A sea-port town of Naples, in the above prov., which, under Napoleon, gave the title of duke to Fouché.

*Otsego*, a lake of New York, in the county of its name.

*Ottajana*, a town of Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 6000.

*Ottendorf*, a town in Bremen, Hanover.

*Ottery*, *St. Mary*, a town in Devonshire, with manufactures of flannel, serges, &c. Pop. 4194.

*Otmunba*, a city of Mexico, once a large place, but now wretched and deserted.

*Onby*, one of the Molucca Islands. Lon. 126.50 E., lat. 1.30 S.

*Onde*, a large and fertile province and kingdom of Hindostan Proper, under the protection of the British.—A town of Hindostan, in the above province and kingdom, of which it was the former capital.

*Ondenard*, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders.

*Onfa*, a considerable city of Siberia, cap. of a government of Orenburg. Lon. 56.18 E., lat. 54.42 N.

*Oundle*, a town in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which are two bridges.

*Onral Mountains*, &c. [See *Ural*.]

*Onrfa*, a fortified city of Asia Minor, pach. Diarbeker. It is well built, and contains numerous handsome mosques, and other public edifices. Pop. 30,000.

*Onrigne*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, celebrated for a victory obtained by Alphonso, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these kings are the arms of Portugal.

*Ouse*, a river in Yorkshire, formed of the

Ure and Swale. The Ouse is augmented by the Nidd and other streams in its course to York, where it becomes navigable for coasting vessels; proceeding thence by Cawood, Selby, and Howden, it receives the Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don, and then meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber.—A river of Sussex, formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard Forest, the other in the Forest of Worth, and unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to Newhaven, and enters the English Channel.

*Ouse, Great*, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney Stratford, Newport, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neot, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, Downham, and Lynn, below which it enters a bay in the German Ocean.

*Onse, Little*, a river in the S. part of Norfolk, which, dividing that co. from Suffolk, becomes navigable at Thetford, and joins the Great Ouse, on the border of Cambridgeshire.

*Overflackee*, an island of Holland, in the province of South Holland.

*Overysche*, a town of Belgium.

*Overysse*, a province of Holland, divided into three districts, called Drent, Salland, and Twent.

*Ovidopol*, a town and fort of Russia, in the gov. of Catharienslaf, supposed to be the burial-place of the poet Ovid.

*Oviedo*, a city of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Asturias, with a university. Lon. 5.53 W., lat. 43.20 N. Pop. 10,500.

*Owhyhee*, the largest and most eastern of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean. [See *Sandwich Islands*.] Here Captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute.

*Owram, North, and South*, two towns of Yorkshire, W. R., with woollen manufactures.

*Oxford*, the capital of Oxfordshire, seated on the Thames, at the influx of the Cherwell. It stands on a plain, in the midst of meadows thickly planted with trees, and has an imposing appearance from whatever side it may be viewed. The High Street is one of the finest in England, not only for its width and regular arrangement, but for the beauty and magnificence of the churches and collegiate edifices lining it on both sides. The great glory of Oxford, indeed, consists in its colleges and collegiate halls, which far surpass those of Cambridge in number, as well as in extent and beauty. They are chiefly built in hollow squares; and the quadrangles of Christ Church, All Souls, Magdalen, New, and Brasenose Colleges are very large and imposing. The chapels, halls, libraries, and gardens of these establishments are likewise extremely beautiful. There are 20 colleges and five halls: among the former, the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church College, begun by Cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII., belongs the Cathedral. There are also 13 parish churches, several dissenting places of worship, the Bodleian and Radcliffe libraries, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing Office, a new and commodious sessions-house, and various



other public buildings. This city was distinguished for its attachment to the unfortunate Charles I., who here held his court during the whole civil war; and without the town are many ruins of the fortifications erected in that war. Lon. 1.15 W., lat. 51.46 N. Pop. 23,834.—A town in Talbot county, Maryland, U.S.—A town in Butler county, Ohio.

*Oxfordshire*, a county of England, containing 453,840 acres, divided into 11 hundred and 219 parishes, and having one city and 12 market-towns. The south-east part is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it; the north-west is also elevated and stony; and the middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams, running from N. to S., and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Charwell, and Thame. Total pop. 161,643.

*Orus*, a great river of Central Asia, 1200 miles in length, which falls into Lake Aral.

*PACASMAYU*, a great river of Peru.

*Pachuca*, a town in Mexico, famous for the rich silver mines in its vicinity. Lon. 100.14 W., lat. 20.42 N.

*Pacific Ocean*, a vast expanse of water, extending between Asia and America, and upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. At the first discovery of this ocean by the Spaniards it was called the South Sea, and the part extending south of the isthmus is yet sometimes so called. When Magellan entered this ocean, through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days in a uniform direction to the north-west, without discovering land, but he had the consolation of enjoying such uninterrupted fine weather, with fair winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. On one side of the equator it is called the North Pacific Ocean, and, on the other, the South Pacific Ocean; both being remarkable for the numerous groups of small coralline and volcanic islands with which they are studded, and which constitute that portion of the world to which the name of *Polynesia* is now given.

*Paddington*, a village in Middlesex, near London. It has a canal, which passes hence west to the Grand Junction Canal, six miles above Brentford; and another, called the Regent's Canal, passes hence east along the north side of the metropolis, to the Thames, at Limehouse. Pop. 25,173.

*Paderborn*, a town of Prussian Westphalia. It was erected into a bishopric by Charlemagne, who made it his head-quarters during his wars with the Saxons. Pop. about 5000.

*Padiham*, a town and chapelry in Lancashire, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture.

*Padstow*, a town in Cornwall, on the mouth of the Camel, with a convenient harbour (the only one between the Land's End and Hartland Point), and some coasting trade.

*Padua*, a fortified city of Austrian Italy, in which is one of the richest cathedrals in the country. The university of Padua enjoyed an extraordinary degree of reputation from the 13th to the 16th century. Dante,

Petrarch, and Tasso are numbered among its pupils; and in medical science it was long unrivalled. Lon. 11.53 E., lat. 45.14 N. Pop. about 45,000.

*Paduano*, one of the most fertile provs. of Austrian Italy.

*Pagahm*, a decayed city of Birmah. Lon. 94.34 E., lat. 21.10 N.

*Pahang*, a sea-port on the eastern coast of Malacca, capital of a kingdom; famous for a great number of elephants, and for plenty of pepper. Lon. 103.30 E., lat. 3.55 N.

*Paimbeuf*, a sea-port of France, in the dep. of Lower Loire. Lon. 1.59 W., lat. 47.17 N. Pop. 3850.

*Painswick*, a town in Gloucestershire, in which the manufacture of broad cloth and kerseymeres is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 3730.

*Paisley*, a large town in Renfrewshire, Scotland. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn, muslin, cambric, thread, &c., but one of its staple branches is that of shawls, in the variety and beauty of which Paisley may be said to be without a rival. There are also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works; altogether, it is deemed the first manufacturing town in Scotland. Lon. 4.26 W., lat. 55.52 N. Pop. 47,695.

*Palais*, a town of France, capital of the Island of Belleisle, with a strong citadel. Lon. 3.9 W., lat. 47.19 N.

*Palais, St.*, a town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

*Palancotta*, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, which gives name to a district.

*Palamos*, a sea-port in Catalonia, Spain. Lon. 3.4 E., lat. 41.50 N.

*Palamora*, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar, capital of a hilly and woody territory. Lon. 84.26 E., lat. 23.52 N.

*Polar*, a river in Hindostan, which rises in Mysore, and enters the sea near Sadras.

*Palatinate, Lower Palatinate of the Rhine*, a former province of Germany, on the west side of the Rhine, adjoining France. The north, since 1814, belongs to Hesse Darmstadt, and the south to Bavaria.

*Palatinate, Upper*, the former name of a prov. of Germany bordering on Bohemia, and which now belongs to Bavaria.

*Palawan*, an island of the E. Archipelago, between Borneo and the N. Philippines. Length 275 m., average breadth 32 m. It produces cowries, wax, ebony, tortoise-shell, &c.

*Palembang*, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the south-east part of Sumatra. The inhabitants are principally Malays; and it is the emporium of the inland commerce of the island. Lon. 104.54 E., lat. 2.56 S.

*Palencia*, a city of Spain, in Leon. The chief manufactures are woollen coverlets, flannels, and serges. Pop. 10,813.

*Palermo*, the capital of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a university. It stands on a bay of the same name, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. Palermo has about 100 churches,

many of them rich and magnificent; also 70 convents, with superb chapels to each. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, some of which are extremely rich. There are several handsome squares and streets; and the palaces belonging to the princes are admired for their situation and elegance. Lon. 13.34 E., lat. 35.12 N. Pop. about 150,000.

*Polestine*, a country in the south-west part of Syria, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited the sea-coast. In the Scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land; and it must ever be interesting to Christians from the associations with which its history is connected. It is in general fertile, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, honey, and oil.

*Palestrino*, one of the largest islands called the Lagues, near Venice.—An episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is the ancient Præneste, noted for a temple dedicated to Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. Lon. 13.5 E., lat. 41.52 N.

*Palkanpoor*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Gujerat, chief of a district. Lon. 72.20 E., lat. 24.11 N. Pop. 30,000.

*Paligaut*, a town and district of Hindostan, in Malabar. Lon. 76.38 E., lat. 10.45 N.

*Palk Strait*, at the north end of Ceylon, in the Bay of Bengal, which separates that island from the coast of Tanjore.

*Palliser Islands*, in the Pacific Ocean; the largest about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 146.30 W., lat. 15.38 S.

*Palma*, one of the Canary Islands, to the north of Ferro. It has a town of the same name, much frequented for its excellent wine and safe harbour. Lon. 17.50 W., lat. 28.37 N.—A strong city, capital of the Island of Majorca; in which, besides the cathedral, are several splendid palaces, a university, and many churches and convents.

—A town of Andalusia, Spain.—A town of Portugal, in Estremadura.—A town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, near which is a rich sulphur-mine.—A town of Colombia, with manufactures of cotton, linen, and sugar, and very fine copper mines.

*Palma*, or *Palma Nuova*, a strong frontier town of Italy.

*Palma di Solo*, a sea-port of Sardinia. Lon. 8.56 E., lat. 39.5 N.

*Polmas*, a river of Mexico, formed by the junction of the Nassus and Saucedá, in New Biscay.—One of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 127.0 E., lat. 5.33 N.

*Palmas, Cape*, a promontory on the Ivory Coast of Guinea, which affords a spacious and secure harbour, where provisions may be abundantly obtained. Lon. 5.34 W., lat. 4.26 N.

*Palme*, or *Palmi*, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Calabria Ultra I. In 1783 it was partially destroyed by an earthquake, but has been since restored. Pop. 7000.

*Palmela*, a town in Estremadura, Spain. *Palmerton Isle*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1774. It abounds with cocoa-nuts, the wharra tree &c., but has no inhabitants. Lon. 162.57 W., lat. 18.0 S.

*Palmiras*, a celebrated point of land at

the head of the Bay of Bengal, which all vessels bound to Calcutta endeavour to make. Lon. 87.5 E., lat. 20.44 N.

*Palmyra*, or *Tadmor*, once a magnificent city of Syria, the Tadmor of King Solomon; the stupendous ruins of which are seen in an oasis in the midst of a sandy desert, bounded on three sides by high mountains. So completely deserted is this celebrated city, that its present inhabitants consist of about forty families, living in mud cottages, erected within the spacious court of a once splendid temple. Zenobia, Syria's beautiful and warlike queen, after being defeated in two great battles with the Roman army, was carried to Rome to grace the triumph of Aurelian. Lon. 39.2 E., lat. 34.35 N.

*Paloonsha*, a town and fort of Hindostan, situate in a rich valley.

*Palos*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia; celebrated for being the place whence Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage. Lon. 6.52 W., lat. 37.10 N.

*Palos, Cope*, a promontory of Spain. Lon. 0.40 W., lat. 37.37 N.

*Palpah*, a town of Hindostan, on the borders of Oude. Lon. 82.53 E., lat. 28.10 N.

*Palte*, a singular lake of Thibet, lying to the south-west of Lassa. It is represented as a moat of about six miles in breadth, surrounding an oval island 30 miles long.

*Pamiers*, a town in Arriège, France. Lon. 1.35 E., lat. 43.6 N. Pop. 6000.

*Pamlico Sound*, a kind of inland sea on the coast of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic by a beach of sand hardly a mile wide.

*Pampas*, great plains of South America, in Buenos Ayres, extending to the Andes, and abounding in cattle.—Extensive plains nearly 8000 miles in length, running north and south through Peru.

*Pampeluna*, or *Pamplona*, a city of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a strong citadel and a university. The squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandize. At the close of the Peninsular war the vicinity of this town witnessed some obstinate conflicts between the French and English armies (July 27 and 28, 1813); and on the 31st of October, the French being compelled to repossess the Pyrenees, Pampeluna surrendered. Lon. 1.42 W., lat. 42.47 N.

*Pamplona*, a prov. of Colombia, abundant in corn, cochineal, olives, cotton, indigo, amber, and rich copper mines.

*Panagia*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania.

*Panagur*, a town of Hindostan, celebrated for numerous Hindoo temples, and a magnificent tank in its vicinity.

*Panama*, the north-west province of Colombia, lying on the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Panama. This Isthmus, which unites the continents of North and South America, has a chain of mountains stretching through its whole extent, which renders it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The natives go naked, and in many places build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the reptiles engendered in the putrid waters.—The capital is a city and sea-port of the



same name, the commerce of which is considerable, and among the islands in the bay is a pearl fishery. Lon. 79.18 W., lat. 9.0 N. Pop. about 11,000.

*Panaria*, one of the Lipari Islands.

*Panay*, one of the Philippine Islands.

The chief commodity for exportation is rice.

*Pangasena*, one of the Molucca Islands, in the East Indies.

*Panghourn*, a town in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, near Reading.

*Pango*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 14.45 E., lat. 4.20 S.

*Paniany*, a commercial town and seaport of British India, presid. Madras, which, previous to its being captured by Tippoo Saib, was a place of very considerable trade. It contains numerous mosques. Lon. 75.58 E., lat. 10.45 N.

*Paniput*, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

*Pannah*, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad, celebrated for the rich diamond mines in its vicinity.

*Pannanach*, a village in Aberdeenshire, noted for mineral waters.

*Panofka*, a German colony of Russia, in the government of Saratof.

*Panormo*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20.2 E., lat. 40 N.

*Pantalaria*, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis. Lon. 12.31 E., lat. 36.53 N.

*Panuca*, a town of Mexico, N. America, on a river of the same name. Lon. 97.56 W., lat. 22.18 N.

*Paoan*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, to the south of Mallicolo. Lon. 168.29 W., lat. 16.30 S.

*Pao-ting*, a city of China, the most considerable in Pe-tcheli, next to Peking. Lon. 115.25 E., lat. 38.34 N.

*Papa*, a town of Hungary, with a castle belonging to the Esterhazy family. P. 13,232.

*Papal States*, or *States of the Church*, [See Ecclesiastical State.]

*Papanla*, a town of Mexico, near which is a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity.

*Papenburg*, a town of Hanover, prov. East Friesland. It stands on a canal, communicating with the Ems, and has several yards for ship-building.

*Puppenheim*, a town of Bavaria, prov. Rhenat.

*Papuda*, a port of Chili, S. America. It exports hides, tallow, &c. Lon. 71.10 W., lat. 32.36 S.

*Para*, a province of Brazil, at the NW. extremity of that empire. The country is generally flat, covered with valuable woods and a soil of great fertility.

*Para*, or *Belem*, a city of Brazil, cap. of the above prov. It has a strong citadel and a castle, and is adorned with beautiful edifices. The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, rice, cotton, sarsaparilla, hides, gum, molasses, and timber. Lon. 48.33 W., lat. 1.30 S. Pop. 20,000.

*Paracatu*, a town of Brazil, rich in mines and cattle. Lon. 46.20 W., lat. 3.50 S.

*Paracels*, or *Pracels*, a multitude of small islands and rocks in the China Sea, lying off the coast of Cochin China, and extending 300 miles in length by 60 in breadth.

*Paraclete*, a hamlet in the dep. of Aube,

France, where are the ruins of an abbey founded by Peter Abelaar in 1131, of which Heloise was abbess 32 years.

*Paragoa*, or *Palawan*, the most westernly of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 118.45 E., lat. 11.0 N.

*Paragong*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Bootan, capital of a district.

*Paraguay*, a large river, formed by the union of seven small lakes in Brazil, near the middle of the province of Matto Grosso, and flowing for a course of about 1600 miles, till it joins the Uruguay, and with it forms the head of the great river Plata.—An indep. state of S. America, lying east of the river Paraguay, of which Assumption is the capital. This fertile country was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and has, peculiar to itself, the valuable herb called maté, whose leaves furnish the celebrated Paraguay tea, an infusion of which is drunk in most of the provinces of South America. From various exchanges and hostilities between the Spaniards and Portuguese, this country became united to Brazil at the commencement of the 19th century, and is included in the provinces of Parana, Uruguay, and the south-west part of Rio Grande do Sul.

*Parahiba*, a prov. of Brazil, which produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, dying-woods, and drugs. The country is well watered by rivers, of which the Parahiba is the chief.

*Paramaribo*, the capital of Surinam, in Guyana, and chief of the Dutch colonies in S. America. Lon. 55.15 W., lat. 5.53 N.

*Parana*, a large river which has its source in the mountains on the west border of the province of Rio Janeiro in Brazil, where it flows west, and becomes a considerable stream.—A province of Brazil, divided by the river Parana into two unequal parts, northern and southern. The soil is rich, adapted to the productions of the torrid and temperate zones, and feeds abundance of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules.

*Parga*, a fortified sea-port in Albania, with two harbours, formed by a small island, and defended by a strong fortress. Lon. 20.50 E., lat. 29.26 N.

*Paria*, a district of Cumana, S. America, in the south-east part of that province, including the delta of Orinoco. On the north of this district is a large bay, called the Gulf of Paria, which forms one of the finest harbours in the world. The north entrance into the gulf is called Boca del Drago [Dragon's Mouth], on account of the adverse currents and tempestuous waves encountered here, when the island and continent were discovered by Columbus in 1498.—A town of Chareas, which has some silver mines, and cheeses that are in high esteem. Pop. 100,000.

*Paridrong*, or *Phari*, a strong town of Thibet, garrisoned by the Chinese.

*Parillo*, or *Santa*, a town of Peru. Lon. 78.30 W., lat. 9.0 S.

*Parina*, a lake in the interior of Guyana.

*Paris*, the metropolis of France, is situate on the river Seine, and, including the suburbs, is about fifteen miles in circumference; the houses are built of freestone, many of them seven stories high, and often contain a different family on every floor. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, but only

HE THAT WOULD EAT THE KERNEL, MUST NOT COMPLAIN OF CRACKING THE NUT.



three occupy the whole breadth of the Seine, which is not half so large as the Thames at London; also a great number of public fountains, and some triumphal arches. Of the squares, the finest is the Place de Louis XV., which was the scene of the execution of Louis XVI., his consort, and his sister; and the Place Vendôme, in which stands a magnificent bronze column, erected by Napoleon from the cannon taken in a campaign against Austria. Beside the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the largest in Europe, Paris has many fine churches and abbeys. The university consists of four faculties; divinity, the civil and canon law, physic, and the sciences. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxembourg. In the Louvre is the central museum of the arts, in which were deposited the rarest collection of paintings and statues in the world; but the principal of them have been reclaimed by conquest, and were taken away in 1815. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public walk in Paris. The interior courts of the Palais Royal have been embellished with many beautiful buildings, shops, coffee-houses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair; and the Luxembourg is famous for its gallery of paintings. Paris is legally divided into 12 arrondissements, each comprising certain *quartiers*. It is divided, however, as Mr. H. Lytton Bulwer observes, "into quarters as well by its manners as its laws, and these different districts differ as widely one from the other in the ideas, habits, and appearance of their inhabitants, as in the height and size of their buildings, or the width and cleanliness of their streets. The Chaussée d'Antin breathes the atmosphere of the Bourse, and the Palais Royal is the district of bankers, stockbrokers, generals of the empire, and rich tradespeople; and it is the quarter fullest of life, most animated, most rife with the spirit of progress, change, luxury, and elegance. How different is the quartier St. Germain," &c. &c. Paris, besides being the political capital of France, is one of the chief seats of its industry and commerce; not that it enters into successful rivalry with such places as Manchester, Birmingham, or Glasgow; the articles produced being chiefly those of virtue, jewellery, and the fine arts, or such as more immediately minister to the luxurious wants of a great capital; but these are very considerable indeed. The retail trade of Paris is on a very extensive scale; and its exports have of late years greatly increased. The public libraries, museums, picture-galleries, and literary institutions are both numerous and excellent; the colleges and other educational institutions are conducted on the most liberal scale; and as for theatricals, Paris may properly be regarded as the dramatic capital of Europe. The hospitals and charitable institutions are numerous, and supported by the government. In the environs of the city are excellent freestone and abundance of gypsum; and its principal manufactures are tapestry, mirrors, and carpets. Without the Barrière d'Enfer is the entrance to the Catacombs, which consist of many caverns and excavations that extend

several miles in every direction. The principal cavern contains upwards of 2,850,000 skulls, with a proportionable number of the other bones; these are ranged along the various avenues, and so closely packed as to form solid walls; the outer surface consisting of the ends of thigh-bones, with skulls so intermixed as to form crosses, squares, waving lines, &c. After much opposition, a favourite project of Louis Philippe's has been carried into effect, and Paris has been surrounded on all sides with a continuous chain of fortifications, which may be used either to resist an invading enemy, or to overawe the inhabitants in case of internal tumult. Lon. 2.22 E., lat. 48.50 N. Pop. about 920,000.—A town of Kentucky, chief of Bourbon county, U. S.

*Parma*, a duchy of Italy, under which name are included the duchies of Parma Proper, Piacenza, and Gualtalla. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and pasture; and there are some considerable mines of copper and silver. This duchy anciently formed part of Cisalpine Gaul: Charlemagne gave it to the Holy See; it afterwards fell successively under the dukes of Milan, the popes, the Farnese family, and the Spaniards. In 1801 Parma was ceded to the French; and in 1814 it was assigned to the Empress Maria Louisa.—The capital is a fortified city of its name, which has a magnificent cathedral, a university, and several handsome churches, adorned with paintings by the famous Corregio, who was a native of this place. The inhabitants trade in silk and silk stockings. Lon. 10.30 E., lat. 44.50 N. Pop. 36,000.

*Pornahiba*, a trading town of Brazil. Lon. 42.10 W., lat. 2.50 S.

*Parnassus*, a mountain of Independent Greece, prov. E. Hellas; famous in Grecian poetry and mythology as the favourite resort of Apollo and the Muses. The south side, to a considerable height, is covered with rich vineyards; and several villages, monasteries, and ruins are spread among the cultivated parts. The summit is a plain, with a crater containing a pool of water frozen over. This mountain gives source to several streams, particularly the Cachalet Torrent and the Castalian Spring.

*Paro*, or *Porrogong*, a town of Bootan, Hindostan, with a strong castle; famous for the manufacture of idols, and the forging of swords, daggers, and arrows.

*Paros*, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its white marble, that the best sculptors would make use of no other. The famous "Armædælian Chronicle," at Oxford, was brought from this place. This is a chronological account, cut in marble, of the principal events in the history of Greece during the period of 1318 years, from the time of Cærops to 254 a.c.

*Paros*, or *Parochia*, is the capital of the above island. Lon. 25.44 E., lat. 37.8 N.

*Parros*, a town of Mexico, in Durango.

*Parret*, a river that rises in the south part of Somersetshire, receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

*Parsonstown*, or *Birr*, a town in King's

county, Ireland. Near it are large barracks. Pop. 7000.

*Parthenay*, a town of France, in the department of Deux-Sevres, with a considerable trade in cattle and corn.

*Partonraig*, a ferry-town in Fifeshire, near the mouth of the Frith of Tay.

*Pavys*, a mountain of Wales, on the north-west coast of the Isle of Anglesea, famous for a copper mine, wrought like a stone quarry, open to the surface. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain.

*Pasco*, or *Cerro di Pasco*, the principal mining town of Peru. There are several hundred well-known mines, or pits, from which silver has been and still could be extracted in large quantities, provided a perfect drainage could be effected.

*Pas-de-Calais*, a department of France, formerly comprised in the old provinces of Artois and Picardy. The soil is fertile, and watered by numerous small rivers.

*Pasa*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan.

*Passage*, a sea-port of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle, and the best harbour on the Bay of Biscay for large ships.—A town of Jamaica, with a fort, at the mouth of the Cobre.

*Passaro Cape*, anciently called Pachinum, the south-east point of Sicily. Lon. 15.17 E., lat. 36.40 N.

*Passau*, a fortified city of Bavaria, capital of a principality of the same name. Lon. 13.32 E., lat. 48.34 N. Pop. 9000.

*Passo del Norte*, a town of Mexico. Lon. 101.44 W., lat. 32.14 N.

*Passy*, a village in the department of Paris, with a considerable manufacture for speedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

*Patagonia*, a large country in the most southern part of South America. The natives are tall, stout, and well made, their average height being above six feet; but their hands and feet are remarkably small. Their colour is a kind of bronze; and they have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward. The Abipones, who inhabit the north-east part, are an uncommon race of warlike Indians, being mounted on horses, and armed with lances and arrows. This country is now dependent on Buenos Ayres; but the only considerable settlement is on the Rio Negro.

*Putana*, a city and district of Mysore.

*Putani*, a town on the coast of Malaya. Lon. 100.30 E., lat. 7.5 N.

*Palay*, a town in Loiret, France, where the English were defeated, in 1429, by Joan of Arc.

*Paterno*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, so celebrated for its honey. It is 15 miles west of Catania.

*Patong*, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, 38 miles north-west of Rungpoor.

*Pathhead*, a village in Fifeshire, famous for a manufacture of nails.

*Patmos*, or *Patino*, a small and infertile island of the Grecian Archipelago; famous for being the place where St. John composed the book of Revelations. The monastery of St. John's, on a mountain close to the town of Patmos, built in the 12th century, is a fortress, and commands a noble and extensive view of the sea and surrounding islands. Lon. 26.21 E., lat. 37.21 N.

*Putna*, a large and populous city of Hin-

dostan, on the right bank of the Ganges. Chintzes, dimitics, and cloths resembling diaper and damask linen are made here; and a large quantity of saltpetre is annually sent to Calcutta. Lon. 85.15 E., lat. 25.37 N.

*Patras*, a sea-port of Greece, in the Morea. It is seated on the skirt of a mountain, near the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto; and has a trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, grain, and various fruits. Lon. 21.45 E., lat. 38.17 N.

*Patrick, St.*, a town of the state of Georgia, in Camden county, U. States.

*Patrimony of St. Peter*, a province of the Ecclesiastical States; so called, because it was granted by the Emperor Constantine, to support a church he had built in honour of St. Peter, and for the use of the pope. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces much alum.

*Patrington*, a town in East Yorkshire. Here the Roman road from the Picts' wall ended.

*Putta*, an island on the coast of Zanzibar, inhabited chiefly by Arabians, who trade in ivory and slaves. Lon. 43.0 E., lat. 1.56 S.

*Patti*, a sea-port of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on a gulf of the same name. Lon. 15.17 E., lat. 38.9 N.

*Pattidiah*, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi; the most flourishing in the district of Sirhind, with a citadel, in which the rajah resides. Lon. 75.55 E., lat. 30.18 N.

*Potuxent*, a navigable river of Maryland.

*Pau*, an interesting city of the S. of France, capital of the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, where Henry IV. was born, in 1553. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre, and, before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. Pau was the birth-place of Bernadotte, the late king of Sweden. Lon. 0.22 W., lat. 43.15 N. Pop. 11,960.

*Paut, St.*, a town in Pas-de-Calais; another in Upper Vienne; and another in Var, France.

*Paut de Fenouillettes, St.*, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France.

*Paut de Leon, St.*, a town in the department of Finisterre, France.

*Paut Trois Chateaux, St.*, a town in the department of Drome, France.

*Panto, St.*, a large province of Brazil; in which are mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and precious stones. The chief products are corn, rice, coffee, sugar, rum, and tobacco; and these, with a large quantity of hides and pork, cattle, horses, mules, poultry, wax, precious stones, and drugs, are exported.—The capital is a city of the same name: it has a cathedral and several other religious buildings, and three hospitals.

*Pausilippo*, a mountain near Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a passage cut through the mountains near a mile in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. On the top of this mountain is the tomb of Virgil; and the north and east sides are covered with villas and gardens.

*Pavia*, a city of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, with a celebrated university and citadel, a cathedral, and numerous churches and convents. From its numerous public edifices, Pavia was formerly designated the "City of a hundred Towers;" but they are now greatly diminished. Its university was founded by Charlemagne, but it owes its

WHEN ALL MEN SAY YOU ARE AN ASS, IT IS HIGH TIME TO BRAY.



present form and institutions to the empress Maria Theresa. The chief articles of commerce are corn, hemp, cheese, and wine. Lon. 9.15 E., lat. 45.13 N. Pop. 23,530.

*Pavlovsk*, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voroneje. Under the auspices of Peter the Great it attained considerable eminence, but it has since severely suffered by floods, pestilence, and fire.

*Pavoasan*, the capital of the Isle of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea. Lon. 6.40 E. lat. 0.30 N.

*Pawangur*, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Bejapoor. Lon. 74.19 E., lat. 16.48 N.

*Pautuxet*, a town of Rhode Island, U. S.

*Pazo*, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent wine and oil, and the climate is extremely mild and agreeable. Lon. 20.0 E., lat. 39.12 N.

*Paymogo*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

*Pays de Vaud*, a district of Switzerland, formerly under the dominion of the canton of Bern, and now constituting the new canton of Vaud.

*Paz*, *La*, a city of Bolivia, situated on the E. declivity of the Andes, at an elevation of 12,170 ft. above the sea. It ranks as a city of some wealth and importance, and is the centre of a considerable trade in Paragnay tea. Lon. 68.26 W., lat. 17.30 S. Pop. about 20,000.

*Peak*, a mountains district in the north-west part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, iron, millstones, marble, alabaster, coal, and a coarse sort of crystals. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in prose and verse; and it is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns and other curiosities.

*Pearl River*, in the state of Mississippi, has its source near the centre of the country, and flows south above 200 miles, to Lake Borgne, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico.

*Pechlorn*, a town of Austria, on the right bank of the Danube.

*Pecqueucour*, a town in Nord, France.

*Pedapoor*, a town of Hindostan, in the Circars, where much sugar is cultivated.

*Pederneira*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Alcoa.

*Pedrasa*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

*Pedro, St.*, a sea-port of Brazil. Lon. 52.3 W., lat. 32.10 S.

*Peeblesshire*, a county of Scotland, 30 m. long and 12 broad; divided into 16 parishes. In this county there is not much arable land. The hills (among which are those of Tweed-nauir) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and oxen. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lyne; the former divides the county nearly into two equal parts, and hence it is sometimes called Tweedale. Total pop. 10,520.—*Pebbles*, the capital of the above co., is seated on the Tweed, over which is an elegant bridge. Its situation is somewhat romantic, the air is regarded as peculiarly salubrious, and it is much resorted to in summer as a favourite country residence.

*Peekskill*, a town of New York, U. S.

*Peel*, a town on the west coast of the Isle of Man, situate on a spacious bay. At the south extremity of the bay is Peel Isle, a rock of great magnitude and height; on the summit of which are a castle and a cathedral. Lon. 4.40 W., lat. 54.13 N.

*Pegou*, a town of Saxony, in Misnia.—Another in Styria, near which are considerable lead-mines.

*Pegnafiel*, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace and a strong castle. Lon. 4.0 W., lat. 41.23 N.

*Pegnafirme*, a town in Estremadura.

*Pegnafior*, a town of Spain, in Asturias.—Another in Andalusia.

*Pegnagarcia*, a town in Beira, Portugal.

*Pegnamacor*, a fortified town of Portugal.

*Pegniltz*, a town of Bavarian Franconia.

*Pegnan de Velez*, a sea-port and fortress of the kingdom of Fez, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. Lon. 4.16 W., lat. 35.12 N.

*Pegu*, formerly an independent kingdom of Asia, but now reduced to a dependent province on Birma. It is very rich in corn, roots, pulse, and fruit; the other products are teak, elephants' teeth, honey, wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, tin, petroleum, fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which is made their money. There are numerous temples in this country, mostly of wood, varnished and gilt; they contain idols in a sitting posture, cross-legged, and with very large ears. The priests, called Talapouns, inculcate charity as the highest virtue.—A city of the same name is its capital; in which is a grand temple, 361 feet in height.

*Peina*, a town of Hanover, in Hildesheim.

*Pripis*, or *Tchudskoi*, a lake of Russia.

*Peking*, or *Pekin*, the capital of the empire of China. Its name signifies the Northern

Court, to distinguish it from Nanking, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, standing in a fertile plain, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two cities are nearly 14 miles in circuit; the walls are 28 feet high, 24 thick at the base, and 12 at the top; and there are spacious towers at 70 feet distance from each other. The gates are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; they are nine in number, three in the south wall, and two in each of the other sides. The middle gate, on the south side, opens into the Tartar, or imperial city, which is surrounded by a wall of large red polished bricks, 20 feet high, and contains the imperial palace and gardens, the public offices, lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, artificers, and tradesmen belonging to the court. The streets are amazingly thronged, and to an European it is a curious sight, for not one Chinese female is to be seen among them. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The temples and towers of Peking are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from all parts by canals from the rivers. Lon. 116.27 E., lat. 39.54 N.

*Pelagnisi*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about eight miles in circuit. Lon. 24.12 E., lat. 39.30 N.

*Pelegrino*, a mountain on the coast of Sicily, near Palermo.

*Pelew Islands*, or *Palaos*, a group of is-



lands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 134° and 136° E. lon., and 6° and 8° N. lat. They are well covered with tall palm and other trees of various kinds and sizes. The natives are stout and well made, rather above the middle stature, and of a deep copper colour. Both sexes are tattooed, have their teeth blackened, and the cartilage between the nostrils bored. They display considerable ingenuity in making their ornaments, from tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, &c., and subsist chiefly on yams and cocoa-nuts: the milk of the latter is their general beverage.

*Pemba*, an island near the Zanzibar coast, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40.50 E., lat. 5.0 S.—A town of Congo, capital of a province. Lon. 14.40 E., lat. 6.45 S.

*Pembina*, a fort belonging to a colony planted by Lord Selkirk, in North America.

*Pemblemer*, a lake of Wales, in Merionethshire, abounding with a species of fish called guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. Its outlet, at the north end, is the source of the river Dee.

*Pembridge*, a town in Herefordshire, seated on the Arrow.

*Pembroke*, the chief town of Pembroke-shire, Wales; and the birth-place of Henry VII. There is a good dock-yard, occupying about 60 acres of land; a very fine jetty has also recently been completed, and as ships of any burden may come up to the dock, the importance of the place is likely to increase. Pop. 7412.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., in Plymouth county, situate on North River.

*Pembrokeshire*, a county of Wales, 37 miles long and 28 broad, containing 368,000 acres, divided into seven hundreds and 142 parishes, and having one city and seven market-towns. A great part of the country is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The north-east part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle.—Total pop. 68,044.

*Penautier*, a town in Aude, France.

*Pendennis*, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, in Falmouth Bay.

*Pendleton*, a large village in Lancashire, near Manchester, employed in the manufacture of the various Manchester goods.

*Peniche*, a strong sea-port in Portugal, on a peninsula, with a good harbour and a citadel. Lon. 9.20 W., lat. 39.22 N.

*Penig*, a town and castle of Saxony.

*Peniscola*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with an old castle and a strong fort.

*Peniston*, a market-town in Yorkshire, seated on the Don.

*Penkridge*, a market-town in Staffordshire, on the Penk, near Stafford.

*Penmaenmawr*, a mountain of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, overhanging the sea. It is 1540 feet above the level of the sea; and on the summit are the ruins of extensive fortifications, constructed of unhewn stones, without mortar.

*Pennar*, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Mysore, in the hills near Nundydroog, and enters the Bay of Bengal by two mouths.

*Pennsylvania*, one of the largest and most important of the United States of America, 298 miles long and 156 broad. It is divided

into 51 counties; and is watered by the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Monongahela, Allegany, and other navigable rivers. The climate is agreeable and temperate, though changeable and, near the sea-coast, severe. Agriculture is generally in a comparatively advanced state; but wheat is cultivated to a greater extent than in any other state of the Union. The chief products are corn, cattle, potash, iron, coal, wax, skins, and furs; and the principal manufactures are iron, copper, tin, leather, paper, gunpowder, hats, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Pennsylvania has a very extensive system of internal communication by canals and railroads. Its population is very mixed, both as to nations and religious creeds. The state is divided into 19 judicial districts: Philadelphia is the chief city, but Harrisburg is the seat of the legislature: the other principal places are Lancaster, Pittsburg, and Reading. Total pop. 1,724,033.

*Pennis Alphant*, a mountain in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Settle; the summit of which is 2270 feet above the sea.

*Penobscot*, a bay of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot.

*Penrice*, a town in Glamorganshire, on the Bristol Channel. Here are the ruins of a Norman castle; and, three miles to the north, on a mountain, is a Druidical monument, called Arthur's Stone.

*Penrith*, a town of considerable antiquity in Cumberland, near the river Eamont. Here are the ruins of a castle; and in the church-yard is a singular monument, called the Giant's Tomb. Penrith often suffered in the border wars. Pop. 6429.

*Penryn*, a borough in Cornwall, near Falmouth. Here are large warehouses for flour and grain, and several good breweries, which supply the shipping at Falmouth; and it has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. Pop. 3337.

*Pensacola*, a sea-port of Florida. Lon. 87.14 W., lat. 30.24 N.

*Pensford*, a town in Somersetshire, on the Chew, with a manufacture of hats.

*Pentland Frith*, a strait which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithness, in Scotland. It is very dangerous to those who are not acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the Island of Stromo and the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the east end of the Frith. Lon. 2.42 W., lat. 58.35 N.

*Penza*, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly one of the provinces of Kasan.—The capital of the above government. Lon. 45.38 E., lat. 53.20 N. Pop. 11,000.

*Penzance*, a market-town in Cornwall, on a creek of Mount Bay. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1598, but soon rebuilt, and made one of the tin-coinage towns. Besides its local advantages, arising from soil, climate, and scenery, Penzance is the port from which the produce of the neighbouring mines and fisheries is exported in considerable quantities; and the town has every appearance of being fast increasing in extent and prosperity. Lon. 5.35 W., lat. 50.11 N. Pop. 8578.

*Pequigny*, a town of France, dep. Somme, memorable for an interview and treaty between Louis XI. of France and Edward IV. of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose.

KEEP A THING SEVEN YEARS, AND YOU WILL FIND A USE FOR IT.

*Perainda*, a town of Hindostan, in Anungabad, the capital of a fertile district, with a fort. Lon. 75.44 E., lat. 48.18 N.

*Perak*, a sea-port of Malaya. Lon. 100.0 E., lat. 4.23 N.

*Peralta*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, celebrated for its wine.

*Perche*, an old territory of France, in Orleannois, which now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

*Pergamino*, a town of Buenos Ayres, with a fortress. Lon. 60.43 W., lat. 33.53 N.

*Pergamo*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a palace and a castle. It was here that parchment was invented. Lon. 27.27 E., lat. 39.5 N.

*Periac*, a town of France, in the department of Ande, celebrated for its salt-works.

*Periapatom*, a town in Mysore, the country around which produces abundance of teak and the best sandal-wood. Lon. 76.11 E.; lat. 12.22 N.

*Perigord*, an old province of France, now forming the department of Dordogne.

*Perigueux*, a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne; in which are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. The old ramparts are now laid out in public walks, which give the town a prepossessing appearance from without, though its narrow streets render its interior gloomy. It has some manufactures, and a considerable trade in cattle, poultry, game, *patés-à-la-Perigord*, &c. Lon. 0.43 E., lat. 45.11 N. Pop. 9330.

*Pern*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan, rich in mineral productions found in the Ural mountains, which run through and divide it into two unequal portions.—The chief town of the above gov., situated on the Kama. Lon. 56.26 E., lat. 58.1 N. Pop. 10,000.

*Pernambuco*, a province of Brazil, which lies between 7.30 and 13.20 S. latitude, and has 11 degrees of longitude, but is of a very irregular figure. The principal river is the St. Francisco, and there are many others of considerable size. It produces gold, excellent cotton, sugar, and Brazil wood; and its immense plains feed a great number of cattle.—The capital is a city of its name, which has four forts, and is divided into three portions by the river Capibaribe. This city has a considerable trade, and exports much cotton to England. Lon. 35.0 W., lat. 8.14 S.

*Pernau*, a sea-port town of Russia, in Livonia. It has a considerable export trade, especially in corn, hemp and flax, linseed, &c. Lon. 24.30 E., lat. 58.30 N. Pop. 9000.

*Peronne*, a strong town of France, dep. Somme. Lon. 3.2 E., lat. 49.55 N. Pop. 4029.

*Perote*, a town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, with a strong fortress. Twelve miles to the south-east is the Cofre de Perote, which is 13,414 feet above the level of the sea.

*Peroussa*, a town and fort of Piedmont.

*Perpignan*, a strongly fortified town of France, capital of the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. Lon. 2.54 E., lat. 42.42 N. Pop. 16,733.

*Perry*, the name of several towns and counties in the United States of North America.

*Persepolis*, anciently the capital of the Persian empire, and, in the time of Cyrus,

superior to any other city of the East. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who, in a drunken revelry, (as some authors say, while others describe it as a retaliatory act for similar conduct on the part of the Persians,) set the palace on fire; and the city afterwards became desolate. "The history of Persepolis," says Mr. McCulloch, "is, for the most part, hidden in obscurity; but it seems to be an established fact that this city is identical with the *Istakhr* of Persian historians, the foundation of which is ascribed to Cyrus the Great, the *Jemsheed* of Oriental writers." A great quantity of colossal ruins still exist, as the remains of vast portals, columns, sphinxes, tombs, &c.

*Perseuin*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, which pachalic is chiefly supplied with fire-arms from its factories.

*Pershore*, a town in Worcestershire, on the Avon, with a manufacture of stockings. Pop. 4805.

*Persia*, a large country of Central Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have been independent governments. Persia may be considered as an elevated plateau, diversified by many clusters of hills, chains of rocky mountains, extensive plains, and barren deserts; and it may be thus described: in the north part it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and south-east parts, sandy and desert; in the south and west, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The chief rivers are the Euphrates, Tigris, Kur, Kizillozein, and Herauz. The soil produces not only pulse and corn, but affords oil in abundance, senna, rhubarb, and the finest drugs; and there are mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, and salt. Here are also dates, pistachio-nuts, and poppies that produce the finest opium; cotton, indigo, and tobacco are also raised; and no country can exceed this in the variety of its flowers and flavour of its fruits. But it also contains immense sandy wastes and salt deserts; nothing, indeed, can be more sterile and cheerless than the boundless expanse that presents itself to the eye, all hoary, as it were, with a saline efflorescence. The camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffalos, are each among the best of their kind, and large flocks of sheep and goats are kept by the wandering tribes. The principal manufactures are satins, tabbies, taffetas, brocades, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicos, camlets, and fire arms. The principal trade of Persia is with India, Turkey, Russia, Bokhara, Afghanistan, and of late years also direct with England. The Persians are generally Mohammedans, of the sect of Ali, and more tolerant in their principles than the Turks. They are rather inclined to corpulence, have black hair, a high forehead, aquiline nose, full cheeks, and a large chin. The men are strong, robust, and fond of martial exercises; they shave the head, but the beard is held sacred, and almost universally dyed black. The Persians are generally gay, polite, and hospitable; yet are reckoned treacherous and cruel. They are passionately fond of tobacco, which they smoke almost incessantly; but never drink wine before company, though in private they indulge to excess. Without presents no inferior can approach

HE THAT PUTS ON A PUBLIC GOWN, MUST PUT OFF THE PRIVATE PERSON.

HE THAT KNOWS NOT WHEN TO BE SILENT, KNOWS NOT WHEN TO SPEAK.



a superior; and the donation, being supposed to confer honour, is made in the most public manner possible. They do not recline on cushions, in the luxurious manner of the Turks, but sit in an erect posture on thick felt, called a *nunud*. The females cover the head with a large black turban, over which a Cashmerian shawl is thrown; and their robes are rather shorter than those of the men, fastened in front by large gold buttons. The wives of the rich pass their time in visiting their friends, and amusing themselves; but the bath is the principal scene of their enjoyment and relaxation. Like the Mohammedans, the Persians are restricted to four legitimate wives, but they may have as many concubines as they please. The Persian language is celebrated for its strength, beauty, and melody; and they write it from the right to the left with great expedition.

*Persian Gulf*, an extensive arm of the Indian Ocean, between Persia and Arabia. Owing to the number of small islands, and the extent of its reefs, the navigation of this sea is in most parts difficult and tedious.

*Perth Amboy*, a city and sea-port of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, United States. Lon. 74.25 W., lat. 40.31 N.

*Perthes*, a town in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, and another in Upper Marne, France.

*Perthshire*, one of the largest and most important counties of Scotland, 76 miles long and 68 broad, divided into 68 parishes. The country exhibits scenes of rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with the most beautiful marks of cultivation. The Grampian Mountains cross it from south-west to north-east, the highest of which is Benlawers. "Its lakes and rivers are also on a grand and varied scale; and its climate is as different as its surface, being severe in the more elevated, and mild and early in the lower districts. The contrast in the inhabitants is equally great; the Celt being found on the mountains and the Saxon on the plains, and each differing from the other in language, dress, and manners." The principal rivers are the Forth and Tay. Total pop. 138,151.

*Perth*, the capital of the above county, is delightfully situated in the midst of a fruitful and finely variegated country, and was once the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland. In this borough the reformed religion was first publicly avowed, after John Knox had preached a sermon against idolatry. Perth has extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods, particularly ginghams for umbrellas, imitation India shawls, and handkerchiefs; there are also several tanneries, breweries, corn and flax mills; and the salmon-fishery is a great source of trade. Lon. 3.26 W., lat. 56.23 N. Pop. 20,167.

*Pertigi*, a town of the Island of Sardinia.

*Pertuis*, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, near the Durance.

*Peru*, a republic of S. America, formerly the richest and most extensive kingdom in that country, and long celebrated for its gold and silver mines, from which immense wealth has been drawn. Its extreme length is about 1500 miles, the breadth varying from 40 to 600. It is remarkable for the lofty and magnificent Andes and Cor-

dilleras, parts of which are covered with all but interminable forests, while other parts are clothed with short fine grass, and the valleys, which are very extensive, enjoy all the advantages of the best climates of the temperate zone. Peru, however, is more subject, perhaps, than any other country, to the tremendous visitation of earthquakes. The lama is peculiar to this country, and in form bears some resemblance to a camel, but in size is little larger than a sheep; its wool furnishes the Peruvians with clothing, and its flesh with food. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestizos. The native Americans, who live among the forests, go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called *rocu*; and they have no beard nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. When the Spaniards first landed in Peru, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were looked up to by their subjects with awe and veneration; and the inhabitants were distinguished for their mild and polished manners. But the avarice of their European conquerors led to scenes of blood and desolation, and the Peruvians became the victims of the most unhard-of cruelties.

*Perugia*, a city of the Papal States, Italy, capital of Perugia, with a strong citadel, a university, and several academies. Lon. 12.23 E., lat. 43.6 N. Pop. 30,000.—The ancient *Thrasimene*, a lake of Italy, which includes three islands, on one of which is a church. On its N. border was fought a battle between Hannibal and Flaminius, in which the consul and 15,000 Romans were slain.

*Perugina*, a fertile province of Italy, in the Papal States.

*Pesaro*, a fortified sea-port of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. The environs abound in olives, vines, and excellent figs. Lon. 13.2 E., lat. 43.52 N. Pop. 15,000.

*Pescara*, a strong town of Naples.

*Peschia*, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its fine oil.

*Peschiera*, a strong town of Austrian Italy, seated on the river Mincio.

*Pesetas*, a town in Herault, France.

*Peshawar*, a city of Afghanistan, in Cabul, and the occasional residence of its sovereign, whose palace stands on a hill. Lon. 70.55 E., lat. 34.26 N.

*Pesth*, a city of Hungary, cap. of a county, containing many fine edifices, among which are a royal palace, a national museum, and a rich university. Pesth has several manufactures of silk, woollen, leather, hats, oil, tobacco, &c., but its great dependence is on that of meerschaum pipe-bowls. It is a thriving town, and its growth of late years has been most rapid. Lon. 19.13 E., lat. 47.28 N. Pop. about 110,000.

*Petcheli*, the principal prov. in China. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have many others under their jurisdiction. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice, but it abounds with all other grain, and the greater part of the fruit-trees common in Europe.

*Peter and Paul, St.*, or *Petrovskskoi*, a sea-port in Kamtschatka. It consists of log-houses and a few conical huts; and its



harbour is deemed one of the best on the globe. Lon. 158.48 E., lat. 53.1 N.

*Peterborough*, a city in Northamptonshire, on the Nen. It has a cathedral, which was formerly a monastery; a spacious market-place, a manufacture of stockings, and a trade in corn, coal, and timber. Lon. 0.4 W., lat. 52.30 N. Pop. 6107.

*Peterhead*, a sea-port in Aberdeenshire, situate on a peninsula, which forms the most eastern point of Scotland. It has two harbours, defended by piers; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and cotton. Lon. 1.17 W., lat. 57.27 N. Pop. 5799.

*Petersburg*, or *St. Petersburg*, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a gov. of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the Neva, near the Gulf of Finland, and built partly on some islands formed by the river, and partly upon the continent. It owes its existence to the power and genius of Peter the Great, who first began the city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703, and in less than nine years the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets are straight, and generally broad and long; some have a gravel walk along the middle, shaded by poplars, and canals pass through many of them, by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. The river Neva, by which the city is intersected, is deep, clear, and rapid; and the main stream is broader than the Thames at London. In several parts wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; but the mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building, furnished in the most elegant style; and the public edifices are of magnificence agreeing with the mighty concerns of this vast empire. Among the ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a gigantic rough block of granite, brought to the spot at a great expense. There is also a splendid column erected in honour of the emperor Alexander, 150 ft. in height; the pedestal is of granite and bronze; the shaft of the column consists of a single piece of red granite, 84 ft. in length, and 14 ft. in diameter. Within the walls of the citadel is the church of St. Peter, in which are deposited the remains of several of the sovereigns, but the principal church is that of the Holy Virgin of Kasan, named after the province of Kasan, the first in the empire that embraced Christianity. There are upwards of 40 other churches, appropriated to the national religion and those of different sects, which are tolerated without any restrictions. Petersburg has a considerable trade in exporting the products of the empire, and also a communication by canals and rivers with many of the southern provinces as far as Astracan, on the borders of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 30.19 E., lat. 59.56 N. Pop. about 480,000.

*Petersburg*, a town of New Hampshire, U. S.—Another in Pennsylvania.—Another in Virginia, with a great trade in tobacco and flour. Pop. 11,136.—Another in the state of Georgia, America.

*Petersdorf*, a town in Samland, Prussia.

*Petersfield*, a town in Hampshire, seated on the Loddon.

*Petersham*, a town of Worcester co., U. S., in Massachusetts.—A small parish in Surrey, joining Kew and Richmond.

*Petershausen*, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey and a fort.

*Peterwardein*, a town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places that Austria has against the Turks. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, about 5000.

*Petherton*, *South*, a town in Somersetshire, with a manufacture of dowlas.—

*Petherton North*, a town in Somersetshire.

*Petoune*, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. Lon. 125.55 E., lat. 45.10 N.

*Petriella*, a town of Naples, in Molise.—A town of European Turkey, in Albania.

*Petroria*, a city of Chili, which has rich gold mines in the vicinity. Lon. 72.1 W., lat. 31.30 S.

*Petschora*, a river of Russia, which flows through the governments of Peru and of Archangel into the Arctic Ocean.

*Pettau*, a town of Stiria, on the Drave.

*Pettipoor*, a town of Hindostan, in the Circars, where much sugar and jagery is made.

*Pettycur*, a harbour in Fifeshire, the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith.

*Petworth*, a market-town in Sussex, near the Arun, in which is a noble mansion belonging to the Earl of Egremont. Pop. 3364.

*Pevensey*, a village in Sussex, situate on a rivulet that enters a bay of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbour. Here is an ancient castle, which is said to be the largest and most entire remain of Roman building to be seen in Britain. William of Normandy landed at this place, when he invaded England, in 1066.

*Peyrac*, a town of France, dep. Lot.

*Peytohn*, a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul, cap. of a hilly and woody district.

*Pezenas*, a town in Hérault, France, with a great trade in wine, brandy, and dried fruits; and manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, and silk stockings; but it is principally celebrated for the great fair held there in September. Pop. 7500.

*Pfullendorf*, a town of the grand duchy of Baden.

*Pfullingen*, a town of Wirtemberg.

*Phalsburg*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurthe.

*Pharos*, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower, called Pharos, and at the top were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31.11 E., lat. 30.24 N.

*Pharza*, or *Phersalas*, anciently Pharsalia, a town in Thessaly, famous for the victory gained by Julius Caesar over Pompey.

*Philadelphia*, the cap. of Pennsylvania, founded by William Penn, in 1683, and formerly the metropolis of the United States of America, situate in the county of its name, on the Delaware, which is here a mile broad. There are nearly 100 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations, and two synagogues; also, many literary and humane societies, with other useful institutions. The city has numerous manu-

factures, and a considerable inland and foreign trade. Lon. 75.9 W., lat. 39.57 N. Pop. about 250,000.—A city of Asiatic Turkey, in Nátolia, at the foot of the mountain Timolus, in an extensive plain. Pop. 11,000.

*Philadelphia, New*, a town of Ohio, U.S., capital of Tuscarawas county.

*Philip, St.*, a town of Sillery, in Val di Noto, with a castle, celebrated for its saffron.—A town of Caraccas, in the prov. of Venezuela. It was swallowed up, with 1200 persons, by the great earthquake in 1810.—A town of Mexico.

*Philip Islands*, two islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, in 1791. They are covered with shrubs, have a few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. 140.3 E., lat. 8.6 S.

*Philipville*, a fortified town of Belgium, anciently called Corbigny.

*Philippi*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. On the plain near this place Cassius and Brutus were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, 42 years before Christ.

*Philippine*, a fortified town of Holland, in the province of Zealand.

*Philippine Islands*, a large group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and afterwards taken possession of by the Spaniards, in the reign of Philip II. They are said to be 1100 in number, but some hundreds of them are very small; and they are all nominally subject to the Spanish government at Manilla. This extensive group presents many volcanic appearances, and is subject to earthquakes, hurricanes, thunder, and rains. The air is hot and moist, and the soil fertile in corn, rice, bread-fruit, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. Cotton, tobacco, the sugar-cane, and cocoa-nut trees are objects of particular culture; and gold, copper, iron, and lead are found. Here are many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe; and many noxious and venomous creatures. The natives are affable, hospitable, and honest, cultivate the land with abundant skill, and subsist chiefly on rice, cocoa-nuts, and salted fish.

*Philopoli*, a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Lon. 25.12 E., lat. 42.33 N.

*Philips Norton*, a market-town in Somersetshire, near Bath.

*Philipsburg*, a town and fortress of the grand duchy of Baden, seated on the Rhine.—A town in Suffolk county, New York, U.S.—Another in Duchess co. New York.

*Philistod*, a town of Sweden, in Vermeland, abounding in immense iron mines.

*Philiptown*, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's county.

*Piacenza*, or *Placenza*, a fortified town of Italy, cap. of a duchy, included in that of Parma, with a good citadel, and a celebrated university. There are many churches and convents; the squares, streets, and fountains are beautiful. The principal manufactures are woollen stuffs and silk twist. Lon. 9.38 E., lat. 45.5 N. Pop. 30,000.

*Piazza*, a town of Sillery, near its centre, built upon an isolated eminence. Pop. about 13,000.

*Pic du Midi*, one of the highest of the

Pyrenees on the side of France; it is 9500 feet above the level of the sea.

*Picardy*, an old province of France, now forming the dep. of Somme, the north of Aisne, and the west part of Pas de Calais.

*Pichering*, a town in the N. R. of York-shire, with the remains of a castle, in which Richard II. was confined after his deposition, and prior to his final removal to Pontefract.

*Pico*, one of the Azores. This island produces several thousand pipes of wine annually, which are sent to Fayal for exportation. It has a volcanic mountain, called Pico, about 9000 ft. above the sea; and its summit is generally capped with snow. Lon. 28.26 W., lat. 38.29 N.

*Pictou*, a small island between that of St. John and the continent of Nova Scotia. Lon. 62.13 W., lat. 45.46 N.

*Picts' Wall*, a barrier erected by the Romans, to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith in Cumberland, and passed across the island by Carlisle and Newcastle to Tynemouth.

*Pidanra*, a town of the Morea (the ancient Epidaurus), on the coast of the Gulf of Engia. Lon. 23.22 E., 37.40 N.

*Piedmont*, a prov. of Italy, composing the principal portion of the continental dominion of the kingdom of Sardinia. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as poplons as any part of Italy. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces, also, corn, rice, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

*Pierre d'Eglise*, a town of France, dep. La Manche. Pop. 2280.

*Pierre d'Oleron*, a town of France, dep. Charente Inferieure. Pop. 3000.

*Pierre, St.*, a town of Martinico. Lon. 61.20 W., lat. 14.44 N.

*Pierre le Montier, St.*, a town of France, in the department of Nievre.

*Pietro, St.*, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the south-west coast of Sardinia.

*Pilkington*, a town in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures. Pop. 11,186.

*Piltan*, a sea-port of Prussia, on the Baltic. Lon. 20.20 E., lat. 54.58 N. Pop. 3600.

*Pilnitz*, a town of Saxony, with a palace.

*Pilsen*, a fortified town of Bohemia, cap. of a circle. It is one of the best built towns in the kingdom; has a fine Gothic church, a gymnasium, military schools, and other institutions; with manufactures of Morocco leather, woollen goods, iron wares, &c.; and has a large annual fair, which is attended by traders from every part of Bohemia. It is particularly rich in sheep, and noted for excellent cheese. Pop. 8390.

*Pinchinca*, a lofty mountain and volcano of the Andes, in Colombia, near Quito.

*Pinerolo*, a town of the Sardinian dom. in Piedmont, and formerly a place of great strength. Pop. 13,500.

*Pines, Isle of*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the south end of New Caledonia. Lon. 167.38 E., lat. 22.38 S.

*Ping-king*, or *Ping-yuen*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koel-kehou. Lon. 142.28 E., lat. 26.39 N.

FORTUNE SOMETIMES FAVOURS THOSE WHOM SHE AFTERWARDS DESTROYS.



*Piug-liang*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 106.25 E., lat. 35.35 N.

*Pinhel*, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, capital of a district.

*Pinos*, an island of the West Indies, on the south side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a channel 20 miles wide. Lon. 82.33 W., lat. 22.2 N.

*Piombino*, a small principality of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, to which is annexed the chief part of the island of Elba.—A town and sea-port of Italy, cap. of the above princip. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel. Lon. 10.23 E., lat. 42.57 N.

*Pirmasens*, a town of Bavaria.

*Pirna*, a town of Saxony, in Misnia.

*Pisa*, a city of Tuscany, capital of Pisano, with a famous university, and three forts. It has a cathedral, and a number of handsome churches, &c.; but, compared with what it was in the days of its prosperity, with its patrician towers, its profusion of marble, and its grave magnificence, it is only the "mere shell of a great city." Among other curious buildings is the celebrated *Campanile*, or Leaning Tower, which is 180 feet in height, with outside galleries projecting seven feet, and the top-most story overhanging the base on one side 15 feet. The manufactures consist of steel, jewellery, embroidery, damasks, velvet, lappeta, and calico. Pisa was the birth-place of the celebrated Galileo, in 1564. Lon. 10.23 E., lat. 43.43 N. Pop. 21,000.

*Pisania*, a town of Africa, on the right bank of the Gambia. Lon. 14.17 W., lat. 14.22 N.

*Pisano*, a well-cultivated province of Tuscany, abounding in corn, oil, and wine.

*Piscataqua*, a river of New Hampshire, U. States, which separates that province from Maine. Lon. 70.41 W., lat. 43.4 N.

*Pistoja*, a city of Tuscany, with a citadel. Here are several fine churches, magnificent palaces, and handsome streets; but, like many other Italian towns, it is dull, monotonous, and silent. Lon. 11.29 E., lat. 43.55 N.

*Pitcairn's Island*, a small solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Cook in 1773, and noted for being colonized by ten mutineers from the Bounty, Captain Bligh, in 1789, from which time, till 1814, they (or rather their descendants) remained here unknown. Lon. 133.10 W., lat. 25.10 S.

*Pitea*, a sea-port of Sweden, in West Bothnia, with a fortress. The chief commerce is the exportation of tar. Lon. 20.58 E., lat. 65.15 N.

*Pittenweem*, a borough in Fifeshire.

*Pittsburg*, a city of Pennsylvania, U. S., famous for its extensive iron-works. It is admirably situated for manufactures and commerce, by means of its connection with New Orleans and the various ports on the Mississippi, through canals, railways, &c. It may be justly called the Birmingham of the United States; being the workshop and principal emporium of the iron trade for that country. Pop. about 50,000.—Another town in North Carolina.

*Pittsfield*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

*Pittstown*, a town of New Jersey, and another in New York, U. S.

*Pizzighitone*, a fortified town of Austrian

Italy, with a strong castle, in which Francis I. of France was kept prisoner.

*Pizzo*, a town of Naples, on the Gulf of St. Eufemia. Here, in 1815, Murat landed some time after his dethronement; but, failing in his measures, he was taken by the inhabitants, and shot.

*Placentia*, a sea-port of Newfoundland, with a capacious harbour, defended by a fort. Lon. 53.43 W., lat. 47.15 N.

*Plancy*, a town of France, dep. Aube.

*Plasencia*, a fortified city of Spain, in Estremadura, standing on a fertile plain surrounded on the N. and E. by high mountains. Pop. 6787.

*Plassey*, a village of Hindostan, on the Hooghly river. It was here, on the 23d of June, 1757, that Lord Clive (then Colonel Clive), with a force incredibly small, obtained a most splendid victory over Suraja Dowlah, soubahdar of Bengal. Clive's army consisted of only 3100 men; Suraja Dowlah had 50,000 foot, 18,000 horse, and a large train of artillery! These troops, however, had no confidence in their general, but quickly abandoned the field of battle; and the result of this contest not only put us in possession of Bengal, but gave that preponderance to the British power in India which time and a combination of favourable circumstances have served to strengthen and confirm.

*Plata*, a town of Colombia, S. America.

*Plata, La*, or *Chuquisaca*, a city of the United Provinces of La Plata, capital of Charcas. Lon. 66.44 W., lat. 19.16 S.

*Plata, La* (United Provinces of), or *Argentine Republic*, a confederation of states in South America, containing Buenos Ayres and twelve other provinces, extending between the 22d and 41st degrees of S. lat. and the 54th and 72d of W. lon. This country was first discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1553. It was long dependent on Peru; but, in 1778, was erected into a viceroyalty. In 1806 the English made an unsuccessful attempt to establish themselves in Buenos Ayres; in 1810 the revolutionary movements began; and in 1816 the united provinces threw off their dependence on Spain, and the federal capital was transferred to Buenos Ayres. Since that time La Plata has been several times involved in disputes with Brazil, France, and Bolivia, so that its prosperity has been retarded; but the natural resources are great, and there is every prospect of its becoming a flourishing country. The greater part of La Plata is a level plain; vegetation is very rapid; cattle, horses, and mules are reared in prodigious numbers; and the vegetable products include both those of Southern Europe and the tropical climes.

*Plata*, or *Rio de la Plata*, a great river of South America, formed by the union of the rivers Paraguay and Uruguay. It was first discovered, in 1515, by a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. In 1526 it was visited by Sebastian Cabot, then in the Spanish service, who landed and built a fort; and, having procured much silver from the natives, he supposed that mines existed in the country; and accordingly gave the name of Rio de la Plata

GET A NAME FOR RISING EARLY, AND YOU MAY LIE IN BED ALL DAY.

HE WHO FOLLOWS HIS OWN ADVICE MUST TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.



[River of Silver] to the great stream he had sailed up. The Plata forms the S. boundary of Brazil, and enters the Atlantic between the capes of St. Anthony and St. Mary.

*Platte*, a river of the Missouri territory, U. S., which has its source near that of the Arkansas, and flows above 1200 miles east to the Missouri. Its stream is rapid and shallow, and contains a great number of small islands.

*Plattsburg*, a town of New York, chief of Clinton county, with a fort. Lon. 73.50 W., lat. 44.40 N.

*Plau*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle.

*Plane*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg.

*Plauen*, a town of Saxony, with a castle, and considerable cotton manufactures, on the Elster. Pop. 9500.

*Plauhy*, a fertile prov. of Brazil, which produces tobacco, cotton, and cattle.

*Plave*, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of Brixen, and flows into the Gulf of Venice.

*Plesse*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia.

*Plettenberg Bay*, on the south coast of Africa, surrounded by mountains covered with immense forests, in which are elephants, buffalos, tigers, wolves, and wild boars. Lon. 23.30 E., lat. 34.10 S.

*Ploen*, a town of Denmark, with a castle.

*Plotzko*, a province of Polish Russia, producing hemp, flax, wax, honey, and timber.—The cap. of the said province.

*Pludenz*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol.

*Plymouth*, a bor. and sea-port in Devonshire, seated at the mouth of the Plym, and, next to Portsmouth, the most considerable naval port in England for men-of-war. Here are three harbours, Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. These unite in a capacious bay, called the Sound; and their entrances are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas Island, by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town, and by several batteries and block-houses on different points of the harbour. Plymouth is well supplied with fresh water, and carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade. Lon. 4.7 W., lat. 50.21 N. Pop. 36,527.—A sea-port of Massachusetts, U. S., capital of a county. It is the oldest settlement in New England; and the principal business of the place is the cod fishery. Lon. 70.45 W., lat. 41.58 N.—A town of New Hampshire.—A town of N. Carolina, cap. of Washington county.

*Plymouth Dock*. [See *Devonport*.]

*Plympton*, a dis. bor. in Devonshire, near the Plym. It had once a castle, now in ruins, and is one of the stannary towns for tin.

*Plynlimmon*, a vast mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The loftiest summit is 2463 feet above the level of the sea. The Severn, the Wye, and three other rivers have their source in the Plynlimmon.

*Po*, the principal river of Italy, which has its source at Mount Viso, in Piedmont, and, after an extensive course, enters the Gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it formerly did great damage by inundations; to prevent which, strong dikes have been raised, so that the level of its water is sometimes several feet above the country.

*Pocklington*, a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire.

*Podolia*, a former province in the south-east part of Poland, wrested from that country by Russia in 1793. The face of the country is generally flat, the soil stony but fertile, and the climate mild enough for the vine and mulberry to flourish in the open air. Corn is produced in abundance, and large quantities of cattle are reared. The manufactures are very inconsiderable.

*Podolsh*, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, between two hills.

*Podor*, a fortress on the river Senegal. Lon. 14.20 W., lat. 17.1 N.

*Pogy*, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the west side of Sumatra.

*Poitiers*, or *Poiters*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Vienne. Here, in 1356, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners King John and his son Philip, whom he carried to England. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. Lon. 0.21 E., lat. 46.35 N. Pop. 22,000.

*Poitou*, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, and Vienne.

*Pol*, *St.*, a town in Pas de Calais, France, noted for mineral waters.

*Pola*, a decayed sea-port town of the Austrian empire, gov. Trieste, at the bottom of the bay of Istria, having an excellent harbour. In ancient times it was a splendid place, which is attested by the noble amphitheatre and other existing magnificent remains of its former grandeur.

*Poland*, formerly an independent and extensive country of Europe; but the existing kingdom, or rather province, of Poland, now united to the Russian empire, is of comparatively limited dimensions. After many ineffectual struggles to maintain the independence of Poland, as a nation, against the aggrandising views of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, who had severally planned its conquest from the year 1772, it was at length, in 1798, divided among its enemies: Austria had a part of Little Poland, and the greater part of Red Russia and Podolia, which is now called the kingdom of Galicia; Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Podlachia; and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia. Still Poland remained a prey to all sorts of disorders, and in 1794 the Poles rose in rebellion under Kosciusko, who, after displaying prodigies of valour, was defeated and taken prisoner; and a dismemberment of the remaining territories thereupon took place. The present kingdom of Poland originated in the grand duchy of Warsaw, established by Napoleon in 1807. It was assigned to Russia by the Congress of Vienna, and obtained from the emperor Alexander a representative constitution. In 1830, however, the Poles revolted against the emperor, wishing to separate, and re-establish their former independence; but in this they eventually failed, and the arrangements made at the congress of Vienna were again confirmed. The towns of Poland are for the most part built with wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages or huts. The Poles are a remarkably fine race of people,

HE THAT HATH FEATHERED HIS NEST MAY FLEE WHEN HE LIKES.

and are said to resemble the western Asiatics rather than the Europeans, being probably of Tartar origin. The inhabitants of both sexes are in their morals at nearly the lowest point of debasement; for licentiousness and sensuality prevail to a degree unknown in any other part of Europe. The country is so fertile in corn that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities; nay, for a lengthened period Poland has been the granary of a great part of Europe; and it has also extensive pastures. Peat, ochre, chalk, belemnites, agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystals, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds, are found; also talc, spar, lapis calimmaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rock salt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in great numbers. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Dwina, Niemen, Dniester, Bog, and Bug. Warsaw is the capital.

*Pol de Leon, St.*, a town of France, in the dep. of Finistère. Pop. 6450.

*Polesia*, a name commonly given to the palatinate of Brzesc, in Lithuania.

*Polesino*, a former province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice.

*Polieandro*, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades. Lon. 25.31 E., lat. 36.32 N.

*Poligny*, a town of France, in the dep. of Jura, amid forests and mountains.

*Poltackshaw*, a town in Renfrewshire. It has numerous print-fields and bleach-fields.

*Polotsk*, a government of Russia, formed of part of the palatinate of Lithuania. The products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish abundance of timber for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c.

*Poltzin*, a town of Pomerania, near which are medicinal springs and baths.

*Polynesio*, the name applied by modern geographers to the circuit that includes those numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean extending eastward from the Philippine Islands and New Guinea to the coast of America. The whole of Polynesia may be considered as a series of submarine mountain ranges, and in many of them are distinct traces of volcanic action: it is, indeed, supposed that they are nothing more than the crests of submarine volcanoes, having the rims and bottoms of their craters overgrown with coral. They afford an extremely diversified vegetation; and among the many plants covering their surface are some of high utility for human support, especially the bread-fruit tree, the cocoanut, the banana, plantain, and sugar-cane. The habits of the natives are gross and sensual; in some of the islands cannibalism still exists; and the practice of tattooing the body prevails more or less in all of them.

*Pombal*, a town in Estremadura, Portugal.

*Pomogne*, a small island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the harbour of Marseilles, defended by a tower.

*Pomerania*, a large prov. of the Prussian States, in Upper Saxony. The soil is very

fertile, and abounds in pasture and corn, of which last a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours.

*Pomerelia*, a district of Prussia, extending west from the river Vistula to the duchy of Pomerania, of which it was formerly a part.

*Pomfret*, a town of Connecticut, U. S.—Another, of New York.

*Pomfret*. [See *Pontefract*.]

*Pomono*, or *Moinland*, the principal of the Orkney Islands. [See *Orkneys*.]

*Pompeii*, an ancient city of Naples, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79. Though not buried so deep under ashes and lava as Herculaneum, which was overwhelmed at the same time, it remained hidden till 1750, when it was discovered by some peasants digging in a vineyard near the river Sarno; since when, temples, theatres, shops, and houses, with paintings, statues, arms, utensils, &c. have been found. Speaking of the buildings, &c. which have been discovered in this subterranean city, Mr. Maclaren observes, that "the impression it gives of the actual presence of a Roman town, in all the circumstantial reality of its existence 2000 years ago, is so vivid and intense, that it requires but a small effort of imagination to place yourself among the multitudes which once thronged its streets and theatres, and occupied its now voiceless chambers."

*Pondicherry*, a noted town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic; and is the principal French settlement on the Asiatic continent. Lon. 95.54 E., lat. 11.57 N.

*Ponferrado*, a town of Spain, in Leon.

*Pong-hou*, or *Piscodores*, a cluster of islands in the China Sea. They are only sandbanks, or rocks; and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. Lon. 121.25 E., lat. 25.30 N.

*Pons*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring.

*Pons, St.*, a town of France, dep. Herault.

*Pont Audemer*, a town in Eure, France.

*Pont-a-Mousson*, a town of France, dep. Meurthe. Pop. 7050.

*Pont de l'Arche*, a town of France, dep. Eure, on the Seine.

*Pont de Beauvoisin*, a town of Savoy.

*Pont de Comore*, a town of France, dep. Aveyron; noted for mineral waters.

*Pont de Ce*, a town of France, dep. Mayenne-et-Loire.

*Pont de Vaux*, a town in Ain, France.

*Pont de Vésle*, a town in Ain, France, with manufactures of stuffs and tapestry.

*Pont Gibant*, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme.

*Pont l'Eveque*, a town in Calvados, France.

*Pont St. Esprit*, a town of France, dep. Gard.

*Pont St. Moyence*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise.

*Pont sur Seine*, a town of France, dep. Aube, with a castle.

*Pont sur Yonne*, a town of France, dep. Yonne, on the Yonne.

*Ponta Delgarda*, a city, and the cap. of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25.36 W., lat. 37.45 N. Pop. 22,000.

*Pontarlier*, a town of France, dep. Doubs, with a strong castle.

HE THAT WOULD KNOW WHAT SHALL BE, MUST CONSIDER WHAT HATH BEEN.

HE THAT WAITS FOR DEAD MEN'S SHOES MAY GO A LONG TIME BAREFOOT.



**Pontchartrain**, a lake in the state of Mississippi. It receives several rivers, and communicates east with the Gulf of Mexico, and west with the river Mississippi, through the lake Manrepas and river Iberville.

**Pontevedra**, a town in Galicia, Spain.

**Pontecorvo**, a town of S. Italy, belonging to the Papal States. Marshal Bernadotte received from Napoleon the title of Prince of Pontecorvo, and enjoyed it till he became king of Sweden.

**Pontefract**, a borough in the W. R. of Yorkshire, situate in a very rich soil, noted for gardens, nurseries, and plantations of licorice. The castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly the murder of Richard II. in 1399.

**Ponteland**, a village in Northumberland, near Newcastle. It was a Roman station, called Pons Ælii.

**Pontiana**, a Dutch settlement, on the W. coast of Borneo, now subject to the British. Lon. 109.30 E., lat. 0.1 S.

**Pontine Marshes (The)**, a vast marshy tract in the S. of the Campagna di Roma, but much improved by Pope Pius VI.

**Pontivy**, a town in Morbihan, France, with a linen manufacture.

**Pontoise**, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, with a castle. Lon. 2.6 E., lat. 49.3 N. Pop. 5000.

**Pontorson**, a town in Manche, France.

**Pontypool**, a town in Monmouthshire, between two hills, on the Avon. Here are iron and tin works (the surrounding district having important iron and tin mines), and a manufacture of japanned ware. P. 2665.

**Ponza**, a small island at the entrance of the Gulf of Gaeta, in Naples; containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt-works. Lon. 13.10 E., lat. 40.53 N.

**Poole**, a borough, sea-port, and the largest town in Dorsetshire. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. The principal branch of trade is the Newfoundland fishery; but it has a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade in corn and coal; but more particularly with "The Potteries," in Staffordshire, where it sends Purbeck clay in exchange for coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried to the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Lon. 1.59 W., lat. 50.13 N. P. 6093.

**Poorloom, or Poleron**, one of the Banda Islands, 100 miles south-east of Amboyna. Lon. 130.0 E., lat. 4.20 S.

**Ponloway**, one of the Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Lon. 130.4 E., lat. 4.17 S.

**Poonah**, a city of Hindostan, in Aurngabad, formerly capital of the Western Mahrattas, and now of a district of British India, presid. Bombay. Lon. 74.2 E., lat. 18.30 N. Pop. 110,000.

**Poonar**, a town of Hindostan, in Berar, capital of a hilly and woody district. Lon. 78.13 E., lat. 20.9 N.

**Poorbunder**, a town and port of Hindostan, on the west coast of the Gujerat peninsula. It is an emporium for Gujerat and Malwah, with Persia, Arabia, and Bombay; and their chief exports are cotton, thread,

wheat, oil, and bajaree. Lon. 69.45 E., lat. 21.39 N.

**Poorunder**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, seated on a mountain.

**Popa Madre**, a town of Colombia, in the province of Carthagena, S. America.

**Popoyon**, a province and valley in the south-west part of Colombia, through which a chain of lofty mountains runs from north to south, in which are mines of silver. The air is mild; the interior of the country is extremely fertile, and abounds in cattle, provisions of every kind, delicate fruits, sugar-canes, tobacco, and cotton.—A city of Colombia, S. America, formerly the entrepôt of the trade between Bogota and Quito, but since the revolution much of it has been diverted into other channels. In 1827 a considerable portion of the city was destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 76.31 W., lat. 2.28 N. Pop. 25,000.

**Popocatepetl**, the most elevated mountain of Mexico. It is a volcano, and continually burning. This mountain is 17,875 feet above the level of the sea; and is frequently called the Volcano of Puebla.

**Pora**, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the west coast of Sumatra.

**Portchester**, a village in Hampshire, near Portsmouth. It has an ancient castle, which serves for the reception of prisoners of war and ordnance stores.

**Porco**, a town of Chiriquis, S. America, near a mountain of the same name, rich in silver.

**Pore**, a town of Colombia, in Llanos.

**Porlock**, a market-town in Somersetshire, with a trade in corn and lime.

**Portselon**, a commercial town of Siam. Lon. 100.2 E., lat. 17.48 N.

**Port-au-Prince** (now called *Port Republicain*), a city and sea-port of the republic of Hayti, on the W. coast of the island. The harbour is excellent, and it has a considerable trade, particularly in sugar. It was nearly burnt, in 1791, by the revolting Negroes, and was taken by the English and Royalists in 1794. It is now the seat of government, the residence of the principal foreign consuls in Hayti, and the grand entrepôt of the commerce of the island. Lon. 72.10 W., lat. 18.40 N. Pop. about 20,000.

**Port Dalrymple**, a fine bay and harbour of Van Diemen's Land, at the mouth of the Tamar, in Bass Strait.

**Port Dauphin**, a settlement on the south-east coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47.0 E., lat. 25.0 S.

**Port Desire**, a harbour on the east coast of Patagonia. Lon. 67.56 W., lat. 47.46 S.

**Port Egmont**, one of the finest harbours in the world, on the north-west coast of Falkland Islands, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all winds; and every thing for the refreshment of ships is to be obtained in abundance. Lon. 55.0 W., lat. 51.27 S.

**Port François**, a harbour on the west coast of N. America, discovered by Perouse in 1786. Lon. 137.30 W., lat. 58.37 N.

**Port Glasgow**, a sea-port in Renfrewshire, near the mouth of the Clyde. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants, as well as to the inhabitants

HE WHO SERVES A BAD MAN SOWS IN THE MARKET.



of Port Glasgow. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strongly fortified edifice. P. 6943.

*Port Jackson*, a noble bay and harbour on the east coast of New South Wales, 13 miles north of Botany Bay.

*Port Lincoln*, a fine bay and harbour on the south coast of New South Wales, which contains several coves, and includes a number of islands. Lon. 135.45 E., lat. 34.48 S.

*Port Louis*, a sea-port of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a citadel and a good harbour. Lon. 3.18 W., lat. 47.40 N.

*Port Macquarie*, a capacious harbour on the east coast of N. S. Wales, at the mouth of Hastings River. Lon. 152.54 E., lat. 31.25 S.

*Port Mahon*, a sea-port, with an excellent harbour, in the island of Minorca. Lon. 4.18 E., lat. 39.51 N. Pop. 7000.

*Port Mulgrave*, a harbour on the west coast of North America, formed by small islands on the east side of Beering's Bay, near the entrance. Lon. 139.25 W., lat. 59.18 N.

*Port Poir*, a sea-port on the north coast of St. Domingo, with a good harbour. Lon. 72.32 W., lat. 19.54 N.

*Port Patrick*, a sea-port of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. The harbour is good, and has a noble quay, with a reflecting lighthouse. The chief trade consists in the importation of bees and horses from Ireland; and it is a place of resort for sea-bathing. Lon. 5.3 W., lat. 54.48 N. Pop. 2043.

*Port Penn*, a town of Delaware, U. S., in Newcastle county, with a secure harbour.

*Port Penryn*, a town in Caernarvonshire.

*Port Royal*, a sea-port of Jamaica, once a considerable town, abounding in riches and trade; but visited at various times with the direst calamities, having been destroyed by earthquake, inundation, hurricane, and fire. The harbour is deep, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. Lon. 76.45 W., lat. 18.0 N.—A town of Virginia, U. S.—An island on the coast of South Carolina.

*Port St. Pierre*, the capital of the island of Guernsey, situated on the eastern coast.

*Port St. Julian*, a harbour on the east coast of Patagonia, where ships usually touch that are bound for the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 68.44 W., lat. 49.10 S.

*Port St. Mary*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fort, called St. Catherine.

*Port Tobacco*, a town of Maryland, U. S., chief of Charles county, situate on a creek of its name, which enters the Potomac. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery.

*Port Vendre*, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts.

*Port William*, a town of Kentucky, U. S.

*Portlown*, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, with a linen manufacture.

*Portalegre*, a city of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a manufacture of woollen cloth.—A town of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Grande de Sol. Lon. 51.40 W., lat. 29.40 S.

*Portarlington*, a borough of Ireland, partly in King's but chiefly in Queen's county. Pop. 2866.

*Portici*, a village near the city of Naples, on part of the site of ancient Herculaneum, near Mount Vesuvius. It has a royal palace, in which is a museum, enriched with numerous remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

*Portland*, a peninsula near Weymouth, Dorset, connected with the mainland by a ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, and noted for its quarries of freestone. Portland Isle is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, at the north-west end, where stands Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. Lon. 22.7 W., lat. 50.31 N. Pop. 2852.—The capital of Maine, U. S., in Cumberland county, with a capacious harbour. Lon. 70.10 W., lat. 44.47 N. Pop. 15,218.

*Portland Islands*, a small cluster in the Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood.

*Portland Point*, the most southern part of the Island of Jamaica. Lon. 77.5 W., lat. 17.44 N.

*Portlock Harbour*, on the north-west coast of America, with a narrow entrance. Lon. 136.42 W., lat. 57.43 N.

*Porto*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter.

*Porto-bello*, a sea-port and town of Colombia, on the north coast of the province of Panama. It was discovered by Columbus in 1502. Formerly it was the general rendezvous of the galleons from Old Spain, with merchandise for the Spanish Main, Peru, &c.; but for a century past the importance of Porto-bello as a commercial entrepôt has greatly declined, the commerce with Peru and W. America having been since carried on direct by vessels that sailed round Cape Horn. Lon. 79.28 W., lat. 9.33 N.—A sea-port town of Scotland, co. Mid Lothian, on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles E. of Edinburgh.

*Porto Cabello*, a strong sea-port of the province of Caraccas. Lon. 68.12 W., lat. 10.20 N.

*Porto Farino*, a sea-port of the kingdom of Tunis, to the west of the ruins of Carthage. Lon. 10.16 E., lat. 37.12 N.

*Porto Ferrajo*, a sea-port on the north side of the Isle of Elba. Lon. 10.22 E., lat. 42.48 N.

*Porto Fino*, a small sea-port of the duchy of Genoa, with a fort.

*Porto Galea*, a town in Biscay, Spain.

*Porto Hercole*, a small sea-port of Italy.

*Porto Longone*, a sea-port at the east end of the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. Lon. 10.20 E., lat. 42.50 N.

*Porto Novo*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura.

*Porto de Plato*, a sea-port, and the principal shore-settlement on the north side of St. Domingo. The vicinity abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper. Lon. 70.45 W., lat. 19.45 N.

*Porto Proya*, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape-Verd Islands. Lon. 23.29 W., lat. 14.54 N.

*Porto del Principe*, a sea-port on the north coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Lon. 78.15 W., lat. 21.52 N.

*Porto Reol*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the harbour of Cadiz. It is seven miles east of Cadiz.

*Porto Rico*, an island of the West Indies, belonging to the Spaniards. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, maize, and rice; and there is a vast abundance of cattle. Porto Rico, however, is singularly destitute of wild animals and birds; neither are there any snakes or noxious reptiles; but rats of an enormous size infest the country, and commit dreadful ravages on the sugar-canes.

*Porto Rico (San Juan de)*, the principal city and sea-port of the above island, has an excellent harbour, and the town is considered one of the best and healthiest in the West Indies. Lon. 66.13 W., lat. 18.20 N. Pop. 30,000.

*Porto Santo*, an island in the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of wild rabbits. The most valuable productions are dragon's blood, honey, and wax. Lon. 16.25 W., lat. 32.58 N.

*Porto Seguro*, a large province of Brazil. Lon. 40.20 W., lat. 16.30 S.

*Porto Vecchio*, a sea-port of Corsica. Lon. 9.10 E., lat. 41.40 N.

*Porto Venere*, a sea-port of Genoa. Lon. 9.38 E., lat. 44.5 N.

*Portree*, a town of Scotland, on the east side of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in cattle, sheep, and kelp. Lon. 6.16 W., lat. 57.33 N.

*Portsea*, an island between Portsmouth harbour and Langstone harbour, in Hampshire; separated from the mainland on the N. by a creek, over which are two bridges, one for the entrance and the other for the departure of passengers. It is now become a very populous and trading place, deriving great advantages from the number of hands employed in the dock-yard, who all reside here or in the immediate neighbourhood. The town of Portsea has, in fact, entirely grown up since the beginning of last century, on a tract formerly called Portsmouth Common, and now greatly surpasses Portsmouth in extent and population.

*Portsmouth*, including its suburb of Portsea, a parliamentary borough, and a celebrated sea-port town in Hampshire, being the principal naval arsenal of Great Britain, and the grand station for the fleet. Its coasts are well defended, at numerous points, by strong military works, including, together with the fortifications of Portsmouth itself, Fort Cumberland, Southsea Castle, a long line of intrenched works at Hilsea, &c. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the Island of Portsea, on which the town is situate, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. The importance of Portsmouth, indeed, depends wholly on the excellence of its harbour, and on its convenient situation as a place for the outfit and rendezvous of the fleets in the Channel. Within the harbour there is water sufficient to float the largest men-of-war at any time of the tide. The anchoring ground is so good and free from obstructions, that ships lie as securely in it as if they were in dock. Its spacious docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c., are all kept in the most perfect order; and the machinery, worked by steam, for the making of blocks, forging anchors, &c., is, perhaps, the most perfect and enormous thing

of the kind in the world. To the south of it is the noted road of Spithead, where the men-of-war anchor when prepared for actual service. Lon. 6.6 W., lat. 50.47 N. Pop. 9354; or, incl. Portsea, 53,027.—The largest town and only sea-port of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, U. S. The harbour is one of the best on the continent, well defended by nature and art both against storms and an enemy. Lon. 70.42 W., lat. 43.5 N. Pop. 7867.—A town of Virginia, in Norfolk county.—A town of Ohio, capital of Sciota county. Lon. 83.8 W., lat. 38.22 N.

*Portsoy*, a town in Banffshire, with manufactures of fine linen and sewing thread. Near it is found a vein of serpentine, called Portsoy marble; a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a brilliant kind of granite, of a flesh colour, nowhere else met with in Europe.

*Portugal*, a kingdom situate at the most western point of Europe, and divided into the provinces of Estremadura, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarve. Corn is not plentiful, for little attention is paid to husbandry; and maize, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat; but there is abundance of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. The foreign trade consists in sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. There are mines of iron, copper, tin, and lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Douro, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign luxuries. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but the public morals appear to have benefited very little from it. Lisbon is the capital.

*Portumna*, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, with a noble castle.

*Posen*, a province of the Prussian monarchy, comprising the portion of Poland assigned to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. It is divided into two regencies, and these again into six circles.—The cap. of the above prov. at the confluence of the Prozna with the Warta. Since the peace of 1815 its fortifications have been vastly improved, and it is now one of the bulwarks of the kingdom on the side of Russia. Lon. 16.53 E., lat. 52.29 N. Pop. 32,456.

*Potsneck*, a town of Upper Saxony.

*Potawatomi*, a tribe of cannibal Indians, living south of Lake Michigan, in N. America.

*Potenza*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata.

*Potomac*, a river of the United States, which rises in the north-west part of Virginia.

*Potosi*, a city of Bolivia, S. America, the capital of a district; in which are the best silver mines in South America. Lon. 67.25 W., lat. 19.47 S.

*Potosi, San Luis*, a province of Mexico, at the west extremity of the Gulf of Mexico.—The cap. of the above prov., near the source of the river Tampico. The town is well built, and presents a fine appearance; and it is the natural depot of the trade of Tampico with the northern and western Mexican States.

*Potsdam*, a town of the Prussian states, prov. Brandenburg. It is a favourite royal residence, and the most elegant and singular town in Europe. Lon. 13.7 E., lat. 52.25 N. Pop. 25,560.

*Potton*, a market-town in Bedfordshire.

*Pouillon*, a town of France, dep. Landes.

*Pouilly-sur-Loire*, a town of France, dep. Nièvre, noted for its white wines.

*Poultton*, a market-town in Lancashire, near the mouth of the Wye.

*Poutiul*, a town of Russia, gov. Coursk. Lon. 34.40 E., lat. 51.52 N. Pop. 8000.

*Prades*, a town of France, in Eastern Pyrenees.—A town of Spain, in Catalonia.

*Prague*, a fortified city, capital of Bohemia. It is 15 miles in circuit, built upon seven hills, and contains numerous churches and palaces. Few cities have so grand and imposing an appearance: it is surrounded on all sides by rocks and eminences, upon the slopes of which the buildings rise tier after tier, as they recede from the water's edge. Owing to the number of its palaces, churches, public buildings, and other splendid remains of its ancient grandeur, Prague is more imposing than Vienna, and far preferable as a residence: the situation is salubrious; provisions are good and cheap; and an excellent red wine resembling Burgundy is produced in the neighbourhood. The university of Prague, founded by Charles IV. in 1348, is remarkable as the first great public school established in Germany, and, until the fifteenth century, was infinitely more important and extensive than any other. Prague can boast of several manufactures, and is the grand centre of an extensive and rapidly increasing transit trade between the principal German cities. Lon. 14.25 E., lat. 50.6 N. Pop. about 112,000.

*Prairie*, a town of Lower Canada.

*Prato*, a town of Tuscany, famous for the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets. It has also manufactures of woollen stuffs, caps, &c. Pop. 10,850.

*Prats de Mulo*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

*Prausnitz*, a town and castle of Silesia.

*Precep*, or *Perehop*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the province of Taurida. Lon. 33.34 E., lat. 46.8 N.

*Pregel*, a river of East Prussia, which issues from the Lake Angerburg, and enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

*Prenzlau*, a thriving and well-built town of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg. It contains various churches, schools, and hospitals; and has manufactures of linen, woollens, tobacco, &c. After a conflict in the suburbs of this place, in 1806, 20,000 Prussians, who had escaped from the battle of Jena, surrendered to the French.

*Presburg*, a royal free town, and capital of Upper Hungary, on the Danube. The manufactures are chiefly oil, snuff, and woollen goods.

*Prescot*, a market-town in Lancashire, celebrated for its manufacture of watch-movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthenware. Around it are many coal mines. Pop. 5451.

*Presidii*, *Stado Delhi*, a small territory of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany.

*Presleign*, a corporate town in Radnor-

shire, near the source of the Lug. Lon. 2.38 W., lat. 52.13 N.

*Presto*, a sea-port of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour. Lon. 12.6 E., lat. 55.9 N.

*Preston*, a borough in Lancashire, near the Ribble; the chief manufactures are the various branches of cotton and unspin. From its central position, its vicinity to an important coal district, and its extensive means of communication by canals and railways, united to the industrious activity of its inhabitants, it has of late years rapidly increased in wealth and population, and is now one of the great seats of the cotton manufacture. It has also numerous iron foundries and other establishments for making machinery, &c. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1745. Lon. 2.53 W., lat. 53.46 N. Pop. 50,332.

*Prestonpans*, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a safe harbour. It was here, in 1745, that the royal army, under Sir John Cope, was totally defeated and dispersed by the Highlanders commanded by the Pretender.

*Previlly*, a town of France, in the department of Indre-et-Loire.

*Preuschmark*, a town of Prussia, in Oberland, defended by a castle.

*Prevesa*, a fortified town of European Turkey, with a castle and a palace. Lon. 21.5 E., lat. 39.14 N.

*Prioman*, a town on the west coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98.0 E., lat. 1.0 S.

*Prinshenan*, a town of Silesia.

*Prince Edward's Island*, or *St. John*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. America.

*Prince Frederick*, a town of Maryland, chief of Calvert county, U. S.

*Prince of Wales's Cape*, the most western extremity of America hitherto known, discovered by Cook, in 1778. Lon. 168.5 W., lat. 65.46 N.

*Prince of Wales's Island*, or *Penang*, an island and British settlement two miles from the west coast of Malacca; now the centre of the whole trade of the Strait of Malacca and adjacent islands. Lon. 100.21 E., lat. 5.25 N.

*Prince William Henry's Island*, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141.6 W., lat. 19.0 S.—Another, discovered by Lieut. Ball, in 1790. Lon. 149.30 E., lat. 1.32 S.

*Prince William's Sound*, a gulf on the north-west coast of America, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. 147.21 W., lat. 59.33 N.

*Prince's Island*, in the Gulf of Guinea. It is elevated and fertile, and has breves, goats, and hogs, in abundance. Lon. 7.40 E., lat. 1.40 N.—Another in the Indian Ocean, at the west entrance of the Strait of Sundry. Lon. 104.30 E., lat. 6.30 S.

*Prince's Islands*, four small ones in the Sea of Marmora, near the Strait of Constantinople. Lon. 28.56 E., lat. 40.51 N.

*Princess Ann*, a town of Maryland, U. S.

*Princtown*, a town of New Jersey, U. S.

—Another in North Carolina.

*Principato*, a province of Naples, divided into Ultra and Citra; fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; it also has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs.

PUT OFF YOUR ARMOUR, AND THEN TALK OF YOUR COURAGE.

SAY NOTHING OF MY DEBTS UNLESS YOU MEAN TO PAY THEM.



*Pristina*, a town of European Turkey.  
*Privas*, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardeche. Lon. 4.36 E., lat. 44.45 N.

*Procida*, an island in the gulf of Naples, very fertile and populous. Lon. 14.0 E., lat. 40.46 N.

*Prodano*, an island in the Mediterranean. Lon. 21.24 E., lat. 37.15 N.

*Prome*, a city of the Birman empire. Lon. 95.0 W., lat. 18.50 N.

*Prospect*, a town of Maine, U. S.

*Prosperous*, a village in Kildare county, Ireland, which has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

*Provence*, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Basses-Alpes, Bouches-du-Rhone, and Var.

*Providence*, one of the Bahama Islands, and the best of those planted by the English. Lon. 77.20 W., lat. 25.6 N.—An island in the Atlantic. Lon. 80.44 W., lat. 13.25 N.

—A river rising in the state of Massachusetts.—The largest town of the state of Rhode Island, U. S., chief of a county of its name, and noted for its extensive cotton manufactures. Lon. 71.26 W., lat. 41.51 N. Pop. 23,171.

*Provincetown*, a town of Massachusetts.

*Provins*, a town in Seine-et-Marne, France, celebrated for its mineral waters and conserves of roses and violets.

*Prussia*, an important European kingdom, the principal part of which lies along the south shore of the Baltic, but many portions of the inland frontier almost entirely surround certain small independent states; and exclusive of this principal portion, there is an extensive Prussian territory on both sides of the Rhine, which is separated from the rest of the monarchy by Hesse Cassel, part of Hanover, Brunswick, &c. Formidable as Prussia undoubtedly is, the disjointed state of the dominions detracts materially from her power; Russia, Austria, and France being alike able to bear upon them from different quarters to which they respectively have easy access. The Prussian monarchy is divided into 8 provinces, and these again into 25 regencies, which are farther subdivided into 335 circles. The names of the provinces are Prussia, Posen, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Saxony, Westphalia, and the Rhine. The general surface of the country is that of vast plains, much of which until lately was covered with immense forests. Besides the Rhine, the Vistula, the Elbe, and the Oder, Prussia is watered by the Pregel, Niemen, Ems, Moselle, Syree, &c. There are also numerous lakes, and several large lagoons, communicating with the sea by narrow mouths. The country produces a great deal of timber, flax, hemp, tobacco, and corn; iron, silver, copper, lead, and coal are among its mineral products, and much amber is found on the sea coast. The domestic animals are numerous; and, besides the common game, there are elk, wild asses, and bisons in the forests; the last are of a monstrous size, and their hides are sold to foreigners at a great price. The inhabitants are industrious, robust, and good soldiers; they are a mixture of different nations, comprehended under the denominations of Prussians, Poles, and Lithu-

anians. The obligation of military service is universal, every man being obliged to enter the army of the line, or the *landwehr*, between the ages of 20 and 32, and to serve in the one or the other for three years: in case of invasion the *landsturm*, or levy *en masse*, is called out. The Lutheran religion is the most prevalent, but all religious sects enjoy liberty of conscience. The chief manufactures are glass, iron, copper, brass, gunpowder, porcelain, jewellery, watches, paper, cloth, linen, and stockings. An immense quantity of beer and spirits is produced and consumed in Prussia, the consumption being four times as much per individual as is drank in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland!

*Prussia (Proper)*, an extensive province of the Prussian dominions; formerly divided into the provinces of East or Ducal Prussia, and West Prussia. The principal towns are Konigsberg, Dantzic, Elbing, Tilsit, Marienwerder, &c.

*Pruth*, a river that rises in Poland, and enters the Danube, above Reni.

*Psara*, an island of the Archipelago, lying off the north-west point of that of Scio. Lon. 25.45 E., lat. 38.42 N.

*Pskof*, or *Pleskof*, a government of Russia in Europe, chiefly between the 28th and 32d degrees E. lon., and the 56th and 58th N. lat. It is but thinly inhabited; the forests are extensive, and abound with game; a good deal of hemp and flax is raised; and more corn is raised than is required for home consumption.—The cap. of the above gov., which has a considerable trade in the export of the products of the country.

*Puchacay*, the most southern province in Chili. It produces gold dust in abundance, and is noted for its large strawberries.

*Puckely*, a territory of Hindostan, forming the north-west part of Lahore.

*Puebla*, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

*Puebla, La*, or *Puebla de los Angeles*, a city of Mexico, capital of Tlascala. This would seem (says Mr. McCulloch) to be a perfect hotbed of priests; when Bullock visited Mexico, Puebla had no fewer than 69 churches, 9 monasteries, 13 nunneries, and 23 colleges. He says of the churches that they were the most sumptuous he had ever seen. "Those of Milan, Genoa, and Rome are built in better taste; but in the expensive interior decorations, the quantity and value of the ornaments of the altar, and the richness of the vestments, they are far surpassed by the churches of Puebla and Mexico." The articles of traffic are cloth, fruit, soap, cotton manufactures, fine earthenware, and all kinds of iron and steel work. Lon. 98.3 W., lat. 19.0 N. Pop. 50,000.

*Puebla Nuova*, a town of Mexico. Lon. 83.0 W., lat. 8.31 N.

*Puebla de Sanabria*, a town of Spain.

*Puente*, a town of Spain, in Navarre.

*Puerta-Real*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on the bay of Cadiz. Pop. 12,000.

*Puglia*, the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples.

*Puthley*, a town in Caernarvonshire.

*Poltava*, or *Poltava*, a gov. of European Russia, on the E. side of the Dnieper. It is one of the best cultivated districts in the

empire, producing vast quantities of corn, and affording excellent pasturage for cattle. Hitherto manufactures have not made any great progress.—The cap. of the above gov., on the Vorskla; famous for a battle, in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII. of Sweden, in which the latter was totally defeated. Lon. 34.25 E., lat. 49.26 N. Pop. 9500.

*Pultusk*, a town of Poland, on the Narew.

*Puma*, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 81.6 W., lat. 3.17 S.—A town of Charcas, in the diocese of Paz.—A sea-port of Quito, capital of a district that is rich in salt, wax, timber, and cattle.

*Punderpoor*, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, regularly built and very populous. Lon. 75.26 E., lat. 17.42 N.

*Puniganoor*, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Balagaut. Lon. 78.32 E., lat. 13.21 N.

*Punjab*, *The*, a country in the north-west part of Hindostan Proper, which includes the whole province of Lahore, and a great part of Mooltan.

*Punjooor*, a town of Ballogistan.

*Purbuck*, *Isle of*, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the south of Poole Bay, insulated by the sea and rivers. It is famous for its stone quarries, the principal of which lie at the eastern extremity, near Swanage, whence the stone is exported.

*Purfleet*, a village in Essex, on the Thames. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

*Purification*, a town of Mexico. Lon. 104.30 W., lat. 19.25 N.

*Purneah*, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, capital of a flat and fertile district. Lon. 87.23 E., lat. 25.47 N.

*Purysburg*, a town of South Carolina.

*Putney*, a village in Surrey, on the Thames, near London. It is the birthplace of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary.

*Puy*, *Le*, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire.

*Puy en Anjou*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne-et-Loire.

*Puy de Dôme*, a department of France, containing part of the old province of Auvergne.

*Puy Moisson*, a town in Lower Alps, France.

*Puycedra*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 1.50 E., lat. 42.36 N.

*Puzzoli*, or *Pozzuolo*, the ancient Puteoli, a celebrated but now inconsiderable city of Italy, on the Bay of Naples.

*Pyrenees*, a lofty chain of mountains that divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and yield great quantities of timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch and tar.

*Pyrenees Orientales*, or *Eastern*, a dep. of France, containing the old province of Roussillon. It produces corn, excellent wine, olives, and oranges; also, leather of a superior quality.

*Pyrenees Basses*, or *Lower*, a department of France, containing the old provinces of Lower Navarre and Bearn.

*Pyrenees Hautes*, or *Upper*, a department of France, containing the old province of Bigorre. The valleys produce rye, millet,

Spanish eum, and flax; and the mountains yield lead, iron, copper, slate, marble, and jasper.

*Pyrmont*, a town of Westphalia, belonging to the prov. of Waldeck. Lon. 9.20 E., lat. 51.57 N.

*Pyrstein*, a town of Bavaria.

*QUACKENBRUCK*, a town of Hanover. *Quadra and Vancouver Islands*, on the north-west coast of N. America, so named by Captain Vancouver, who coasted it in 1792.

*Quong-ping*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114.30 E., lat. 36.47 N.

*Quang-si*, a province of China, in which a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found.

*Quang-long*, a prov. of China, abounding in gold, silver, silks, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odiferous wood; besides fruit of all kinds.

*Quatre Bras*, a village of Belgium, near Ligny, where a severe action took place between the English and French two days before the battle of Waterloo.

*Quebec*, a strongly fortified city and the capital of Lower Canada, situate on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. It may, in fact, be called the Gibraltar of America. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns; the former erected on the summit of a limestone rock, called Cape Diamond, and the latter round the base of the eminence, on the border of the river. This city has several dock-yards; and vessels of every description, from 50 to 1000 tons, are constructed of materials found in the country. Lon. 71.10 W., lat. 46.47 N. Pop. about 30,000.

*Queda*, a city and sea-port on the west coast of Malacca, cap. of a kingdom. Lon. 100.27 E., lat. 6.0 N.

*Quedlinburg*, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Magdeburg, with a castle. Pop. 12,940.

*Queen Ann*, a town of Maryland.

*Queen Charlotte Islands*, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, explored by Captain Carteret in 1767. The principal one is named St. Egmont, and is the same which the Spaniards call St. Cruz. The natives are vigorous and active; and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. Lon. 126.6 E., lat. 10.42 S.

*Queen Charlotte Sound*, at the N. extremity of the island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. Lon. 164.26 E., lat. 10.42 S.

*Queen's County*, a co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad, divided into 51 parishes. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now considerably reclaimed, and much improved in cultivation. Total pop. 153,930.

*Queensborough*, a bor. in Kent, in the Isle of Sheppy. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing, and oysters are here in great plenty. Lon. 0.49 E., lat. 51.23 N.

—A town of South Carolina.

*Queensferry (South)*, a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the Frith of Forth. It is a poor inconsiderable place; and *North Queensferry*, on the opposite side of the Frith, is still more so.

*Queenston*, a town of Upper Canada.

LOVE LABOUR: IF YOU NEED IT NOT FOR FOOD, YOU MAY FOR PHYSIC.

MANY SIFT NIGHT AND DAY, AND YET GET NOTHING BUT BRIAN.

*Quei-ling*, a city of China. Lon. 109.51 E., lat. 25.12 N.

*Quentin, St.*, a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a considerable manufacture of cotton goods, lawns, and cambrics. The commerce of the town with the adjacent parts of France, Belgium, and Germany is much facilitated by good roads and by the canal of St. Quentin, which connects the inland navigation of France with that of the Netherlands, by forming a communication between the Oise, the Somme, and the Scheldt. The town is memorable for a signal victory by the Spaniards over the French in 1557.

*Quercy*, an old province of France, now forming the department of Lot.

*Queretaro*, a populous city of Mexico. It is a well-built city, with three large squares, and the streets have side pavements, laid with flags of porphyry. Lon. 100.11 W., lat. 20.37 N. Pop. about 40,000.

*Querfurt*, a town of Prussian Saxony.

*Querimbo*, a cluster of small but fertile islands on the coast of Mozambique. Lon. 41.30 E., lat. 11.40 S.

*Querquini*, or *Kerkent*, a group of islands near the east coast of Tunis. Lon. 10.50 E., lat. 35.34 N.

*Quesnoy, Le*, a fortified town in the department of Nord, France, with an old castle.

*Quiberon*, a town in Morbihan, France.

*Quicaro*, or *Quibo*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 52.30 W., lat. 7.25 N.

*Quitmaney*, a sea-port of Caffraria. Lon. 37.50 E., lat. 18.8 S.

*Quillboen*, a town in Eure, France.

*Quillota*, a city of Chili, famous for hemp and honey. Lon. 71.18 W., lat. 32.56 S.

*Quilou*, a sea-port of Zanzibar, capital of a kingdom, with a small citadel. Lon. 39.58 E., lat. 8.30 S.

*Quimper*, or *Quimper-Corentin*, a city of France, capital of the department of Finistère. Lon. 4.6 W., lat. 47.58 N. Pop. about 10,000.

*Quin*, a village of Ireland, in Clare county.

*Quincy*, a town of Massachusetts.

*Quingey*, a town in Doubs, France.

*Quirpon*, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the N. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55.22 W., lat. 51.40 N.

*Quito*, a country of South America, lying between two chains of the Andes, on a plain elevated 9370 feet above the level of the sea. The lands are generally well cultivated, abound in every kind of vegetable production, and feed a great number of cattle of all kinds. Some of the mountains are volcanoes, and their vicinity is constantly exposed to danger from eruptions and earthquakes. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths are made here in great abundance.

*Quizama*, a province in the south part of the kingdom of Angola, full of mountains and badly cultivated, but producing plenty of honey, wax, and salt.

*Quaja*, an inland country of Guinea, lying east of Sierra Leone.

*RAAB*, a royal free town and fort of Hungary, capital of a county. Lon. 17.43 E., lat. 17.39 N.

*Raaza*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland,

between the mainland of Ross-shire and the Isle of Skye. Lon. 6.0 W., lat. 57.32 N.

*Robot*, a city and sea-port of the kingdom of Fez, with a strong castle. Lon. 6.37 W., lat. 31.4 N.

*Racca*, a town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 39.4 E., lat. 36.5 N.

*Raconigi*, a town of the Sardinian dominions, prov. Saluzzo, celebrated for silk weaving and spinning. It has a noble castle and park. Pop. 10,102.

*Radeburg*, a town of Saxony, with a castle. It is celebrated for earthenware.

*Radnor, New*, a borough in Radnorshire, nominally the county town, though a small place; but it has an extensive jurisdiction. Lon. 2.45 W., lat. 52.10 N. Pop. 2482.

*Radnorshire*, an inland county of Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad, containing 291,200 acres, divided into six hundreds and 49 parishes, and having four market-towns. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Teme. Total pop. 25,356.

*Ragland*, a village in Monmouthshire, famous for its castle, in which Charles I. passed much of his life in a magnificent style; and it was the last in Cromwell's time that surrendered to General Fairfax.

*Ragnit*, a town of East Prussia.

*Ragusa*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It has considerable cloth and silk manufactures, and possesses a good trade in corn, oil, wine, and other products of the surrounding country. Pop. 21,466.

*Ragusa*, a city and sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia; cap. of a circle of its own name. It has a considerable trade with the Turks, particularly in hides and tallow. Ragusa long continued to be a republic, under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, until 1806, when it was taken by Napoleon, who erected it into a dukedom, and conferred the title on Marshal Marmont. At the conclusion of the war it was given to Austria. Lon. 18.12 E., lat. 42.55 N. Pop. 3050.—A barren territory of Dalmatia, on the coast of the Gulf of Venice.

*Raidrong*, a town of Hindostan, in Balagant, chief of a fertile district. Lon. 76.56 E., lat. 14.40 N.

*Rain*, or *Obl Rain*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near the river Ury.

*Rain Lake*, a lake of North America, sometimes called a river, which forms the water communication between Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior, and a boundary between the United States and Upper Canada.

*Rainfort*, a village in Lancashire, noted for its manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

*Rajahmundry*, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a district of the same name, in presid. Madras.

*Rajmahal*, a town of Hindostan, on the Ganges, presid. Bengal, of which, in the time of Aurangzeb, it was the capital. Pop. 30,000.

*Rajeshaye*, a district of British India, prov. Bengal, the whole surface of which is so low that from July to November it is nearly submerged by the inundations.

*Rajpretha*, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat.

*Rajpoot*, a town of Hindostan, in Concan. *Rajpootana*, the largest province of Hindostan, its length from N. to S. being 350



miles, and its breadth averaging 200 m. It is wholly subsidiary to the British.

*Raissen*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Malwah, chief of a hilly district. Lon. 77.52 E., lat. 23.21 N.

*Rahelsburg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a great trade in wine and iron. Lon. 15.58 E., lat. 46.45 N.

*Raleigh*, the capital of North Carolina, named after the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose direction the first settlement in North America was made, at Roanoke Island. Lon. 78.32 W., lat. 35.40 N.

*Ramado*, a town of Colombia. Lon. 72.10 W., lat. 11.10 N.

*Ramagiri*, a town in Mysore, Hindostan.

*Ramand*, a town in the Carnatic, Hindostan, with a trade in piece goods, cotton, &c.

*Rambert, St.*, a town in Ain, and another in Loire, France.

*Rambervillier*, a town of France, in Vosges.

*Rambra*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

*Rambouillet*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise.

*Rame Head*, a promontory on the south coast of Cornwall, the western entrance into Plymouth Sound. Lon. 4.12 W., lat. 50.19 N.

*Ramghur*, the largest district of Bengal, though from the numerous hordes of banditti and refractory persons who harbour there, it is of little value to the British Indian government.—A town in Bahar, and another in Orissa, Hindostan.

*Romillies*, a village of Belgium, memorable for a great victory obtained by the Duke of Marlborough over the French, commanded by Marshal Villeroi, on May 23, 1706.

*Ramisseram*, an island in the Gulf of Manara, at the west end of Adam's Bridge. Lon. 79.26 E., lat. 9.17 N.

*Ramla*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Arimathea, of which the greater part is now in a ruinous state.

*Rammehens*, a sea-port of Holland, in the Isle of Walcheren.

*Rammelsberg*, a lofty and extensive mountain of Germany, in the Harz Forest.

*Rompoor*, a large town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

*Rausbury*, a village in Wiltshire, near Marlborough, noted for fine beer.

*Ramsey*, an island on the coast of Wales, separated from Pembrokeshire by a narrow channel, called Ramsey Sound.—A town of the Isle of Man, on the north-east coast. Lon. 4.26 W., lat. 54.18 N.—A market-town in Huntingdonshire, situated within the great level of the fens; and in its vicinity are several large shallow lakes, or meres.

*Ramsgate*, a sea-port town and watering-place of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, near the Downs. The harbour is nearly circular, protected by a castle, and has a magnificent stone pier and harbour, wet and dry docks, storehouses, and a lighthouse. Ramsgate is a member of the clique-port of Sandwich, and much frequented as a bathing-place. Lon. 1.24 E., lat. 51.20 N. Pop. 10,909.

*Ranai*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Lon. 105.51 W., lat. 20.48 N.

*Rancagua*, or *Triana*, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Rancagua. Lon. 70.42 W., lat. 34.19 S.

*Randalstown*, a borough of Ireland, in Antrim county, with a trade in linen.

*Randers*, a town in North Jutland.

*Rangoon*, a sea-port town of Birmah, and almost the only entrepôt for the foreign trade of the Birman empire. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1814, and taken by the British in 1825. Lon. 96.10 E., lat. 26.48 N. Pop. about 20,000.

*Rannoch, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in the north part of Perthshire.

*Rapallo*, a town of the duchy of Genoa.

*Raphoe*, a town in Donegal co., Ireland.

*Rappahannoc*, a river of Virginia, which takes its rise in the mountains called the Blue Ridge, and flows into Chesapeake Bay.

*Rapperschweil*, a town of Switzerland.

*Raritan*, a river of New Jersey, N. Amer.

*Rascia*, the eastern division of Sclavonia.

*Raseborg*, a sea-port of Finland. Lon. 23.18 E., lat. 60.16 N.

*Rasen (Market)*, a town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 2022.

*Rospenburg*, a town of Upper Saxony, near which are some medicinal springs.

*Rostadt*, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, with a noble castle. Pop. 3650.

*Rastof*, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Voronetz. Lon. 42.37 E., lat. 47.2 N.

*Rathcoole*, a town of Ireland, in Dublin co.

*Rathcormick*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county, near the river Bride.

*Rathdowny*, a town in Queen's co., Ireland.

*Rathdrum*, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, with a trade in flannels.

*Rathfriland*, a town in Down county, Ireland.

*Rathkeale*, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county, on the river Deel.

*Ratibor*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a castle.

*Ratisbon*, a strong city of Bavaria, on the Danube, capital of the principality of Ratisbon. It has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depôt, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. Ratisbon was the capital of the dukes of Bavaria, till their duchy was overturned by Charlemagne. It was afterwards a free imperial city, governed by a count of the empire. In 1809 there were several battles between the French under Napoleon, and the Austrians, generally to the disadvantage of the latter. Lon. 12.6 E., lat. 48.58 N.

*Ratoath*, a borough of Ireland, in Meath county, now a poor place.

*Ratofzell*, a strong town of Snabia.

*Rattenberg*, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a citadel.

*Rotzburg*, a fortified town of Denmark, noted for excellent beer.

*Raumo*, a town of Finland Proper.

*Raudnitz*, a town and castle of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe.

*Ravenglass*, a sea-port in Cumberland, on an inlet of the Irish Sea. Lon. 3.30 W., lat. 54.22 N.

*Ravenna*, a city of the Papal States, Italy, capital of a legation of the same name, with several colleges, numerous religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. Having been the cap. of Italy during the last years of the W. empire, it presents many interesting specimens of the architecture of that period, and is chiefly deserving of notice on that account.

HE DIES LIKE A BEAST WHO HAS DONE NO GOOD WHILE HE LIVED.

LIFE IS HALF SPENT BEFORE WE KNOW ITS USE AND VALUE.

Lon. 12.5 E., lat. 44.25 N. Pop. about 16,000.

—A town of Ohio, cap. of Portage county.  
*Ravensburg*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia.—Another in Wirtemberg.

*Ravestein*, a town of Holland.

*Ravey*, or *Rauvee*, a river of Hindostan, rising in Lahore, one of the five Punjab branches of the Indus.

*Raveu*, a town of Portugal, with a castle.

*Raynham*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.  
*Re*, an island of France, separated from Lower Charente by the Strait of Breton.

*Reading*, a borough and the capital of Berkshire. It is a thriving and increasing town, close to the junction of the Kennet with the Thames, and on the line of the Great Bath Road and of the Great Western Railway, 38 m. from London. The principal manufactures are canvas, blankets, ribands, and pins; and great quantities of malt, flour, and timber are sent thence to London. Lon. 0.52 W., lat. 51.28 N. Pop. 18,937.—A town of Pennsylvania, famous for the manufacture of hats. Lon. 76.10 W., lat. 40.22 N.

*Realejo*, a fortified sea-port of Mexico. Lon. 87.44 W., lat. 12.42 N.

*Reculver*, a village in Kent, at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour. It is the Regalium of the Romans, and a part of the walls of the fort still remains.

*Red Lake*, a lake of the United States, in the North-west territory, lying south of the Lake of the Woods.

*Red River*, a large river which rises near the rocky mountains on the west border of New Mexico, and flows in a very meandering course to the Mississippi.

*Red Sea*, a sea that extends 1400 miles from north to south, between Africa and the country of Arabia, and is 230 miles broad in the widest part. This sea is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the north, by the Isthmus of Suez; and it communicates on the south, by the Strait of Babrmandel, with the Indian Ocean. The coral reefs of this sea are more numerous and extensive than in any other body of water of equal extent. "Within the last few years the navigation and commerce of this sea has greatly increased; and steamers have been regularly established between Suez and India, by means of which, and of the steamers from Alexandria to Marseilles, Bombay is now brought within 60 days' distance of England!"

*Redbridge*, a village in Hampshire, at the mouth of the Test, near Southampton.

*Redon*, a village in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on the sea-coast, near Guisborough.

*Redon*, a town of France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

*Redruth*, a town in Cornwall, seated in the heart of a mining country, to which it wholly owes its importance. Pop. 9305.

*Redstone*, a town of Pennsylvania.

*Rees*, or *Rhense*, a town of the Prussian states of the Rhine.

*Reetz*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg.

*Reggio*, a city and sea-port of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the strait of Messina. It is finely situated in the midst of orange groves, and its climate is said to be the best in all the Neapolitan dominions. Lon. 16.0 E., lat. 38.4 N. Pop. 8000.—A city of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Modena, with a strong citadel. It has some

handsome churches, numerous convents, a museum of antiquities, and other public buildings; with manufactures of silk and linen fabrics, horn and ivory articles, &c. Pop. about 18,000.

*Regis*, *St.*, a town of Lower Canada. Lon. 74.10 W., lat. 45.0 N.

*Regnano*, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, near the Tiber.

*Reher*, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

*Reichenau*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a castle.

*Reichenbach*, a town of Silesia.—Another in Voigtland, Saxony.

*Reichenberg*, a town and castle of Germany, near the Rhine.—A town of Bohemia, and, next to Prague, the largest and most flourishing in that kingdom. P. 11,500.

*Reichenfels*, a town of Carinthia.

*Reichenhall*, a town of Bavaria, with a rich salt spring.

*Reigate*, a bor. and neat market-town in Surrey, with a number of gentlemen's seats in its immediate vicinity. Pop. 4584.

*Reiher*, a town of Prussian Silesia.

*Reisenberg*, a town in Oberland, Prussia.

*Rembang*, a town and fort on the north coast of Java, with a safe harbour. Lon. 111.19 E., lat. 6.42 S.

*Remberviller*, a town in Vosges, France.

*Requierefont*, a town in Vosges, France.

*Remo*, *St.*, a town of the duchy of Genoa.

*Remi*, or *Reuy*, (*St.*) a town of France, dep. Bourges-du-Rhone. Near it are some remarkable Roman antiquities.

*Renai*, or *Ronse*, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen stuffs, hats, chocolate, &c. Pop. 13,320.

*Renchen*, a town of the duchy of Baden.

*Reudseberg*, a fortified town of Denmark.

*Reufreshire*, a county of Scotland, 28 miles long, and 12 broad. In the N. part, toward the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile, but the S. is mountainous and rather barren. Besides the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryfe and the White and Black Cart. The largest town is Paisley [which see], but the borough of *Reufresh* is the county-town, the principal trade of which is thread; there are also soap and candle works, and some employment in the silk and muslin manufacture. Total pop. 154,755.

*Read*, a town of European Turkey.

*Reuues*, a city of France, capital of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Lon. 1.42 W., lat. 48.7 N. Pop. 30,000.

*Repaile*, a town of Savoy, in Chablais.

*Repeham*, a market-town in Norfolk.

*Reppen*, a town of Brandenburg.

*Repton*, or *Repiagton*, a par. and village in Derbyshire, on the Trent.

*Requena*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, and a manufacture of silks. Lon. 1.9 W., lat. 39.14 N. Pop. 10,900.

*Resht*, a city of Persia, capital of Gilan. Lon. 49.50 E., lat. 37.20 N.

*Resolution Island*, in the Atlantic Ocean, the north side of the entrance into Hudson's Strait. Lon. 65.0 W., L. 61.40 N.

*Resolution Islet*, a small islet in the Pacific Ocean, 100 leagues east of Otaheite. Lon. 111.15 W., lat. 17.23 S.

*Ritford* (*East and West*), a borough in Nottinghamshire, on the Idle. It having been proved that gross bribery had been

practised at the election for East Retford in 1806, it was determined on to disfranchise that place, and incorporate it with the hundred of Bassettlaw. Pop. 2680.

*Rethel*, a town of France, dep. Ardennes, noted for its woollen manufactures, forges, breweries, and tanneries. Pop. 6770.

*Rethem*, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Zell, seated on the Aller.

*Retimo*, a sea-port of Candia, famous for its silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil. Lon. 24.38 E., lat. 35.20 N.

*Revel*, a government of European Russia. —A sea-port town of Russia, capital of the gov. of Revel. This town is one of the stations for the Russian fleet, and has a harbour defended by several batteries. It has a considerable export trade in corn, spirits, hemp, flax, timber, and other produce from the Baltic. It is also much resorted to as a watering-place. Lon. 24.11 E., lat. 59.26 N. Pop. 13,000.

*Revello*, a town of Piedmont, near the Po.

*Revero*, a town of Italy, on the Po.

*Revilla*, a town of Mexico, in New Leon.

*Reus*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. The town stands on a plain gently sloping towards the coast, and contains several manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, hats, soap, &c., with bleaching-grounds, dye-houses, tanneries, spirit-distilleries, &c. Pop. 24,600.

*Reuss*, a territory of Central Germany, forming two independent principalities, each of which has a separate vote in the diet of the German confederation. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief employment of the inhabitants, and the woods are one of the chief sources of national wealth. —*Reuss*, a river of Switzerland, which rises near mount St. Gotthard.

*Reutlingen*, a town of Württemberg. It has manufactures of leather, lace, &c.

*Rewah*, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad. Lon. 81.19 E., lat. 24.34 N.

*Rewory*, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

*Reyes*, a city of Colombia, in the prov. of St. Martha, seated in a fertile valley. Lon. 73.30 W., lat. 10.6 N.

*Rhananie*, or *Rachmanie*, a town and fort of Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile.

*Rhayader*, a corporate town in Radnorshire, situate on the Wye.

*Rheims*, a city of France, in the dep. of Marne. The kings of France have been successively crowned here, probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral (which is one of the largest and most magnificent in Europe), in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. This city has manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs, and produces excellent wine. Lon. 4.2 E., lat. 49.15 N. Pop. 38,360.

*Rhein*, a town of Prussia, in Natangen.

*Rheinnan*, a town of Switzerland.

*Rheinberg*, a town of Germany.

*Rheineck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle. —A town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, which has a great trade in timber.

*Rheinfelden*, a town of Swabia, the best of the four Forest-Towns.

*Rheinfels*, a fortress of Prussia, and one of the most important places on the Rhine. It is situated on a stupendous craggy rock.

*Rheingau*, a fertile vale of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau.

*Rheinthal*, a district of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, and now included in the canton of St. Gall.

*Rhine*, one of the largest rivers on the continent of Europe. It rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, and is formed of three streams: the Further Rhine, from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine, from the valley of Medelo, an appendage of St. Gotthard; and the Hither, or Upper Rhine, from the Mount Avicula. The first two torrents united are called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Richenau; and the height is here about 6180 feet above the sea. It was the ancient boundary of Gaul and Germany, and is still the natural barrier of modern Germany and France. In its course towards the Zuyder Zee it branches into four streams, and that which retains the name of the Rhine flows towards Leyden, and enters the sea by a sluice at the village of Catwyck. The scenery of the Rhine is justly admired by travellers, particularly between Mayence and Coblenz. "The Rhine," says Mr. Leitch Ritchie, "here pursues a meandering course, pent between lofty and craggy mountains, and resembles rather a succession of lakes than a river. These mountains, however, are after all only mountains in miniature. They have often, indeed, the steepness, rudeness, and overhanging ridges of the mountains bordering the Rhine; but as compared to them in size, they are as molehills. The groves on the hill sides are few and far between; but there is no grove without a church spire rising in the midst and overtopping the trees. Frequently a daring and fantastic cliff, crowned by an ancient castle, frowns over the river, or rises majestically from the brow of the steep; but the woods, unlike those of the Rhine, look like plantations, and the vines obtrude an unceasing idea of the artificial." In a commercial point of view the Rhine is perhaps the most important river in Europe, owing to the numerous states to which it affords a water conveyance, and the great facilities given to its free navigation.

*Rhine, Lower*, a frontier dep. of France, containing the north part of the old prov. of Alsace. —Formerly a circle of Germany, which extended on both sides the Rhine, from the circle of Swabia, on the S., to that of Westphalia, on the N. It included the territories of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, and the county of Lower Lohenburg.

*Rhine, Upper*, a frontier dep. of France, containing the south part of the old prov. of Alsace, and the insulated principality of Montbéliard, belonging to Germany. —A former circle of Germany, which extended across the Rhine from Lorraine in France on the south, to the circle of Lower Saxony on the north. It included the landgraviate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the counties of Catzenellenbogen and Waldeck, the free town of Frankfort, and the territories of Fulda, Spire, Worms, Deux Ponts, and Montbéliard.



*Rhine (Province of)*, a province of the Prussian dominions, containing the S. portion of the Frusso-Rhenish states, and lying between 6° and 9° E. lon., and 49° and 52° N. lat. The principal towns are Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Coblenz, Dusseldorf, Treves, Bonn, &c. Wine is the most important product; its other chief raw productions are corn, flax, hemp, timber, tobacco, &c. Among the principal manufactures are woollen and cotton cloths, silks, iron, and hardware, &c.

*Rhode Island*, one of the United States of America, divided into the counties of Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent. This state is intersected in all directions by rivers; the chief of them are the Providence and Taunton, which flow into Narraganset Bay. Iron-ore and limestone are found in great plenty here, which is principally a country for cattle, sheep, cheese, and butter. Total pop. 108,830.—An island of North America, in the state of its name.

*Rhodes*, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Maeri, about 45 m. long, by 18 m. in its broadest part. The climate is truly delightful, and every pleasant fruit and fragrant flower abounds there. The Saracens became possessors of it in 665; and, in 1309, it was taken from them by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who afterwards took the name of knights of Rhodes. They retained it till 1525, when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance; and the small number of knights that remained were afterwards removed to Malta.—The cap. has the same name; and on a part of the harbour stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, but which was thrown down by an earthquake 56 years after its erection. Lon. 28.14 E., lat. 36.26 N.

*Rhodesz*, a town of France, dep. Aveyron. The cathedral is rich in arabesques, and remarkable for a fine tower, which may be seen at a distance of nearly 50 miles. Lon. 2.34 E., lat. 41.21 N. Pop. 9158.

*Rhone*, a large river of Europe rising in the Pennine Alps, at Mount St. Gothard, Switzerland. It passes through one of the most beautiful and picturesque regions in the world—one continued vineyard, skirted and sheltered by mountains from 500 to 2000 ft. in height, presenting every variety of form and aspect. After flowing west and north through the whole of Valais, it enters the Lake of Geneva, and then running S. separates the canton of Geneva and the duchy of Savoy from France. Penetrating France, it flows west to Lyons, then south by Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Brancarre, Tarascon, and Arles, and enters the Mediterranean by four mouths.—A department of France, so named from the river Rhone, which flows on its E. side. It includes the old provinces of Beaujolais and Lyonnais. Wine is the chief source of its agricultural wealth; but it is also rich in minerals, and has some important silk manufactures, &c.

*Rhone (Bouches-du)*, a dep. of France, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the influx of the Rhone; containing the south-west part of the old province of Provence.

*Rhyneberg*, or *Rhinsberg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

*Riazan*, a fertile government of European Russia, between long. 38° and 41° E., and 53° and 56° N.—The capital of the above gov., on the Troubege, a tributary of the Oka. Lon. 39.15 E., lat. 54.37 N. Pop. about 9000.

*Ribadavia*, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

*Ribas*, a town of Spain, in New Castle.

*Ribble*, a river that rises in the W. R. of Yorkshire, above Settle, crosses Lancashire by Clitheroe and Preston, and enters the Irish Sea.

*Ribeauville*, a town of France, dep. Haut Rhin. Pop. 6560.

*Ribeira Grande*, the capital of St. Jago, the largest of the Cape-Verd Islands. Lon. 23.24 W., lat. 14.50 N.

*Ribemont*, a town in Aisne, France.

*Riberac*, a town in Dordogne, France.

*Ribnic*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia.

*Ribnitz*, a town of Lower Saxony.

*Richelieu*, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, founded by Cardinal Richelieu.

*Richmond*, a picturesque and pleasant town in Surrey, with a bridge over the Thames. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII. named it Richmond, on account of his having been Earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III., Henry VII., and Queen Elizabeth expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, in which is an observatory; and its extensive royal park. There is no place in the vicinity of London that has more genuine attractions. The upper part of the town commands many noble and extensive views of the Thames and its rich valley, with Windsor Castle seen in the distance; and the country abounds with elegant mansions and finely wooded lawns. Pop. 7760.—A bor. in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on the Swale, the cap. of a district called Richmondshire, which abounds in lead mines, and was formerly a county of itself. Richmond is picturesquely situated, and contains the remains of an ancient castle. It has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. Lon. 1.35 W., lat. 54.28 N. Pop. 3992.—The capital of Virginia, U. S., in Henrico co. The chief exports are tobacco, corn, lumber, tar, pitch, and turpentine. Lon. 77.55 W., lat. 37.35 N. Pop. 20,153.—A town of Kentucky, capital of Madison county.

*Richmansworth*, a town in Hertfordshire, seated on the Gade. Moor Park, a seat of the Marquis of Westminster, in the vicinity, was once the residence of Cardinal Wolsey. Pop. 5926.

*Ridgfield*, a town of Connecticut, U. S.

*Ridlingen*, a town of Wirtemberg.

*Rieberg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, with a castle.

*Riesengebirge*, that part of the Sudetic mountains separating Bohemia and Moravia from Silesia.

*Rieti*, a town of Italy, in Spoleto.

*Rieur*, a town in Upper Garonne, France.

*Riez*, a town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes. It is seated in a plain abounding with wine and fruits.

*Riga*, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, on the Dwina, and, next to Petersburg, the most commercial

CROWS ARE NEVER THE WHITER FOR WASHING THEMSELVES.

GIVE A CLOWN YOUR FINGER, AND HE'LL TAKE YOUR WHOLE HAND.

place in the empire. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, pitch, leather, hides, and tallow. There is a floating wooden bridge over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad; in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Lon. 24.2 E., lat. 56.56 N. Pop. about 60,000.

*Rimini*, a town of the Papal States, Italy, containing many remains of antiquity.

*Ringhioping*, a sea-port town of Denmark. Lon. 8.15 E., lat. 56.8 N.

*Ringsted*, a town of the Isle of Zealand.

*Ringwood*, a town in Hampshire, on the Avon. Pop. 3700.

*Rinteln*, a strong town of Hesse Cassel, capital of the county of Schaumburg.

*Rio de Contas*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Bahia, which has mines of gold.

*Rio de Formoso*, a river of Benin, and the principal estuary (of which there are many) which enters the Gulf of Guinea.

*Rio de la Plata*. [See *Plata*.]

*Rio Grande*, a river that rises in the south part of Senegambia, and flows north-north-west and west to the Atlantic.

*Rio Grande do Norte*, a province of Brazil, forming the north-east extremity.

*Rio Grande do Sul*, a province of Brazil, and the most southern one.

*Rio Grande de St. Pedro*, a river of the above province.

*Rio Janeiro*, a river of Brazil, which enters the Atlantic Ocean at St. Sebastian, the capital of Brazil.—A province of Brazil, so named from the above river, and lying near the tropic of Capricorn. The country is picturesquely mountainous; and produces cotton, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, pepper, indigo, rice, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread-corn. It has numerous mines of gold; and precious stones are found in great quantities.—The capital, or chief city and sea-port of Brazil, and the largest and most important commercial city of S. America. The harbour of Rio is one of the finest that can be conceived; the water in the bay is at all times sufficient to float the largest ships of war, and in extent it is quite unparalleled.

*Rio de Miranda*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and enters the Bay of Biscay.

*Rio Negro*, a large river, the course of which is 1200 miles, rising in the east part of Popayan, flowing east into Portuguese Guyana, and south-east through that province to the Amazon, below the town of Rio Negro.

*Rio del Norte*, a river that rises in the mountainous district on the north border of San Luis Potosi, and runs south through the whole of that country into Mexico, where it flows east and south-east till it enters the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 25.30 N.

*Rio Parlo*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, with a fort.

*Riom*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme. It has a large trade in agricultural produce, and some manufactures. P. 11,050.

*Rions*, a town in Grondce, France.

*Ripen*, a fortified town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a diocese, with a castle, two colleges, and a public library. Lon. 8.40 E., lat. 55.23 N.

*Ripon*, a borough in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Bre. In the neighbourhood

is the celebrated Studley Park, including the venerable remains of Fountain Abbey. It is a kind of emporium for wool, attended by the clothiers of Leeds, Halifax, &c.; and has an excellent corn market. Lon. 1.29 W., lat. 54.11 N. Pop. 6002.

*Risborough*, a bor. in Buckinghamshire.

*Rive-de-Gier*, a town of France, dep. Loire. It is a good commercial town, and has extensive manufactures of glass wares, &c. Pop. 9150.

*Rivoli*, a town of Piedmont, near Turin, with a magnificent castle.

*Rivolo*, a town of Italy, on the Lake Garda.

*Roo*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

*Roanne*, a town in Loire, France. It has some manufactures of muslin, calico, and woollen fabrics; and is a depôt for the manufactures of Lyons and other towns in the SE. of France. Lon. 5.58 E., lat. 46.4 N. Pop. 9334.

*Roanoke*, a river of North Carolina, formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan, the first of which rises in Virginia.—An island of North Carolina, on the south side of Albemarle Sound, famous for being the spot where Sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in America. Lon. 75.56 W., lat. 35.36 N.

*Robin-Hood Bay*, on the coast of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Whitby.

*Roca, Cape*, or the *Rock of Lisbon*, is the most western point of Portugal and of Europe. On the summit is a remarkable monastery, said to be 3000 feet above the sea. Lon. 9.36 W., lat. 38.42 N.

*Rocella*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near which is a coral fishery.

*Rochdale*, a large town in Lancashire, on the Roch. It has great traffic in slate, stone, and coal; and is a principal seat of the woollen and cotton manufactures, especially the former. Pop. 67,889.

*Roche*, a fortified town of Switzerland.

*Roche*, or *Roche en Ardennes*, a town of Belgium, prov. Liège.

*Roche Bernard*, a town of France, dep. Morbihan.

*Roche Guyon*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise.

*Roche Posay*, a town in Vienne, France.

*Roche sur Yon*, a town in Vendée, France.

*Rochechouart*, a town of France, dep. Upper Vienne, with a castle.

*Rochefort*, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, with a castle. Lon. 5.10 E., lat. 50.12 N.—A sea-port in Lower Charente, France, with a famous harbour, arsenal, and magazine. Lon. 0.58 W., lat. 45.50 N. Pop. about 17,000.—A town in Jura, another in Mayenne-et-Loir, and another in Morbihan, France.

*Rochefort-aux-Bois*, a town in Charente, France.

*Rochefort*, or *Yellowstone*, a large river of Louisiana, U.S.

*Rochelle, La*, a fortified sea-port of Lower Charente, with a harbour surrounded by a prodigious mole 4482 feet in extent. Lon. 1.10 W., lat. 46.9 N. Pop. about 13,000.

*Rochemaure*, a town in Ardèche, France.

*Rochester*, a city in Kent, on the Medway. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance. It has two free schools, one called the King's, and the other the City School; and other charities. Lon. 0.36 E., lat. 51.23 N. Pop. 11,743.—A

HE IS WISE, OR WILL SOON BE SO, WHO KEEPS WISE COMPANY.

VIRTUE, LIKE A RICH STONE, IS EVER BEST WHEN SET.

town of New York, built at the great falls of the Genesee. Pop. 20,191.

*Rochford*, a market-town in Essex.

*Rochlitz*, a town of Saxony.

*Rockingham*, a town in Northamptonshire, on the Welland.—A town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Richmond county.—A town of Virginia.

*Rocky Mount*, a town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Franklin county.

*Rocky Mountains*, a great ridge in the western part of North America, extending nearly the whole length of the country, from New Biscay to the icy Sea, which seems to consist of several ranges, rising successively above each other, till the most distant mingles with the clouds.

*Rocroy*, a town in Ardennes, France.

*Rodby*, a sea-port of Denmark. Lon. 11.45 E., lat. 54.45 N.

*Rodenburg*, a town and castle of Hesse.

*Rodez*, a town of France, capital of the department of Aveyron.

*Roding*, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs south to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault forests, to Barking, below which it joins the Thames.

*Rodosto*, a sea-port of European Turkey. Lon. 27.37 E., lat. 41.1 N.

*Rodriguez*, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying 100 leagues east of Mauritius. Lon. 63.0 E., lat. 19.30 S.

*Roder*, a river of Germany, which flows by Duren, Juliers, and Wassenberg, and joins the Meuse at Ruremonde.

*Rogericke, or Port Battic*, a sea-port of Russia, in the province of Itevel. Lon. 23.20 E., lat. 59.10 N.

*Rohm*, a town in Morbihan, France.

*Rohilkund, or Rohilla*, a territory of Hindostan Proper.

*Rokette*, a river of Western Africa, in Sierra Leone, which joins the ocean below Free Town.

*Rolle*, a town in Vand, Switzerland.

*Rotpah*, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal. Lon. 82.5 E., lat. 29.22 N.

*Romagna*, a province of Italy, belonging to the Papal States; fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit, and having also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works.

*Romaniolier*, a town of Switzerland.

*Romani*, a town of European Turkey.

*Romania, or Rumelia*, a province of Turkey in Europe, formerly called Thrace, and the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum.

*Romans*, a town in Drome, France, on the Isere. Pop. 11,315.

*Rome*, a city of Italy, formerly the most renowned, and emphatically styled the "Mistress of the World," situate in the Campagna di Roma, forming the capital of the Ecclesiastical State, and being the residence of the Pope. It is built on seven hills and the intermediate valleys, along the banks of the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length and perfectly straight, in which are splendid palaces and houses belonging to the nobility; there are also many piazzas, which are adorned with noble fountains or obelisks. But the generality of the streets

are mean-looking, and the houses have a shabby dilapidated appearance; in short, the stranger's attention is continually divided between what is grand and what is filthy. The church of St. Peter, which was finished in 1621, is entirely covered, both within and without, with marble. The length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross that crowns the cupola, 450. The Pantheon, erected above 120 years before the Christian era, to the honour of all the gods, is the most perfect of the Roman temples that now remain; but the Colosseum is the most stupendous monument of antiquity. The Pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's Church: the library of this palace is deemed the largest and richest in the world. Besides the university, which consists of several colleges, there are numerous academies, literary societies, &c. &c. [See *Ecclesiastical State*.] Lon. 12.29 E., lat. 41.54 N. Pop. 155,000.—A town of New York, in Oneida county. Lon. 75.27 W., lat. 43.12 N.

*Rouford*, a market-town in Essex. Pop. 5317.

*Romkala*, a town of Syria, with the remains of an ancient and strong castle.

*Romney*, a town of Virginia, U. States. Lon. 79.5 W., lat. 39.20 N.

*Romney, New*, a market-town in Kent, seated on a hill in Romney Marsh. It is one of the five cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is much reduced.—*Old Romney*, now a small place, is a mile to the west. Lon. 0.56 E., lat. 50.59 N.

*Romney Marsh*, a grazing tract in the most southern part of Kent, between Hythe, Dungeness, and Rye Haven. It is 20 miles long, and eight broad, containing about 50,000 acres of firm land, and some of the richest pasture in England.

*Romorantin*, a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, with a castle. The town was taken by Edward the Black Prince in 1356, at which siege it appears that cannon was first used.

*Romsey*, a town in Hampshire, near Southampton, with a manufacture of shalloons, and paper-mills. Pop. 5347.

*Roncesvalles*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley, to which it gives name.

*Ronciglione*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fortified castle.

*Ronda*, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadaro. The neighbourhood is extremely picturesque, and produces an abundance of wine, oil, corn, and fruit. It is also a town of considerable commerce, particularly that which is contraband; and as a place of refuge it bears a very high character, the society being of the first class, without that moral taint which so strikingly distinguishes the fashionable inhabitants of Madrid and other large cities. Pop. 18,678.

*Ronne*, a sea-port of Denmark. Lon. 14.55 E., lat. 55.10 N.

*Ronneburg*, a town and castle in the principality of Altenburg.

*Rooderpoor*, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

*Roque, St.*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

*Roquefort*, a town in Landes, France.

*Roquemauri*, a town in Gard, France.

THE KNOT THAT IS TIED IN TREACHERY, WILL BE LOOSED BY JEALOUSY.



*Roquetas*, a town of Spain, in Grauada.

*Rosa Mount*, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, near Piedmont, forming a circle of gigantic peaks, and rising 15,600 feet above the sea.

*Rosario*, a town of Mexico, in Culiacan, near which are the rich mines of Copala.

—A town of the prov. of Buenos Ayres.

*Rosebach*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, with a castle on a mountain.

*Rosecommon*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, watered by the Shannon, 55 miles long and from 10 to 35 broad, divided into 56 parishes. It is a tolerably level country, producing excellent corn and pasture, yet there are some lofty hills and extensive bogs. Total pop. 253,589. —Its cap. is a borough of the same name.

*Roserea*, a town in Tipperary co., Ireland.

*Rosenberg*, a town of Silesia, with a small castle. —A town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin.

*Rosenheim*, a town of Bavaria. —A German colony of Russia, in the government of Saratof, on the banks of the Volga.

*Roses*, a sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia, with a fort and a citadel. Lon. 3.7 E., lat. 42.17 N.

*Rosetta*, a sea-port town of Egypt, and one of the pleasantest in the country, though of late years greatly fallen off in commerce and population. Lon. 30.23 E., lat. 31.23 N. Pop. about 5000.

*Rosiers-aux-Salines*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe.

*Rostin*, a village of Scotland, near Edinburgh, on the river North Esk. Here are the remains of a castle, on an almost insulated rock; and a beautiful chapel, one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

*Ross*, a market-town of Herefordshire, on the Wye. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institutions to John Kyrie, commonly called the Mau of Ross, whose benevolent character is interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. Pop. 2523. —A town of Ireland, in Cork county. Lon. 8.56 W., lat. 51.32 N.

*Ross, New*, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford county, on the Barrow; it has an extensive trade. Pop. 7543. The town of Old Ross is four miles to the east. Lon. 6.45 W., lat. 52.20 E.

*Rossano*, a strong town of Naples. Lon. 16.38 E., lat. 39.48 N.

*Roszbach*, a village of Prussian Saxony, memorable as being the scene of a splendid victory gained by Frederic the Great over the French and Imperialists, Nov. 5, 1757.

*Rosse*, a county of Scotland, 80 miles long and 70 broad; divided into 30 parishes. It wholly encloses the county of Cromarty, except the east extremity; and though in the middle it is mountainous and dreary, the eastern part is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers, teeming with game, waterfowl, and fish. Total pop. of Ross and Cromarty, 78,980.

*Rosswein*, a town of Saxony, with a good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth.

*Rostock*, a commercial city and sea-port town of N. Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg. Lon. 12.20 E., lat. 54.10 N. Pop. 13,000.

*Rostrevor*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, with considerable salt works.

*Rota*, a town and castle in Andalusia, Spain. —One of the Ladrone Islands.

*Rotas*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Bahar, chief of a district. Lon. 83.50 E., lat. 24.38 N.

*Rotenburg*, a town of Switzerland, in Lucerne. —A town of Snabia, in the county of Hohenburg, with a castle. —A town in Verden, Hanover. —A town of Germany. —A town in Hesse, Germany, with a palace. —A town of Brandenburg.

*Roth*, a town and castle of Bavaria.

*Rothbury*, a market-town in Northumberland, seated on the Cognet.

*Rothenburg*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Rezat.

*Rother*, a river that rises in Sussex, and forms the boundary between that co. and Kent.

*Rotherham*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Don. It is famous for considerable iron works in the vicinity.

*Rotherhithe*, a parish in Surrey, adjoining the borough of Southwark, and noted for its docks and shipping warehouses. The Thames Tunnel crosses the river at this place. Pop. 13,917.

*Rothsay*, a borough of Scotland, in the Isle of Bute, and capital of Buteshire. It has a considerable trade in the herring fishery, and several cotton works. Lon. 4.53 W., lat. 55.48 N. Pop. 5789.

*Rotterdam*, a city of Holland, and, next to Amsterdam, the most considerable place for trade, population, and the beauty of its buildings. The celebrated Erasmus was a native of Rotterdam. Lon. 4.29 E., lat. 51.56 N. Pop. 80,000. —One of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 174.30 W., lat. 20.16 S.

*Rottingen*, a town of Bavaria.

*Roubaie*, a well-built town of France, dep. du Nord, famous for its manufactures of Thibets, waistcoat-pieces, and cotton goods. Pop. 14,350.

*Rouen*, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, and the principal seat of the cotton manufactures, which are much esteemed. In short, so eminent is Rouen for its cotton manufactures, that it has acquired the title of the French Manchester, and a certain description of women's cotton dresses are known in France by the name of *rouennaises*. Broad silks, velvets, hardware, chemical compounds, and confectionery, for which Rouen is every where celebrated, are the other principal products. Formerly its linen fabrics were in high repute. In the market-place is the statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for alleged sorcery, in 1430. Rouen is the birth-place of the two Cornuilles and of Fontenelle. Lon. 1.2 E., lat. 49.26 N. Pop. nearly 100,000.

*Rouergue*, an old province of France, now forming the department of Aveyron.

*Roulers*, a town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders. It has several manufactures. Pop. 9,982.

*Roum*, or *Rumiyah*, a country of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, between Carmania on the west, and Diarbekir and Armenia on the east.

*Rousillon*, an old province of France, now the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

*Roveredo*, a town of the Austrian states, in the Tyrol, seated near the Adige. In the vicinity are numerous silk mills. Pop. 7300.

*Rovigno*, a sea-port of Austrian Italy, on the Adriatic, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine marble in the immediate neighbourhood. Pop. 9800.

*Rovigo*, a large town of Austrian Italy, prov. Venice. It was to this town that the French general Savary was indebted for his dukedom, under favour of Napoleon.

*Roxburghshire*, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent, in every direction, is 30 miles, divided into 31 parishes. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of mosses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn. Total pop. 46,003.

*Roxbury*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.  
*Royston*, a market-town in Hertfordshire. Under the market-place is a kind of subterranean crypt, dug out of the solid chalk, supposed to be of Saxon construction.

*Ruabon*, a town in Denbighshire, Wales. Pop. 11,292.

*Rnatan*, or *Rattan*, an island in the Bay of Honduras, 25 miles from the coast. Lon. 86.50 W., lat. 16.20 N.

*Rubicon*, an ancient river of Italy.

*Rubiera*, a town of Italy, near Modena.

*Rudesheim*, a town of Nassau, on the Rhine, celebrated for its wine.

*Rudkioping*, a fortified sea-port of Denmark, and the only town in the Island of Langeland. Lon. 11.0 E., lat. 55.1 N.

*Rudolstadt*, a town of the principality of Schwartzburg, on the Saale. Pop. 4500.

*Ruffach*, a town in Upper Rhine, France.

*Ruffec*, a town in Charente, France.

*Rugby*, a town in Warwickshire, on the Avon, with a celebrated school, founded in 167, by Lawrence Sheriffe, citizen of London, a native of the neighbourhood. This school has 11 exhibitions, established by the founder, and three exhibitioners are elected every year. There are likewise six scholarships, of the annual value of 25l. each, supported by subscription. Pop. 4008.

*Rudgely*, a town in Staffordshire, with manufactures of felts and hats. Pop. 3774.

*Rugen*, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund. It belongs to Prussia.

*Rugenwald*, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle. Here is a good salmon fishery, and a great trade in linen. Lon. 16.17 E., lat. 54.25 N.

*Rum*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides. It is lilly and rocky; but feeds a considerable number of small sheep, whose flesh and wool are valuable. Lon. 6.25 W., lat. 57.1 N.

*Rumney*, or *Rhney*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and, separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol Channel.

*Rungpoor*, a town in Bengal, producing much rice, silk, opium, and tobacco; the capital of a district of the same name, on the N. side of the Ganges. Lon. 89.5 E., lat. 25.47 N.

*Ruppin*, a town of the Prussian dominions, province Brandenburg, capital of a circle. Pop. 7925.

*Ruremonde*, or *Roermond*, a strong town of Belgium, in Limburg.

*Ruseck*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, defended by a castle.

*Rush*, a town of Ireland, in Dublin co., with a harbour for small craft on the Irish Sea. The ling cured here, of which much is exported, is esteemed for its superior flavour.

*Russer*, a port of Norway, in the prov. of Christiansand. Lon. 9.23 E., lat. 58.42 N.

*Russelsheim*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Main.

*Russey*, a town of France, dep. Doubs.

*Russia*, a most extensive empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, besides a very large tract in the NW. part of America, the Aleutian islands, Nova Zembla, &c. This empire forms a square, whose sides are upwards of 2000 miles each: it includes, in fact, nearly one-seventh part of the land on the terrestrial globe; but not a third of the country is sufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Ob, which, owing to the flatness of the country, afford great facilities to internal navigation. The lakes are numerous, and, like the rivers, are upon a most gigantic scale. So vast is the extent of the Russian empire, and so various its climate, that when spring commences in one part, another is experiencing all the rigours of winter. Medicinal and saline springs are not uncommon; and there are mines of fine silver, copper, iron, and other minerals. There are manufactures of leather, linen, woollen-stuffs, velvet, and silk; brass, iron, steel, and tin are also wrought. The home commodities are sables, black furs, the skins of foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, white hares, &c.; iron, tale, tallow, wax, honey, corn, potash, tar, linseed and train oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may be added almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. The established religion of the government is that of the Greek church; but a considerable number of Russians profess the Mohammedan religion, and a greater number are still Pagans. The language is an improved version of the Slavonian; and the letters of the alphabet have a great resemblance to the Greek characters. The Russians, in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all wear a covering of fur six months of the year. Persons of both sexes wear a cross on their breasts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aside while they live. The sovereign of Russia is absolute and despotic in the fullest sense of those terms. The first who bore the title of czar was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1170. The title of emperor was first assumed by Peter I., who, by his actions, justly acquired the surname of Great, and finished his glorious course in the year 1725. From this period Russia has progressively advanced in arts, arms, and civiliza-

A MATTER IN EVERY THING IS GENERALLY GOOD FOR NOTHING.

tion; and since Napoleon vainly attempted to subjugate this colossal power, and Alexander became his conqueror, a vast accession of influence and consideration has been given to Russia, which under the present emperor have been maintained and extended. Petersburg is the metropolis of the empire.

*Rustchuk*, a strong city of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria. During the present century it has been twice attacked and greatly injured by the Russians. Lon. 25.44 E., lat. 44.3 N. Pop. about 30,000.

*Rutchester*, a village in Northumberland, near Hexham; the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus's wall runs on the middle of the east rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes at a little distance to the south of it.

*Rutherfordton*, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Rutherford county.

*Rutherglen*, a borough in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

*Ruthin*, or *Rhuthyn*, a corporate town of Wales, in Denbighshire. Lon. 3.30 W., lat. 53.5 N. Pop. 3271.

*Rutland*, a town of Vermont, U. S., chief of a county.—Another in Massachusetts.

*Rutlandshire*, the smallest county of England, 15 miles long and 11 broad, containing 95,360 acres, divided into five hundreds, and 52 parishes. The soil varies much; but, in general, is fertile, particularly the rich vale of Catmose, which runs from the west side to the centre of the county. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Gwash, or Wash. Total pop. 21,302.

*Ruttunpoor*, a town of Hindostan, in Gaudwana, capital of a large district of the same name. Lon. 82.25 E., lat. 22.21 N.

*Ruwenwelle*, a town of Ceylon.

*Ryocotta*, a town of Hindostan, with a fort, and a high fortified rock, considered as the key to the Mysore dominions.

*Ryan*, *Loch*, a bay of Scotland, in the north-west part of Wigtonshire.

*Rydal-Water*, a lake in Westmoreland, a little to the west of Ambleside.

*Ryde*, a town and watering-place on the N.E. side of the Isle of Wight, facing Portsmouth, from which place, as the town is built on a tolerably steep acclivity, it has a very handsome appearance. During summer, steam-boats pass to and from Ryde, Portsmouth, Cowes, and Southampton at all hours of the day, and the influx of visitors has of late years greatly increased.

*Rydroog*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, capital of a fertile district.

*Rye*, a borough in Sussex, and one of the original cinque-ports. Its exports are corn, malt, hops, and other products of the country: and hence are sent considerable supplies of fish to the London markets. Lon. 0.44 E., lat. 50.57 N. Pop. 4031.—A town of New York.

*Rycpoor*, a strong town of Hindostan, in Gaudwana. Lon. 82.13 E., lat. 21.15 N.

*Rymenant*, a town of Belgium, prov. South Brabant.

*Ryswick*, a town of Holland, prov. S. Holland, near the Hague.

*SAADA*, or *Saade*, a strong town of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 44.55 E., lat. 17.50 N.

*Saale*, a river of Germany, which rises in the north-east part of Franconia, flows north

through Upper Saxony, and enters the Elbe above Magdeburg.

*Saalfeld*, a town of Saxe Coburg, on the Saale, with a castle on a mountain.—A town of East Prussia.

*Saardam*, a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland. Here Peter the Great resided, and, in the disguise of a common artisan, worked as a shipwright.

*Saatz*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which yields hops of the best quality.

*Sabo*, a fertile island of the West Indies, inhabited by a few Dutch families. Lon. 63.17 W., lat. 17.39 N.

*Sabanza*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on the side of a beautiful lake. All the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet here. Lon. 29.40 E., lat. 40.30 N.

*Subara*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, capital of a district. It is a flourishing place, surrounded by mountains.

*Sabatz*, or *Sabacz*, a town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia.

*Sabia*, a kingdom on the coast of Caffraia. The country is fertile and populous, is crossed by a river of the same name, and has mines of gold and many elephants.

*Sabie*, a sea-port of Denmark. Lon. 10.18 E., lat. 57.20 N.

*Sabina*, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, abounding in oil and wine.

*Sabine*, a river of Louisiana, which rises in about lat. 33 N., and flows south-south-east 300 miles to the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29.50.

*Sabionetta*, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, with a citadel.

*Soble*, a town of France, dep. Sarthe. Pop. 3000.

*Sable*, *Cape*, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65.33 W., lat. 43.30 N.

*Sables d'Olonne*, a town of France, in the department of La Vendée.

*Sablستان*, a mountainous prov. of Persia.

*Sacai*, a city and sea-port of Japan, in the Island of Nippon, with several castles, &c. Lon. 136.5 E., lat. 34.58 N.

*Saccatoe*, a town of the interior of Africa, on the Niger.

*Sachsen*, a province of Prussia, embracing various portions of the smaller German states.

*Sachsenhausen*, a town of Germany, making part of Frankfort on the Maine.—Another near Waldeck.

*Sackett's Harbour*, a town of New York, in Jefferson county; the chief naval depot of the United States on Lake Ontario. Lon. 75.2 W., lat. 43.52 N.

*Sacramento*, *St.*, a town of Brazil.

*Sadatoe*, a kingdom of Nigritia, extending along the right bank of the Falceme.—The cap. of the above, in the neighbourhood of which are some gold mines. Lon. 9.22 W., lat. 13.33 N.

*Saddleback*, a mountain in Cumberland, near Keswick, so called from its form. It is 2,787 feet above the level of the sea. On one side is an immense cavity, once the crater of a volcano, at the bottom of which is a lake about 20 acres in dimension.

*Saddleworth*, a chapelry in Yorkshire, contiguous to Rochdale, in Lancashire, and partaking of its woollen manufacture. Pop. 16,829.

GREAT TALKERS ARE LIKE BROKEN PITCHERS: EVERY THING RUNS OUT OF THEM.

KNOWLEDGE IS THE TREASURE OF THE MIND, AND DISCRETION THE KEY TO IT.



*Saffi*, or *Azaffi*, a city and sea-port of Morocco, prov. Abda. It was formerly an emporium of the European trade with Morocco, but on the rise of Mogador its commerce declined. In the environs are many Mohammedan sanctuaries. Lon. 8.58 W., lat. 32.28 N. Pop. about 12,000.

*Saffron-Wadden*, a town in Essex, in which the maling trade is extensively carried on. Pop. 5,111.

*Sagg Harbour*, a sea-port of New York.

*Saghalien*, or *Amour*, a river of Chinese Tartary, extending about 1800 miles.

*Saghalien*, or *Sachalin*, a large island in the sea of Okotsk. The centre is mountains, and well wooded with pine, willow, oak, and birch; but the shores are level, and well adapted to agriculture. The natives, called Ainos, are a mild and intelligent race, and resemble the Tartars in form.

*Saghalien Ula Holun*, a city of Eastern Tartary, in Taitcirac, a province covered with woods, in which are a great number of sables. Lon. 127.25 E., lat. 50.6 N.

*Sagor*, an island in Bengal, lying on the east side of the mouth of the Hooghly. It is almost covered with jungle, and contains many tigers.

*Sagres*, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, with a harbour and a fort. Lon. 9.0 W., lat. 37.2 N.

*Saguenay*, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake St. John, and flows east above 100 miles to Tadousac, where it enters the St. Lawrence.

*Sahagun*, a town of Spain, in Leon.

*Sahara*, or the *Desert*, a vast country of Africa, 2000 miles in length and 900 in breadth. This dreary waste is, in general, of an even surface, without a tree, shrub, or any other landmark. Some parts consist of solid rocks; others of what is called soil, baked nearly as hard as marble by the intense heat of the sun; and many parts are covered with sand, which is whirled about by every wind, and sometimes formed into immense heaps, from one to four hundred feet in height. The northern and eastern quarters are here and there interspersed with spots of astonishing fertility; these are called oases, or islands, which are crowded with inhabitants, and governed by petty princes. The natives, consisting of various tribes, are wild and ignorant, and profess the Mohammedan religion, unless where they approach the country of the Negroes.

*Saharanpoor*, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi, capital of a fertile district. Lon. 77.25 E., lat. 29.56 N.

*Said*, a name sometimes given to Upper Egypt, commencing at Siont and extending south to the borders of Nubia. It is the largest and the least fertile part of Egypt.

*Saida*, or *Seyd*, a town in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, with a fort and a castle. It is a trading town, and the chief emporium of Damascus and the interior country. Lon. 36.5 E., lat. 33.23 N.

*Sai-gon*, a city and river-port of the empire of Anam, of which it is the capital and the chief emporium. Among the inhabitants there are many Chinese. Lon. 107.5 E., lat. 16.47 N. Pop. about 180,000.

*Saintes*, three of the Caribbee Islands, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Lon.

61.45 W., lat. 15.52 N.—A town of France, capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure, with a great trade in wine and brandy. Lon. 0.38 W., lat. 45.45 N. Pop. 7823.

*Saintfield*, a town in Down county, Ireland.

*Saintonge*, an old prov. of France, now forming, with a small territory of Aunis, the department of Charente-Inférieure.

*Sal*, one of the Cape-Verd islands, lying to the east of St. Nicholas. Its chief production is salt. Lon. 22.56 W., lat. 16.38 N.

*Sala*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a famous silver and lead mine.

*Salamanca*, a city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous university, consisting formerly of 24 colleges. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the university of Salamanca was attended by from 10,000 to 15,000 students, but it has not now a tithe of that number. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several magnificent churches and convents, adorned with images and pictures. The "battle of Salamanca," fought on the 22d of July, 1812, between the Anglo-Portuguese army, under the Duke of Wellington, and the French, commanded by Marshal Marmont, was most severely contested, and ended in a victory on the part of the British, which stands foremost among their brilliant achievements in the Peninsular war. Lon. 5.43 W., lat. 41.24 N. Pop., exclusive of the clergy and university, about 14,000.—A town of Mexico, in Mechoacan.

*Salanche*, a town of Savoy, with a considerable trade in cattle, cheese, iron tools, &c.

*Saldanha Bay*, on the south-west coast of Africa. Lon. 18.0 E., lat. 32.54 S.

*Salem*, a province of Southern Hindostan, presid. Madras; with a cap. of same name.

—A city and sea-port of Massachusetts, capital of Essex county, U. S., with an extensive foreign trade. Pop. 15,082.—A town of New Jersey.—A town of North Carolina, capital of Surrey county.—Another in New York, chief of Washington county.

*Salerni*, a town of Sicily, finely seated on a hill, but the inhabitants are represented as abject, superstitious, and indolent. Pop. 12,162.

*Salerno*, a fortified town of Naples, with a castle and a university. Lon. 14.53 E., lat. 40.35 N. Pop. 16,000.

*Salers*, a town of France, dep. Cantal.

*Salford*, a town of Lancashire, on the Mersey, opposite Manchester [which see]. Pop. 53,200.

*Salies*, a town in Lower Pyrenees, France.

*Salignac*, a town in Upper Vienne, France.

*Salinas*, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

*Salines*, a sea-port on the south coast of Cyprus, on a bay of its name, and the chief place of commerce in the island. Lon. 33.43 E., lat. 31.57 N.

*Salini*, one of the Lipari Islands.

*Salins*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with famous salt-works. Pop. 6185.

*Salisbury*, or *New Sarum*, a city, the capital of Wiltshire. It stands in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon, Willy, Nadder, and Bourn; and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. Here is a fine cathedral, the

LOVE AND RESPECT ARE RARELY FOUND IN LOST FORTUNES.

spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. Salisbury has manufactures of flannels, linseys, hardware, and cutlery. Lon. 1.47 W., lat. 51.4 N. Pop. 10,086.

*Salisbury*, a town of North Carolina, U.S., capital of Rowan county. Lon. 80.34 W., lat. 35.38 N. —A town of Massachusetts. —Another in Maryland, with a considerable lumber trade.

*Salisbury*, or *Duck Creek*, one of the largest wheat-markets in Delaware, U.S.

*Salisbury Plain*, an open tract in England, which formerly extended from the city of Salisbury 25 miles east and 25 west. In this plain are traces of many Roman and British antiquities, the most remarkable of which is Stonehenge.

*Salin*, a town in the duchy of Luxemburg, with an ancient castle on a mountain. —Another in Meurthe, France, with a castle.

*Salobrena*, a town in Granada, with a great trade in sugar and fish.

*Salon*, a town of France, dep. Bouches-du Rhone. It is divided into an old and a new town, separated from each other by a planted boulevard, contains many good houses, and has a brisk trade. Pop. 4500.

*Salona*, a town of Dalmatia. —Another of European Turkey.

*Salonica*, the ancient Thessalonica, a city of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greeks and Jews. It was to the inhabitants of this city that St. Paul addressed two of his epistles; he also visited it; hence, from its connection with the early history of Christianity, it is highly interesting. Lon. 22.56 E., lat. 40.43 N. Pop. about 60,000.

*Salop*. [See *Shropshire*.]

*Salses*, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

*Salsette*, an island of Hindostan, to the north of that of Bombay. It is fertile in rice, fruit, and sugar-canes; and is remarkable for several Buddhist excavations, called cave-temples, which are found in various places on the island.

*Salto*, a city of Tucuman, of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, wine, salt, mules, horses, and other commodities, which are sent hence into Peru. Lon. 63.50 W., lat. 24.17 S.

*Saltash*, a decayed borough in Cornwall, near the mouth of the Tamar, with a trade in malt.

*Saltcoats*, a sea-port town in Ayrshire, Scotland. Its name is derived from the salt-works established there for producing salt by the evaporation of sea-water; but its chief trade is in shipping coal.

*Saltfleet*, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

*Salt Lake*, in Onondago co., New York.

*Saluzzo*, a city of the Sardinian dom. It has a handsome cathedral, several convents, and a royal college. Its chief manufactures are of silk and leather, and it has some trade in wine, corn, and cattle. Pop. 14,426.

*Salvador*, St., one of the Bahama Islands.

—The capital of the kingdom of Congo. —A town in Guatemala, Mexico, capital of a fertile district. Lon. 14.20 E., lat. 5.40 S.

*Salvador*, St., or *Bahia*, a large and populous city of Brazil, capital of the province of Bahia, with several forts. The chief commodities are cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee,

gums, wood, hides, tallow, and molasses. Lon. 38.33 W., lat. 12.58 S.

*Salvages*, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canaries and Madeira. Lon. 15.54 W., lat. 30.0 N.

*Salvaterra*, a strong town of Portugal.

*Salza*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Sachsen, famous for its salt-works.

*Salzburg*, a duchy of Austria, to which power it was ceded in 1605. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. —The capital is a fortified city of the same name, having a strong castle on a mountain, a university, and two noble palaces. The romantic beauty of the neighborhood is very striking. Lon. 13.1 E., lat. 47.48 N. Pop. about 12,000.

*Samana*, a sea-port of St. Domingo, on the north side of a fine bay of its name. Lon. 69.20 W., lat. 19.10 N. —One of the Lucayo or Bahama islands.

*Sumandrah*, or *Sumondrachi*, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 25.17 E., lat. 40.34 N.

*Samar*, or *Tenday*, one of the Philippine Islands, south-east of that of Lconia.

*Samarang*, a fortified town on the north coast of Java, and the most considerable settlement, next to Batavia, in the island. Lon. 110.26 E., lat. 6.57 S.

*Samarcaud*, a city of independent Tartary, in Bokhara, with a castle and a university. It was the birth-place and seat of Tamerlane the Great; and there were once upwards of 200 mosques in Samarcand, but most of them are now mere ruins; and instead of its being a magnificent-looking place, it has every appearance of decay. Lon. 68.50 E., lat. 39.37 N. Pop. about 10,000.

*Samballas*, a name given to a multitude of small islands extending along the N. shore of the Isthmus of Panama, to a very considerable distance.

*Sambas*, the capital of a kingdom of Asia, on the west coast of Borneo. Lon. 109.30 E., lat. 1.2 N.

*Sambor*, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Dniester. Pop. about 10,000.

*Sambre*, a river of Belgium, which rises in Picardy, and joins the Meuse at Namur.

*Samogitia*, a former province of Poland. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey.

*Samos*, an island of the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, on the coast of Natolia, and to the east of the Isle of Nicaria. In ancient times the isle of Samos bore a conspicuous place in history. She was one of the most powerful of the states belonging to the Ionian confederacy; and was able, by means of her naval power, to maintain her independence after Cræsus and Cyrus had reduced the continental states of Ionia; but it experienced the mutations and reverses common to the governments of most Greek states. It was for a time the head quarters of Antony and Cleopatra, who held their court here in all the pomp of Asiatic splendour. It afterwards became subject to the Greek emperors; and, at length, in the 16th century, it was doomed to groan under the brutalizing sway of its present masters, the Turks. Among the many illustrious individuals of Samian birth, the island may justly boast of that prince of philosophers,

HE THAT TELLS ALL HE KNOWS, WILL ALSO TELL WHAT HE DOES NOT KNOW.

A WISE MAN IS LIKE A SPRING LOCK, ALWAYS MORE READY TO SHUT THAN OPEN.

the immortal Pythagoras. Although its cultivation is greatly neglected, it produces excellent crops of wheat and other grain, fruits in abundance, wine, silk, cotton, &c. Lon. 26.40 E., lat. 37.46 N.

*Samoyedes*, once a powerful nation of Tartary, but now dispersed.

*Samsoe*, a fertile island of Denmark, on the east coast of North Jutland. Lon. 10.33 E., lat. 56.2 N.

*Samsoun*, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Black Sea. Lon. 36.8 E., lat. 41.15 N.

*Sana*, a city and the capital of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a hill at each extremity of the city. There are many handsome mosques, and the baths are numerous and good. The principal trade of Sana is in coffee, the city being in the heart of the coffee country of Yemen. Lon. 45.10 E., lat. 15.24 N. Pop. 40,000.—A town of Peru, capital of a district, fertile in fruit and corn. Lon. 79.36 W., lat. 6.52 S.

*Sancerre*, a town in Cher, France. Its wines are much esteemed.

*Sancian*, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, famous for being the burying-place of Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

*Sanda*, one of the Orkney Islands. Lon. 2.15 W., lat. 59.21 N.

*Santa*, a small island on the west coast of Scotland, near the Mull of Cantyre.

*Sandbach*, a market-town of Cheshire, on the Wedlock. Pop. 4587.

*Sandgate*, a village in Kent, near Mithe, with a castle built by Henry VIII. Here are many bathing-machines, and capital warm-baths, with good accommodations for visitors.

*Sandhamn*, a sea-port in Uppland, Sweden.

*Sandhurst*, a village in Berkshire, near Wokingham. At this place is a royal military college.

*Sando*, an island of Japan, on the north coast of Niphon. Lon. 139.30 E., lat. 38.35 N.

*Sandomir*, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate.

*Sandown*, a village in Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight. It stands on a bay of its name, and has a fort erected by Henry VIII.

*Sandusky*, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, U.S.—There is also a town and fort of this name in the same state.

*Sandwich*, a market-town in Kent. It is one of the cinque-ports, and walled round; but the walls are much decayed, and butly one of the gates is standing. Near it is the interesting ruin of Richborough Castle, the Rutupiae of the Romans. Lon. 1.20 E., lat. 51.16 N. Pop. 2913.—A town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, U.S.

*Sandwich Island*, in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of New Ireland. Lon. 149.17 E., lat. 2.53 S.—Another in the same ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 168.33 E., lat. 17.41 S.

*Sandwich Islands*, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1778. They are 11 in number, extending from 18.54 to 22.15 N. lat. and from 150.54 to 160.21 W. lon. The inhabitants, in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are of a mild and affectionate

disposition, and very hospitable to strangers. They are very industrious; and their natural capacity seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind. They live together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. Their weapons are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war or signal enterprise, but on the death of every considerable chief.

*Sandwich Land*, a desolate country in the Southern Ocean, to the south-east of the Island of Georgia. Lon. 27.45 W., lat. 59.54 S.

*Sandy*, a village in Bedfordshire, on the Ivel, near Biggleswade. It is of great antiquity, and on a hill are earth-works of large dimensions, called Cæsar's Camp.

*Sandy Desert*, an extensive tract of country in Hindostan, which, although in general it consists of an arid unproductive sand, contains many cultivated spots.

*Sandy Hook*, a small island on the coast of New Jersey, near Long Island, U.S. Lon. 74.2 W., lat. 40.30 N.

*Sandy Point*, a sea-port of St. Christopher, on the north-west side of the island. Lon. 63.28 W., lat. 17.20 N.

*Saugarra*, a country of Western Africa, east of Soolima, inhabited by a tall, warlike, industrious race.

*Sangerhausen*, a town of Prussian Saxony.

*Sauquhar*, a borough in Dumfriesshire, on the Nith, with a ruined castle on an eminence. It has a trade in coal, but the inhabitants are mainly dependent on the weaving of cotton, and on the embroidery, &c. of muslin for the Glasgow manufacturers.

*Sansanding*, a large trading town of Africa, in Bambarra.

*Santa Cruz*, a sea-port town of Morocco. Lon. 9.36 W., lat. 30.26 N.

*Santa Fe de Bogotá*, a city of South America, the capital of Colombia, with a university. Lon. 74.8 W., lat. 4.6 N.

*Santander*, or *St. Andero*, a city and sea-port of Spain, in Asturias. The harbour is large, well sheltered, and commodious; corn, fruit, and cattle are in great plenty in the vicinity, and the coast swarms with salmon and other fish. Lon. 3.47 W., lat. 43.27 N. Pop. 18,716.

*Santarem*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. Pop. 8000.—Another in Brazil, on the Topajós, at its conflux with the Amazon. It is the dépôt for a quantity of cocoa produced in the neighbourhood.

*Santee*, a river of S. Carolina, formed by the junction of the Congaree and Wateree.

*Santillana*, a town of Spain, capital of Asturias de Santillana. Lon. 3.58 W., lat. 31.23 N.

*Santona*, a town of Spain, in Asturias. *Santorini*, or *Santorini*, the ancient Thera, the richest and most populous island of the Archipelago. Pop. 12,000.

*Santes*, a sea-port town of Brazil, in the province of St. Paulo, in a bay of its name. Lon. 46.21 W., lat. 23.50 S.

*Saona*, an island near the east end of that of St. Domingo. Lon. 68.55 W., lat. 18.14 N.

*Saonn*, *Haute*, a department of France, including the north part of the old province of



Franche Comte. In minerals this dep. is one of the richest in France; and its iron works give employment to many hands. The vineyards are also a source of wealth.

*Saone-et-Loire*, a department of France, including the south part of the old province of Burgundy. The iron and glass works, potteries, &c. in this dep. are important; and some of the vineyards produce wine that ranks in the first class of Burgundy; but in general it consists of an inferior kind known as *Vins de Mâcon*.

*Saorgio*, a town of Piedmont, Italy.

*Sapienza*, three small islands and a cape, in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of the Morea. Lon. 21.32 E., lat. 36.50 N.

*Saracens*, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia, and against whom the crusades were so long directed. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

*Saragossa*, or *Zaragosa*, a handsome city of Spain, capital of Aragon, with a university. It is said to have been built by the Phenicians; and the Romans sent a colony thither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of *Cæsarea Augusta*, which by corruption has been changed into *Saragossa*. This city has few manufactures, and but little trade. It is seated in a large plain, which produces all kinds of fruit in great abundance. Though the ancient glories of *Saragossa* have passed away, it will long be memorable in modern history, on account of the noble resistance made by its inhabitants, under Palafox, in 1689, to the French, commanded successively by Marshal Mortier and Lasnes, when, after a loss of 6000 men killed in battle, and of above 30,000 men, women, and children carried off by hunger, pestilence, &c., it surrendered to its too formidable enemies. Lon. 0.48 W., lat. 41.45 N. Pop. 43,440.

*Sarangpoor*, a town of Hindostan, in Malwah, chief of a hilly but fertile district. Lon. 76.30 E., lat. 23.36 N.

*Saransh*, a town of European Russia, gov. Penza, on the Saranga. Pop. 8750.

*Sarapoul*, a town of Russia, gov. Viatka.

*Saratof*, an extensive government of Russia, divided into 12 districts. Most of the agricultural products are grown here, and the climate is in some situations mild enough for the culture of the melon, grape, and mulberry. The rearing of live stock is conducted on a large scale, as is that of bees and silkworms. The most important manufactures are woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, ironware, leather, and earthenware.

—The capital of the above gov., on the Volga. It is a place of considerable trade, and the manufactures are neither few nor unimportant. Lon. 46 E., lat. 51.31 N. Pop. about 35,000.

*Saratoga Springs*, the principal watering-place of the U. States, in the state of New York, co. Saratoga. *Saratoga* is a large handsome village, with the necessary accommodations for visitors. It was in this vicinity that General Burgoyne's army surrendered to General Gates, Oct. 17, 1777.

*Sarawan*, a large province of Ballogistan, so very rugged and mountainous, that there is scarcely a level place exceeding a few miles in circuit.

*Sarburg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Nieder Rhein.—A town in Meurthe, France.

*Sardinia* (*Kingdom of*), a state of S. Europe, comprising the territory of Piedmont, Genoa, Nice, and the duchy of Savoy, with the island of Sardinia. The most valuable portion of this kingdom is the fertile plain of Piedmont: the most remarkable for the grandeur and beauty of the scenery is Savoy. The government is a monarchy.

*Sardinia*, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio, and having 44 small islands belonging to it. Next to Sicily it is the largest island in the Mediterranean. The chief part of the country is waste, but, where cultivated, it is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Here are also mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and quantities of cheese and salt are made.

*Sarepto*, a town of European Russia, on the Sarpa.

*Sargans*, a town of Switzerland, in which are mineral springs, and the richest iron mine in the country. Lon. 9.25 E., lat. 47.4 N.

*Sargel*, a sea-port of Algiers, with a castle. Lon. 2.15 E., lat. 36.30 N.

*Sarguemines*, a town of France, dep. Moselle. It has several kinds of manufactures, and is the entrepôt for the *papier-mâché* snuff-boxes made in the surrounding villages.

*Sart*, a city of Persia, capital of Mazanderan, and the residence of a Persian prince. Lon. 52.42 E., lat. 36.38 N.

*Sark*, a small island in the English Channel, lying six miles east from the Island of Guernsey, on which it depends.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the south-east part of Dumfriesshire, and flows into the head of the Solway Frith. It is for some miles the boundary between Scotland and England, and its mouth forms a good harbour at the village of Sarkfort.

*Sarlat*, a town in Dordogne, France.

*Sarlouis*, a strong town of France, dep. Moselle.

*Sarnen*, a town of Switzerland. It has manufactures of ropes, hats, &c. Pop. 6000.

*Sarno*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra.

*Saros*, a strong castle of Hungary, in the county of the same name.

*Sarp*, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in Christiansand. Near it is a great cataract, which may be heard at the distance of 20 miles.

*Sarre*, a river that rises in France, near Salm, flows N. by Sarburg, Sarbruck, Sarlouis, and Sarburg in Germany, and joins the Moselle a little above Trèves.

*Sarreal*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that it is used for windows.

*Sarsina*, a town of Italy, in Romagna.

*Sart*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; the ancient Sardis, capital of Lydia.

*Sarthe*, a dep. of France, including the east part of the old province of Maine.

A river belonging to the above dep., which rises near Mortagne in the dep. of Orne, and runs to the vicinity of Angers, near which it receives the Loir, and unites with the Mayenne to form the Maine, after an entire course of nearly 160 miles.

*Sarum*, Old, a dist. bor. in Wiltshire,

near Salisbury, which is now reduced to a single house. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is now to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls.

*Sarzana*, a town of Genoa, on the frontier of Tuscany. It is defended by a fortress on a mountain.

*Sas van Ghent*, a town and fortress of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand.

*Sassefras*, a town of Maryland, U. S.

*Sassari*, a city of Sardinia, with a castle and a university. Lon. 8.45 E., lat. 40.48 N.

*Sasseram*, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar. Here is a great reservoir of water, and in the centre of it rises the magnificent mausoleum of Shere Khan, the Afghan.

*Sasso Ferrato*, a town of the Papal States.

*Sassuolo*, a town in the Modenesi, Italy, with a noble but neglected palace of the house of Este.

*Satalia*, or *Adalia*, a strong city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 30.45 E., lat. 36.52 N.

*Sattarah*, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 74.12 E., lat. 17.42 N.

*Säter*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, near which is a rich iron mine.

*Satimangalum*, a town and fort of Hindostan.

*Sanbermutty*, a river of Hindostan.

*Saugor*, a town of Hindostan, in Malwah, containing many hill-forts and strongholds.

*Sauks*, an Indian tribe of North America, dwelling, along with the Fox Indians, between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. They are brave, warlike, and generous.

*Sautieu*, a town in Côte d'Or, France.

*Sault*, a town of France, department Vaucluse.

*Saumur*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne-et-Loire, with an ancient castle, and a famous bridge over the Loire. Pop. 11,576.

*Santgur*, a town of Hindostan, in Barramahal, among the eastern Ghauts.

*Sauve*, a town of France, dep. Gard.

*Sauveterre*, a town in Lower Pyrenees.

—Another in Aveyron.—And another in Gironde, France.

*Sueda*, a trading town of Persia, in Irak.

*Savage Isle*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhospitable behaviour of the inhabitants, who were stout well-made men, and naked except round the waist. It is of a round form, and appeared to be covered with trees, shrubs, &c. Lon. 169.30 W., lat. 19.2 S.

*Savannah*, a river of the United States, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates Georgia from S. Carolina. Lon. 80.10 W., lat. 31.57 N.—A sea-port of the state of Georgia, chief of Chatham co. Lon. 80.57 W., lat. 31.57 N.

*Saue*, a river that rises in Germany, on the north-west confines of Carinolia, runs east through that country, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and joins the Danube near Belgrade.

*Suwendroog*, a strong fort of Hindostan.

*Suvidun*, a town of Arriege, France.

*Saverne*, a town in Lower Rhine, France.

*Savona*, a strong town of the Sardinian states, div. Genoa, with two castles. Pop. 16,900.

*Saverniers*, a town of France, dep. Indre-

et-Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrifications.

*Savoy*, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine. The lakes are full of fish; and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally very poor; and great numbers seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries, as showmen, ballad-singers, &c. In 1814 it was restored by France to the king of Sardinia.

*Sax*, a town of Spain, in Murela.—Another in Zurich, Switzerland, with a castle.

*Saxenburg*, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, near which are three forts. Lon. 13.12 E., lat. 46.44 N.

*Saxmundham*, a market-town in Suffolk.

*Saxony* (Kingdom of), a secondary state of Central Europe, and of Eastern Germany; in length about 140 miles, and at its greatest breadth 90 miles. It is divided into the circles of Dresden, Leipsic, Zwickau, and Budissin. The climate is mild, the land well cultivated, and considerable quantities of fruit are grown. Its breeds of sheep are among the finest in Europe, and, notwithstanding our rapidly increasing importations of wool from Australia, the greater portion of the wool we import comes from Saxony. Vast herds of cattle are also bred here, and the quantity of butter that is made is immense. In mineral riches few parts can equal it; mining is, consequently, one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Silver, iron, lead, bismuth, arsenic, antimony, and manganese are the principal metals; serpentine marble and fine building stone are abundant, as are also various gems; and the neighbourhood of Meissen yields the fine porcelain clay of which the Dresden china is made. The weaving of cotton and linen is an important branch of their manufacturing industry, and great advances have of late been made in yarn and woollen fabrics. Saxony is an hereditary and limited monarchy. In 1830 hereditary jurisdictions were generally abolished, and a successful lord made on the feudal system, which until that time was maintained in the rural districts with little modification. Saxony was only an electorate till 1806, when Napoleon erected it into a kingdom; and, as the king remained a firm ally of the French emperor, the latter made extensive additions to his dominions. Not until after the battle of Leipsic did he abandon his old and powerful benefactor; and it was only owing to the opposition which the emperor of Austria gave to the plan of dismembering Saxony, that it now exists as a separate state, as it was, some of its most valuable provinces were assigned to Prussia. In person and manners the Saxons are described as bearing a great similarity to the English agricultural population.

*Saxony*, a prov. of the Prussian states, consisting of the Saxon states formerly belonging to Prussia, together with the territories taken from the kingdom of Saxony by the allied powers in 1815. It is divided into three regencies, and these again into

41 circles. Principal towns, Magdeburg, Halle, Erfurth, Merseburg, Naumburg, &c. The vine flourishes in some parts, and, the breed of sheep being carefully attended to, wool is become an important staple product. Manufactures are much encouraged.

*Saycock*, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. Lon. 132.28 E., lat. 34.0 N.

*Sayu*, a town and castle of Westphalia.

*Saypan*, one of the Ladrone Islands, and the most fertile of them all. Lon. 146.10 E., lat. 15.22 N.

*Sea-Fell*, a mountain in Cumberland, and one of the highest in England, being 3166 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Mite and Esk flow from it, and contribute to form the harbour of Ravenglass.

*Sealanova*, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 27.31 E., lat. 37.54 N.

*Scarborough*, a sea-port and borough in the N. R. of Yorkshire, seated in the recess of a beautiful bay, and on a high rock that has such craggy sides as to be almost inaccessible. The harbour is one of the best in the kingdom, with a commodious quay, several ship-yards, and a strong battery. Great improvements have of late years been made in Scarborough, and its attractions as a watering-place are materially increased. Lon. 0.10 W., lat. 54.18 N. Pop. 10,060.

A town and fort on the south-east side of the Island of Tobago, of which it is the capital. Lon. 60.30 W., lat. 11.6 N.

*Scardonia*, a town of European Turkey.

*Scarpanto*, an island in the Mediterranean, lying south-west of Rhodes. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble. Lon. 27.40 E., lat. 35.45 N.

*Scarpe*, a river of France, which rises near Aubigne, in Pas de Calais, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amant, and enters the Scheldt, at Mortagne.

*Schaffhausen*, the most northern canton of Switzerland, abounding in vineyards, but affording little corn.—The cap. of the above canton, on the Rhine; it is a principal depôt for the goods between Switzerland and Germany. Pop. 7500. The celebrated "Falls of Schaffhausen," a most picturesque cataract on the Rhine, are about a league from the town.

*Schamahi*, the capital of Schirvan, Asia. It has manufactures of silk and cotton. Lon. 48.30 E., lat. 40.20 N.

*Schandaw*, a town of Saxony, frequented for its medicinal springs.

*Scharding*, a town of Bavaria.

*Scharnitz*, a fortified town of Austria, on the borders of Bavaria, in the Tyrol.

*Schaumburg Lippe*, a principality, and one of the minor states of Germany. It is mountainous and woody, but contains much fertile land, quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of alum, coal, copper, and iron.

*Scheibenburg*, a town of Saxony, near which are mines of silver and iron.

*Scheldt*, a river that rises in Aisne, France, passes by Cambray, Bonehain, Valenciennes, and Condé; then enters Belgium, and flows by Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwerp, and Fort Lillo, below which it divides into two branches. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by

Bergen-op-Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing; and both, forming most of the islands that constitute the province of Zealand, enter the German Ocean.

*Schelestadt*, a fortified town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin. It is supposed to have been the ancient *Elsebus*, destroyed by Attila. Pop. 9540.

*Schelling*, an island of Holland, lying at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee. Lon. 5.0 E., lat. 53.20 N.

*Schemnitz*, a town of Hungary, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals, and for hot-baths. Lon. 18.59 E., lat. 48.27 N.

*Schenck*, an important fortress of Holland, prov. Guelderland.

*Schenectady*, a city of the United States, New York. It contains several excellent schools, the chief of which is Union College; it has also a flourishing and increasing trade. Pop. about 7000.

*Scheningen*, a town of the duchy of Brunswick.

*Schennis*, a town of Switzerland, canton St. Gall. Here is a convent of noble canonesses, who are allowed to leave the convent to marry.

*Schiedam*, a town of S. Holland, famous for numerous distilleries of Dutch gin, or Hollands.

*Schirvan*, a province of Asia, subject to Russia. The soil produces abundance of rice, wheat, and barley, and feeds numerous cattle. This country has also silk, cotton, and timber in great plenty.

*Schlackenwald*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with an excellent tin-mine.

*Schlawe*, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania.

*Schleusingen*, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Sachsen.

*Schmiedeberg*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia. The vicinity abounds in iron ore, and almost all the inhabitants are smiths.—A town of Saxony, noted for excellent beer.

*Schonen*, or *Scania*, a prov. of Sweden, in Gothland, almost surrounded by the Sound and the Baltic. It produces all the necessaries of life in abundance, and is deemed the storehouse and granary of Sweden.

*Schongau*, a town of Bavaria, surrounded by a plain wall and some towers.

*Schonoren*, a town of Holland, celebrated for its gardens and salmon-fishery.

*Schorudorf*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle.

*Schouten's Island*, in the Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135.50 E., lat. 0.50 S.

*Schonen*, an island of Holland, forming the north part of Zealand.

*Schrattenthal*, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia.

*Schuylkil*, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S.

*Schwabach*, a town of Bavaria. Pop. 7600.

*Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt*, a principality of central Germany, surrounded by the territories of Coburg, Memingen, and Saxe-Weimar. Chief towns, Rudolstadt and Frankenhausen. Pop. 66,000.

*Schwartzburg-Sondershausen*, a principality of central Germany, chiefly inclosed by territories belonging to Prussia. Chief towns, Sommershausen and Arnstadt.

THOUGH BACHELORS MAY GRIN, MARRIED MEN CAN LAUGH TILL THEIR HEARTS ACHE.

HIE WHO FEELS LOVE IN HIS BUST, FEELS A SPUR IN HIS LIMBS.



*Schwartzenburg*, a town of Switzerland.  
—A town of Saxony, with wire and lace manufactures.

*Schweitz*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, with a silver and copper mine.

*Schweidt*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with a magnificent castle.

*Schweidnitz*, a strong town of Prussian Silesia, cap. of a principality, with a castle. All kinds of leather are manufactured here; also woollens, cottons, and linens. Lon. 53.32 E., lat. 50.44 N.

*Schweitz*, a canton of Switzerland, which, being for the most part rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine. The Roman Catholic religion is here exclusively established.—The cap. of the canton.

*Schwelm*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, near which are medicinal springs.

*Schwerin*, the capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Lon. 11.33 E., lat. 53.56 N.

*Schwinburg*, a town of Denmark, with the best harbour in the isle of Funen. Lon. 10.41 E., lat. 55.10 N.

*Sciacea*, a town and sea-port of Sicily; one of the principal ports on the S. coast of the island for the exportation of corn. Near the town are some celebrated hot springs; and the famous steam-baths, or sudorific grottoes, the construction of which was ascribed, in antiquity, to Dædalus, are situated on a mountain about three miles distant. Pop. about 13,000.

*Sciati*, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 23.40 E., lat. 39.24 N.

*Sciglio*, a town of Naples, on the side of a rocky promontory, called Scylla, or Cape Sciglio.

*Scilly Islands*, a cluster of 38 isles and numerous rocks at the entrance of the English and St. George's Channels, lying almost 10 leagues west of the Land's End, in Cornwall. The rocks of Scilly have been fatal to many ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when three men-of-war perished, with Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and all their crews. These islands are generally supposed to be the *Cassiterides*, or tin islands of the ancients, though there is now no trace of tin, nor of mines of any sort. Sea-fowl are found in great numbers, and also partridges. Pop. 2582.

—There is also a group of isles or shoals, called by the same name, in the Pacific Ocean: they were discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, and are described as very dangerous to navigators.

*Selo*, or *Chio*, a delightful island of the Archipelago, belonging to the Turks, near the coast of Natolia. The wine of Selo, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of mastic; it has also some trade in silk, cotton, and figs.—The cap. of this island is a sea-port of the same name, and is the best-built town in the Archipelago. It has an excellent harbour, which has two light-houses.

*Sciota*, a river of the state of Ohio, which rises near the source of the Sandusky, and flows to Portsmouth, where it enters the Ohio.

*Scipio*, a town of the state of New York.

*Sciro*, or *Sciros*, an island of the Archipelago, to the west of Metlin. Lon. 24.38 E., lat. 38.54 N.

*Scituate*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.  
—Another in Rhode Island, U. S.

*Slavonia*, or *Slavonia*, a territory belonging to Austria (and usually regarded as forming part of Hungary); lying between the rivers Drave and Danube on the north, and the Save on the south. It is a fertile level country, and in ancient times was of vast extent. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others—Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

*Scone*, or *Scoon*, a village of Scotland, near Perth. Here is a noted palace, on the site of a more ancient one, where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, on a celebrated stone, which is now removed to London.

*Scopia*, or *Ushinb*, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, celebrated for the manufacture of Morocco leather. Lon. 21.15 E., lat. 42.40 N.

*Scotland*, the northern portion of the Island of Great Britain, and forming one of the three great divisions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, east by the German Ocean, south by England and the Irish Sea, and west by the Atlantic Ocean. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its west coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the north-east, called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From north to south it extends 270 miles, and the greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30; and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. It contains 29,167 square miles, or 18,666,880 acres, divided into 33 counties. Scotland is separated into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands: the former is applied to the mountainous part to the north and north-west of the Grampian Hills, and the latter to the more level district on the east and south-east. The coasts of Scotland are bold and rocky; and they are generally much indented by arms of the sea, termed friths and lochs, which extend far inland, and are of considerable importance in a commercial point of view. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Esk, Aunan, Nith, and Southern Dee; many of which teem with the finest salmon, trout, and other fish. The lochs, or freshwater lakes, are numerous, and some of them extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity is severely cold; but, from its insular situation, the frosts are far from being so intense as in parts of the continent so far to the north. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, blue rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. In agriculture, as in manufactures, Scotland has of late years made a rapid progress,

A CROWN WILL NOT CURE THE HEADACHE, NOR A GOLDEN SLIPPER THE GOUT.

and the condition of the inhabitants has improved immensely during the present century. The established religion is the Presbyterian.

*Scrivelsby*, a parish near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, the lord of the manor of which performs the office of champion of England at the king's coronation.

*Scourie*, a town of Scotland, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. Lon. 4.52 W., lat. 58.24 N.

*Scutari*, a celebrated town of Asiatic Turkey, on the other side of the channel of Constantinople, to which city it is properly, in fact, a suburb. It is built on the declivity of several hills, and, with its handsome mosques, palace, &c., has a very picturesque appearance from the opposite shores.

—A town of E. Turkey, in Albania.

*Seylla*, a rock near the entrance of the Strait of Messina, 200 feet high, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated whirlpool called Charybdis.

*Seaford*, a town of Sussex, and one of the Cinque Ports. Its fort is kept up, but its trade and harbour are inconsiderable.

*Seara*, a large province of Brazil. Its extensive coast is in general flat and sandy; and the interior has hills covered with woods, which contain the best pines in all Brazil. It also produces honey and cotton, and abounds in cattle.

*Seaton*, a town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, with a considerable trade in salt and coal.

*Sebastia*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria.

*Sebastian, St.*, a fortified frontier city and sea-port of Spain, in Biscay, with a strong castle on the summit of a mountain. The harbour is small, secured by two moles with a narrow entrance for the ships; and the town is surrounded by a double wall, and fortified toward the sea. As one of the keys of Spain, the possession of this place has always been of the greatest importance, and consequently the scene of desperate contests. In 1808 the French took it, and retained it till the 31st of August, 1813, when the late gallant Lord Lynedoch (then Sir Thomas Graham), at the head of a British army, carried it by assault, though not without enormous loss. Lon. 1.56 W., lat. 43.24 N. —A town of Mexico, in Chiametlan. Lon. 103.56 W., lat. 24.20 N. —A town of the province of Caraccas, celebrated for excellent cocoa.

*Sebastian, St.*, or *Rio Janeiro*, the capital of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, with a citadel on a hill, and several forts. Regular land and sea breezes prevail here; and the summer, or rainy season, lasts from October till March or April; but the climate may be considered as salubrious. St. Sebastian became the residence of a viceroy in 1763, and it was the seat of the royal family of Portugal from 1808 to 1821. Lon. 43.20 W., lat. 22.51 S.

*Sebastian, Cape St.*, a cape at the north-west extremity of Madagascar. Lon. 46.25 E., lat. 12.30 S.

*Sebastopol.* [See *Sevastopol.*]

*Sebenico*, a strong sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia, with a fort and castle. Lon. 15.53 E., lat. 43.55 N.

*Sebo*, the largest river in the empire of

Morocco. It rises in a forest near the foot of Atlas, flows near the city of Fez, passes by that of Mequinez, and enters the ocean at Mamora. It abounds with a rich species of salmon, called shebbel.

*Sechelles*, or *Mahe Islands*, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, only three of which are inhabited. Lat. 4° to 5° S.

*Sechura*, a town of Peru, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing. Lon. 81.10 E., lat. 5.55 S.

*Sedan*, a strong town of France, dep. Ardennes. It is deemed one of the keys of the country; has a strong castle, arsenal, and foundry of cannon; it is also of importance as a place for the woollen manufacture. Lon. 4.57 E., lat. 49.42 N. Pop. 12,000.

*Sedberg*, a town in West Yorkshire, near the Rother; it has an amply endowed free-grammar school, and two cotton mills.

*Seer*, a sea-port of Arabia, in Oman. Lon. 54.38 E., lat. 25.10 N.

*Seez*, a town in Orne, France.

*Segeberg*, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle on a high mountain.

*Segedin*, a strong and populous town of Hungary, with a castle. Lon. 20.22 E., lat. 46.15 N.

*Sedgemoor*, a wild tract in Somersetshire, between King's Weston and Bridgewater; famous for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, by the troops of James II., in 1685.

*Segestan*, or *Seistan*, a prov. of Persia, formerly one of the most flourishing provs. of the empire, but now in a deplorable condition.

*Segni*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Organs are said to have been invented here.

*Sego*, a city of Nigritia, cap. of Bambara, consisting of four walled towns. Lon. 2.26 W., lat. 14.5 N.

*Segorbe*, a city of Spain, in Valencia. Here are many well-cultivated gardens and a famous fountain. The vicinity abounds in every kind of fruit, and in the adjacent mountains are quarries of fine marble. Lon. 0.28 W., lat. 39.52 N. Pop. 6800.

*Segovia*, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 750 yards in length, supported by 161 arches of a prodigious height, in two stories. Here the best cloth in Spain is made. This town was taken in 1808 by the French, who occupied it till 1814. Lon. 4.12 W., lat. 41.3 N. Pop. 12,880.

*Segovia, New*, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 86.50 W., lat. 13.45 N. —A town in the Isle of Luconia, with a fort. Lon. 129.59 E., lat. 18.39 N.

*Segura*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains. —A town of Portugal, Beira, with a fort on a mountain. —Another in Tlascalala, Mexico.

*Seiks*, or *Seikhs*, a nation in the north-west part of Hindostan, possessing the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Mooltan, and the west part of Delhi. The Seiks are a tribe sprung from Hindoos and Mohammedans. They are in general strong and well-made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life and hardest fare. They have the Hindoo cast of countenance, somewhat altered by a long beard; are as active as the Mahrattas, and much

NEVER OPEN THE DOOR TO A LITTLE VICE, LEST A GREAT ONE SHOULD ENTER TOO.



more robust; and their courage is equal to that of any of the natives of India. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which it is supposed they could bring 200,000 into the field. They have no infantry in their own country, except for the defence of their towns and villages; but they generally serve as infantry in foreign armies. The Seiks, unlike the Hindoos, admit proselytes, abolish the distinctions of tribe or caste, and eat all kinds of flesh except that of cows.

*Seine*, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or, flows by Chatillon, Troyes, Melun, Paris, Mantes, and Rouen, and enters the English Channel at Havre de Grace. The entire course of the Seine, in consequence of its numerous windings, is estimated at 500 miles, for nearly 350 of which it is navigable. At Paris it is from 300 to 500 feet wide; at its mouth the width is seven miles.—A small dep. of France, which includes Paris, and a district of about seven miles round that city.

*Seine-Inferieure*, or *Lower Seine*, a maritime dep. of France, including the north-east part of the old province of Normandy. Agriculture is more advanced in this than in most other depts., and the labourers live with their masters, according to the good old practice, not yet quite forgotten, in England. It also ranks high in manufacturing industry.

*Seine-et-Marne*, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of the Isle of France. It is one of the finest agricultural depts. of France, and exports large quantities of wheat and oats. Cattle, sheep, wool, wax, and honey are also important articles of commerce. The manufactures are principally of linen and cotton fabrics, hardware, leather, and paper.

*Seine-et-Oise*, a dep. of France, including the south-west part of the old province of the Isle of France, with the circular dep. of the Seine, which it wholly surrounds. Wine and cider are produced in tolerable abundance; and figs, cherries, strawberries, and other fruits and vegetables furnish a supply for the Paris markets.

*Sethy*, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. It is the birth-place of Henry I., whose father, William I., built an abbey here; and the conventual church is now the parish church. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is one of the completest timber bridges in the kingdom. Pop. 5376.

*Selenginsk*, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, with a fort. Lon. 107.29 E., lat. 51.16 N.

*Selsh*, or *Selshuk*, the ancient Selenia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. Lon. 33.54 E., lat. 36.21 N.

*Selkirkshire*, a hilly county of Scotland, 28 miles long and 18 where broadest. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala. Its capital is the borough of *Selkirk*, in which are manufactures of stockings, luke, and leather. Total pop. 7989.

*Seltzer*, or *Lower Seltzer*, a town of Nassau, in Germany, celebrated for a spring of mineral water.

*Semendria*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, with a citadel.

*Semlin*, a frontier town of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, on the Danube. It is

a place of considerable trade as an entrepôt between Austria and Turkey. Pop. about 9200.

*Sempach*, a small town of Switzerland, on the lake of Lucerne; famous for a victory gained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1386.

*Semur-en-Auxois*, a town of France, in the dep. of Côte d'Or, with a castle.

*Semur-en-Briennois*, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire.

*Seneca*, a lake, river, and town of New York, in Onondago county, U.S.

*Seneffe*, a village of Belgium, prov. Hainault, near which a most obstinate battle was fought, in 1764, between the French, under the famous Prince of Condé, and the Confederates, commanded by the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III.

*Senegal*, a large river of W. Africa, that rises in the southern part of Senegambia, in lon. 11.15 W., lat. 11.25 N., 36 miles south by east of the source of the Gambia. It is infested with crocodiles; and its mouth, nearly two miles wide, is incommoded by a shifting bar, which renders the passage difficult and dangerous.—The name given to some small French colonial establishments on the W. coast of Africa, comprising several islands, and small portions of the African continent, between the Senegal and Gambia rivers. The climate is extremely hot and unhealthy; and the wet season is particularly unfavourable to Europeans. The vegetable products are varied and abundant; including palms, mimosas, gum trees of numerous kinds, Senegal ebony and other valuable timber; with cotton, indigo, coffee, cassia, millet, maize, &c. Among the wild animals are the lion, elephant, hippopotamus, wild boar, buffalo, great numbers of deer, and birds and reptiles in immense variety.

*Senegambia*, a country on the western coast of Africa, so called from two great rivers, the Senegal and Gambia, which here enter the ocean. It contains several petty kingdoms, and numerous forests that yield abundance of gum.

*Senetz*, a town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes.

*Sentis*, a town of France, dep. Oise.

*Senna*, a city of Persia, in Irak, standing in a luxuriant vale, rich in fruits, tobacco, and grain. Lon. 47.5 E., lat. 35.12 N.

*Sennar*, a populous city of Nubia, capital of a kingdom. Lon. 33.30 E., lat. 13.34 N.

*Sens*, a town in the department of Yonne, France. Here are manufactures of velvet, cotton, leather, and glue; and a good trade in agricultural produce. Lon. 3.17 E., lat. 48.12 N. Pop. 9200.

*Sephoury*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Sephor or Sapphura, which was fortified by Herod.

*Sera*, or *Sira*, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, with a stone fort.

*Serampore*, one of the Danish settlements in Hindostan, prov. Bengal. It contains a large college for the instruction of native youths, an extensive missionary printing establishment, &c. Pop. about 15,000.

*Seral*, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bosnia. Lon. 19.15 E., lat. 44.14 N.

*Serecipe*, a province of Brazil, of a triangular form. The surface is uneven, but it has scarcely a hill of any considerable height.

ACT UPRIGHTLY AND FEARLESSLY, AND YOU MAY DEFY THE DEVIL AND ALL HIS WORKS.



*Serena*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. *Seres*, a large town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, having numerous mosques, churches, public baths, and fountains; large quantities of cotton are grown in its vicinity, and exported; and there are several linen and cotton manufactories in the town. Seres is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and commanded by a citadel.

*Serfo*, or *Servante*, an island of the kingdom of Greece, full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. Lon. 25.10 E., lat. 37.19 N.

*Seringapur*, a town of Hindostan, capital of the province of Gurwal. Lon. 78.44 E., lat. 30.11 N.

*Seringapatam*, or *Patana*, a fortified city of Hindostan, which under Hyder Ali and Tippoo was the capital of the southern district of Mysore. It is situated on a small island, defended by a prodigiously strong fort, which, in 1799, was stormed by the British and the Nizam's forces, and carried by assault, in which Tippoo Saib was killed. Seringapatam has since been in the possession of the British. Lon. 76.45 E., lat. 12.25 N.

*Servan, St.*, a town and sea-port of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, on the Rance. Many English families, attracted by the moderate price of provisions and the beauty of the neighbourhood, reside here.

*Servia*, a province, on the Danube, nominally belonging to European Turkey, but in a great measure independent of the Porte. The climate is remarkably variable; the heats of summer and the cold of winter being both excessive, but the autumn is temperate and agreeable. Most kinds of grain are raised, especially maize; the vine is pretty generally grown; and hemp, flax, cotton, and tobacco are also cultivated. With regard to animals, hogs are by far the most valuable and favourite stock, and constitute the principal export from Servia. The forests contain an abundance of good timber; and there are mines of copper, iron, lead, coal, and quicksilver.

*Servitzu*, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, and a great mart of trade.

*Sesto*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese.

*Sestos*, a strong castle of European Turkey.

*Sestre, Grand*, or Great Paris, a town of Guinea, on the Grain Coast. Lon. 7.0 W., lat. 4.50 N.

*Se-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108.25 E., lat. 27.10 N.

*Se-tchuen*, a province of China. It produces a great quantity of silk, and is rich in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, musk, rhubarb, &c.

*Satlge*, or *Satlge*, a river of Hindustan, the most easterly of the Punjab branches of the Indus.

*Satlge* (or *Satlidge*) and *Junna*, a country of Northern Hindustan, so named from the two rivers that flow on its west and east borders. The surface, in general, is very hilly, intersected by woody dells. This country was long possessed by numerous petty chiefs, and occupied by intestine warfare; but it was ceded by a treaty, in 1816, to the British.

*Sette*, a town of Guinea, which has a great trade in logwood. Lon. 10.20 E., lat. 2.0 S.

*Settia*, a town of the island of Candia. Lon. 26.2 E., lat. 35.3 N.

*Settle*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Ribbles: it has several cotton-mills.

*Sevastopol*, or *Aktiar*, a town and sea-port of European Russia, and the first maritime town of the Crimea. It has one of the most secure harbours in the world, while for size it might contain all the Russian fleets. It stands on part of the site of the ancient city of Chersonesus. Lon. 33.22 E., lat. 44.25 N.

*Sevenoaks*, a market-town in Kent. Here is a free-school, first erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London, in 1418, who is said to have been a founding, charitably educated by a person of this town, Queen Elizabeth having augmented its revenues, it was called Queen Elizabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt in 1727. Near the town is Knolle, the magnificent seat of the Dukes of Dorset. It is a fine old castellated edifice, of large dimensions, nobly furnished, and has various pictures by celebrated masters, and other valuable works of art. It has belonged to the Sackville family, with little intermission, since the time of Elizabeth, but is at present occupied by the Countess Amherst.

*Severin*, a town of European Turkey.

*Severina, St.*, a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a craggy rock.

*Severino, St.*, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona.

*Severn*, a river of England, (second only to the Thames in magnitude,) that has its rise in the mountain Plinlimmon, in Wales. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it enters Shropshire above the Brytchen Hills; then passes into Worcestershire, and runs through its whole length into Gloucestershire. In its course it waters Llanvdylos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridge-north, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, and Newnham, where it begins to widen considerably; and, entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel.—A river of Maryland, U.S., which waters Annapolis, and enters Chesapeake bay by a broad estuary.

*Severndroog*, or *Savendroog*, a strong hill fortress of Hindostan, in the Mysore territory. It was stormed and taken by Lord Cornwallis in 1791.

*Severus' Wall*, in the west of Scotland, a work of the Roman emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. Some parts yet remain, and it is now frequently called Graham's Dike.

*Serier*, a town of the United States, in Tennessee.

*Serigny*, a town in Ardennes, France.

*Seville*, a city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir. It is of a round form, and fortified by strong walls flanked with high towers. The cathedral is by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St. Peter's at Rome; the churches and convents are opulent and beautiful; and there are several palaces, a university, and 120 hospitals, richly endowed. The principal manufactures are silk, tobacco, and snuff. It is one of the most commercial towns in Spain, and the country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, oil, &c., various fruits, more especially oranges. A recent traveller observes, "The aspect of Seville differs greatly from that of Madrid. Even in the upper ranks there is something

in the ladies of an Eastern appearance; they are most frequently veiled, their cheeks tinged with a hue of Moorish blood, and, along with the fire of a Castilian eye, there is mingled a shade of Oriental softness." Lon. 5.59 W., lat. 37.14 N. Pop. 91,330.

*Serres*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, long famous for its royal manufactory of porcelain or *Serres china*.

*Serres (Deux)*, a department of France, including the middle part of the old province of Poitou.

*Sewotic*, a chain of mountains in Hindostan, separating the province of Gurwal from that of Delhi.

*Sézanne*, a town in Marne, France.

*Shaftesbury*, a borough in Dorsetshire. It stands on a hill, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance. Pop. 3170.

*Shahabad*, a fertile district of British India, pres-d. Bengal; producing opium, tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, and hemp.

*Shahjahanpur*, a district of British India, prov. Delhi. Its cap. has the same name.

*Shamly*, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

*Shannon*, the largest river of Ireland, and in many respects superior to any in the United Kingdom. It issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then flows south-west to the city of Limerick, below which it forms a large estuary, and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

*Shawoor*, a city of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, enclosed by a wall and ditch. Lon. 75.26 E., lat. 14.59 N.

*Shapinsha*, one of the Orkney Islands. The coasts are level and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high, and fit only for sheep-pasture.

*Sharpsburg*, a town of Maryland, U. S.

*Shategur*, a town of Hindostan, in Aurungabad, situated on the Godavery, 42 miles south-east of Aurungabad.

*Shawneetown*, a town of Illinois, U. S., on the Ohio river, with extensive salt-works.

*Sheerness*, a town in Kent, on the north-west point of the Island of Sheppey, at the mouth of the main branch of the Medway, with a considerable fort, and a dock yard which has been greatly enlarged during the last 30 years. The town also has been recently much enlarged and improved. Pop. 8641.

*Sheffield*, a market town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, long celebrated for its cutlery and various hardware manufactures, and where, also, are several foundries for iron, brass, and white metal. The carpet manufacture is very considerable, and numerous looms are employed in weaving hair-seating. Here are also lead works and cotton-mills, and the neighbourhood abounds with coal. It is seated at the conflux of the Sheaf with the Don, which is navigable within three miles of the town. Lon. 1.29 W., lat. 53.29 N. Pop. of township 69,18; of par. bor. and par. 110,891.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., in Berkshire county.

*Shefford*, a market-town in Bedfordshire.

*Shelburne*, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay called Port Roseway. Lon. 65.0 W., lat. 43.06 N.

*Shelbyville*, two towns in the U. States; one in Kentucky, the other in Tennessee.

*Shella*, a town of Morocco, which none but Mohammedans are allowed to enter.

*Shenandoah*, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in Augusta county, flows north-east 200 miles, through a fertile valley, bounded by mountains, and enters the Potomac at Shepherdstown.

*Shepherd's Isles*, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, to the south of Malicollo. Lon. 168.42 E., lat. 16.58 S.

*Shepherdstown*, a town of Virginia, U. S., in Berkeley county, with a manufacture of small arms.

*Sheppey*, an island in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, which contains the towns of Queenborough and Sheerness, and several villages.

*Shepton Mallet*, a market-town in Somersetshire, with a manufacture of woollen cloth. Pop. 5265.

*Sherborne*, a town in Dorsetshire, with silk mills, and a linen manufacture. Lon. 2.41 W., lat. 50.54 N. Pop. 4758.

*Sherbro*, a fort of Guinea, at the mouth of Sherbro river, which separates the country of Sierra Leone from the Grain Coast. Lon. 11.0 W., lat. 7.0 N.

*Sherburn*, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Werk.

*Shersbel*, the ancient Julia Cæsarea, a town of Algiers, in the prov. of Mascara. Lon. 1.48 E., lat. 36.26 N.

*Shetland*, or *Zetland*, the general name of about 40 islands, many of them very small, situated 100 miles NNE. of Calthness, in Scotland, lying between 59.56 and 61.15 N. lat. The climate, habits of the inhabitants, &c., are much the same as in the Orkneys.

*Shiban*, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hadramaut. Lon. 49.40 E., lat. 15.25 N.

*Shields, North*, a sea-port of Northumberland, on the river Tyne, near its mouth. It has wide and airy streets in every direction, and, with South Shields, on the opposite side of the river, may be deemed the port of Newcastle. Lon. 1.4 W., lat. 54.58 N.

*Shields, South*, a market-town in the co. of Durham, on the river Tyne. Many trading vessels are built here; and it has very considerable salt-works, and several glass-works; but the main dependence of North and South Shields is on the coal trade of the river.

*Shieldsborough*, a town of Mississippi, chief of Hancock county, U. S.

*Shiffnall*, a market-town in Shropshire. Pop. 5211.

*Shilelah*, a village in Ireland, in Wicklow county. Here are the remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for its oak, which was exported to various parts, and is still shown in the roof of Westminster Hall, and in some ancient buildings on the continent.

*Shin, Loch*, a lake in the south part of Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

*Shipston*, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, surrounded by Warwicksh.

*Shiraz*, a city of Persia, capital of Fars, seated at the end of a spacious and fertile vale, bounded on all sides by mountains. Here are many fine mosques and mbridilires, good bazars and caravansaries,

EVERY MAN FEELS PRIDE IN HIMSELF, AND YET WONDERS TO SEE IT IN HIS NEIGHBOURS.

and manufactures of swords, fire-arms, fine pottery, and glass-ware. Shiraz is celebrated for its wine; and the beauty and fertility of the neighbourhood has been highly eulogised by its native poet Hafiz. Lon. 52.44 E., lat. 29.34 N.

*Shoales, Isles of*, seven small islands on the coast of New Hampshire, U.S.

*Shoomska*, one of the Kurile Islands, three leagues south of Cape Lopalka, in Kamtschatka. The inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschatdales.

*Shooters' Hill*, a village in Kent, near London, situate on a lofty hill, which was formerly a place of resort for the exercise of archery.

*Shoreham*, a bor. in Sussex, commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from Old Shoreham, which lies near it, and is now of little account. A handsome suspension bridge, built by the Duke of Norfolk, here crosses the Adur.

*Shrewsbury*, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges. It was formerly the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth called Welsh webs, and for other Welsh commodities; but that branch of manufactures is now much fallen off. The market-house, infirmary, gaol, and other public buildings are very respectable; and, at the entrance of the town to London, there is a fine Doric column, surmounted by a statue, in honour of Lord Hill. There are nine churches, and many other places of worship for different sects; but nothing in Shrewsbury is so much entitled to commendation as its free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, and raised to high celebrity by the learning and talents of its master, Dr. Butler (late bishop of Lichfield and Coventry). Near this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry of Monmouth, afterwards Henry V., and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Lon. 2.41 W., lat. 52.43 N. Pop. 18,285.—A town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county.

*Shropshire (Salop)*, a co. of England, 50 miles long and 40 broad, containing 858,240 acres, divided into 13 hundreds and 216 parishes, and having 17 market-towns. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the north and east parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the south and west, being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. Total pop. 239,048.

*Shumla*, a strong city of E. Turkey, in Bulgaria. It contains above 16,000 houses, and has a good interior trade. Lon. 26.40 E., lat. 43.32 N.

*Shuhre Babie*, a city of Persia, in Kirman, now much decayed.

*Shuster*, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan. It was almost depopulated by the plague in 1832, but it is still supposed to contain a pop. of 15,000. Lon. 49° E., lat. 32° N.

*Siam*, a large kingdom of Asia, divided into Upper and Lower, and lying in India beyond the Brahmaputra. It is a flat coun-

try, and in the rainy season is overflowed by the river. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, and copper; and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, eagle-wood, and musk. The woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which, there are crocodiles and large serpents. The Siamese, both men and women, go almost naked, having only a piece of calico or silk girded round their waists; but the better sort wear rich garments. The men are of an olive colour, with little beard; but the women are of a straw complexion. They have been said to excel in the fabrication of gold, in fireworks, and in miniature-painting; but in mechanical ingenuity, in fact, they are decidedly inferior to the natives of China and Cochin-China. The religion and language of the Siamese resembles that of the Birmans; and their temples and priests are very numerous.—The capital is a city of the same name.

*Siang-yang*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 111.40 E., lat. 32.5 N.

*Siushoi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, near the Lake Ladoga.

*Siberia*, a country of Asia, comprehending the principal Asiatic part of the Russian empire. It extends 3500 miles from east to west, and 1200 from north to south, containing the half of Asia. The south part is fertile, producing all the necessities of life; but the north and east parts are extremely cold, presenting vast marshy plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and pervaded by enormous rivers, which, under masses of ice, pursue their course to the arctic ocean. The principal riches of Siberia consist in furs, skins and furs, and mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and copper. Several kinds of precious stones are found here, particularly topazes of a very fine lustre; it also affords magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. The inhabitants are of three sorts: the natives of the country, Tartars, and Russians. The Siberians dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans every year carry their merchandise to China.

*Sichem*, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant. Near it is a celebrated monastery.

*Sicily*, the largest and most important island in the Mediterranean, separated from Calabria, in Italy, by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Messina, has the title of a kingdom, and is divided into three provinces, called Val di Mazara, Val di Noto, and Val di Demona. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under one and the same government, and the productions of the two countries are nearly the same. Sicily is famous for horses and mules; and the cattle are strong and compact, with particularly large horns. There are snakes of a great size in the forests; asps and scorpions, whose venom is very active; and harmless lizards, of a beautiful green colour. In this island is the celebrated volcano called Etna.

IF WE WOULD HAVE THE KINDNESS OF OTHERS, WE MUST ENDURE THEIR FAILINGS.

THE SINNER CLAIMS OUR PITY, ALTHOUGH HIS SINS DEMAND OUR DETESTATION.



*Sidaye*, a strong town on the north coast of Java, with a harbour. Lon. 113.15 E., lat. 6.40 S.

*Sidmouth*, a market-town in Devonshire. It is seated between two steep ranges of hills; and from its sheltered situation, freedom from fogs, and the beauty of its surrounding scenery, it has long been a favourite watering-place. Pop. 3309.

*Sidra*, a spacious gulf of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called Syrtis. Its shores are occupied by Arabs, who are scattered about in bodies of 200 or 300 each.

*Siegen*, a town and castle of Prussia. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines, foundries, &c.

*Siense*, a province of Tuscany, lying south of Florentino, on the Mediterranean.

*Sienna*, or *Siena*, a city of Italy, in Tuscany, cap. of the Siense, with a university and a citadel. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The Italian language is spoken here with the greatest purity. Lon. 11.11 E., lat. 43.21 N. Pop. about 20,000.

*Sierra Leone*, a colonial establishment of Great Britain, on the western part of Guinea. Its limits are from the Grain Coast on the south-east, to Cape Verga on the north-west. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather: the extreme humidity of the climate, indeed, renders it at all times very unhealthy. The cultivated parts are rich in rice and millet; and, upon the whole, it is one of the most fruitful countries on the coast. The Negroes are in general of mild external manners, and noted for their hospitality. There is a river in this country, called by the natives Mitomba. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, at Freetown, is nine miles wide.

*Sierra Morena*, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estremadura and New Castile.

*Sigmaringen*, a town and castle in the small principality of Hohenzollern, on the Danube.

*Signy l'Abbaye*, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes.

*Sigtuna*, a town of Sweden, in Upland.

*Signanza*, the ancient Saguntum, a city of Spain, in New Castile, with a university, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. Lon. 2.51 W., lat. 40.58 N.

*Sikkim*, a principality of Northern Hindostan. The surface in general is hilly and jagged, but much cultivation is carried on near the Teessa and its different branches.

*Silberberg*, a strong town of Silesia.

*Silesia*, an important province of the Prussian dominions: the principal rivers of which are the Oder, Bober, Neisse, Quela, and Oppa; and the chief towns, Breslau, Liegnitz, Glogau, Gorlitz, Glatz, &c. A long chain of mountains bounds Silesia on the west; and the highest mountain, called Zotenberg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, agate, jasper, and even some gems. This country is divided into Upper and Lower Silesia, and the county of Glatz.

*Silistria*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. Lon. 27.6 E., lat. 44.15 N.

*Silvoria*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania.

*Silkeborg*, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a castle.

*Silla*, a town of Nigritia, in Bambara.

*Sillec*, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal. Lon. 85.55 E., lat. 23.20 N.

*Silvermines*, a village of Ireland, in Tipperary county. Here are rich lead-mines, in which some virgin silver has been found.

*Silves*, a town of Portugal, in Algarve.

*Simancas*, a town of Spain, in Leon.

*Simbirsk*, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. The capital of the above gov., on the Volga. Lon. 48.34 E., lat. 54.22 N. Pop. 13,000.

*Sini*, the ancient Syme, an island in the Mediterranean, between the island of Rhodes and the continent. Lon. 27.33 E., lat. 36.35 N.

*Simoga*, a town and fort of Hindostan.

*Simon, St.*, an island of the United States, on the coast of Georgia.

*Simplon*, a mountain of Italy, in the Milanese, one of the highest of the Italian Alps, whose pointed summits are perpetually covered with snow. At this celebrated pass an admirable road was constructed by order of Napoleon, which is now the principal means of communication between Italy and Switzerland.

*Sinai*, a celebrated mountain of Arabia Petrea, in the peninsula, at the north end of the Red Sea, between the Gulf of Suez and Akaba. It consists of a ridge of eminences, in which are comprehended Mount Horeb and other remarkable places mentioned in sacred history, some of them perpendicular, and others of very difficult ascent. Lon. 34.5 E., lat. 28.38 N.

*Sinde*, a province of Hindostan, about 350 miles in length, extending along both banks of the Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Mooltan. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it has been said to resemble Egypt; the country being an extended valley, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert; and the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through this level valley, and enriching it by its annual inundations. But instead of populous towns and a country teeming with the produce of well-cultivated lands, as in Egypt, the despotic character of the *ameers* who govern Sinde, and the unsettled predatory habits of the people, are so inveterate, that, although the country is capable of being rendered highly productive, agriculture is in a most neglected state, and there are few towns of any consequence. The inhabitants are principally Mohammedans, but there are a considerable number of Hindus.

*Sinus*, a town of Portugal, in Alientrojo.

*Sin-gan*, a city of China, capital of Chensi, and the largest and most beautiful in the empire, next to Peking. Lon. 108.14 E., lat. 34.16 N.

*Singapore*, an island belonging to Great Britain, at the south extremity of the Malaya peninsula. Also, a town situate on the S. side of the island. As an entrepôt for the commerce of the adjacent countries,

MODERATE PLEASURES RELAX THE MIND, IMMEDIATE ONES ENERVATE IT.

Singapore is an important settlement. Lon. 103.51 E., lat. 1.17 N.

*Singha*, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar.

*Sinigaglia*, a sea-port town of the Papal States, with a castle and two harbours. Sinigaglia is the seat of the greatest of the Italian fairs. Lon. 13.15 E., lat. 43.43 N. Pop. 7000.

*Sinoub*, or *Sinope*, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Lon. 35.5 E., lat. 42.0 N.

*Sion*, a mountain of Syria, on the south side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.—A town of Hindostan, at the north end of the island of Bombay.

*Sion*, or *Sitten*, a town of Switzerland, capital of Valais.

*Siont*, or *Osiot*, the present capital of Upper Egypt; in which are several mosques, the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. Lon. 31.24 E., lat. 27.25 N.

*Siphanto*, the ancient Siphnos, one of the best-cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the west of Paros. Lon. 25.15 E., lat. 37.9 N.

*Sir Charles Hardy's Island*, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret, in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Lon. 154.20 E., lat. 4.41 S.

*Sir Charles Saunders' Island*, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 151.4 W., lat. 17.28 S.

*Siraf*, a town of Persia, in Laristan. Lon. 52.25 E., lat. 35.20 N.

*Siravan*, a town of Persia, in Kusistan. Lon. 51.5 E., lat. 31.50 N.

*Sirhind*, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi, formerly a famous city, but now an extensive mass of ruins. Lon. 76.19 E., lat. 30.35 N.

*Sirius*, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 162.30 E., lat. 10.52 S.

*Sisizan*, a sea-port on the east coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 123.45 E., lat. 14.20 N.

*Sistow*, or *Sistova*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, very picturesquely situated on the Danube.

*Sittingbourne*, a town in Kent, on the road from London to Canterbury. Pop. 2352.

*Sivache*, or *Putrid Sea*, a lagoon on the east side of the Crimea, from which very unhealthy exhalations arise in summer. It is the *Palus Putris* of the ancients.

*Sivas*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, with a castle. Lon. 36.45 E., lat. 39.8 N.

*Sivray*, a town in Vienne, France.

*Siwah*, a country of Africa, on the confines of Egypt and Barca. It affords abundance of vegetable productions, with corn and oil; and is well supplied with water from small streams.—The capital, of the same name, contains the ruins of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon; and in the neighbourhood are many catacombs, which were the burying-places of the ancient inhabitants. Lon. 27.10 E., lat. 29.12 N.

*Skagen*, or *Shaw*, a cape that is the northern extremity of Denmark; and from which there extends into the sea a long sandbank, called Skagen Rack. Lon. 10.35 E., lat. 57.44 N.

*Shara*, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. Lon. 14.0 E., lat. 58.16 N.

*Sheen*, a town of Norway, in Aggerhuys, noted for its mines of iron and copper.

*Shene*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near a small lake of the same name.

*Shenesborough*, or *Whitchall*, a town of New York, in Washington county, U. S.

*Shibbereen*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with linen manufactures, several large flour-mills, &c.

*Shiddaw*, a mountain in Cumberland, near Keswick, 3036 feet above the sea.

*Shipton*, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. The river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal pass this town, and near it are some cotton-works. Pop. 4812.

*Skipness*, a town in Argyleshire, with a castle of great size and antiquity.

*Shy*, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It abounds with limestone, marble, &c.; but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave in this island afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed Pretender and his faithful guide, for two nights. Lon. 6.12 E., lat. 57.12 N.

*Slane*, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, with a castle and extensive flour-mills.

*Slave Coast*, a maritime tract of Guinea, between the Gold Coast and Benin, comprehending the kingdoms of Whidah and Ardra.

*Slave Lake*, in the north-west part of North America. It receives many streams on the north and south shores, and is full of islands.

*Sleaford*, a market-town in Lincolnshire, on the Slea, which is navigable hence to the Witham. Pop. 3184.

*Sleswich*, a duchy of Denmark, in the south part of Jutland, separated on the south from Holstein by the river Eyder.—A sea-port town of Denmark, cap. of the above duchy. Lon. 9.34 E., lat. 54.31 N. Pop. 11,000.

*Sligo*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and 22 broad; divided into 39 parishes. The soil is in general fertile, but rather boggy toward the coast. The chief rivers are the Sligo and Moy, and it has many small lakes. The linen manufacture flourishes in this district. Total pop. 181,000.—Its cap. is a borough and sea-port of the same name, which, as the entrepôt of an extensive country, has a considerable trade. Near it is also a place called the Giant's Grave, where many large stones are placed in a similar manner to those of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain. Pop. 12,272.

*Slitcheann*, a sea-port of Sweden, in the Island of Gottland. Lon. 18.35 E., lat. 57.28 N.

*Sloten*, a fortified town in Friesland.

*Sluys*, a town of Holland, in the province of Zealand. Lon. 3.25 E., lat. 51.19 N.

*Smoland*, the most southern province of Sweden, chiefly consisting of barren rocks, forests, marshes, and heaths, and having mines of iron and copper.

*Smalkalden*, a town of Germany, belonging to Hesse Cassel. Lon. 10.47 E., lat. 50.45 N.

*Smarden*, a market-town in Kent.

*Smethwick*, a village in Staffordshire, near Birmingham. There is a great manufacture of gun-barrels, and an iron-foundry, belonging to the Soho works.

*Smithfield*, a town of Virginia, U. S., in Isle of Wight county.—A town of North Carolina, capital of Johnston county.

*Smithland*, a town of Kentucky, U. S., chief of Livingston county.

*Smithtown*, a town of the state of New York, U. S., in Suffolk county.

*Smithville*, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Brunswick county. Lon. 78.30 W., lat. 33.50 N.

*Smolensko*, a gov. of European Russia, between the 30th and 26th deg. of E. long., and the 53d and 57th of N. lat. The forests are very extensive, and furnish a considerable revenue; the mines produce iron and copper; and corn, hemp, flax, hops, and tobacco are cultivated, the soil being generally fertile.—The capital of the above gov., situated on both sides of the Dnieper. It was here that a decided resistance was made to the French army in 1812.

*Smyrna*, an ancient city and celebrated sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs, &c. Lon. 27.7 E., lat. 33.23 N. Pop. about 140,000.

*Smyrna, New*, a town of Florida.

*Snailth*, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, near the Aire.

*Sneek*, or *Snitz*, a fortified town of Friesland, on lake Sneek.

*Snettsham*, a market-town in Norfolk.

*Snowdon*, a mountain of Wales, in the centre of Caernarvonshire, and the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills. The height of this mountain, from the level of the sea to the highest peak, is 3571 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. From its summits may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland.

*Snowhill*, a town of Maryland. Lon. 75.26 W., lat. 38.8 N.

*Sour*, a river in Leicestershire, which rises from two sources in the south-west part of the county, flows by Leicester and Mountsorrel, passes Loughborough, and then separates this county from Nottinghamshire to its entrance in the Trent.

*Society Isles*, seven islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1769, and so called in honour of the Royal Society. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite.

*Socorro*, a town of S. America, in Colombia, cap. of a province. Pop. 12,000.

*Socota*, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the mountainous district of Lasta. Lon. 38.37 E., lat. 12.10 N.

*Socotra*, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying 49 leagues from Cape Gardafan, on the coast of Africa. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mohammedans, with a mixture of paganism.

*Sodbury*, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a market-town in Gloucestershire.

*Sodor*, a village in Incekill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland.

*Sooet*, a town of Prussian Westphalia.

*Sofala*, a kingdom on the coast of Caffra-

ria. The coast is low, the interior woody, and difficult of access. The chief exports are slaves, ivory, gold-dust, and rice.

*Sogno*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name. Lon. 11.55 E., lat. 6.0 S.

*Soham*, a market-town in Cambridgeshire, seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham Mere, which takes up 1000 acres of land.

*Soho*, a village in Staffordshire, near Birmingham, famous for its immense iron-works. Here is also made every article common to the Birmingham trade.

*Soignies*, a town of Belgium.

*Soissonnois*, an old territory of France, in the Isle of France, which, with that of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

*Soissons*, a fortified town of France, dep. Aisne. Lon. 3.19 E., lat. 49.23 N.

*Soldin*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, with cloth and woollen manufactures, and a trade in hops.

*Solenof*, a lake of Independent Tartary, lying midway between the Caspian Sea and the Lake Aral.

*Solfatara*, or *Lago di Bagni*, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus, on the banks of which stood the temple and oracle of Fannus.

*Solfatara*, a mountain of Naples, supposed to have a subterranean communication with Mount Vesuvius.

*Solithull*, a town in Warwickshire. P. 3401.

*Solimoes*, a country of South America, occupied by numerous Indian tribes, speaking divers idioms. The soil is rich, and productive of plants and trees of great utility.

*Solhamsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, famous for its salt-pits. Lon. 57.26 E., lat. 59.16 N.

*Soller*, a town of Majorca, in a celebrated vale of orange-trees.

*Solms*, a former principality of Germany, now part of Hesse Darmstadt.

*Solo*, or *Sarakerta*, the native capital of Java, and the residence of the emperor. Lon. 110.53 E., lat. 7.34 S.

*Solor*, an island of the East Indies, to the south of Celebes and west of Flores. Lon. 123.53 E., lat. 9.0 S.

*Solothurn*, or *Soleure*, a canton of Switzerland, which stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chain of the Jura.—The capital of the above canton, on the Aar, near the foot of the Jura mountains.

*Solsona*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia.

*Solva*, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a harbour on St. Bride's Bay.

*Solway Frith*, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland, in England, and Dumfriesshire and Kircudbrightshire, in Scotland. A number of rivers pour into this frith on the Scottish side, the principal of which are the Dee, Orr, Nith, Annan, and Esk.

*Solymania*, or *Skerezur*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Lower Kurdistan. Lon. 45.17 E., lat. 35.28 N. Pop. about 14,000.

*Sombrere*, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

*Sombrerete*, a town of Mexico, in Zacatecas, the seat of the council of mines.

*Sombrera*, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the West Indies, belonging to the British. Lon. 63.37 W., lat. 18.31 N.

*Somerset*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

IN A VIRTUOUS MIND, AMBITION IS A VIRTUE; IN A VICIOUS MIND, A VICE.



—Another in New Jersey.—Another in Pennsylvania.

**Somersetshire**, a county of England, 65 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,050,880 acres, divided into 42 hundreds and 475 parishes, and having two cities and 28 market-towns. The soil in the north-east quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract called the Mendip Hills. On the west side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the north-west corner is the sterile region of Exmoor. The southern part is high, but well-cultivated; and throughout the county vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brew, and Avon. Bath and Wells are the two cities, but Ilchester is the county-town. Total pop. 435,982.

**Somerton**, a market-town in Somersetshire, formerly a considerable place, whence the county took its name. Between this town and Bridgewater is a rich tract, called Sedgewood, memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, in 1685.

**Somme**, a department of France, including the west part of the old province of Picardy. —The river which gives name to the above dep. It rises in Fonsomme in Aisne, and runs generally NW. to the English Channel, which it enters a little below St. Valéry, nearly opposite Hastings.

**Sommerdyck**, a town of Holland, in the province of Holland, chief of the Island of Overflakkee.

**Sommerfeld**, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with manufactures of fine cloth.

**Sommiers**, a town in Gard, France.

**Somniorostro**, a town of Spain, on the coast of Biscay, with a famous iron mine.

**Sonderborg**, a sea-port of Denmark, with an ancient castle, in which Christian II. was confined 13 years. Lon. 9.49 E., lat. 54.57 N.

**Sone**, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the high table-land of Gnidwana, near to that of the Nerbudda.

**Sonehut**, a small town and mud fort of Hindostan, in Gnidwana, the seat of a rajah. Lon. 82.33 E., lat. 23.33 N.

**Song-kiang**, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 120.45 E., lat. 31.0 N.

**Sonneberg**, a town and castle of Austria, in the Tyrol.—A town in the principality of Saxe-Meiningen, with a great trade in looking-glasses, nails, whetstones, &c.

**Sonora**, a province of Mexico. It is a hilly and arid country, but famed for excellent horses and cattle. The north part is called Pimeria, and inhabited by the Pimas nation of Indians.

**Sooloo**, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying south-west of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is governed by a kind of sultan, whose dominions extend over a great number of small islands between Mindanao and Borneo, called the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121.45 E., lat. 5.57 N.

**Soomda**, a town of Hindostan, in Canara. Lon. 74.58 E., lat. 14.43 N.

**Souergong**, a town in Heugal, famous for a manufacture of fine cloth.

**Sophia**, or **Triaditza**, a city of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria. Though extremely mean in appearance, and badly situated, it is considered as the capital of Bulgaria, and

has manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs, leather, tobacco, &c.

**Sophienberg**, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a royal palace.

**Sora**, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the frontiers of the Campagna di Roma. Pop. about 10,000.

**Soran**, a town of Lisuatu, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in yarn and linen.

**Sorel**, or **Chambly**, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake Champlain, and flows north to the St. Lawrence, which it enters at the town of Sorel.

**Soria** (the ancient *Namantia*), a city of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a prov. of its own name, and situated near the source of the Duero.

**Sorrento**, a city and sea-port of Naples, in Principato Citra; the birth-place of Tasso.

**Sos**, a town of Spain, in Aragon.

**Sospiello**, a town of the Sardinian States, with a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs.

**Souillac**, a town of France, dep. Lot.

**Sound**, *The*, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Categat into the Baltic.

**Souabaya**, a large town on the north-east coast of Java, capital of a district. Lon. 112.55 E., lat. 7.14.30 S.

**Sourie**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura.

**Soury**, a town of Persia, in Laristan. Lon. 55.30 E., lat. 26.18 N.

**Sou-tcheon**, a celebrated and populous city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 120.0 E., lat. 31.22 N.

**South Sea**. [See *Pacific Ocean*.]

**Southam**, a market-town in Warwickshire.

**Southampton**, a borough, and a town and county of itself, in Hampshire; it stands between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Southampton Water. It possesses a considerable trade, and has a particular connection with Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. It is also worthy of observation, that, owing to the South-western railway, the terminus of which is at Southampton, the town has greatly increased in size and commercial importance; docks on an extensive scale have been constructed, a new pier has been built, and a considerable accession of foreign trade has taken place; in short, Southampton has become the principal station of the steamers for Havre, Dieppe, &c., and other French ports, as well as for the Mediterranean; and a great influx of trade and population has been the necessary result. Three miles hence, to the south-east, are the picturesque remains of Netley Abbey. Lon. 1.24 W., lat. 50.54 N. Pop. 27,744.

—A town of New York, U. S., in Suffolk co.

**Southend**, a village in Essex, near Rochford. It is the nearest place to the metropolis for sea-bathing, and has good accommodation for general company.—A village in Argyleshire, Scotland.

**Southfleet**, a village in Kent, near Gravesend. Some stone coffin, urns, &c. were dug up here not many years since, which evince it to have been a Roman station.

**Southwark**, a borough in Surrey, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III.

THE HOURS OF YOUTH, LIKE THE WATERS OF A RAPID STREAM, ROLL ON NEVER TO RETURN.

granted it to the city; it was then called the village of Southwark, and afterwards named the bailiwick. In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge-Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong. [See London.] Pop. 98,098.

*Southwell*, a market-town in Nottinghamshire. It is an ancient place, enjoying peculiar privileges, and has a fine collegiate church. Pop. 3487.

*Southwold*, a market-town in Suffolk, with a manufacture of salt, and a trade in corn, beer, and herrings. Pop. 2105.

*Souvigny*, a town in Allier, France.

*Sovano*, a town of Tuscany, in the Sieneze. *Son*, a river in Staffordshire, which rises in the west part of the county, flows by Eccleshall to Stafford, below which it receives the Peak, and soon afterward joins the Trent.

*Sowerby*, a town in the W.R. of York, with extensive cotton and woollen manufactures.

*Spa*, a town and watering-place of Belgium, in the province of Liege. It was at one time a place of great resort, and became so distinguished for its mineral waters, that the word "spa" was given to all mineral springs and fashionable bathing places, whether on the continent or in our own country. The tide of fashion has now, however, set in other directions.

*Spain*, an extensive kingdom of Europe, occupying the largest portion of its SW. peninsula, being 650 miles long and 500 broad; and containing the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Aragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, saltpetre, brilla, hemp, and sugar-caes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth, load-stone, turquoise-stones, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, gypsum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. The principal rivers are the Douro, Tago, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Ebro, and Muldo. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, and their countenances expressive. In pride and listless indolence, it is commonly said, they pass their lives. Warm in their attachments, but bitter in their anger; firm in bodily suffering, yet cruel and vindictive in their revenge, there are still no people on the earth so attractive in the friendly intercourse of society; while the inexpressible beauty of the women, and the air of romance which they throw over every action, render their company as agreeable as it confessedly is dangerous. The bull-fight is the national game of Spain, and their passionate love of this spectacle almost exceeds belief. The established religion is Catholic. Madrid is the capital. In 1808 Napoleon attempted, by treachery and force, to subjugate this country; this led to the

Peninsular war, in which the British took so large a share, and which was carried on until 1813, when the allied forces crossed the Bidassoa, and entered France. In the following year Ferdinand was restored, and soon annulled the constitution that the cortes had sanctioned. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by the young queen Donna Maria.

*Spalatro*, a strong city and sea-port of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice. It contains the ruins of a magnificent palace built by Diocletian, who died here. Lon. 16.33 E., lat. 43.34 N. Pop. 7500.

*Spalding*, a market-town in Lincolnshire, seated on the Welland. It has a good trade in wool, corn, and coal; and much hemp and flax are grown in the neighborhood. Pop. 7778.

*Spandan*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with a fine fortress.

*Spangenberg*, a town and castle of Hesse. *Spanish Town*, the cap. of the island of Jamaica, but it is not otherwise important than as the official residence of the governor, and the seat of the judicial tribunals, &c. Pop. about 5000.

*Spartel Cape*, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. Lon. 5.56 W., lat. 35.50 N.

*Spartivento Cape*, a low point that forms the south-east extremity of Italy. Lon. 16.40 E., lat. 37.50 N.

*Spit-town*, a sea-port of Barbadoes. Lon. 59.55 W., lat. 13.15 N.

*Spey*, a rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a small lake in the centre of Invernesshire, and divides Elginshire from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and enters the German Ocean at Garmouth.

*Spezzia*, or *Spelia*, a town of Sardinia, div. Genoa, with a good harbour. Lon. 9.37 E., lat. 44.10 N. Pop. 9796.

*Spiegelberg*, a town and castle of Hanover. *Spigno*, a town of Piedmont, in Montserrat, with a castle.

*Spilsby*, a market-town in Lincolnshire. *Spinalonga*, a sea-port of the island of Caudia, with a good harbour and a citadel. Lon. 25.48 E., lat. 35.20 N.

*Spire*, a late bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It is a mountainous country, covered with forests, but produces corn, wine, chestnuts, and almonds.

*Spire*, or *Spyre*, a city of W. Germany, cap. of the Bavarian province of the Rhine. Lon. 8.29 E., lat. 49.19 N. Pop. 8700.

*Spirito Santo*, a mountainous and woody province of Brazil, but producing gold, iron, crystals, amethysts, excellent timber, and abundance of cotton.—A town of Cuba, near the middle of the island.

*Spithead*, a famous roadstead in the English Channel between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

*Spitzbergen* (formerly called E. Greenland), the most northern country of Europe, consisting of a group of dreary islands, lying between 9 and 24 E. lon., and 76.30 and 80.30 N. lat., having Greenland to the west, and Nova Zembla to the E. In 1607 it was visited by Hudson, the celebrated English navigator, and soon after was resorted to annually by the English for taking whales. Lon. 16.5 E., lat. 76.39 N.

*Spoleto*, a city of the Papal States, for-

nierly capital of the duchy which bore its name. Pop. 8000.

*Sporades*, the name formerly given to those islands in the Archipelago, scattered along the shores of Europe and of Asia, and not grouped round *Jelos*, like the *Cyclades*.

*Spotland*, a town in Lancashire, considerable for its trade and manufactures.

*Spree*, a river that rises in Bohemia, passes through Lusatia into Brandenburg, flows by Berlin, and joins the Havel opposite Spandau.

*Springfield*, a town of Massachusetts, U. States, cap. of Hampden co. Lon. 79.35 W., lat. 42.10 N. — A town of Ohio capital of Clark co. — Another, in Tennessee, cap. of Robertson co. — Another, in Kentucky, capital of Washington county.

*Spurn Head*, a promontory on the south-east coast of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0.15 E., lat. 53.38 N.

*Stablo*, a town of Belgium, prov. Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

*Stade*, a town of Hanover, in the prov. of Bremen, with a fortress. Lon. 9.28 E., lat. 53.36 N.

*Stadtberg*, a town of Prussian Westphalia. *Stadthagen*, a strong town of Westphalia, chief of the county of Schauenberg Lippe.

*Staffa*, a famous island of Scotland, on the west side of that of Mull. Here is a magnificent basaltic cavern, called Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet in length; the entrance is a natural arch, 53 feet wide and 117 high, from which the cavern is lighted, so that the farthest extremity may be seen; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. On the N. side of the island is another cavern, called the Cormorant's Cave, which exhibits the same appearances, but on a less scale.

*Staffordshire*, a co. of England, 55 miles long, and 42 broad, containing 734,720 acres, divided into five hundreds and 139 parishes, and having a city and 19 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. The soil in the southern part is good and rich. The middle is level and plain. The northern part, called the Moorland, is hilly and full of heaths, but contains rich mines of copper, lead, and coal. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. This county is famous for potteries, and for the iron trade in all its varieties. Total pop. 510,504. — *Stafford*, the capital of the above county, is a parl. borough, seated on the river Sow. It has a fine square market-place, and manufactures of leather and shoes. The Manchester and Birmingham railway passes close to the town. Pop. 9245. — A town of Connecticut, U. S., famous for its iron manufactures.

*Stagno*, a sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia. Lon. 17.50 E., lat. 43.12 N.

*Staines*, a market-town in Middlesex, on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge.

*Stabridge*, a town in Dorsetshire.

*Staley*, a village in Lancashire, noted for weavers, dyers, and pressers of woollen cloth.

*Stamford*, a borough in Lincolnshire, on the Welland. It has a good trade in coal, malt, and freestone. Lon. 0.31 W., lat.

52.42 N. Pop. 6385. — A town of Connecticut, U. S., in Fairfield county.

*Stampalia*, an island in the Archipelago.

*Stancho*, or *Cos*, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Naxos. It is the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles; abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, and a variety of fruits, particularly grapes and melons.

*Standon*, a market-town in Hertfordshire, seated on the river Rib.

*Stanhope*, a town in the co. of Durham, chiefly inhabited by miners. Pop. 7063.

*Stanley*, a market-town in Gloucestershire.

*Stansfield*, a town in the West R. of Yorkshire, considerable for its manufactures.

*Stantz*, a town of Switzerland, capital of Undervalden. In 1798 the French defeated the Swiss here, burnt the town, and put the inhabitants to the sword.

*Starbroek*, a sea-port of Guyana. Lon. 58.0 W., lat. 6.30 N.

*Stavemberg*, a town and castle of Bavaria.

*Stargard*, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Pomerania. Pop. 8500.

*Start Point*, a promontory on the coast of Devonshire. Lon. 3.48 W., lat. 50.13 N.

*Stasfurt*, a town of Prussian Saxony, with some good salt-works.

*Staten Island*, in New York, U. S., which forms the county of Richmond.

*Staten Land*, a barren craggy island near the S.E. point of Terra del Fuego. The passage between them is the Strait of Le Maire. It is of a square form; and the eastern point, now generally passed by vessels going round Cape Horn, is called Cape St. John. Lon. 63.47 W., lat. 54.50 S.

*Statesburg*, a town of S. Carolina, U. S., chief of Clermont county.

*Statesville*, a town of N. Carolina, U. S., chief of Iredell county.

*Stauffenburg*, a town and castle of Hesse Darmstadt.

*Staunton*, a town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Augusta co. Lon. 79.35 W., lat. 38.15 N.

*Stavanger*, a sea-port town of Norway, Lon. 5.55 E., lat. 58.58 N.

*Stavoren*, a town of Holland, prov. Friesland, seated on the Zayder Zee; formerly a considerable city, but now much decayed. Lon. 5.13 E., lat. 52.54 N.

*Stavropol*, a town of Russia, in the prov. of Caucasus, with a fort.

*Steenbergen*, a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant.

*Stegø*, a sea-port of Denmark, on the N. coast of the Isle of Mona. Lon. 12.15 E., lat. 55.4 N.

*Stegiburg*, a sea-port of Sweden, in East Gothland, seated on the Baltic. Lon. 16.40 E., lat. 58.16 N.

*Stein*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. — A town of Austria, on the north side of the Danube. — A town and castle of Austria, in the kingdom of Illyria.

*Stein am Anger*, a town of Hungary, the Sabania of the Romans: it contains many antiquities.

*Steinfurt*, a town of Prussian Westphalia.

*Steinheim*, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle.

*Steinhude*, a town of Schauenburg Lippe, Germany.

*Steinhurst*, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle.

HE THAT PREPARES A PIT FOR ANOTHER, MUST NOT SHUT HIS OWN EYES.

GENEROSITY, THOUGH TOO OFTEN ILL-REQUITED, GENERALLY REWARDS ITSELF.



*Stenay*, a town of France, dep. Meuse.  
*Stendal*, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Sachsen. It has several manufactures. Lon. 11.58 E., lat. 52.35 N.

*Stephen, Fort*, a town of Alabama, U. S., capital of Washington county.

*Stepney*, a large and populous village of Middlesex, a suburb to the metropolis.

*Sternburg*, a town and castle of Moravia.

*Sterzingen*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, celebrated for its sword-blades.

*Stettin*, a fortified town and river-port of Prussia, capital of Pomerania, on the Oder. It has numerous manufactures, and carries on a considerable trade to all parts of Europe. Lon. 14.44 E., lat. 53.30 N. Pop. 32,000.

*Stettin, New*, a town of Pomerania, with a castle on the frontiers of Prussia.

*Stevenage*, a town in Hertfordshire.

*Stevenston*, a town in Ayrshire, famous for the coal strata in its vicinity.

*Stevensweert*, a fortress of Holland, in Guelderland, seated on the Meuse.

*Stewart Islands*, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of Admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163.18 E., lat. 8.26 S.

*Stewarton*, a town in Ayrshire, near Irvine, with a manufacture of bonnets.—A town in Tyrone, Ireland.

*Steyning*, a dist. bor. in Sussex. In its church were buried St. Cuthman, and Ethelwolf, king of Wessex, father of Alfred.

*Steyr*, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in articles of iron and steel.

*Steyregg*, a town and castle of Austria.

*Stieghansen*, a town and castle of Hanover.

*Stilton*, a town in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for a rich kind of cheese, first publicly sold here at the Bell Inn, but principally made at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire.

*Stinchar*, a river of Scotland, in the south part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 miles, and enters the ocean below Ballantrae.

*Stiria*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, divided into Upper and Lower. Though a mountainous country, clothed with oak, beech, and pine, every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant.

*Stirlingshire*, a small maritime county of Scotland, divided into 22 parishes. There are various remains of Roman antiquities, and it is crossed by the wall of Antoninus, which is here generally known by the name of Graham's Dyke. This county abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the Great Canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron. Total pop. 82,179.

—*Stirling*, a borough, is the cap., seated by the river Forth, on the side of a hill that terminates abruptly in a steep basaltic rock, on which is an ancient castle, once a strong place, and the scene of frequent and bloody contentions. In the town and neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, tartans, tartan shawls, shalloons, &c.; the cotton trade is very flourishing; and it has a good salmon fishery. Pop. (including the suburb of St. Ninians), 10,745.

*Stockbridge*, a dist. bor. in Hampshire.

*Stockholm*, a city, and the capital of Sweden, with a castle, a magnificent palace, and several other handsome public buildings. It

occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven rocky islands between the Lake Mælar and a bay of the Baltic. The water that divides the inhabitants of the different quarters in summer, unites them in winter; for it becomes a plain, which is traversed by horses in sledges, and by vehicles of all sorts placed on skates, along the sides of ships fixed in the ice. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of such a depth, that ships of the largest burthen can approach the quay. The Royal Academy of Sciences owes its institution to the celebrated Linné. The Royal Academy of Paintings and Sculpture has a fine collection of casts, from the antique statues at Rome, presented by King Adolphus Frederick; and the arsenal contains an immense number of trophies and standards; also, the hat and clothes worn by Charles XII. when he was killed. Stockholm has manufactures of iron, glass, china, silk, cotton, woollen, linen, &c. It is also the chief emporium of the kingdom, as well as the principal manufacturing town; and it exports large quantities of iron, timber, and deals. Lon. 18.4 E., lat. 59.21 N. Pop. 85,000.

*Stockport*, a manufacturing town in Cheshire. "The weaving of calico has spread itself over all the neighbouring villages; and calico-printing is carried on to a great extent, there being many large dye-houses in the vicinity. Fine woollen cloths, hats, &c. are also manufactured; and the construction of machinery is an important department." Pop. 28,431; but, including the whole comprised in the par. and mun. bor., the pop. in 1841 was 50,495.—A town of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Northampton co.

*Stockton*, or *Stockton-on-Tees*, a sea-port town of Durham, being, next to Newcastle and Sunderland, the principal port in the kingdom for the shipment of coal. Here are two docks for ship-building; manufactures of canvas, ropes, and sailcloth; and a trade in lead, corn, and butter. Pop. 9825.

*Stoke*, a village in Norfolk, near Downham, which has a ferry on the river Stoke.—A village in Suffolk, near Nayland. It has a church on a hill, the tower of which is a mark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich.

*Stoke*, or *Stoke Poges*, a village of Buckinghamshire, near Windsor. Its church-yard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

*Stoke-upon-Trent*, a par. bor. and township in Staffordshire, a mile from Newcastle. It is situate on the river Trent, with the Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey Canal running parallel, and passing through the town. Here are several wharfs and warehouses for shipping the earthenware, which is the great product of the district called the Potteries. "The towns and villages comprised in the Potteries, or in the par. bor. of Stoke-upon-Trent, are so near each other, that their limits are not easily defined, and to a stranger the entire district has the appearance of a large straggling town." Pop. 46,342; or, if we include the whole district, about 70,000.

*Stokes*, a town of N. Carolina, U. S.

*Stokesley*, a town in the N. R. of Yorksh.

*Stolberg*, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Sachsen, with a castle. Lon. 11.5 E., lat. 51.36 N.—A town of Saxony, in which great quantities of cloth are made.—A

WHEN ALL MEN HAVE WHAT BELONGS TO THEM, IT CANNOT BE MUCH.

town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, noted for brass manufactures.

*Stolpe*, a town of Pomerania, famous for the amber found in its vicinity. Lon. 16.48 E., lat. 54.27 N.

*Stone*, a market-town in Staffordshire, on the Trent. Pop. 8349.

*Stonehaven*, a sea-port of Scotland, and the county-town of Kincardineshire. The inhabitants engage rather extensively in the herring and haddock fisheries, and carry on some trade in dried fish and oil. Lon. 1.53 W., lat. 56.58 N. Pop. 3012.

*Stonehenge*, a celebrated Druidical monument, situated on Salisbury Plain. It consists of several huge stones, eight of which stand erect, and 12 are fallen to the ground; but which once evidently formed several concentric circles.

*Stornoway*, a sea-port of Scotland, on the east side of the Isle of Lewis. Lon. 6.18 W., lat. 58.18 N.

*Stortford*, or *Bishop's Stortford*, a market-town in Hertfordshire.

*Stoughton*, a town of Massachusetts, U.S. *Stour*, a river that forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, passing by Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and, being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the harbour of Harwich.—A river that rises in the south part of Staffordshire, enters Worcestershire at Stourbridge, and flows by Kidderminster into the Severn, opposite Stourport.—Another, rising on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, passes by Stourminster, Blandford, and Wimborne, then enters Hampshire, and flows into the Avon, opposite Christchurch.—Another, in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Wye and Canterbury, and divides into two streams; the smaller one, called the Sair, passes north to the sea at Reculver, and the main branch flows south-east by Sandwich into Hope Bay, forming the Isle of Thanet.

*Stourbridge*, a corporate town in Worcestershire, on the Stour, with manufactures of glass, iron, and earthenware. Pop. 7481.

—A town in Massachusetts, U.S., famous for excellent butter and cheese.

*Stourminster*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a manufacture of white baize.

*Stourport*, a village in Worcestershire, near Kidderminster. It is a busy centre of inland navigation, seated opposite the place where the river Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal enter the Severn, over which river it has a long stone bridge.

*Stowmarket*, a town in Suffolk, on the Orwell, with a manufacture of woollen stuffs. Pop. 3043.

*Stow on the Wold*, a market-town in Gloucestershire.

*Stowe*, a parish of Buckinghamshire, near Buckingham, celebrated for the princely seat and grounds of the Duke of Buckingham.

*Stovey*, a town in Somersetshire, which had once a castle, of which no vestiges remain, except the ditch.

*Strabane*, a borough of Ireland, in Tyrone county, situate on the Mourne.

*Stradbally*, a town in Queen's county, Ireland.

*Stradella*, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, near the Po.

*Stralsund*, a fortified town and sea-port of Prussia, in Pomerania; the trade and

commerce of which are considerable. Lon. 13.16 E., lat. 54.20 N.

*Strangford*, a town in Down county, Ireland.

*Strangford Lough*, an inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the east coast of Ireland. It contains some good harbours, and 54 small islands, on which the burning of kelp employs a great number of hands.

*Stranraer*, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. Lon. 4.57 W., lat. 55.9 N. Pop. 3440.

*Strasbourg*, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Rhine. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. The citadel and fortifications have been so much augmented, that Strasbourg is considered one of the strongest places in Europe. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Strasbourg is a place of considerable commerce, and has manufactures of tobacco, porcelain, steel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. Lon. 7.45 E., lat. 48.35 N. Pop. 51,200.—A town of West Prussia, in the province of Culm, with a castle.—A town of Austria, in the kingdom of Illyria.—Another, in Virginia, United States.—Another, in Pennsylvania.

*Stratford*, a considerable village in Essex, near London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient one built of stone in England.—A village in Suffolk, on the Stour, over which is a bridge into Essex.—A town of Connecticut, U.S., in Fairfield county.

*Stratford-on-Avon*, a market-town in Warwickshire, memorable as the birth-place of Shakspeare, in 1564, who was also buried there in 1616. Pop. 5321.

*Stratford, Fenny*, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, on the Yssel, and the Roman Watling Street.

*Stratford, Stony*, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse. The inhabitants are principally lace-makers.

*Strathaven*, a town in Lanarksh., Scotl.

*Strathmore*, a great valley of Scotland, which extends along the south foot of the Grampian Hills, traversing the kingdom from Dumbarton to Stonehaven, and is bounded on the south by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw Hills. The whole valley is fertile, and interspersed with towns, villages, and elegant seats.

*Strathy*, a river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from Loch Strathy, and flows into a bay of the North Sea, to which it gives name. Lon. 3.43 W., lat. 58.43 N.

*Stratton*, a market-town in Cornwall.

*Stranbing*, a town of Bavaria, with a castle.

*Stransburg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with an old castle on a mountain.

*Stretitz*, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia.

*Strelitz*, *Nem*, a town and capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Lon. 13.18 E., lat. 53.21 N.

*Strelina*, a town of Russia, with an imperial palace, 11 miles from Petersburg.

*Strichen*, a town in Aberdeenshire.

*Stromsholm*, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, with an antique royal castle.

*Stokesloven*, a town in the county of Roscommon, Ireland.

*Stroma*, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithness, in the Pentland Frith. Near its north end is a dangerous whirlpool.

*Stromboli*, the most northern and eastern of the Lipari Islands, and an immense volcano. It rises in a conical form to the height of 3000 feet; and toward the east are three small craters ranged near each other nearly at two-thirds of its height. Of all the volcanos recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that flames without ceasing; and for ages past it has been looked upon as the great light-house of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 15.40 E., lat. 38.40 N.

*Stronness*, a town of Scotland, on the south-west side of the Island of Pomona.

*Stromoe*, the largest of the Feroe Islands, in the Northern Ocean. It has a town called Thorshaven, which is the capital of the Islands, and the common market. Lon. 7.0 W., lat. 62.10 N.

*Stronstad*, a town of Sweden, in W. Gottland, famous for shell-fish. Lon. 11.10 E., lat. 58.53 N.

*Stronsøy*, one of the Orkney Islands.

*Stronlun*, a town in Argyllshire, Scotland, noted for rich lead-mines, in which a new kind of mineral was discovered in 1790, and named *stronlites*.

*Stroud*, a market-town in Gloucestershire, seated on a brook, the waters of which being peculiarly adapted to the dyeing of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers. Pop. 5080. — A town in Kent, separated from the city of Rochester by the river Medway.

*Stuhlweissenburg*, a town of Austria, in Hungary. It was for a lengthened period the residence of the sovereigns of Hungary. Pop., incl. the suburbs, about 20,000.

*Stura*, a river of Piedmont, which rises on the W. border, and flows by Coni and Fossano to Cherasco, where it joins the Tanaro.

*Stuttgart*, the capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, surrounded by walls and ditches. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c., and around it are numerous vineyards and gardens. Pop., incl. some suburban villages, about 40,000.

*Suabia*, a territory of Germany, which includes the kingdom of Wirtemberg, the grand duchy of Baden, the principalities of Hohenzollern, Oettingen, Fürstenberg, Mindelheim, Augsburg, and Constance; also Burgau, Brisgau, and some other territories.

*Subunrecka*, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the south part of Bahar, whence it flows in a winding south-east course of about 250 miles to the Bay of Bengal.

*Sica*, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli.

*Success Bay*, a bay of Terra del Fuego, on the W. shore of the Strait of Le Maire. Lon. 65.27 W., lat. 55.1 S.

*Suda*, a strong fort of the Isle of Candia.

*Sudbury*, a town in Suffolk, on the Stour. It was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III. to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its woollen trade has, however, been for many years discontinued, but has been replaced by that of silk. Lon. 0.50 W., lat. 52.11 N.

*Suderfors*, a town of Sweden, the only

place in the kingdom where anchors are forged.

*Sudermania*, the former name of a prov. of Sweden. It is the most populous part, abounds in corn, and has mines of divers metals.

*Sudoree*, the southernmost of the Feroe Islands, in the Northern Ocean. Near it is a whirlpool, occasioned by a crater of fathoms deep in the centre, which in storms is very dangerous.

*Suen-hoo*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114.39 E., lat. 40.38 N.

*Suez*, a town and sea-port of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the north-west extremity of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez. Since the establishment of an overland route to India, Suez, which is but an inconsiderable town, has assumed a comparative degree of importance. Near it may still be seen the vestiges of the canal cut by Pharaoh Necho and Ptolemy Philadelphus, to unite the Red Sea with the Nile. Lon. 32.28 E., lat. 30.0 N.

*Suffield*, a town of Connecticut, U. S.

*Suffolk*, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad, containing 967,680 acres, divided into 21 hundreds and 510 parishes, and having 29 market-towns. The soil is various, but the country in general is level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp. Copious beds of petrifical shells, called shell-marl, are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, and are used for improving light land. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, in the inland part, yields good pasture, and feeds abundance of cattle. The chief produce is butter and cheese; and the principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Lark, Ald, Deben, and Orwell. Total pop. 315,073. — A town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Nansemond county.

*Suir*, a river of Ireland, which rises in Tipperary, flows by Holy Cross, Cahrl, Clonmel, Carrick, and Waterford, and meets the Barrow at the head of Waterford Haven.

*Sully*, or *Soutli*, a town of European Turkey, in a district of the same name.

*Sully*, a town in Loiret, France.

*Sultz*, a town in Upper Rhine, France, in which is a medicinal spring.

*Sulza*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a salt mine.

*Sulzbach*, a town and castle of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a duchy of its name.

*Sulzburg*, a town of Suabia, in Baden.

*Sumatra*, an island in the Indian Ocean, the most western of the Eastern Archipelago. It is 950 miles long, and from 150 to 200 broad. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5.35 N., the other in 5.56 S. lat. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; and between the ridges there are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. The inhabitants consist of Malays, Achense, Battas, Lampongs, and Rjangs; the latter are taken as a standard of description with respect to the persons, manners, &c. of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature, have strong black shining hair, but no beard; and their complexion is yellow. A man may purchase as many wives as he may wish to have; but their number seldom exceeds

IN A LAWYER'S HANDS WE TRUST ONLY OUR PROPERTY; IN A PHYSICIAN'S, OUR LIVES.



eight. The original natives are pagans; but when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Mooslimin. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, orang-outangs, and monkeys. Storks of a prodigious size, parrots, and many small birds of beautiful plumage are also natives here, and the island swarms with insects. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. There are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, &c.; also, most of the East-India fruits in great perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, brazil-wood, the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphor, benzoin, coffee, cotton, cabbage-tree, and silk cotton-tree, are the produce of Sumatra; and the forests contain many valuable species of wood. Tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found; but the mines are not worked so as to render them productive. Gold dust is, however, an article of considerable traffic, and is brought by merchants from the interior to the sea-coast, where it is bartered for iron tools and other articles of European manufacture. Among the vegetable products the most important is pepper, the quantity supplied by this island being, in fact, more than all the rest in the world. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palenbang, and Jambé. The English have two factories on this island, Fort Marlborough and Bencoolen.

*Sumbava*, an island of the Indian Ocean, with a town of the same name and another called Buma, each the cap. of petty princes.

*Sumbhoonanth*, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, noted for a famous temple.

*Sumbul*, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

*Summeikhoam*, a town of Birmah; the inhabitants of which are solely employed in the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder.

*Sunart, Loch*, an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, which extends 20 miles east into the county of Argyll, from the north end of the Sound of Mull.

*Sunbury*, a village on the Thames.—A sea-port of Georgia, U. S., in Liberty county, with a capacious harbour. Lon. 81.0 W., lat. 31.33 N.—A town of Pennsylvania.

*Sunda Islands*, in the south-east part of the Indian Ocean. The chief of them are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; the two latter separated by a channel called the Straits of Sunda.

*Sunderbunds*, a tract of country in Hindostan, consisting of that part of the delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. Here a large quantity of excellent salt is made, and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for fuel and boat-building.

*Sundeburg*, a town of Denmark, in the Island of Alsén, with a castle. Lon. 10.0 E., lat. 54.51 N.

*Sunderland*, a sea-port in the county of Durham, which, for the exportation of coal, is next in consequence to Newcastle and Stockton. Here are several small dock-

yards, manufactures of salt, glass, copperas, and earthenware, and a trade in lime, grindstones, and other articles. Its cast-iron bridge is worthy of notice: It consists of one arch, having a span of 237 feet, and rising 100 feet above the level of the water, thus enabling ships to pass under it. Pop. 17,022.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

*Sundi*, a province of Congo, lying along the river Zaire. Lon. 17.35 E., lat. 45.0 S. *Sundswall*, a sea-port of Sweden. Lon. 17.50 E., lat. 62.25 N.

*Sunk Island*, an island within the month of the Humber, separated from Yorkshire by a channel. It produces grain, wood, and black rabbits.

*Superior, Lake*, a lake of North America, so called from its being the largest on that continent, and supposed to be the greatest body of fresh water on the globe.

*Sur*, or *Sour*, a town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where stood the famous city of Tyre, destroyed by Alexander the Great. It is now a small place, and the inhabitants carry on a trifling fishery, and export tobacco, dried figs, and charcoal.

*Surabaya*, an important sea-port on the north coast of Java, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 112.45 E., lat. 7.14 S.

*Surat*, an ancient city of Hindostan, in Gujerat, with a strong citadel. It is the emporium of the most precious productions of the kingdom. Here are Mohammedans, Gentoos, Jews, and Christians of various denominations. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, where it is sandy and barren. Before the English East-India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat. In 1800 a treaty was concluded with the Nabob of Surat, by which the management of the city and district was vested in the British, whose authority is now supreme. Lon. 73.7 E., lat. 21.12 N. Pop. about 160,000.

*Surinam*, a country of Guyana, extending along a river of the same name. It abounds with game, and produces fruit, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gum, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys; and large serpents, venomous insects, and wild beasts harass the colonists.

*Suringia*, a sea-port of Japan, in the Island of Niphon, capital of a province, with a castle. Lon. 139.5 E., lat. 39.30 N.

*Surrey*, a county of England, 37 miles long, and 27 broad, containing 485,120 acres, divided into 14 hundreds and 140 parishes, and having 11 market towns, including Southwark. In the interior are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills; though the borders of the county are fertile, and in the vicinity of the metropolis, particularly, its vegetable produce is very considerable. The principal rivers besides the Thames (which is the boundary on the north) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandie. Total pop. 582,678.

*Susa*, or *Sousa*, a sea-port of Tunis, the chief mart of the kingdom for olive oil and linen. Lon. 10.35 E., lat. 35.34 N.—A town of Piedmont, with a citadel, capital of a province of that name.

*Suse*, a kingdom of the empire of Morocco. It is a fine country, abounding in corn,

WOMEN LAUGH WHEN THEY CAN, AND CRY WHEN THEY WILL.

IF SOME COULD RUN AS THEY DRINK, THEY MIGHT CATCH A HARE.

almonds, olives, and dates, which are the principal articles exported from the empire.

—A town of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, flows through the kingdom of Suse, and enters the Atlantic 20 miles S. of St. Cruz.

*Susquehannah*, a river of the United States, which has its east source from the Lake Otsego.

*Sussex*, a co. of England, 70 miles long and 28 where broadest, containing 936,320 acres, divided into five rapes and 313 parishes, and having one city and 16 market-towns. The soil is various: that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass; the middle abounds with meadows and arable ground; and the north side is shaded by extensive woods. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, wool, and wood. Great quantities of hops are also raised, particularly in the eastern parts of the county; and for its breeds of cattle and sheep, Sussex is scarcely excelled. It is also famous for wheatears, which are taken in great numbers on the south-east downs. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufacture but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Total pop. 299,733.

*Sutherlandshire*, a northern county of Scotland, divided into 13 parishes. Some parts of this county, called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees, or bleak mountains. In Sutherland are three great deer forests; and grouse, black-cock, ptarmigan, and Alpine hares afford excellent amusement for the sportsman. It has abundance of iron-stone, limestone, and slate; also, many veins of lead-ore. Total pop. 24,666.

*Sutton*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

*Sutton Coldfield*, a market-town in Warwickshire, seated in a barren chase. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of Birmingham goods. P. 4300.

*Suzanne, St.*, a town in Mayenne, France, with a large pepper manufacture.

*Sveaflam*, a market-town in Norfolk.

Pop. 3458.

*Swale*, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, flows east by Richmond, and then south-east to its junction with the Ure, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

*Swally*, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat. Lon. 72.50 E., lat. 21.6 N.

*Swalwell*, a village in the county of Durham, on the Derwent. Here are iron-works, where the largest anchors and mooring-chains are made and exported.

*Swansborough*, a town of N. Carolina, U. S.

*Swansea*, a sea-port and bor. of Wales, in Glamorganshire, near the mouth of the Tawe. Coal, iron, and limestone abound in the neighbourhood, of which great quantities are exported. It has a considerable trade to Bristol, great works for the smelting of copper, brass, and tin works, and extensive potteries. Lon. 3.56 W., lat. 51.37 N. Pop. 16,787. — A town in Massachusetts, U. S.

*Swarteberg*, a town of Sweden.

*Swartsluys*, a town and fortress of East Holland, in Overysse.

*Swecborg*, a strongly fortified town of Russia, in Finland, built on seven small islands in the Gulf of Finland, opposite Helsingfors. In different parts are numer-

ous cannon, and massive batteries of various heights; also, extensive dry-docks, and two basins for repairing ships of war and small vessels. The harbour is capable of containing sixty sail of the line; and the fort can accommodate 10,000 men within its walls. It surrendered to the Russians in 1808, and was ceded to them by the Swedes in 1809.

*Sweden*, a kingdom of Europe, extending 1000 miles from north to south, and 350 from east to west. It is divided into four general parts—Sweden Proper, Gottland, Nordland, and Lapland; and each of these is subdivided into provinces. This kingdom, though enclosed by mountains on the west and north, is in general a very flat country; and the soil is fat and sulphurous. It is abundantly watered by numerous lakes, rivers, and canals, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. In winter the cold is severe, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. All the rocks are covered with flowers in the summer-time, and the gardens have plenty of fruit-trees, which are early in blossoming. The animals are horses, oxen, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, rein-deer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. It has many rich copper and iron mines, and vast forests of timber-trees. The chief exports are masts, boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, salt, pitch, and resin. The Swedes are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are praised for their hospitality, honesty, cleanliness, and industry; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. The established religion is the Lutheran, but all other sects are tolerated.

*Sweden Proper*, one of the four grand divisions of Sweden, comprehending five provinces, and Stockholm, cap. of Sweden.

*Swedesborough*, a town of New Jersey, U. S.

*Swenborg*, a sea-port of Denmark, in Finen, with the best harbour in the island. Lon. 10.37 E., lat. 55.9 N.

*Swilly, Lough*, an inlet of the sea on the north coast of Ireland, in Donegal county.

*Swindon*, a market-town in Wiltshire. Pop. 2459.

*Swinemunde*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, situated on the lagoon which receives the Oder previous to its falling into the sea. Lon. 11.15 E., lat. 53.55 N. Pop. 3700.

*Swineshead*, a town in Lincolnshire.

*Swinna*, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate near the middle of the Pentland Frith.

*Swinton*, a village in W. R. of Yorkshire.

*Switzerland* (anc. *Helvetia*), a country of Europe, 220 miles long and 130 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by the Alps. It is divided into 22 cantons, each canton having its distinct internal government; and the general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton. Switzerland has four passages over the Alps into Italy. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchâtel; and the most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Limmat. The chief riches of this country consist of ex-

THAT IS THE BEST COWN WHICH GOES UP AND DOWN THE HOUSE.



cellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred, and the goats and chamois feed on the mountains and in the woods. Among the wild animals of Switzerland are the bear, wolf, lynx, wild boar, chamois, ibex, deer, game of all kinds, the marmot, ermine, &c.; and the vegetable products include nearly all that are to be found elsewhere in Continental Europe. The Swiss are strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. Simplicity of manners, peculiar cleanliness, unaffected frankness, and love of freedom, are their most distinguishing characteristics. The inhabitants of some cantons are almost wholly Catholics, others are Calvinists, and some are nearly equal of both religions, living together in amity.

*Swords*, a bor. in Dublin county, Ireland.  
*Sydney*, a town of Eastern Australia, the cap. of New South Wales, founded, in 1788, as a British settlement, and now the principal seat of the government. Here are several handsome buildings, and the town is rapidly improving; Sydney is, in fact, admirably adapted for the capital of a great trading colony; and Port Jackson is one of the finest natural basins in the world. Wool is the great article of export; and next to it are whale oil, whalebone, and timber. Lon. 151.23 E., lat. 33.48 S. Pop. about 30,000.

*Syene*, or *Asuan*, a town of Egypt, with a small fort on the right bank of the Nile. Lon. 32.58 E., lat. 24.8 N.

*Sylhet*, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, beyond the Brahmaputra. It is densely peopled, and produces rice, cotton, sugar, oranges, limes, &c., in great abundance; chunnam, wax, aloe wood, and silk, are also among its chief productions; and it is famous for its elephants.—The chief town of the district bears its name, and is the residence of the principal authorities. Lon. 91.40 E., lat. 24.55 N.

*Syllt*, an island of Denmark, on the west coast of Jutland, famous for oysters. Lon. 8.26 E., lat. 54.57 N.

*Sylves*, a town of Portugal, in Algarve.  
*Symphoropol*, the capital of the Crimea, in the Russian province of Tanrida. Lon. 33.40 E., lat. 44.52 N.

*Syra*, or *Syros*, an island of the Archipelago. It produces wine, figs, cotton, barley, and wheat, and has abundance of poultry. Syra as a commercial entrepôt has of late years assumed considerable importance; it is also the principal seat of the Protestant missionaries to the Levant. Lon. 24.55 E., lat. 37.30 N.

*Syracuse*, a celebrated city and sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with an excellent harbour, defended by a castle. It contains many antiquities, and numerous quarries, caverns, catacombs, and other excavations. The temple of Minerva, erected 700 years B. C., is now the cathedral. Lon. 15.12 E., lat. 37.2 N.

*Syria*, a prov. of Turkey in Asia, divided into five pashalics or governments—Aleppo, Tripoli, Acre, Damascus, and Gaza; the latter, and a great part of the two former, are generally called Palestine. This prov. abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of

fruit, as well as all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff. The inhabitants trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Syria was possessed by a succession of foreign nations, before the time of Ptolemy, when it became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, it was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. In this situation it continued till the seventh century, when the Arabian tribes, under the banners of Mohammed, laid it waste. After that period, torn by civil wars and numerous invaders, it fell, at length, into the hands of the Turks, who held it till the successes of Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, brought it under his subjection. The principal rivers of Syria are the Eufrates, Jordan, and Orontes, and its most remarkable lake is that of Asphalites, or Dead Sea.

*Syriam*, a sea-port of Birmanah. Lon. 96.17 E., lat. 16.50 N.

*Szaffad*, a town of Syria, the ancient Japhet, with a strong castle.

*Szalt*, a strong town of Syria, in Palestine. Vast quantities of grapes are grown here, which are dried, and sold at Jerusalem.

*Szatmar*, a strong town of Hungary.

*Szegedin*, a royal free town of Hungary, on the Theiss. It trades in corn, soda, soap, and tobacco. Pop. 32,200.

*Szerard*, a town of Hungary, capital of Tona co., producing excellent red wine.

*Szigetvar*, a strong town of Hungary, surrounded by the river Alma.

*Szollos*, a town of Hungary, capital of Ugutz county, near the Theiss.

*TAAS*, a city of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 44.10 E., lat. 13.45 S.

*Taata*, a town of Upper Egypt. Lon. 31.25 E., lat. 26.56 N.

*Taboco*, or *Tabogo*, an island in the Bay of Panama. It is woody, and abounds with fruit-trees. Lon. 79.24 W., lat. 8.48 S.

*Tabarca*, an island on the coast of Barbary, at the mouth of the Zaine. Lon. 8.58 E., lat. 37.10 N.

*Tabas*, a city of Persia, in Khorassan.

*Tabasco*, a town of Mexico. Lon. 93.36 W., lat. 18.34 N.

*Taberg*, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for rich mines of iron.

*Table Island*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167.7 E., lat. 15.38 S.

*Table Mountain*, in South Africa, rising behind Cape Town, 3316 feet above the sea, in a bay of the same name.

*Tabor*, a mountain of Syria, in Palestine, about midway between Nazareth and Tiberias. It is almost insulated, and overtops all the neighbouring summits. The Christians consider Tabor a holy place, in honour of the Transfiguration; but the Latins and Greeks are at variance as to the exact spot.—A town of Bohemia, in the province of Bechin.

*Tabriz*, or *Tauris*, a city of Persia, cap. of Aderbijan. The inhabitants have a trade in cotton, cloth, and silks; and on the streams in the vicinity of the city are thousands of poplars, of which the timber-work of the houses is constructed. Few cities have suffered so much from the ravages of war and earthquakes. Lon. 46.25 E., lat. 38.4 N.

*Tucames*, or *Atucames*, a sea-port of



Quito, rich in wax, cocoa, and emeralds. Lon. 79.30 W., lat. 0.52 N.

*Tucacze*, a river that rises in Abyssinia, flows north and north-west into Nubia, and joins the Nile at Ilak.

*Tudcaster*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire.

*Tudousac*, a town of Lower Canada. Lon. 69.16 W., lat. 48.2 N.

*Tafalla*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. Lon. 1.36 W., lat. 42.29 N.

*Taff*, or *Tave*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, flows through Glamorganshire, by Merthyr Tydfil, Llandaff, and Cardiff, and enters the Bristol Channel.

*Taflet*, a country of Barbary, on the east side of Mount Atlas.—The capital of the country. Lon. 4.20 E., lat. 30.40 N.

*Taganrog*, a town and fort of Russia. It is the entrepôt of the commerce of the vast countries traversed by the river Don, and has consequently a great export and import trade. It was at this place that the emperor Alexander died, Nov. 19. 1825. Lon. 42.6 E., lat. 47.10 N.

*Taghmon*, a borough in Wexford, Ireland.

*Tagliamento*, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the frontiers of Germany, and runs S. through Friuli and Trevisano, into the Gulf of Venice.

*Tagoast*, or *Tagavast*, a town of Sus, said to be the birthplace of St. Augustine.

*Tahooraco*, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. Lon. 176.15 W., lat. 20.33 N.

*Tain*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Ross-shire. Its manufactures consist only of the spinning of flax and the tanning of leather. Lon. 3.51 W., lat. 57.46 N.

*Taja*, or *Tagus*, a river that has its source on the confines of Aragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, crosses Estremadura, by Alcantara, into Portugal, where it flows by Abrantes and Santarem, forms the harbour of Lisbon, and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

*Tai-ping*, two first-rate cities of China.

*Tai-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 121.2 E., lat. 28.55 N.

*Tai tong*, a strong city of China. Lon. 113.0 E., lat. 40.5 N.

*Tai-yuen*, a large city of China. Lon. 111.56 E., lat. 37.54 N.

*Talavera*, or *Talavera de la Reyna*, a town of Spain, in New Castile; celebrated as the scene of one of the Duke of Wellington's great victories over the French. This obstinately contested battle took place on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809, between the British and Spanish forces under Sir Arthur Wellesley [D. of W.], and the French under Joseph Buonaparte, Jourdan, and Victor, who commenced the attack, and were finally vanquished.

*Talca*, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Maule, with a fort. Lon. 71.1 W., lat. 35.13 S.

*Tatli*, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 100.6 E., lat. 21.51 N.

*Tatlagh*, or *Tallaw*, a bor. of Ireland, in Waterford county.

*Tatlano*, a sea-port of Corsica. Lon. 9.18 E., lat. 51.20 N.

*Talmant*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a harbour.

*Taman*, a town of Russia, in Taurida. Lon. 36.24 E., lat. 45.5 N.

*Taman, Strait of*, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a channel that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph, and a separation between Europe and Asia. The Bay of Taman extends east from the strait.

*Tamar*, a river that rises in the N. part of Cornwall, on the borders of Devonshire, separates the two counties, and forms the harbour of Hamoaze, at Plymouth.

*Tamara*, the capital of the Island of Socotra, with a good harbour. Lon. 53.45 E., lat. 12.18 N.

*Tamboff*, a central gov. of European Russia, supplying a great deal of timber for ship and boat building; also, corn, cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, principally brought from the steppes of the Don, the Volga, and the Caucasus.—A town of Russia in Europe, capital of the government above described. Pop. 20,350.

*Tane*, a river that rises in Staffordshire, and, entering Warwickshire, flows first E., and then N., till it re-enters its native co. at Tamworth, below which it joins the Trent.

*Tampico*, a town of Mexico, in Panuco.

*Tamworth*, a borough and market-town in Staffordshire, on the Tane. Tamworth castle is of great antiquity, although now much modernised; it was the favourite residence of the Mercian kings during the heptarchy; and was conferred, with the town, by William the Conqueror, on Robert de Marmion, Lord of Fontenay, in Normandy. Drayton Manor, the seat of Sir Robert Peel, is about one mile distant. To this distinguished parliamentary leader, who has represented the bor. of Tamworth for a long period, the town is indebted for a free school, and many other advantages. The manufacture of superfine narrow woollen cloths, and calico printing, which were the chief branches of industry at Tamworth, have of late years materially declined. Part of the town is in Warwickshire. Pop. 7746.

*Tanaro*, a river that rises in Piedmont, flows by Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and joins the Po, below Valenza.

*Tanderagee*, a town of Ireland, in Armagh co., with an extensive linen manufacture and a considerable trade.

*Tangermunde*, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, with a castle.

*Tangier*, a sea-port town of the empire of Morocco, kingdom of Fez. It is strong by its position, and the number of its batteries; its walls are flanked with round towers, and the rampart opposite the sea has two tiers of embankments with embrasures, mounted by guns; in short, the defences both by land and sea, when kept in a proper state, are very formidable. Tangier is distant 70 leagues from Fez and Mequinez, and 150 from Morocco, these being the three Imperial cities at which the Sultan alternately resides. In August, 1844, it was bombarded by the French fleet commanded by Prince Joinville, but the injury done to the town was inconsiderable. Lon. 5.51 W., lat. 35.18 N.

*Tanjore*, a fertile and valuable district of Hindostan, presid. Madras. The pop. is for the most part Hindoo, it never having been permanently conquered by the Mohammed-

MUCH CHIDING IS BAD, BUT WOE TO THE HOUSE WHERE THERE IS NONE.

dans.—A large city, the cap. of the above district. Lon. 79.12 E., lat. 10.45 N. Pop. about 38,000.

*Tankia*, a town and fortress of Thibet. Lon. 87.22 E., lat. 28.21 N.

*Tanna*, a fertile island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on which is a volcano and some hot springs. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; their arms are bows, slings, spears, and clubs. Lon. 169.41 E., lat. 19.32 S.—A town of Hindostan. Lon. 73.6 E., lat. 19.11 N.

*Tannesserim*, a district of the Birman empire, extending along the sea-coast.

*Tao*, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

*Taurmina*, a town of Sicily, prov. Messina, situated in the midst of picturesque scenery, and containing some splendid remains of antiquity, which attest its former wealth and magnificence. Pop. 4000.

*Taouha*, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, 65 leagues north-east of Otaheite. Lon. 145.9 W., lat. 14.30 S.

*Tappahannoc*, a town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Essex county.

*Tappan*, a town of New York, U. S., in Orange co. It was here that Major Andre was tried and suffered as a spy.

*Tappaunoty*, a sea-port on the W. side of Sumatra, situate on a small island. The English East India Company have a factory here. Lon. 98.6 E., lat. 1.40 N.

*Tar*, or *Pamlico*, a river of North Carolina, which flows into Pamlico Sound.

*Tara*, a town of Russia, gov. Tobolsk.

*Tara, Val di*, a small prov. of Italy, near the frontier of Genoa.

*Tarancou*, a town in New Castile, Spain.

*Taransa*, one of the Western Islands of Scotland. Lon. 8.55 W., lat. 58.2 N.

*Taranto* (anc. *Tarentum*), a city and sea-port of Italy, k. of Naples, cap. of the prov. Otranto; anciently one of the wealthiest and most celebrated cities of Magna Græcia. Lon. 17.35 E., lat. 40.28 N. Pop. 18,000.

*Tarapaca*, a town of Peru, in Arequipa. Lon. 70.6 W., lat. 20.17 S.

*Tararc*, a town in Rhone, France.

*Tarascon*, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, with a castle, and a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs.—Another, in the dep. of Arriege.

*Taraz*, a city of Western Tartary, capital of Turkestan. Lon. 66.30 E., lat. 44.20 N.

*Tarazona*, a city in Aragon, and a town in La Mancha, Spain.

*Tarbert*, a town in Argyleshire, Scotland.

*Tarbert*, a town of Ireland, in Kerry.

*Tarbes*, a town of France, capital of the dep. of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle and a college. Lon. 0.1 E., lat. 43.14 N.

*Tarborough*, a town of North Carolina, U. S., capital of Edgecomb county.

*Taremi*, a city of Persia, in Laristan.

*Tarifa*, a fortified town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. Lon. 5.36 W., lat. 36.5 N.

*Tarku*, a town of Asia, in Daghestan, cap. of a district. Lon. 47.5 E., lat. 45.50 N.

*Tarna*, a town of Peru, capital of a province, which has many mines of silver. Lon. 75.17 W., lat. 11.35 S.

*Tarn*, a department of France, the north-west part including part of the old province of Languedoc.

*Tarnowitz*, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, with a valuable iron-mine.

*Taro*, a river of Italy, which rises on the south-west border of the duchy of Parma, and flows north-east to the Po.—A town near the source of this river.

*Tarporley*, a market-town in Cheshire, with a manufacture of stockings, &c.

*Tarragona*, a city and sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. The ordinary exports are corn, wine, and brandy; but its harbour is not much frequented. This city was taken in 1811, by the French, under Suchet, who massacred the inhabitants. Lon. 1.16 E., lat. 41.10 N. Pop. 11,000.

*Tarrega*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

*Tarsus*. [See *Terasso*.]

*Tartary*, a country of Asia, which reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Thibet, Hindostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It may be considered under two grand divisions—Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the Emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection; a considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that part of it east from the Mountains of Imaus, or Belur, to the Caspian Sea, is called Independent Tartary, which has for ages been attached to Persia. These countries include the central part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and manners; some particulars concerning whom will be found under the heads of the various countries they inhabit.

*Tartas*, a town of France, dep. Landes.

*Tarvis*, a town of Austria, in Carinthia.

*Tasco*, a city of Mexico, with rich silver-mines. Lon. 99.29 W., lat. 18.35 N.

*Tassacarta*, a town of the Isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. Lon. 17.58 W., lat. 28.38 N.

*Tassing*, an island of Denmark, between Funen and Langeland. Lon. 10.47 E., lat. 55.7 N.

*Tassisuden*, a city of Hindostan, and the capital of Bootan. In the vicinity is a long line of sheds, where brazen gods and other ornaments are made, for their religious edifices. There is also a considerable manufacture of paper, from the bark of a tree named deah. Lon. 89.48 E., lat. 27.50 N.

*Tatta*, a city of Hindostan, capital of a large district in the southern part of Sind. Pop. 15,000.—A town of the kingdom of Suse, which is a depôt for camels between the cultivated country and the desert.

*Tattershall*, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Bane. It has a cross and the remains of a castle, built by Sir Ralph Cromwell, in 1433.

*Taumaco*, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly.

*Taunago*, a fertile island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, in 1606. Lon. 176.45 W., lat. 13.0 S.

*Taunda*, a town of Hindostan, in Oude.

*Tauntou*, a borough in Somersetshire, situate in an extensive and fertile valley, called Taunton Dean, on the river Tone. It has manufactures of silk, crapes, saracens, serges, druggets, &c., and was one of the first towns in England in which the

CHOOSE NONE TO SERVE THREE THAT HATH SERVED THY BETTERS.

IF AN ASS KICK THEE, USE A GUDDEL, BUT KICK HIM NOT AGAIN.

woollen manufacture was established, but that branch of industrial activity has greatly declined. Taunton was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II., after the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town. Lon. 3.17 W., lat. 50.59 N. Pop. 12,066.—A town of Massachusetts, U.S., chief of Bristol county.

*Taurau*, an isle of France, dep. Finisterre.

*Taurida*, a prov. belonging to Russia, consisting partly of the peninsula of the Crimea, and partly of a tract on the mainland.

*Taurus*, or *Karon*, a chain of mountains in Asia, which begins near the shores of the Archipelago, and extends 1000 miles, to the sources of the Euphrates.

*Tawai Poemamoo*, the most southerly of the two islands which form New Zealand.

*Tavastland*, a province in the middle of Finland. The soil is good, but far from being well cultivated; and the chief traffic is in corn, flax, hemp, dried fish, cattle, leather, tallow, and lime.

*Tavira*, or *Tavito*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle.

*Tavistock*, a borough in Devonshire, on the Tavy. Here is a manufacture of serges; and in the vicinity was born the famous navigator, Sir Francis Drake. Pop. 6272.

*Tavoy*, a sea-port on the W. coast of Siam, wrested from the Siamese by the Birmans. Lon. 98.20 E., lat. 14.45 N.

*Tavy*, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Tavistock, and enters the harbour of Hamoaze above Plymouth.

*Taw*, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Chinnleigh and Barnstaple, and joins the Towridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

*Tavy*, a river of Wales, in Glamorgan-shire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol Channel at Swansea Bay.

*Tay*, a river of Scotland, which rises on the W. borders of Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay to Dunkeld, Perth, and Newburgh, below which to the sea it may be deemed a continued harbour, and is called the Frith of Tay, having Fifeshire on one side, and Perth and Forfar on the other.

*Tay, Loch*, a lake in Perthshire, formed by several streams and the river Tay.

*Tchang-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 117.35 E., lat. 24.32 N.

*Tchang-te*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 111.5 E., lat. 29.2 N.

*Tchao-king*, a first-rate city of China.

*Tchao-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China.

*Tche-kiang*, a province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It contains 11 cities of the first rank, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses, which in Europe would be deemed large cities.

*Tchernigof*, a government of European Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Climate dry and healthy, surface flat, extensive forests, and soil generally fertile; corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops are raised; fine oxen and horses bred; numerous distilleries, and a large consumption of spirits. Manufactures not much attended to; but the export trade in cattle, tallow, hides, &c. considerable.

*Tchesme*, a town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 26.25 E., lat. 38.26 N.

*Tching-kiang*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 104.26 E., lat. 27.18 N.

*Tching-kiang*, two cities of China, of the first rank.

*Tching-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China, in which a kind of plain earthenware is prepared, which the Chinese prefer to the most elegant porcelain. Lon. 109.40 E., lat. 28.23 N.

*Tching-tung*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114.21 E., lat. 38.9 N.

*Tching-ton*, a city of China, capital of Se-tchuen; formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire. Lon. 103.44 E., lat. 30.40 N.

*Tchin-ngan*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 106.0 E., lat. 23.21 N.

*Tchi-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 117.0 E., lat. 30.45 N.

*Tchi-yuen*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 107.51 E., lat. 27.1 N.

*Tchong-king*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 106.20 E., lat. 29.42 N.

*Tchou-kiang*, a first-rate city of China.

*Tchoukhtches*, a rude and filthy tribe of Koriaks, in Siberia, inhabiting the small peninsula at the north-east extremity of that country.

*Tchukotskoi*, a cape of Siberia, on the E. extremity of Asia, and the SW. limit of Beering Strait. Lon. 172.30 W., lat. 64.15 N.

*Tchu-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 120.33 E., lat. 28.36 N.

*Tchiticar*, the largest of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary. It is a mountainous country, watered by the river Saghalien, which receives many others in its course.—The cap. of the province.

*Teau*, a village in Staffordshire, on the river Tean, near Cheddle; noted for its extensive bleach-works and tape manufactures.

*Tebesta*, or *Tinsa*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a castle. Lon. 8.5 E., lat. 31.51 N.

*Tecati*, a town of Mexico, in Tlascala.

*Techenburgh*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, capital of a fertile country.

*Tecoantepec*, a sea-port of Mexico, in Guaxaca, with a fortified abbey. Lon. 95.55 W., lat. 16.20 N.

*Tecrit*, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

*Teculet*, a town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain. Lon. 9.45 W., lat. 31.5 N.

*Teddington*, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames. The church is a perpetual curacy.

*Tees*, a river that rises on the confines of Cumberland, separates the counties of Durham and York, and enters the German Ocean, below Stockton.

*Tecsta*, a river that rises in Thibet, crosses the east part of Nepal, and there divides into two streams, that flow to the Gauges.

*Teflis*, or *Tiflis*, a city belonging to Russia, the cap. of Georgia, with a citadel. Contrary to the general appearance of Oriental cities, Teflis presents a very bustling and animated scene; and the variety of costumes, representing different nations and tongues, is not the least noticeable feature of the place. Since it has been occupied by the Russians the commerce of Teflis has considerably increased, but almost the whole of its trade is in the hands of the Armenians. Georgia in general, and Teflis in particular,

"SOON" IS LATE, AND "BY-AND-BY" IS WHEN HE PLEASETH THAT SAYS SO.



has long been celebrated for the beauty of its women, who in form, feature, and complexion, are said to excel all others. Lon. 45.0 E., lat. 41.30 N.

*Tefza*, a strong town of Morocco. Lon. 5.55 W., lat. 32.0 N.

*Tegaza*, a town of Sahara, capital of a territory remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6.30 W., lat. 21.40 N.

*Tegern*, a town of Bavaria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on a lake.

*Teheran*, or *Tehraun*, a city and the northern capital of Persia, in Irak. The *ark*, or citadel, is described as being most magnificent, containing, besides the royal residence and harem, quarters for the guards, many of the offices of state, grand saloons, several handsome baths, gardens, reservoirs, &c. Lon. 51.22 E., lat. 35.40 N.

*Teign*, a river in Devonshire, formed of two branches that rise in the north-east part of Dartmoor, and, flowing south-east, enters the English Channel at Teignmouth.

*Teignmouth*, a market-town and sea-port in Devonshire. At this place the Danes first landed, and committed several outrages. Some vessels are built at Teignmouth, a good deal of the Haytor granite is shipped, and it has a trade in carrying fine clay to Bristol, Staffordshire, and other places. Lon. 3.29 W., lat. 50.32 N.

*Teinitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the prov. of Pilsen, with a castle and convent.

*Teisendorf*, a town of Bavaria.

*Teisse*, or *Theiss*, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows west to Tokay, and then south by Tsongrad, Segedin, and Titul, below which it joins the Danube.

*Tejuco*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, and in the centre of a diamond district, the richest in the country.

*Telgen*, a town of Sweden, in Uppland.

*Telget*, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia. Here is a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is visited by a great number of pilgrims.

*Tellichery*, a town of Hindostan, presid. Madras, and the chief settlement of the English on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75.33 E., lat. 11.45 N.

*Temcihof*, a town of Russia, gov. Tambow.

*Temeswar*, a royal, free, and populous town of Hungary, capital of Temes county. It has manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, paper, tobacco, oil, &c., and its inhabitants are said to be generally opulent. Lon. 21.21 E., lat. 45.43 N. Pop. 13,000.

*Temiscamiu*, a lake of Canada, which, with its outlet, the river Ottawa, forms part of the boundary-line between Upper and Lower Canada.

*Templemore*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county.

*Templin*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, which has a great trade in timber.

*Tenasserim Provinces*, a long and narrow strip of territory in India beyond the Ganges, consisting principally of provinces taken by the British from the Birmanes in 1826. These provinces are subject to great changes of climate, yet upon the whole they are much more healthy than many parts of India; and since they have come under our rule the condition of the people has much improved. The land produces

rice, sugar, cotton, hemp, indigo, and pepper, besides fruits in great variety; and the forests abound with teak and other valuable timber. There are numbers of elephants, which the natives hunt, and carve many articles from their ivory; and they exchange their raw productions with the Chinese and other neighbouring nations for various manufactured goods.

*Tenbury*, or *Tembury*, a market-town in Worcestershire, on the Teme.

*Tenby*, a sea-port in Pembrokehire. The principal trade is in coal, culm, and oysters; and it is a place of great resort for bathing. Lon. 4.40 W., lat. 51.44 N. Pop. 2912.

*Tenda*, a town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a rock.

*Ten-cheoy*, or *Tenchoo*, a city of China, of the first rank, with a good port and a strong garrison. Lon. 120.52 E., lat. 37.46 N.

*Tenedos*, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia. It is inhabited almost wholly by Greeks, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. Lon. 25.58 E., lat. 39.48 N.

*Tenen*, or *Knin*, a town of Dalmatia.

*Teneriffe*, one of the Canary Islands, the most considerable for riches, trade, and population, and abounding in wine, fruit, cattle, and game. Part of this island is surrounded by mountains, and one in particular, called the Peak of Teneriffe, is 12,200 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent to the Peak from the port of Oratava, at the base of the mountain, is above 11 miles; and the summit is the crater of an extinguished volcano. A town of Colombia, in the province of St. Martha. Lon. 74.33 W., lat. 9.45 N.

*Ten-ngan*, a first-rate city of China.

*Tennessee*, one of the United States of America, 420 miles long and 104 broad; divided into 48 counties. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, and Clinch, and it is well watered by other rivers. The Cumberland Mountains, a lofty ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this state into the east and west divisions, but the latter is much the largest. The climate is in general healthful, and the soil luxuriant. Some lead mines have been discovered, and iron ore abounds in several districts.—A river of the United States, formerly called the Cherokee River, and the largest of all those that flow into the Ohio.

*Tenquendama (Fall of)*, a celebrated cataract in the republic of New Granada, Colombia, on the Bogota river. The vast volume of water is precipitated at two bounds down a perpendicular rock to the depth of 650 feet, and presents an appearance, together with the surrounding scenery, sublimely picturesque.

*Tensift*, a river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, and enters the ocean fifteen miles south of Saffy.

*Tenterden*, a market-town in Kent, situated in a rich agricultural country, and surrounded by hop grounds, but having no manufactures. Pop. 3620.

*Tentugal*, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

*Tepeaca*, a town of Mexico, in Tlascalala.

*Tepic*, a town of Mexico, in Guadalupe. Lon. 104.45 W., lat. 21.36 N.

*Tequin*, a town of Colombia, in Tunja.

*Terano*, a city of the Neapolitan domi-

THERE IS A REMEDY FOR EVERY THING, COULD WE BUT FIND IT.

THERE WERE NO ILL LANGUAGE, IF IT WERE NOT ILL TAKEN.

nions, situated in a neighbourhood abounding in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 10,250.

*Terasso*, or *Terssoos*, the ancient *Tarsus*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. In ancient times it was large, powerful, and renowned as a seat of learning. St. Paul was born in it, and it was here he acquired a knowledge of Greek literature before he went to study the law of Moses at Jerusalem. Lon. 34.53 E., lat. 36.56 N.

*Terceira*, one of the Azores, the next in size to St. Michael.

*Terek*, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus. Lon. 47.30 E., lat. 43.22 N. — A river that rises in the Caucasus, and separates Russian Europe from Russian Asia.

*Terlizzi*, an inland town of Naples. Pop. 10,000.

*Termini*, a town on the north coast of Sicily, in Val di Mizara, with a strong castle. It is finely situated on the declivity of a hill rising from the sea, and has long been renowned for its hot baths. Lon. 14.42 E., lat. 37.57 N. Pop. 19,000.

*Termoli*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata.

*Ternate*, the most northern and important island of the Proper Moluccas. It is hilly, and has a number of woods that furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. The chief quadrupeds are goats, deer, and hogs; and the birds are of distinguished beauty, particularly the king-fisher. Lon. 127.32 E., lat. 0.50 N.

*Terni*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, deleg. Spoleto; famous for a cataract called the Cascata del Marmore, which Lord Byron describes as "worth all the cascades and torrents of Switzerland put together." Terni is the birth-place of Tacitus the historian.

*Ternova*, two towns of European Turkey.

*Teredont*, the capital of the kingdom of Suse, and the residence of a governor. Lon. 8.35 W., lat. 29.58 N.

*Terra Australis*, the name formerly given by geographers to that portion of the world now known as *Australia*, being the largest territory on the globe that does not bear the name of a continent. It extends from 109° to 153° E. lon., and from 11° to 39° S. lat., being about three-fourths as large as Europe. When this great *south land* was first discovered is uncertain; but it is believed that the north-west parts were visited by Europeans nearly a century before any authentic accounts speak of its discovery. It is divided longitudinally, by the meridian line of 135 degrees, into New Holland and New South Wales; but, in its most extensive signification, it includes Bass Strait, Van Diemen's Land, and the numerous adjacent islands.

*Terra del Espíritu Santo*, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and, except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Lon. 167° E., lat. 15° S.

*Terra Firma*, a name formerly given to the whole north coast of South America; including the Isthmus or province of Panama, and all other provinces to the east of it as far as the Atlantic Ocean.

*Terra del Fuego*, a large island, separated

from the southern extremity of Africa by the Strait of Magellan. The soil is not favourable to the growth of plants, and no trees are to be seen. Quadrupeds in this country are few, if any; but aquatic fowls are numerous, and in the woody part there is a variety of birds. The natives are short in stature, not exceeding five feet six inches; their hair is black and lank, and besmeared with train-oil. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, but they paint themselves with various colours. They have no other clothing than a piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of the back. There is no appearance of any subordination among them; and their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. The island received its name (*the land of fire*) from the fires which the natives lighted up along the coast, when they saw the first navigators.

*Terracina*, a town of the Papal States, Italy, in Campagna di Roma, at the S. extremity of the Pontine marshes; with a castle on a rock. Lon. 15.33 E., lat. 41.18 N. Pop. 6000.

*Terranova*, a sea-port town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, famous for the export of sulphur. Lon. 14.25 E., lat. 37.5 N. Pop. 9800.

*Terrenate*, a town of Mexico, in Sonora.

*Terridan*, *Loch*, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, in Ross-shire, between Gairloch and Applecross.

*Terriore*, a strong town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Carnatic.

*Tershez*, or *Turshish*, a populous city of Persia, in Khorasan.

*Teruel*, a city of Spain, in Aragon. Near the town are some celebrated warm sulphur springs, and it has several fountains supplied with water by an ancient aqueduct. Its manufactures comprise woollen and linen fabrics, with dye-houses, fulling-mills, tanneries, &c. Lon. 3.42 E., lat. 51.36 N. Pop. 8000.

*Tervere*, or *Veere*, a fortified sea-port of Holland, in Zealand. Lon. 3.42 E., lat. 51.36 N.

*Teschén*, a town of Austrian Silesia, cap. of a circle. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and wine; and make excellent gun-barrels. Lon. 18.32 E., lat. 49.43 N. Pop. 7000.

*Teshoo Loomboo*, the capital of Thibet, Lon. 88.55 E., lat. 29.5 N.

*Tesino*, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol.

*Tessin*, a canton of Switzerland. It is very mountainous, but rich in pastures and small cattle. Wheat, rye, maize, and tobacco are cultivated; timber is in great plenty; and the silk is of superior quality. There are scarcely any manufactures; and the trade of Tessin consists chiefly in the conveyance of goods between Switzerland and Italy, the men leaving the labours of the field and the care of the cattle to the women. The people in many respects resemble their Italian neighbours, and their language is a dialect of the Italian.

*Tese*, or *Tese*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Whitechurch, flows by Stockbridge and Romsey, and enters the head of the Bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

*Tetbury*, a town in Gloucestershire, in which the businesses of wool-combing and wool-stapling are carried on. Pop. 2982.

FAME IS A LIAR, AND THOSE WHO KNOW HER BEST ARE NEVER DECEIVED BY HER.



*Tetschen*, or *Tetzen*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, with a castle on a rock.

*Tetuan*, a town and sea-port of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez, with a castle and a convenient harbour. The trade is very considerable; and the chief manufactures are silk, carpets, and mats. The environs abound in vineyards and gardens, which are well nurtured. Lon. 23.5 W., lat. 35.37 N.

*Teukera*, a sea-port of Barbary, in Barka. Lon. 19.40 E., lat. 32.25 N.

*Teupitz*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with a castle in a lake.

*Teverone*, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Apennines, and, as it pursues its course towards Tivoli, rushes over a lofty precipice, and the noise of its fall resounds for an immense distance. Having gained the plain, it receives the waters of the Lake Solfatara, and then joins the Tiber, near Rome.

*Teviot*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the south-west part of Roxburghshire, passes north-east through the county, and unites with the Twced, a little above Kelso.

*Tewkesbury*, a borough in Gloucestershire, on the Avon. Here are the remains of a monastery, and its church now forms one of the noblest parish churches in the kingdom. Tewkesbury has manufactures of cotton stockings and nails, and a considerable trade in malt. Pop. 5862.

*Texas*, a new and independent republic of N. America, between the United States and Mexico; its separation from the latter taking place and its independence being secured in 1836. The general aspect of the country is that of a vast inclined plane, intersected by numerous rivers. The soil is in general rich; the mountain sides are clothed with a great variety of trees and shrubs; and few countries have so small a proportion of unproductive land. It is amply supplied with vegetable productions, and almost every fruit of temperate climates comes to perfection. Cotton is the great agricultural staple of the republic, and its cultivation is steadily on the advance. The kinds of grain chiefly cultivated are maize and wheat; and many of the prairies are covered with the finest oxen. Texas is an integral, not a federal government; in other respects the constitution generally resembles that of the U. States.

*Texel*, an island of Holland, separated from the continent of North Holland by a narrow channel of the same name, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, and defended by a strong fort on the mainland, called the Helder. Lon. 4.59 E., lat. 53.10 N.

*Tezcuco*, a city of Mexico, formerly one of the most populous and celebrated, and still having some magnificent buildings.

*Tezela*, a town of Algiers, in Mascara.

*Thaïnee*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10.15 E., lat. 34.50 N.

*Thame*, a market-town in Oxfordshire. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and was a place of some importance in the time of the Saxons. Pop. 3060.

*Thame*, or *Tame*, a river that rises near Tring, in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire to the north of Aylesbury, enters Oxfordshire at the town of Thame, and is

thence navigable for barges to Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, where it joins the Thames.

*Thames*, the principal river in Britain, and, in a commercial point of view, the most important in the world. Its two sources, the Churn and Isis, are in Gloucestershire, and form their junction near Cricklade, Wilts, where it receives several rivulets, which cause it to widen considerably in its course to Lechlade; and, being there joined by the Coln and Lech, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 50 tons. At Oxford it is joined by the Charwell; at Abingdon, by the Ock; and at Dorchester by the Thame. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, it there receives the Kennet; and thence proceeds by Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Brent, and Wandse. From London the river proceeds by Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, to the German Ocean, in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Roding, and Darent. A communication is effected between this river and the Severn, by a canal from Lechlade to Stroud; also, with the Trent and the Mersey, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; another canal extends from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford; and recently the Thames and Medway have been connected by a canal. The well-known lines of Denham, in his poem of *Cooper's Hill*, very accurately and happily describe this noble river:—

"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;

Strong without rage; without o'erflowing,

—A river of Connecticut, U. S., formed of two principal branches, the Shetucket and the Quinabang, which have their junction at Norwich. From this place the Thames is navigable 15 miles to Long Island Sound, which it enters below New London, forming the fine harbour of that town.

*Thauct*, an island comprising the E. angle of Kent, being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the Stour. It produces much corn, contains the towns of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

*Thasos*, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa. It abounds in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 24.32 E., lat. 40.59 N.

*Thaxted*, a market-town in Essex.

*Thahti*, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is the ancient Ithaca, celebrated as the birth-place and kingdom of Ulysses. Lon. 20.40 E., lat. 38.25 N.

*Thabaid*, the part of Upper Egypt that extends from the plain of Thebes to the borders of Nubia.

*Thebes*, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, which stood on both sides the Nile, on a plain between Kois and Esne, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. The extent of its ruins, from each bank of the river to the sides of the enclosing mountains, and the immensity of its colossal fragments, whose dimensions almost exceed belief, still offer many astonishing objects.

*Thebes*, a famous city of ancient Greece, the cap. of Bœotia; and the modern town,



when seen from a distance, though shorn of its ancient glories, still assumes the appearance of a considerable city, though on a closer inspection it retains very few traces of its former magnificence. It is the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Lon. 25.43 E., lat. 38.22 N. Pop. about 5000.

*Theiss*, or *Tisza*, a large river of Hungary, which rises in a mountain on the confines of Galicia, whence it traverses Upper Hungary to the W., then flows S. through Lower Hungary, till it enters the Danube, to which it is the most important of its tributaries.

*Thermia*, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 24.59 E., lat. 37.31 N.

*Thermopylae*, a famous defile or pass on the N.E. coast of Greece, about five miles in length, and where narrowest, in ancient times, about 60 paces across. It is now, as formerly, the only road by which Greece can be entered from the N.E.; and, as it may be defended by a comparatively small force, its occupation is of the utmost importance for the defence of the country. Lon. 29.32 E., lat. 38.52 N.

*Thessaly*, a province of European Turkey. It is fertile to exuberance, and produces oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon sweetness, excellent figs and melons, almonds, olives, silk, cotton, corn, &c.

*Thetford*, a borough in Norfolk, on the Little Ouse, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and becomes navigable. During the Heptarchy it was the capital of the East Anglian kingdom, and in the reign of Edward III. it is said to have had 24 principal streets, 5 market-places, 20 churches, 8 monasteries, and 6 hospitals. P. 3934.

*Thibet*, or *Tibet*, a very extensive country of Asia, 1500 miles in length, and about 500 broad; being mostly comprised within the Chinese empire, between lat. 22° and 31° N., and lon. 72° and 104° E. The surface exhibits only low rocky hills without any visible vegetation, and extensive arid plains, both of the most stern and stubborn aspect, promising as little as they produce. The country is politically divided into Wei and Tsang, or Hither and Farther Thibet, the former being that part bordering on China. The principal river is the Sanpoo; and it has several lakes, of which the largest is that of Terkiri, but the most remarkable is that of Palte. Here are many beasts of prey, and great abundance and variety of wild fowl and game; with numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of cattle. The principal exports are gold, gold-dust, diamonds, pearls, lamb-skins, goats' hair, shawls, woollen cloths, rock-salt, musk, and tincal or crude borax. The Tibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to and adored by them, but is absolutely regarded as the Deity himself. Even the Emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the grand lama in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The religion of Thibet, though in many respects it differs from that of the Indian bramins, in others has a great affinity to it. The Tibetians preserve entire the mortal remains of their sovereign lamas only; every other corpse is either consumed

by fire, or exposed to be the promiscuous food of beasts and birds of prey. They highly respect the water of the Ganges, whose source is deemed to be in heaven; Sagor and Jagermout they esteem places of peculiar sanctity; and they reverence the city of Benares, as the traditional source both of their learning and religion.

*Thiel*, or *Tiel*, a strong town of Holland, in Guelderland, on the Waal.

*Thiengen*, a town of Baden, Germany.

*Thiers*, a town in the dep. of Puy de Dôme, France; with manufactures of paper, thread, cutlery, and woollen cloths. Pop. 6807.

*Thionville*, a strong town of France, in the dep. of Moselle. Pop. 4320.

*Thirsk*, a borough in the N. R. of Yorkshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and sacking. Pop. 3020.

*Thomas, St.*, an island in the Gulf of Guinea, discovered, in 1640, by the Portuguese, to whom it belongs. It produces plenty of sugar-canes, rice, and millet; and on the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes all the year round.—One of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It belongs to the Danes. Porto Franco is the chief place. Lon. 65.4 W., lat. 18.22 N.

A city, and once the capital of Spanish Guyana, seated at the foot of a rock, on the right bank of the Orinoco. The chief exports are cattle, mules, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Lon. 63.55 W., lat. 8.7 N.—A town of Hindostan, on the coast of the Carnatic; noted for making the best coloured stuffs in India.

*Thomastown*, a bor. of Ireland, in Kilkenny county, with a castle.—A town of Maine, U.S., in Lincoln county, with a trade in lumber and lime.

*Thorn*, a strongly fortified city of West Prussia, with a celebrated Protestant academy. In the church of St. John is an epitaph of the famous Copernicus, who was born here. Lon. 18.42 E., lat. 53.6 N. Pop. 7668.—A market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, situate in a marshy soil near the river Don.

*Thornbury*, a market-town in Gloucestershire. Here are the fine remains of a castle, begun by the Duke of Buckingham, but stopped by his execution in 1522. Pop. 4706.

*Thorney*, a village in Cambridgeshire, near Peterborough.—A small island in a bay of the English Channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Levant.

*Thornhill*, a town in Dumfriesshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloth.

*Thonars*, a town of Deux-Sevres, France.

*Thrapston*, a market-town in Northamptonshire, seated on the Nen.

*Three-Hills Island*, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean.

*Three Rivers*, or *Trois Rivières*, a town of Lower Canada, on the river St. Maurice, which, before its junction with the St. Lawrence, is divided by two islands into three channels. When Canada belonged to the French, it was the capital of the colony. Lon. 72.27 W., lat. 46.24 N.

*Thuin*, a town of Belgium, prov. Haynan.

LIBERALITY MAKES FRIENDS OF ENEMIES; PRIDE MAKES ENEMIES OF FRIENDS.

*Thun*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, with a castle.

*Thur*, a rapid river of Switzerland.

*Thurgau*, a canton of Switzerland, lying along the river Thur. It is extremely populous, and the most pleasant and fertile part of Switzerland, though somewhat mountainous toward the south.

*Thuringia*, a former province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It abounds in corn, fruit, and wood; and belongs to the King of Saxony and several petty sovereigns.

*Thurles*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Suir.

*Thurso*, a town of Scotland, in Caithness. Lon. 3.18 W., lat. 68.36 N. Pop. 2510.

*Tiber*, a celebrated river of Italy, which issues from the Tuscan Apennines, in Florentino, flows through the Ecclesiastical State by Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di Castello, Orte, and Rome, 10 miles below which it enters the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto.

*Tiberias*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the west side of a lake of its name, called also the Sea of Galilee and the Lake of Gennesareth. About a mile to the south are the celebrated hot-baths of Emmaus; also some scattered remains and many foundations of the old city of Tiberias.

*Tiburón*, a cape and town of St. Domingo.

*Ticino*, a river that has its source in Switzerland, flows through the canton of Tessin and the Lake Maggiore, then passes to Pavia, in the Milanese, and joins the Po.

*Tickell*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire.

*Tideswell*, a town in Derbyshire, on the south confines of the Peak. Here is a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak.

*Tidore*, an island, one of the Moluccas. Lon. 126.40 E., lat. 1.0 N.

*Tigre*, one of the two grand divisions of Abyssinia. It includes the north-east part of the empire, and is subdivided into several provinces, through which passes all the merchandise of the kingdom, destined to cross the Red Sea for Arabia.

*Tigris*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which has its source in the mountain Tchilder, in Diarbek. It flows by Diarbekir, Gezira, Mosul, and Teerit, in which course it separates Diarbek from Kurdistan; then enters Irak-Arabi, and passes by Bagdad to Corna, where it joins the Euphrates, 35 miles above Bassora.

*Tilburg*, a town of Holland, prov. N. Brabant. Pop. about 11,000.

*Tilbury, East*, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, east of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell.

*Tilbury, West*, a village in Essex, to the north of Tilbury Fort. When the Spanish armada was in the English Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here, and some traces of it are still visible.

*Tilbury Fort*, in Essex, on the Thames, opposite Gravesend. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 160 feet broad; and its chief strength on the land side consists in being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain and a platform; on both which and the bastions are planted a great number of guns.

*Tilliers*, a town of France, dep. Eure.

*Tilsit*, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department, with a castle. It 1807 it was taken by the French; soon after which two treaties of peace were signed, between France and Prussia, and France and Russia. This diplomatic ceremony was performed on a floating raft expressly contrived for the occasion, the three sovereigns being there in person. Lon. 22.8 E., lat. 55.8 N.

*Timannee*, a country of Western Africa, in Guinea, divided into four nominal districts, each governed by a chief, and containing many large towns.

*Timbo*, a city of Senegambia, capital of the country of Foul. Lon. 10.58 W., lat. 9.50 N.

*Timbuctoo*, or *Tombuctoo*, a town of central Africa, on the S. border of the great desert of Sahara, whose burning and moving sands have so often overwhelmed the alarmed traveller. It is chiefly inhabited by negroes of the Kissour nation, but it is also the residence of a considerable number of Moors, by whom the trade of the place is carried on, Timbuctoo being a station for the caravans between N. Africa and the Soudan, or Nigritia, and also a depot for their produce. Those from the Barbary States bring dates, stuffs of European manufacture, fire-arms, gunpowder, hardware, glass-ware, tobacco, paper, and other articles; which they exchange for slaves, gold dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, palm oil, gums, &c.; but salt is the staple merchandise of the place, which is conveyed from a great distance in the desert to the town, on the backs of camels. It is said to have been the capital of a great Moorish monarchy, but the fact has lately been disputed.

*Timou*, or *Timoan*, an island on the east coast of the Malaya peninsula. Lon. 104.23 E., lat. 3.0 N.

*Timor*, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, to the west of the north-west point of Australia. It abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey; gold is also found, but in grains and large pieces. The interior is little known. Lon. 123.36 E., lat. 10.9 S.

*Timor Lant*, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Timor and New Guinea.

*Tinchalt*, a town in Wicklow, Ireland.

*Ting-tcheon*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116.30 E., lat. 25.48 N.

*Tiuan*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrões. Here are no human inhabitants; but it has cattle, fowls, and plenty of wild hogs; also abundance of fruit, cotton, and indigo. In this island, as well as at Rota, are found stupendous remains of some extinct and gigantic race. Lon. 146.0 E., lat. 15.0 N.

*Tinnerelly*, a district of British India, presid. Madras. Rice and cotton are the chief productions of this district; and the primitive Hindoo manners and customs are nowhere seen in greater purity.

POSITIVENESS IS ONE OF THE MOST CERTAIN MARKS OF A WEAK JUDGMENT.

LAW SHOULD NOT BE THE RICH MAN'S LUXURY, BUT THE POOR MAN'S REMEDY.



*Tino*, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, to the south-east of Andros. It produces excellent wine, and abundance of silk. Lon. 25.10 E., lat. 37.34 N.

*Tinto*, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Seville, and has its name from the water being tinged of a yellow colour. Near its springs it has a petrifying quality; no fish will live in it, nor any plants grow on its banks.

*Tiperah*, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. It yields cotton, rice, and betel-nut of a very superior quality, and elephants of a very large size are found in the forests. Many coarse cotton goods are here made for exportation.

*Tipperary*, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; divided into 166 parishes. The south part is fertile, but the north is rather barren, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelim-dhe-Madina. The river Suir runs through it, from north to south. Total pop. 435,553.—A town in this county, formerly considerable, but now greatly reduced.

*Tipton*, a large village in Staffordshire, on the Birmingham canal, near Dudley; celebrated for rich iron-mines, the number of iron-works, and various manufactures of iron.

*Tirano*, a town of Switzerland, cap. of a district in Valteline. The massacre of the Protestants of Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. Lon. 9.38 E., lat. 46.20 N.

*Tirey*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the west of Mull.

*Tihool*, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar. It produces an abundance of indigo, sugar, opium, tobacco, ginger, rice, turmeric, &c., and supplies us with good cavalry horses.

*Titchfield*, a market-town of Hampshire, near Fareham. Pop. 4030.

*Tizeri*, the middle or southern province of the kingdom of Algiers, in which is a lake of the same name, formed by the river Shellif, near its source. Here dwell the Cabyls, an independent tribe, who have never been subdued by the Algerines.

*Titicaca*, or *Chucuito* (Lake of), the largest lake of the S. American continent, partly in Bolivia and partly in Peru. Its height above the ocean is 12,795 feet! It contains many small mountainous islands, and is in some places 500 feet deep. The Indians navigate this lake on rafts, supported by inflated skins, and carry on a considerable trade with the towns on its banks.

*Tittisberg*, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, in the canton of Uri.

*Tiverton*, a town in Devonshire, on the Ex, long noted for woollen manufactures, particularly kerseys, but at the present time depending chiefly on its lace manufactures. Lon. 3.38 W., lat. 50.51 N. Pop. 10,010.

*Tivoli*, the ancient Tibur, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. Near it is the ruin of the magnificent villa built by the Emperor Adrian, a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta, and another of the sybil Albana, a famous villa called the Villa Estense, and the remarkable Lake of Solfatara.

*Tlaxcala*, a province of Mexico. On the W. side there is a chain of mountains for the

space of 55 miles, well cultivated; and the N. part is an immense plain, elevated more than 6000 feet above the level of the sea. It is so eminently fertile in maize, that hence it had the name of Tlascala, the Land of Bread. This prov. contains the mountain Popocatepeti, the highest in New Spain.

*Tobago*, the most southern of the Caribbee Islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any island in these seas. In 1803 it was taken from the French by the British, and ceded to them in 1814.

*Tobermory*, a town of Scotland, in the Island of Mull, with a good harbour. Lon. 5.59 W., lat. 56.46 N.

*Tobolsk*, a government of the Russian empire, which comprehends the greatest part of Western Siberia.—The cap. is a city of the same name, divided into the upper and lower town. The inhabitants are Tartars, Kalmycs, and Russians. All the Chinese caravans are obliged to pass through this town; and all the furs furnished by Siberia are brought here into a warehouse, and thence forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moscow. Tobolsk is one of the coldest towns in Siberia, the climate being so severe in the winter as sometimes to freeze mercury. Being on the great road from Russia to China, it is well supplied with European and Chinese goods; provisions are cheap and abundant; and shops, theatres, and places of public amusement are numerous. Lon. 68.25 E., lat. 58.12 N. Pop. 15,380.

*Tocat*, a town of Turkey, in Asia Minor; once famous for its copper foundries, Turkey leather, and dye-works, as it also was for being the centre of the commerce of Asia Minor. It is still a very considerable place, though its trade has greatly declined. Here are twelve mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks one. Lon. 36.30 E., lat. 40.7 N. Pop. about 40,000.

*Tocrur*, a kingdom of Africa, lying to the east of Mousa, to which it is subject. Lon. 6.18 W., lat. 16.48 N.

*Toggenburg*, a district of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Zurich and Appenzel, and now included in the canton of St. Gall.

*Toissey*, a town of France, dep. Ain, with a college.

*Tohay*, a town of Hungary, the chief of a district celebrated for a sweet insensu wine of the same name, and formerly in high repute. Lon. 21.35 E., lat. 48.8 N.

*Tolaga Bay*, on the north-east coast of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 178.34 E., lat. 38.21 S.

*Toledo*, a city of Spain, in New Castile, with a royal castle and a famous university. It is most strikingly situated on a rocky hill, and surrounded by a wall, flanked with about 150 small towers, built by the Moors. The cathedral is the richest in Spain; the Segrarlo, or principal chapel, contains 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of gold and silver vessels, and other works. There are also a great number of superb structures, churches, and religious houses; and manufactures of arms (particularly sword-blades), silk, and wool. Lon. 3.20 W., lat. 39.50 N. Pop. about 15,000.

*Tolen*, a fortified town of Holland, in

POPPERY IS NEVER CURED; ONCE A COXCOMB, AND ALWAYS A COXCOMB.



Zealand, on an island of the same name. Lon. 4.20 E., lat. 51.30 N.

*Tolentino*, a town in Ancona, Italy.

*Tolzburg*, a sea-port of Russia, in Riga. Lon. 26.4 E., lat. 59.38 N.

*Tolland*, a town of Connecticut, U.S.

*Tolmezo*, a town of Italy, in Friula.

*Tolno*, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, which produces rich wine, and the finest tobacco in the kingdom.

*Tolometo*, a sea-port of Barbary, in Barca, anciently called Ptolemais. Lon. 20.40 E., lat. 32.52 N.

*Toloso*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, celebrated for its steel manufactures.

*Tolu*, a sea-port of Colombia, famous for its balsam, produced from a tree like a pine. Lon. 75.26 W., lat. 9.32 N.

*Tomar*, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura.

*Tombechbee*, a river that issues from the mountains in the north-west part of the territory of Alabama, and flows south 200 miles to its junction with the river Alabama.

*Tomsk*, a town of Siberia, cap. of a prov., in the gov. of Tobolsk. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with the Calmucks and Ostiaks, in cattle, furs, &c., and the town is an emporium for distilled spirits and Chinese goods. Lon. 85.9 E., lat. 56.29 N.

*Tondern*, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, which has a considerable trade. Lon. 9.40 E., lat. 54.58 N.

*Tonga Taboo*, the largest of the Friendly Islands, from which the whole group is frequently called the Tonga Islands. The air is pure and wholesome; but the natives are said to be licentious in their manners, cruel, and treacherous. Lon. 174.46 W., lat. 21.9 S.

*Tong-gin*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108.37 E., lat. 27.40 N.

*Tongho*, a city of Birmah, cap. of a prov., noted for producing the best betel-nuts. Lon. 96.45 E., lat. 18.45 N.

*Tong-tchong*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116.12 E., lat. 36.30 N.

*Tong-tchuen*, a fortified city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. Lon. 101.30 E., lat. 25.56 N.

*Tongusians*, or *Tonguts*, a people who inhabit the eastern part of Siberia, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting saibles.

*Tonneins*, a town in Lot and Garonne, France, with a manufacture of pins.

*Tonnerre*, a town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, famous for good wine.

*Tonningen*, a sea-port of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Eyder. Lon. 9.10 E., lat. 54.30 N.

*Tonquin*, a kingdom of Asia, 450 miles in length, and 360 in breadth. Towards China is a large tract of desert, and a chain of mountains, through which there is only one passage, defended by a wall; yet it is one of the finest countries of the east for population, fertility, and trade. The ox and buffalo are used both in agriculture and for food. The chief commodities are gold, musk, silk, cotton, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, larkered and earthen wares, salt, aniseed, &c. The Tonquinese are of middling stature, with a tawny complexion and coarse black hair. They dye their teeth black, and their lips of a bright red; and are dexterous, active, and ingenious, but have more aptitude for imitation

than invention. Silks and cottons are the manufactures in which their skill appears pre-eminent, and of these their principal garments are made; but children go naked till the age of seven. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. The language is very guttural, and has a great resemblance to the Chinese, and the characters are the same. This kingdom, about the year 1800, became subject to Cochinchina, and is ruled by a viceroy.

*Toobonoi*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1777. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces various fruits and roots. Lon. 149.23 W., lat. 23.52 S.

*Toolomboh*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Mooltan, situate on the Pravey.

*Toombuddro*, a river of Hindostan, formed by the union of the Toom and Buddra, near Hooley Onore, in Mysore.

*Topel*, or *Topl*, a town of Bohemia.

*Topetina*, a town of Mexico.

*Toplitz*, a town of Bohemia, celebrated for its numerous hot-springs.

*Topsham*, a sea-port of Devonshire, near Exeter. Here is a spacious quay, belonging to the city of Exeter, of which this town is the port. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the shipping business. Pop. 3733.

*Tor*, a sea-port of Arabia, with a good harbour on the Red Sea, defended by a castle. Lon. 33.40 E., lat. 28.15 N.

*Torbay*, a spacious bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, where the fleets of England have often found shelter. It is also celebrated in history as the place where William III. landed on the 5th of November, 1688, when, as Prince of Orange, he came over to this country to deliver it from the dangers of popery and arbitrary power.

*Torcello*, a town of Italy, on a small island of the same name, in the Gulf of Venice.

*Torda*, or *Torenborg*, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt-works.

*Tordesillas*, a town of Spain, in Leon.

*Torrello*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

*Torgau*, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe. Pop. 6500.

*Torigny*, a town in La Manche, France.

*Tornes*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tornes, and Salamanca, and joins the Douro, below Miranda de Douro.

*Tornea*, a river of Sweden, which rises in the borders of Norway, forms several lakes, and flows south by east into the Gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.—A town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, ceded to Russia, with Finland, in 1809.

*Tora*, a town of Spain, in Leon. Wine and brandy are made here in considerable quantities, and there are manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. Pop. about 10,000.

*Toron*, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia. Lon. 24.10 E., lat. 39.58 N.

*Toronto* (formerly *York*), the capital of Upper Canada, situated on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, with a harbour formed by a long peninsula that runs into the lake, and terminating in Gibraltar point, on which a

lighthouse is erected. It was taken and burnt by the Americans in 1813, but a handsome town has risen on its ruins, containing government, parliament, and court houses, a college, hospital, episcopal church, gaol, bank, &c. Pop. about 13,500.

*Toropetz*, a town of European Russia, gov. Pskoi, on the Toropa. Pop. 7500.

*Torquemado*, a town of Spain, in Leon.

*Torrejo*, a town in New Castle, Spain.

*Torrencho*, a town in Estremadura, Spain.

*Torres*, a town of Spain, in Granada.

*Torres Novos*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle.

*Torres Strait*, a channel that separates New Guinea from Australia.

*Torre del Greco*, a large town of Italy, on the sea-coast, at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius.

*Torridge*, a river of Devonshire, which flows south-east to Hatherly, and then receiving the Oak from Oakhampton, turns short to the N., and, passing by Torrington and Bideford, enters the Bristol Channel at Barnstaple Bay.

*Torrington*, a market-town in Devonshire. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and some remains of a castle. The manufacture of gloves furnishes employment for many of the industrious classes both of the town and neighbourhood.

*Tortola*, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. It produces excellent rum. Lon. 64.50 W., lat. 18.28 N.

*Tortono*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, Lon. 8.58 E., lat. 44.54 N.

*Tortosa*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university and a citadel. It is situate in a country fertile in corn and fruit, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Lon. 0.35 E., lat. 40.48 N. Pop. about 10,500.

*Tortue*, or *Tortuga*, an island of the West Indies, near the north coast of Hispaniola, so named from the great number of tortoises found on and near it.

*Tortuga*, or *Sal Tortugo*, an uninhabited island near the coast of Caracacas. At the east end is a large saline pond, in which salt begins to kern in April; and for some months afterwards ships come here to lade that article. Lon. 63.26 W., lat. 11.6 N.

*Tosa*, a sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 2.54 E., lat. 41.42 N.

*Tost*, a town of Silesia, in Oppeln.

*Toster*, or *Shuster*, a city of Persia, cap. of Kustistan, on the river Karoon. In scripture it is called Shushan, and the river is named Ulai. The inhabitants have manufactures of silks, stuffs, and rich cloths. Lon. 48.58 E., lat. 31.40 N.

*Totness*, a bor. in Devonshire. The town is finely situated, the main street gradually rising from the water till it reaches the site of the ancient castle, now a ruin. Pop. 3849.

*Tottenham*, a village in Middlesex, near London, enriched by many substantial mansions, and having three ranges of almshouses. Pop. 8384.

*Tottingham*, a town in Lancashire, near Bury, noted for its trade and manufactures. Pop. 9929.

*Toul*, a fortified town of France, on the Moselle, in the department of Meurthe.

*Toulon*, a fortified city and sea-port of

France, cap. of the dep. of Var. It is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, and divided into the old and new quarter. The old and new harbours communicate with each other by means of a canal. The old haven has a noble quay, on which is the towhouse, and it is protected by two moles. The new haven contains an arsenal, a rope-walk, a park of artillery, dock-yards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men-of-war in this country. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the East Indies. In 1793 it capitulated, in the name of Louis XVII., to the British, who, not finding the place tenable, evacuated it the same year. Lon. 5.55 E., lat. 43.7 N. Pop. about 45,000.

*Toulouse*, a large city of France, capital of the department of Upper Garonne, with a university. It contains several handsome buildings, and might, from its situation, have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles lettres. Toulouse has manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, silks, gauzes, printed cottons, steel wares, paper, wax lights, musical strings, and vermicelli, with dyeing-houses, distilleries, a cannon foundry, &c. It has also a large trade in Spanish wool, as well as in the productions of the surrounding country; and near it is a manufacture of indigo, from the woad plant. Here, in 1814, Marshal Soult was defeated by Lord Wellington; both generals being then ignorant of the allied powers being in possession of Paris. Lon. 1.26 E., lat. 43.36 N. P. about 70,000.

*Tour*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome.

*Tour du Pin*, a town in Isere, France.

*Tour du Rossillon*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

*Tour la Blanche*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne.

*Tour la Ville*, a town in La Manche, France, celebrated for its manufacture of glass.

*Touloine* an old province of France, now forming the department of Indre-et-Loire.

*Tournan*, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne.

*Tournay*, a city of Belgium, prov. Haynau, with a strong castle. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for carpets. — A town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrenees.

*Tournon*, a town in Ardecche, France.

*Tournus*, a town of France, in the department of Saone-et-Loire. Its trade is principally in corn, wine, and building stones. Pop. 4500.

*Tours*, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire. It is seated on the Loire, near the Cher; over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet in diameter. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed, and it has considerable manufactures of all sorts of silk stuffs. Lon. 0.42 E., lat. 47.24 N.

*Towcester*, a town in Northamptonshire. It stands on the ancient Watling-street, and was probably a Roman station. Pop. 2749.

*Towton*, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Tadcaster; famous for the

JEALOUSY, LIKE THE PARRICIDE, DESTROYS THAT BY WHICH IT LIVES, AND IS BEGOTTEN.



battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461.

*Towy*, a river of Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Caernarthenshire at its north-eastern extremity, and flows by Llanymyddyory, Llandilovawr, and Caernarthen, into the Bristol Channel.

*Tra los Montes*, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it had its name.

*Trafalgar (Cape)*, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. Cape Trafalgar will be ever famous in naval history for the last great victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the allied fleets of France and Spain, commanded by Admirals Villeneuve and Gravina; when 19 French and Spanish line of battle ships were captured; and the British hero fell while upholding the fame of his country's naval superiority, Oct. 21, 1805. Lon. 6.2 W., lat. 36.11 N.

*Tralee*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Kerry county, with a castle. Lon. 10.0 W., lat. 52.4 N. Pop. 11,363.

*Tralleborg*, a sea-port of Sweden. Lon. 12.58 E., lat. 55.20 N.

*Tramore*, a town of Ireland, in Waterford county, much frequented for sea-bathing.

*Tranent*, a town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland.

*Trani*, a city and sea-port of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 16.36 E., lat. 41.18 N. Pop. 13,000.

*Transylvania*, a province of the Austrian empire, formerly annexed to Hungary. It is surrounded by high mountains, and produces a sufficiency of corn and wine; and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and tellurium; the last never yet discovered in any other part of the world. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to the house of Austria. The habits of society in Transylvania, in many respects, differ little from those of England in the last century.

*Trapani*, a sea-port town on the north-west point of Sicily, with a strong fort. The Trapanese carry on the coral fishery on the coast of Africa, and the cutting and polishing of coral is one of the chief employments of the inhabitants. Lon. 12.38 E., lat. 38.10 N. Pop. 24,735.

*Trau*, a sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia. Lon. 16.12 E., lat. 43.38 N.

*Traunstein*, a town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made here.

*Trovancore*, a province of Southern Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, and extending along the coast of Malabar, from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochlin. In the lofty forests, and woods below, are many elephants, buffalos, tigers, monkeys, and apes. The chief products are pepper, betel and cocoa-nuts, cardamoms, cassia, frankincense, mace, long nutmegs, wild saffron, elephants' teeth, and sandal-wood.—The cap. of the above province. Lon. 77.23 E., lat. 8.36 N.

*Travemunde*, a sea-port of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a strong fort.

*Trebbin*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg.

*Trebia*, a river of Italy, which rises in the

duchy of Genoa, flows by Bobio in the Milanese, and joins the Po, above Piacentia.

*Trebligna*, a town of Turkish Dalmatia.

*Trebizond* (the ancient Trapezus), a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum. Its central portion is surrounded by a castellated and lofty wall: this part is solely inhabited by Mohammedans; the Christians live outside the walls, where are also most of the bazaars and khans. There are several handsome mosques and Christian churches. Trebizond is the natural emporium of the countries to the SE. of the Black Sea; and it was anciently the seat of an extensive commerce. It still exports silk, wool, tobacco, carpets, shawls, box-wood, drugs, &c., and receives from Great Britain cotton goods, sugar, coffee, rum, wine, salt, tin, &c. Lon. 39.30 E., lat. 41.0 N.

*Treffurt*, a town of Hesse Cassel.

*Tregaron*, a town in Cardiganshire.

*Tregony*, a disl. bor. in Cornwall.

*Treguier*, a sea-port of France, department Côtes du Nord. Lon. 3.13 W., lat. 48.47 N.

*Tremesen*, or *Tlemson*, a city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1.12 W., lat. 34.56 N.

*Tremitt*, three islands of Naples, in the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 15.30 E., lat. 42.1 N.

*Tremouille*, a town of France, dep. Vienne.

*Trenchin*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, with an ancient castle on a rock.

*Trent*, a principality of Austria, in the south part of Tyrol, among the Alps. It produces excellent wine.—The cap. is a fortified city of the same name, with a handsome castle, a cathedral, three parish churches, a college, and some convents. It is famous in church history for a celebrated general council of the church, convoked by Paul III., and continued, though with several interruptions, from 1545 to 1563.

*Trent*, a river of England, that rises in Staffordshire, and flows SE. through the co. to the south-west borders of Derbyshire, where it receives the Tame. It then takes a north-east direction, between the two counties, till it receives the Dove, when it penetrates Derbyshire, crosses the S. angle, and forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Leicester and Nottingham, it enters the latter county at the SW. extremity; thence crossing obliquely to the east, it flows along the whole eastern side, forming, toward the north part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and, below Gainsborough, meets the Ouse on the borders of Yorkshire, where their united stream forms the Humber.—A river of N. Carolina, U. S., which runs into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

*Trenton*, a town of New Jersey, U. S., in Hunterdon county.—A town of North Carolina, chief of Jones county.—Another, in Maine, Hancock county.

*Treport*, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine Inférieure, on the English Channel. It was here that Queen Victoria landed in September, 1843, when proceeding on a visit to Louis Philippe and family at the Château d'En.

*Trepto*, a town and castle of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin.



*Trepto*, New, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with manufactures of stockings and woollen stuffs.

*Treshanish Isles*, four fertile islands on the west coast of Scotland, between the islands of Coll and Mull.

*Treves*, a territory of Prussia, in the province of Nieder Rhein. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine.—The cap. is a city of the same name, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge. It has a castle, a university, many fine churches and palaces, and numerous remains of antiquities. For many ages it was an important city in the time of the Romans, and it has undergone numerous vicissitudes at subsequent periods.

*Treviglio*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese.

*Trevino*, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

*Treviso*, a late province of Italy, in the territory of Venice. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and the exports are cattle, silk, and woollen cloth.

*Treviso*, a town of Austrian Italy, prov. Venice. Most of the streets are wide and well paved, with colonnades in front of the houses; and there are numerous *palazzi* and religious structures. It trades in corn, wine, cattle, fruit, &c., and has some manufactures. Pop. 11,598.

*Trevoux*, a town in Ain, France.

*Trezzo*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese.

*Triberg*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau.

*Tricala*, a city of European Turkey. It is of considerable extent; and the houses being intermixed with gardens and trees, the lofty minarets of its mosques seem to be peering through a thick wood. Pop. about 11,000.

*Trichinopoly*, a city of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a fertile district. The town is an emporium for a great variety of manufactures, particularly jewellery, which was formerly highly prized; and Trichinopoly chains are still in request. Lon. 78.50 E., lat. 10.50 N.

*Trieste*, a town and principal sea-port of the Austrian empire, prov. Illyria; capital of a government of the same name. It contains many good streets, handsome buildings, and promenades; besides churches, dock-yard, lazaretto, barracks, &c., and may be regarded as the great commercial entrepôt of the S. of Germany. Lon. 14.3 E., lat. 45.51 N. Pop. about 55,000.

*Trim*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Meath county. Here are the ruins of a large castle, and several religious foundations. Lon. 6.48 W., lat. 53.32 N.

*Trilucomalee*, a sea-port town on the east coast of Ceylon, with a harbour, which was styled by Nelson "the finest in the world." Lon. 81.17 E., lat. 8.32 N.

*Tring*, a market-town in Hert. Pop. 3605.

*Trinidad*, an island on the north-east coast of South America, being, next to Jamaica, the largest and most valuable of our West India islands. It produces sugar, cotton, maize, fine tobacco, cocoa, indigo, and fruit; and has abundance of fine timber-trees. Lake Brea, (a lake of pitch,) is a wonderful phenomenon; it covers about 150 acres, and is capable of supplying all the dock-yards of Great Britain. In 1797 this

island was captured by the British, and ceded to them in 1802.—A city of Mexico, in Guatemala, near the head of a bay of the Pacific Ocean. It is a place of great trade. Lon. 90.20 W., lat. 13.46 N.—A town of Mexico, in Veragua. Lon. 81.23 W., lat. 8.40 N.—A sea-port of Cuba, in a bay on the S. part of the island. Lon. 80.1 W., lat. 21.48 N.—A town of Colombia, in Bogota.

*Trinidad*, three rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, 200 leagues east of Spirito Santo, in Brazil. Lon. 29.35 W., lat. 20.30 S.

*Trinity*, a sea-port on the north side of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour. Lon. 61.8 W., lat. 14.53 N.

*Trino*, a town in Montserrat, Piedmont.

*Tripoli*, the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending along the coast of the Mediterranean, from the Gulf of Gabes to the south extremity of the Gulf of Sidra. There are numerous harbours on the coast, some of them capacious, and surrounded by a fine country, producing dates, figs, grapes, and other fruit; but the interior is not very fertile, and the eastern part is quite a desert. Among their manufactures are carpets, bonnet-hoses, and other woollen fabrics, caulets, mats of palm leaves, Morocco leather, &c.—The capital is a city and sea-port of the same name, with a castle and a fort. The harbour, defended by a mole and batteries, is capable of containing a large fleet of merchant ships. The chief exports are wool, drugs, barilla, skins, salt, trona, ostrich-feathers, gold-dust, ivory, dried fruit, and dates. Lon. 13.5 E., lat. 32.5 N. Pop. about 25,000.—A city of Syria, on the Mediterranean, with a castle and a handsome mosque. Lon. 35.38 E., lat. 34.30 N.

*Tripolizza*, a town of the kingdom of Greece, formerly encompassed by a stone wall, with bastions, and having a square fort on an eminence; but it suffered almost total destruction during the fierce contest which raged between the Turks and the Greeks who fought for independence. The chief trade is in corn and wool. Lon. 22.34 E., lat. 37.40 N.

*Tripartary*, a town of Hindostan, in Cochlu, the general residence of the rajah. Lon. 76.25 E., lat. 9.56 N.

*Trist*, an island of Mexico, in the Bay of Campeachy, near the Isle of Port Royal. Lon. 92.45 W., lat. 18.15 N.

*Tristan D'Acunha*, an island in the Atlantic Ocean. The coast is frequented by seals, penguins, and albatrosses. Lon. 11.44 W., lat. 37.6 S.

*Trogen*, a town of Switzerland.

*Troja*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata.

*Trothatta*, a town of Sweden, on the Gotha, which here has four cascades that fall 110 feet in the space of two miles.

*Trood*, St., a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg. It has a manufacture of firearms, &c. Pop. 8500.

*Troon*, a sea-port town of Ayrshire, Scotland, whence large quantities of coal are exported. Ship-building, rope and sail-making, &c., are carried on here.

*Tropez*, St., a sea-port town of France, in the department of Var, with a citadel. Lon. 6.40 E., lat. 43.16 N.

*Troppan*, a strong town of Austrian Silesia, capital of a principality. It has con-

EVERY MAN BOASTS OF HIS HEART, BUT NO ONE DARES TO SPEAK WELL OF HIS HEAD.

siderable manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, &c. Lon. 17.54 E., lat. 49.52 N. Pop. 12,556.

*Trosa*, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic. Lon. 17.29 E., lat. 59.0 N.

*Trosachs*, rugged and pendulous mountains of Scotland, near Loch Catherine.

*Trowbridge*, a town in Wiltshire, with considerable manufactures of broad cloth and kerseymere. Pop. 11,050.

*Troy*, a town of New York, in Rensselaer county, and a place of considerable trade. Pop. 19,331.—A town of Ohio.

*Troyes*, a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, with a castle. The commerce consists in cotton, linen, and woollen cloths, dimities, fustians, wax-candle, candles, and wine. Troyes fills a conspicuous place in the page of history: it was here Henry V. of England espoused Catherine of France; and in 1429 the town was taken from the English by the French troops, headed by Joan of Arc. Lon. 4.5 E., lat. 48.18 N. Pop. 25,563.

*Truro*, a neat borough in Cornwall, between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, at the head of Falmouth haven. It is a stannary town, and the chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore; found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Pop. 3043.—A town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county.—A fishing-town of Massachusetts, U.S.

*Truxillo*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a citadel on the top of a hill.—A city and sea-port of Peru, capital of a province. Lon. 78.52 W., lat. 8.8 S.—A sea-port of Mexico, in Honduras, on the gulf of that name. Lon. 86.30 W., lat. 15.46 N.—A town of Caraccas, in the province of Maracaibo, with a trade in wheat, goat and sheep skins, cheeses, and woollens. Lon. 70.15 W., lat. 15.46 N.

*Tscherkash*, a town of European Russia, the capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks, with a gymnasium or university. It is situated on an island formed by the Don, and so intersected by the river and numerous canals as to bear some resemblance to Venice. In most of the streets is a wooden bridge that runs along the middle, from which smaller ones lead to the door of each house; but, where this is not the case, the inhabitants use boats during the inundation, which generally lasts from April to June. The shops are numerous, containing the produce of Turkey and Greece; and there are two public baths. The principal exports are fish, iron, caviare, and wine. The Cossacks have a majestic appearance, are cleanly in their persons and apparel, polite, sincere, hospitable, generous, and humane. Their common dress is a blue jacket turned up with red, and a waistcoat and trousers of white dimity. The dress of the women differs from the costume of Russia; and the girls wear a silk tunic, with trousers fastened by a girdle of solid silver, yellow boots, and an Indian kerchief round the head. Lon. 39.56 E., lat. 47.4 N.

*Tsin-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 119.2 E., lat. 36.40 N.

*Tsong-ming*, an island of China, lying at the mouth of the Klan-ku. Lon. 121.55 E., lat. 30.15 N.

*Tuam*, a city of Ireland, in Galway county.

The Protestant cathedral is a small plain building; but the Rom. Cath. cathedral is a splendid structure, and Tuam is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. Here is an improving linen manufacture, and a brisk retail trade. Lon. 9.16 W., lat. 53.26 N.

*Tuban*, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. Lon. 111.51 E., lat. 6.0 S.

*Tubingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated university, and a fortified castle. Lon. 9.10 E., lat. 48.32 N. Pop. 7250.

*Tucantins*, a large river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Maranh and Paranaingá, in the middle of the prov. of Goyaz.

*Tucuman*, a province of La Plata. Many rivers water this country, and all of them, with the exception of two, after flowing many leagues, lose themselves by forming lakes or shallow sheets of water, which are mostly saline. The north part is intermixed with mountains, plains, and valleys, producing abundance of seeds, plants, and fruits of all kinds; also, tobacco, cotton, and fine timber. The south part is an immense plain, almost without a tree, watered by many streams, from the Andes, and clothed with perpetual verdure.—The cap. of this province is a city of its name, on the river Tucuman. The chief trade is in timber, mules, and oxen trained for the travelling-waggons, and in the waggons themselves. Lon. 64.25 W., lat. 26.59 S. Pop. 12,000.

*Tudela*, a city of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Ebro, which is here crossed by a noble bridge. Lon. 1.38 W., lat. 41.12 N. Pop. 8150.

*Tver*, or *Twer*, a government of Russia, producing timber in abundance, but in other respects it is far from fertile. It is, however, distinguished for its commercial activity.—The cap. is a city of its name, with a fortress. It is a place of considerable commerce, a large part of its population being merchants, or engaged in the navigation of the Volga. Lon. 36.5 E., lat. 56.47 N. Pop. about 20,000.

*Tula*, a government of European Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.—The capital, of the same name, has manufactures of silver, copper, and plated articles, fire-arms, hardware, and leather; and in the vicinity are coal and iron mines. The musket manufactory at Tula is an immense establishment, furnishing employment to at least 20,000 persons. Independent of pistols, carbines, pikes, &c., about 70,000 muskets and 50,000 swords are annually made here. Lon. 37.24 E., lat. 54.10 N. Pop. about 35,000.—A town of Mexico, on a river of the same name.

*Tulbagh*, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a large district. Lon. 19.16 E., lat. 33.4 S.

*Tullamore*, a town of Ireland, in King's co., on a river of the same name. Being situated on the line of the Grand Canal, in the centre of the Bog of Allen, large quantities of corn and other articles of provision are shipped here for Dublin.

*Tulle*, a town of France, capital of the department of Correze. Lon. 1.42 E., lat. 45.16 N. Pop. 7285.

*Tullow*, a town of Ireland, co. Carlow.  
*Tulsk*, a borough of Ireland, in Roscommon county.

LABOUR RIDS US OF THREE GREAT EVILS, HICKSOMNESS, VICE, AND POVERTY.

AS LIARS NEED GOOD MEMORIES, SO MALICIOUS PERSONS NEED GOOD INVENTIONS.



*Tunbez*, a town of Peru, where the Spaniards first landed in 1256, under Pizarro.

*Tunlook*, a town in Bengal, with a manufacture of salt for government.

*Tunbridge, or Tonbridge*, a market-town in Kent, on the Medway. Here are the ruins of a large castle, erected in the 11th century, by Richard, Earl of Clare: of this the entrance gate, two round towers, and part of the keep are still in tolerable preservation, and form a picturesque object on entering the town from Tunbridge Wells. Its more solid recommendation, however, is its excellent and liberally endowed grammar-school, founded in 1554, by Sir Andrew Judd, a native of the town (and Lord Mayor of London in 1551), which is under the government of the Skinners' company. In the vicinity is a strong chalybeate spring, and a manufacture of gunpowder.

*Tunbridge Wells*, a favourite watering-place, situated chiefly in Tunbridge parish, but partly in the parishes of Speldhurst and Frant, in Sussex; being about 5½ miles south of the town of Tunbridge. It has long been resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606 by Dudley Lord North, who is said to have recovered from a deep consumption by drinking them. From that time it attracted the notice of the fashionable world, and was frequently honoured with the presence of royalty. Tunbridge Wells consists of several divisions, as Mount Ephraim, Mount Zion, Mount Pleasant, Calverley Park, the Wells, &c. There are excellent hotels, many good houses, pleasure-grounds, and gardens; and, as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque.

*Tunja*, a city of Columbia, capital of a large province, one of the richest in the republic. Lon. 73.45 W., lat. 4.54 N.

*Tunis*, a country of Barbary, 200 miles from north to south, and 120 from east to west. This country was formerly a monarchy, but it is now a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bey, who resides at Tunis. The soil is but indifferent, except in the west, which is well watered by rivers. The chief productions are wheat, barley, oil, wool, wax, tallow, and a variety of fruits. The mountains near Tunis abound in silver, copper, and lead. In the woods and mountains are lions, bisons, ostriches, monkeys, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians, merchants and slaves; and they carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, Morocco leather, gold-dust, lead, horses, oil, soap, and ostrich eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mohammedanism. The capital, of the same name, is five miles in circuit, with a lofty wall, and has five gates and 35 mosques. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, where the bey formerly resided. The Mohammedans here have nine colleges for students, and a great number of smaller schools. Lon. 10.6 E., lat. 36.45 N.

*Tuptee*, a river of Hindostan, which rises among the Ingardy hills, in the western part of Guadwana, flows west through Khandesh

and Gujerat, and enters the Gulf of Canbay at Swally.

*Turcoin*, a town in Nord, France.

*Turcomania*, a country of Independent Tartary, lying between the Caspian Sea and the Lake Aral. It is said to be extremely populous, and to yield abundance of corn. The Turcomans differ in religion from the Persians, who deem them infidels. They live in tribes, being subject to no particular governor; but each tribe chooses a nominal chief, who has no further authority among them than that of settling differences and arranging their civil economy. Their general characteristics are those common to all wandering nations: great hospitality within their own boundaries, and universal depredation abroad. Their horses are bought by the neighbouring nations at vast prices, which, with the sale among other tribes of their captives, and of their camels, sheep, &c., form the chief source of a Turcoman's wealth. The people live on corn, the flesh of horses, camels, and sheep, and the milk of mares and camels. They excavate a large hole in the ground, in which they make a fire; and, placing the meat in the embers, cover it up until it be baked. To the northward of Turcomania are the Kamchanks, who inhabit a desert, and are reported to be most ferocious and warlike, and hitherto unconquered. All these inhabit the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea.

*Turcme*, a town of France, in the department of Correeze, with a castle.

*Turin*, a city of Piedmont, the residence of the king of Sardinia. It stands in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Doria with the Po. Here are many large squares, a royal palace, a cathedral, a university, and other handsome buildings. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and deemed the strongest in Europe; it comprehends an extensive arsenal, a cannon foundry, a chymical laboratory, &c. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. Lon. 7.40 E., lat. 45.4 N. Pop. about 104,000.

*Turinsk*, a town in Tobolsk, Russia. Lon. 63.44 E., lat. 58.5 N.

*Turkestan*, a country of Western Tartary; the chief of which is generally called the Khan of the Karakalpaks.

*Turkey*, a large empire, extending over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Turkey in Europe* contains part of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, and Thessaly. *Turkey in Asia* includes the countries Irak, Diarbek, Kurdistan, Armenia, Roum, Karamania, Nattolia, and Syria. *In Africa* the Turks claim Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers are under their protection. Of these countries [which see respectively], the climate, productions, manners, &c. must of course be various. The Turks are generally robust, well-shaped, and of a good mind. They are grave, sedate, and passive; but, when agitated by passion, furious, raging, and ungovernable; full of dissimulation, suspicious, and vindictive beyond conception; in matters of religion, tenacious, superstitious, and morose. They shave their heads, but



wear long beards, except those in the seraglio, and military men, who wear only whiskers. The national dress of the Turks is loose and flowing. The turban worn by the men is white, and never put off but when they sleep; and their clothes are long and full. They sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, on cushions, mattresses, and carpets. Their principal food is rice; and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee and pipes with tobacco. With opium they procure what they call a *kief*, or placid intoxication. Chess and draughts are favourite games; and the coffee-houses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Polygamy is allowed among them; but the fair sex are kept under a rigorous confinement. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mohammed. Drinking wine is prohibited by this prophet in the Koran; and, instead of it, they generally use sherbet, a liquor made of honey, spices, and the juice of fruits. They expend great sums on caravansaries and fountains, for the refreshment of travellers and labourers, and are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it may; and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience. The Turks are excellent horsemen, and throw the *djerid* or lance with the greatest dexterity; but, excepting this exercise and that of wrestling, they indulge in no active exertion. They never even dance themselves, but enjoy public dances, the performers in which, however, they reckon infamous. Laziness and apathy, indeed, are their distinguishing characteristics. "There is nothing in which they take so much delight as in reclining in the shade from sunrise to sunset, apparently in a state of total indifference, occasionally sipping coffee, and inhaling the fumes of tobacco. Whatever may be their object, they saunter through the streets with the same measured and monotonous step. They converse little, and the presumption is that their mind is as indolent as their body." In European Turkey, Constantinople, Adrianople, and Salonica are the chief centres of trade: in Asiatic Turkey, Smyrna and Aleppo are the principal. All foreign articles may be imported into the Turkish ports, on payment of a very small duty; and all articles of foreign and domestic growth or manufacture may be freely conveyed over the empire: but the internal traffic of Turkey is greatly impeded by the badness of the roads. The government of Turkey is a pure despotism: the Grand Signior is absolute master of the lives and goods of his subjects; and it has been well observed, "all the agents of a despot are despots in their peculiar sphere."

*Turkin*, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. of Caucasus, on the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47.15 E., lat. 44.15 N.

*Turnagain, Cape*, on the east side of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 176.56 E., lat. 40.28 S.

*Turnhout*, a town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp. Pop. about 13,000.

*Thron*, a sea-port town of Cochinchina, near the mouth of a river that enters the bay of Thron—a safe retreat for ships in the most tempestuous seasons. The houses are low, and mostly built of bamboos,

thatched with reedy grass. In the vicinity are plantations of sugar-canes and tobacco. Lon. 107.40 E., lat. 16.9 N.

*Turreff*, a town in Aberdeenshire, with manufactures of linen yarn, thread, &c.

*Tursi*, an episcopal town of Naples.

*Tuscany*, a grand duchy of Italy, belonging to the house of Austria. It is 120 miles long and 80 broad; divided into three provinces, Fiorentino, Pisano, and the Senese. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also, quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. The chief river is the Arno. Many parts of this duchy are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits; but agriculture is in a very backward state, and every species of cultivation, except that of wheat, vines, and olives, is neglected. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthenware, and gilt leather; also iron and copper foundries, hardware factories, and paper mills. One of their principal manufactures is that of straw plait, which employs a vast number of hands, particularly females. There are numerous charitable institutions, and mendicity is prohibited by law.

*Tutbury*, a market-town of Staffordshire, 15 miles east of Stafford.

*Tuticorin*, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, where there is a pearl fishery.

*Tuttlingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, seated on the Danube, with a castle on a mountain.

*Tuxford*, a town in Nottinghamshire.

*Tuy*, a city of Spain, in Galicia, surrounded by walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery. Lon. 8.32 W., lat. 42.4 N.

*Tuzla*, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

*Tweed*, a river of Scotland, which rises from numerous springs in the south part of Peeblesshire, called Tweedale. It divides that county almost into two equal parts, crosses the north part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, then forms the boundary between Berwickshire and England, and enters the German Ocean at Berwick.

*Tweedmouth*, a town in the detached part of Durham, called Islandshire. Pop. 5202.

*Twickenham*, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, near Brentford, containing many handsome villas, among which is Strawberry-hill, long famous for its collection of rare articles, brought thither by its owner, Horace Walpole, and sold by auction in 1842. Here also stood the favourite residence of Pope, which, in 1810, was levelled to the ground. This celebrated poet and his parents are interred in the church. Pop. 5208.

*Tydore*, one of the Molucca Islands.

*Tynan*, a town in Armagh county, Ireland.

*Tyne*, a river in Northumberland, formed by a branch from the east part of Cumberland, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland, which unite a little above Hexham; their junction forms a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean at Tynemouth.—A river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the west of Dunbar.

**Tynemouth**, a sea-bathing town in Northumberland, near the mouth of the Tyne. The ruins of an ancient abbey are seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side; a strong fort commands the entrance of the river; and there are extensive military barracks. Pop. 27,249.

**Tyrol**, a province of the Austrian empire, divided into three parts—Tyrol, Trent, and Brixen. It is traversed in its whole extent by the main ridge of the Alps; but, though a mountainous country, the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. The principal rivers are the Inn, Adige, and Eysach. The dress of the peasantry is peculiar: the men wear a straw hat ornamented with ribands and nosegays; the dress of the women consists of a short gown, stockings with cross stripes, and a cap tapering in the shape of a sugar-loaf. They are a sprightly people, fond of music and dancing, and excel in rifle-shooting and athletic amusements.

**Tyrone**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; divided into 35 parishes. It is a rough country, but tolerably fertile. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Mourne, and Foyle. Total pop. 312,956.

**Tywy, or Teivy**, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake on the east side of Cardiganshire, and flows by Tregannon, Llanbeder, Newcastle, and Cardigan, into Cardigan Bay.

**Tzernitz**, a town of European Turkey.

**Tzurucholu, Staroi**, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkoutsk, on the borders of China. Lon. 119.32 E., lat. 49.18 N.

**UBEDA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

**Ueberlingen**, a town of the grand duchy of Baden. Near it are famous baths.

**Ubes, St., or Selinvol**, a sea-port of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong citadel and a good harbour, defended by three forts. Lon. 8.54 W., lat. 38.22 N.

**Uby**, an island of Asia, on the east side of the entrance of the Gulf of Siam. Lon. 104.46 E., lat. 8.55 N.

**Ucayle, or Paro**, a river formed in Peru by the junction of the rivers Benil and Apurimac.

**Ucker**, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlau, in Brandenburg, flows north into Hither Pomerania, and, being joined by the Randow, enters the Frisch Haff at Uckermonde.

**Uddervalla**, a sea-port in Sweden, prov. Goteborg. Lon. 11.50 E., lat. 58.20 N.

**Udine**, a fortified city of Austrian Italy, cap. of a district. Lon. 13.3 E., lat. 46.12 N.

**Ufa**, a government of Siberia, divided into two provinces, Ufa and Orenburg.

**Ugie**, a river of Scotland, which crosses the north part of Aberdeenshire, and enters the German Ocean below Invergie.

**Ust, North and South**, two islands of the Hebrides, on the west coast of Scotland.

**Uitenhage**, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a fertile district. Lon. 25.18 E., lat. 33.58 S.

**Ujhrly**, a town of Hungary, celebrated for Tokay wine. Pop. 6500.

**Ukraine**, a country lying on the borders

of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a frontier; and it now belongs to Russia, the western part being inhabited by Cossacks.

**Ulapool**, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country. Lon. 5.3 W., lat. 57.54 N.

**Uleaborg, or Oulcobourg**, a town and sea-port of Finland, the most considerable of East Bothnia. It has a good harbour and salmon fishery; and its exports are pitch, tar, fish, and salted butter. Lon. 24.40 E., lat. 63.18 N. Pop. about 5,000.

**Utielca**, one of the Society Isles, in the Pacific Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 151.38 W., lat. 16.45 S.

**Ullswater**, a lake on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, abounding with char and other fish.

**Ulm**, a frontier town of Wirtemberg, seated at the conflux of the Blau with the Danube. It is a large, handsome, and commercial place, and strongly fortified. In 1805 Ulm was the head-quarters of the Austrian general Mack, whose communications being cut off by the French, he delivered up the town, and his army of 26,000 men, without firing a shot!

**Ulster**, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long, and 100 broad. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.

**Ulverstone**, a market-town in Lancashire. It has manufactures of cotton, check, calvass, and hats; and exports much corn, limestone, iron ore, and blue slate. Lon. 3.12 W., lat. 54.14 N.

**Umbria**, a name sometimes given to the duchy of Spoleto.

**Umea**, a sea-port of Sweden, capital of West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Umea. Lon. 19.18 E., lat. 63.58 N.

**Ummerapoora**. [See *Amarapura*.]

**Undervalden**, a canton of Switzerland, divided into the Upper and Lower Valley by a forest called Kesterwald, which crosses it from north to south. The country abounds in fruit and cattle, but produces little corn and no wine. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

**Ungvar**, a town and fort of Hungary.

**Union**, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., and another in New York.

**Union, West**, a town of Ohio, U. S., capital of Adams county.

**United States (of America)**, a federal republic of North America, founded in 1783. It then consisted of thirteen states; namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The following eleven have since been formed, and united to them: Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri. There are also the North-West and Michigan territories, the country of Florida, and the Missouri and Arkansas territories (including the remainder of the country of Louisiana), which belong to the United States. A short account of these districts will be found

THE BREATH OF LICENTIOUSNESS IS POISON, AND ITS TOUCH IS DEATH.



under their respective heads. No part of the globe is so well supplied with rivers, and great and small lakes, as the United States; and a great multitude of bays and excellent harbours are on the coast of every maritime state. The federal republic is governed by a congress, consisting of a president, vice-president, senate, and house of representatives. Every state has its own governor, constitution, and laws, for its distinct government; and each sends a proportionate number of representatives to the congress. In the United States there is no religious establishment supported by the ruling power. The judicial part of the constitution nearly corresponds with that of England. The army and navy of the United States are on a formidable scale; their numerous trading vessels visit every coast, without regard to distance or danger; and their internal trade flourishes by means of extensive navigable rivers, and the occasional aid of canals. The United States, in 1812, entered into a war against Britain, which was carried on by sea and land, with variable success on both sides, to its termination by a treaty of peace, signed at Ghent, in 1814. Philadelphia was the seat of government till the end of 1800, when the city of Washington became the metropolis.

*Unity*, a town of Maryland, U.S., capital of Montgomery county.

*Unst*, the most northern of the Shetland Islands, and of the British dominions. It feeds many sheep, horned cattle, and hogs; and about 80 tons of cured fish are annually exported. Lon. 0.10 W., lat. 60.55 N.

*Untervalden*, one of the four forest cantons of Switzerland. The territory consists principally of four valleys, inclosed by high mountains: the climate is temperate, and various kinds of fruit are grown; there is fine pasturage for cattle, but agriculture is comparatively neglected. When the French invaded Switzerland in 1798, the brave inhabitants made a most vigorous resistance, and were accordingly treated by the revolutionists with marked severity.

*Uppingham*, a town in Rutlandshire. Pop. 2025.

*Upsal*, a city of Sweden, capital of Upsala, with a castle, and a university which enjoys a very extensive celebrity. Among the tombs in the cathedral of Upsal are those of Gustavus Vasa and Linnæus. Lon. 17.39 E., lat. 59.52 N. Pop. 4500.

*Upsala*, or *Upland*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper. It is chiefly covered with shapeless stones, and forests of pine; but is enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals.

*Upton*, or *Upton on Severn*, a market-town in Worcestershire, seated on the Severn. Pop. 2696.

*Ural*, or *Orval*, a large river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian Sea by three mouths.

*Ural* (or *Orval*) *Mountains*, a chain of mountains in Russia, extending about 1100 miles, and forming a considerable part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. The central part of this chain abounds in metals and fine white marble. Panda, one

of the highest mountains, is said to be 4312 feet above the level of the sea.

*Uralian Cossacks*, a Tartar tribe, inhabiting the Russian province of Orenburg, on the south side of the river Ural. These Cossacks are descended from those of the Don, and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion, are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equally with their lives. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roes supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

*Urbana*, a town of Ohio, U.S.—Another in Virginia.

*Urbina*, a duchy of Italy, in the Papal States. The air is not deemed wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. The chief production is silk, and game is plentiful.

*Urbino*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States; the birth-place of the illustrious painter Raphael.

*Ure*, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, flows by Askrig, Middleham, Masham, Ripon, Boroughbridge, and Aldborough, and a little below receives the Swale, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

*Urgel*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 1.28 E., lat. 42.24 N.

*Uri*, a canton of Switzerland, of which Altorf is the capital. Among the mountains comprised in this canton is the celebrated St. Gothard, the passage across which is the principal route from Italy into E. Switzerland. The Reuss, a river remarkable for its extraordinary rapidity, its numerous cataracts, and the magnificent scenery on its banks, rises in Mount St. Gothard, and falls into the lake of Lucerne. The pastures of this canton are very superior, and the cheese is in high repute.

*Urmia*, or *Oroumieh*, a city of Persia, in Aderbijan. Lon. 45.25 E., lat. 37.10 N.

*Urmund*, a town of Holland, in Limburg.

*Ursinjan*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan.

*Uruguay*, a large river of Brazil, which rises in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, among the mountains near the coast of the Atlantic. It flows west along a high valley, and, on emerging from the mountains, overflows the plain to a great extent. It then proceeds south-south-west, and, after a course of 600 miles, joins the Paraguay, which junction forms the commencement of the great river Plata.

*Uruguay*, or *Banda Oriental*, a province of Brazil, 230 miles long and 170 broad. It is divided into nine departments, and possesses three principal towns, Monte Video, La Colonia, and Maldonado, besides 15 small towns and several hamlets. It formed a province under the gov. of Buenos Ayres till 1821, when it was taken by the Brazilians; but it has since been declared independent. It is fertile, and watered by many streams, which terminate in the river Uruguay, on its west border. The coast is low and flat, but there are several hill ranges inland.

*Urumea*, or *Oormiah*, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan. Pop. 12,000. The *Lake of Urumea* extends above a degree of latitude in length, and its water is so salt that no fish will live in it.

A MAN WITHOUT MODESTY, IS LOST TO ALL SENSE OF HONOUR AND VIRTUE.

WE NEVER TELL AN UNTRUTH WITHOUT VIOLATING A LAW OF NATURE.



*Usbeck Tartary*, a vast country of Western Tartary. The Usbecks are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucks. Their religion is Mohammedanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindostan.

*Usedom*, an island of Prussian Pomerania, in the Baltic Sea, between the mouths of the Peene and Swin, with two forts named after these two rivers. Lon. 14.2 E., lat. 53.58 N.

*Ushant*, an island of France, in the department of Finisterre. It contains several hamlets, inhabited by fishermen. Lon. 5.5 W., lat. 48.30 N.

*Usk*, a river that rises in Wales, on the west side of Brecknockshire, flows by Brecknock, and, entering Monmouthshire, passes by Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, into the Bristol Channel.—A market-town in Monmouthshire, very pleasantly situated, and which in former times was a place of considerable importance. On an eminence near the town extensive remains of its ancient castle still exist. Pop. 2348.

*Uskip*, or *Scopia*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Macedonia. Pop. 10,000.

*Uspalata*, one of the largest and richest silver-mines in Chili.

*Ussel*, a town in Correze, France.

*Ustasio*, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, on the Oglio.

*Ustica*, a small island in the Mediterranean, in Sicily. Lon. 13.6 E., lat. 38.43 N.

*Usting* (*Vcliki*), a town of Russia, gov. Vologda. It is the seat of a considerable trade between Europe and Asia, has numerous manufacturies, and its merchants supply the Siberian towns generally. Pop. 8000.

*Utawas*, a river that forms part of the boundary-line between Upper and Lower Canada, and enters the St. Lawrence at the Island of Montreal.

*Utica*, a city of New York, U. States. It is very regularly built, and contains numerous places of worship, literary and charitable institutions, and commercial associations. Its manufactures are also extensive and various; and its situation, at the junction of the Erie and Chenango canals, is most favourable for its increasing trade. Lon. 75.10 W., lat. 43.3 N. Pop. 13,260.

*Utrecht*, a fortified city of Holland, capital of a province of the same name, with a university, a cathedral, and many churches, hospitals, &c. From being in the centre of a populous agricultural district, Utrecht has a bustling appearance and considerable trade. The principal manufactures are silk, woollen stuffs, velvets, and fire-arms; and it has an extensive foundry for cannon-balls. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in the kingdom. Lon. 5.8 E., lat. 52.6 N. Pop. 44,000.

*Utrera*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It stands in the centre of a vast plain, and a considerable trade is carried on in cattle and horses. Pop. about 13,000.

*Uttoreter*, a town in Staffordshire. The hardware manufacture is carried on here to some extent; and the market for agricultural produce, cattle, sheep, &c. is one of the best in the country. Pop. 4735.

*Uxbridge*, a market-town in Middlesex,

with a great trade in malt, corn, and flour. The Coln flows through it into two streams, and the Grand Junction Canal passes close by. Near the town are the remains of an ancient camp. Pop. 3219.—A town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, U. S.

*Uzerche*, a town of France, dep. Correze.

*Uzes*, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 6000.

*VAAST, ST.*, a town of France, in the dep. of Manche, with a small harbour.

*Vabres*, a town in Aveiron, France, with manufactures of serges, dimities, &c.

*Vache*, an island of the West Indies.

*Vacheluse*, one of the Lipari Islands.

*Vadin*, a town of Turkey, in Bessarabia.

*Vado*, a town of Sardinia, in Genoa.

*Vaihend*, a town of Persia, in Segestan.

*Vaison*, a town in Vaucluse, France.

*Val-de-Penas*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, famous for a strong red wine and bread of peculiar excellence. Pop. 10,250.

*Val di Demona*, a province in the north-east angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called from Mount Etna, which ignominant and superstitious people, from its fiery eruptions, believed to be the chimney of the infernal regions.

*Val di Mazara*, a province in the western angle of Sicily, containing Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

*Val di Noto*, a province in the south-east angle of Sicily.

*Valais*, a canton of Switzerland, of which it was formerly a dependent county. It is a valley, 100 miles long and 20 broad, between ridges of high mountains, among which are the Great St. Bernard, Simplon, Grimsel, Furca, and others, the summits of which are never free from snow. The river Rhone flows impetuously through its whole length, whence it is sometimes called the Valley of the Rhone. A country consisting of plains, elevated valleys, lofty mountains, clothed with wood and studded with hamlets, rugged rocks, cataracts, glaciers, and snow-clad mountains of a prodigious height, must exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption, the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. The inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, and they have no manufactures of any consequence.

*Valdai*, a town in Novgorod, Russia. Lon. 33.44 E., lat. 57.50 N.

*Valdeburon*, a town in Leon, Spain.

*Valdecabras*, a town in New Castile, Spain.

*Valdecona*, a town in Catalonia, Spain.

*Valdemora*, a town in New Castile, Spain.

*Valdepenas*, a town in La Mancha, Spain.

*Valdivia*, a city and sea-port of Chili, built in 1552 by Pedro de Valdivia, after he had conquered the country. Lon. 77.33 W., lat. 39.53 N.

*Valle of the White Horse*, a fertile vale of Berkshire, extending from Farrington to Abingdon; so called from the figure of a horse cut in the side of a chalky hill, occupying nearly an acre, thought to be of very ancient origin.

*Valence*, a city of France, cap. of the dep.

of Drôme, with a citadel and a school of artillery. It has a good trade in woollen cloth and skins.—A town in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, France.

*Valencia*, a grand division of Spain, formerly a kingdom. It is 220 miles long and from 20 to 60 broad, and the most pleasant and populous country in Spain. It is fertile in rice, fruit, oil, wine, and all the necessities of life. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. Here is also much silk, cotton, and hemp; and the manufacture of them employs a considerable population.—The capital is a city of the same name, seated on the Guadalquivir. It has an extensive and flourishing university, numerous churches and convents, a citadel, many handsome public buildings, manufactures of cloth and silk, and several remains of antiquity.

*Valencia d'Alcantara*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle.

*Valencia (Nueva)*, a city of Colombia, repub. Venezuela, situate in an extensive plain, near the beautiful lake of Valencia, or Lake Tacarigan. Pop. about 16,000.

*Valenciennes*, a city of France, dep. Nord. The Scheldt flows through it, and here begins to be navigable. This city is noted for its manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, and cambric. In 1793 Valenciennes was captured by an Anglo-Austrian army, commanded by the Duke of York, but retaken by the French in the following year. Lon. 3.32 E., lat. 50.21 N. Pop. 16,679.

*Valenza*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese.—A fortified town of Portugal.

*Valery, St.*, a town and sea-port of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, on the British Channel.—*St. Valery-sur-Somme*, a sea-port town on the N. coast of France, dep. Somme. It has large magazines, with manufactures of cordage, sail-cloth, &c.

*Valetta*, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It was built in 1566, and thus named from the grand master La Valette, who commanded during the memorable siege of Malta by the Turks in 1565. It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. Valetta has three gates, a palace for the grand master, several magnificent churches and convents, and other public buildings. It surrendered to the French, under Buonaparte, in 1798, from whom it was taken by the British in 1800. Lon. 14.27 E., lat. 35.54 N.

*Valette*, a town in Charente, France.

*Valladolid*, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a prov., with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. Here are some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewellers. The environs are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. Valladolid was formerly an opulent commercial city; but its trade and manufactures have greatly declined. It was here that Columbus, the great discoverer of the New World, closed his eventful life, May 20, 1506. Lon. 4.6 W., lat. 41.45 N. Pop. 20,960.

*Valladolid*, or *Mechoacan*, a city of

Mexico, cap. of the prov. of Mechoacan. Lon. 88.20 W., lat. 14.35 N. Pop. about 18,000.

*Vallemnot*, or *Valmont*, a town of France, dep. Lower Seine.

*Vallengay*, a town of France, dep. Indre.

*Vallers*, a town in Indre-et-Loire, France, noted for its mineral waters.

*Vallier, St.*, a town in Drôme, France.

*Valognes*, a town in Manche, France, noted for cloth and leather.

*Valona*, or *Avlona*, a sea-port of Turkey, in Albania, cap. of a pachalic. Lon. 19.36 E., lat. 40.48 N.

*Valparaiso*, the principal sea-port town of Chili, prov. Santiago, and the central depot for the trade of that country. It has a good harbour, defended by a fort. Lon. 71.31 W., lat. 33.11 S. Pop. about 10,000.

*Valreas*, a town of Vaucluse, France.

*Vals*, a town of France, dep. Ardeche, celebrated for mineral springs.

*Valteline*, or *Valle-telino*, a fertile valley of Switzerland, now subject to Austria. The river Adda flows through its whole length into the Lake Como. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; they have no manufactures, but export wine, silk, plants, cheese, butter, and cattle.

*Van*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a strong castle on a mountain; and near it a large lake of the same name. Lon. 43.35 E., lat. 38.38 N. Pop. about 40,000.

*Van Diemen's Land*, an island belonging to Great Britain, on the southern coast of New South Wales, from which it is separated by Bass's Strait. The natives are of a common stature, but rather slender, the skin black, and the hair woolly. They go entirely naked in summer, but generally clothe themselves in winter with the skins of the kangaroo. They are more barbarous and uncivilised than those of New South Wales, and subsist entirely by hunting. The land is chiefly high, diversified with moderate hills and broad valleys, which are well wooded and watered. The forest-trees are chiefly of the pine kind, growing quite straight to a height proper for masts. The quadrupeds and birds differ little from those of New South Wales; and its mineral productions are much the same. The great articles of export are wool, oil, whalebone, and bark. The principal rivers are the Derwent and Tamar, whose sources are near the centre of the island. In 1804 a British settlement was established on the south-east part, within the mouth of the Derwent, and named Hobart Town, which is the seat of government.

*Vannes*, a sea-port of France, cap. of the dep. of Morbihan. Lon. 2.46 W., lat. 47.39 N. Pop. 9400.

*Var*, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Provence. The Var, whence the dep. derives its name, rises in the Basses-Alpes, and, after a course of 68 miles, falls into the Mediterranean at St. Laurent, near Nice. The forests contain many cork trees, the tunny and anchovy fisheries are important, and on the coast a considerable quantity of good coral is obtained.

*Varallo*, a strong town in Milanese.

*Vardar*, a river of European Turkey.



*Vardehaus*, a fortified town at the north-east extremity of Norway; the most northerly fort in the world.

*Varella*, a cape on the eastern coast of Clampa. Lon. 109.17 E., lat. 12.50 N.

*Varennes*, a town in Allier, France.—Another, in Meuse, France; in which Louis XVI. and his family were arrested in their flight, in 1791, and conducted back to Paris.

*Varese*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. Lon. 8.51 E., lat. 45.43 N.

*Varinas*, a province of Colombia, S. America, celebrated for tobacco and chocolate. It feeds numerous cattle, and abounds in all kinds of fruit. The chief rivers are the Arauca, Apure, and Meta.—A town of Colombia, the principal mart for the tobacco grown in the province.

*Varna*, a fortified town and sea-port of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. Lon. 27.48 E., lat. 43.12 N. Pop. about 16,000.

*Vasil*, a town in Novgorod, Russia.

*Vassy*, a town in Upper Marne, France. In 1562 a bloody persecution of the Protestants began here, by order of the Duke of Guise.

*Vatica*, a sea-port of the Morea, situate on a large bay to which it gives name. Lon. 23.2 N., lat. 36.38 N.

*Vaucluse*, a dep. of France, bounded by the depts. of Drome, Basses-Alpes, Bonches-du-Rhone, and Gard. Wine and silk are among the most important products of the dep. It takes its name from the fountain of Vaucluse, celebrated by Petrarch.

*Vaucluseurs*, a town in Meuse, France.

*Vaud*, a canton of Switzerland, richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and checkered with villages and towns.

*Vaudemont*, a town in Meurthe, France.

*Vauville*, a town in Manche, France.

*Vauxhall*, a village in Surrey, on the Thames, two miles SW. of London. Its celebrated gardens, as a place of public entertainment, were for a long series of years considered the finest in Europe. Over the river is a handsome iron bridge of nine equal arches.

*Vechna*, a town and fortress of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster.

*Vega*, a town of Spain, in Asturias.—Another, in Leon.

*Vegayman*, a town in Leon, Spain.

*Veglia*, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Croatia. Lon. 11.36 E., lat. 45.22 N.

*Veit, St.*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old castle.

*Vela*, a cape on the northern coast of Columbia. Lon. 71.25 W., lat. 12.30 N.

*Velay*, an old province of France, now forming the dep. of Upper Loire.

*Velburg*, a town in Nienberg, Bavaria.

*Velentz*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle.

*Veletz*, a town of Columbia, in Bogota.

*Veletz de Gomara*, a sea-port of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle. Lon. 4.0 W., lat. 55.10 N.

*Veletz Malaga*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is agreeably situated, and the vicinity is very fertile, producing large quantities of wine, silk, cotton, coffee, sugar, cochineal, and various fruits. P. 14,000.

*Velletri*, a town of the Papal States, situate on a commanding eminence at the foot of Mount Artemislo.

*Vellore*, a town and furt of Hindustan, presid. Madras, distr. Arcot.

*Venasque*, a town in Vaucluse, France.

*Vence*, a town in Var, France.

*Vendée, La*, a maritime dep. of France, including the west part of the old province of Poitou. The dep. is divided into three districts; the marshes, the plain country, and the *bocage*, or woody parts. An honest bold simplicity, and courageous attachment to ancient institutions, distinguish its inhabitants; both of which qualities were evident in their chivalrous self-devotion to the Bourbon cause during the progress of the French revolution. Chief towns, Bourbon Vendée, Fontenay, and Sables d'Olonne.

*Venden*, a town of Russia, in Riga.

*Vendome*, a town of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher.

*Veneria*, a town of Piedmont.

*Venice*, a territory of Italy, subject to Austria. Before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1485, it was one of the most powerful, commercial, and maritime states in Europe; but it is now reduced from the highest splendour to comparative insignificance. The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly fond of amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour. They are in general tall, well made, and of a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women have expressive features, and an easy, engaging address. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among them, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other.—The capital of this territory is a superb city of its name, standing on a cluster of small islands, in a kind of lake, separated from the Gulf of Venice by some islands at a few miles' distance. The inhabitants have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bonelace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors. Most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another into a street; by means of which, and of the bridges, of which there are a prodigious number, a person may go to any part of the city by land or by water. The churches and convents are numerous, and rich in paintings; indeed, Venice, highly renowned for valuable works of this kind, far surpasses, in this respect, even Rome itself. The ducal palace is an immense building; and the bank is supposed to be the first of the kind in Europe. In this city a famous carnival is held from Christmas till Ash-Wednesday; in all which time libertinism reigns, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. The chief diversions are rillottos and masquerades; and St. Mark's Place is the general rendezvous. Pop. nearly 100,000.

*Venice, Gulf of*, a sea or gulf of the Mediterranean, between Italy and Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic Sea. There are many islands in it, and several bays or small gulfs on each coast. The grand ceremony of the Doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic annually on Ascension Day, by dropping into it a ring from his buncrant,

INATTENTION SHOWS CONTEMPT, AND CONTEMPT IS NEVER FORGOTTEN.



or state barge, attended by all the nobility and ambassadors in gondolas, was omitted in 1797, for the first time for several centuries.

*Venezuela*, a province of South America. [See *Colombia*.]

*Venoso*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. It was the ancient *Venusia*, celebrated as the birth-place of Horace.

*Venta de Cruz*, a town of Colombia.

*Vera*, a town in Granada, and another in Navarre, Spain.

*Vera Cruz*, a prov. of Mexico, extending along the Gulf of Mexico from the river Panuco to the Lake Terminos. The north part contains all the necessities of life in abundance; the south is rich in maize, rice, pepper, and cocoa-nuts, and has plenty of cedar, Brazil, and other kinds of wood. This province has several pyramidal remains of temples; also two remarkable summits, the Pike of Orizaba and the Cofre de Perote.

—Its capital is a city of the same name, beautifully and regularly built. It is situate in the Gulf of Mexico; its harbour is well defended, and it is the principal sea-port in the country. Lon. 96.8 W., lat. 19.11 N. Pop. 16,000.

*Vera Paz*, a province of Mexico, full of mountains, deep ravines, and forests; but there are many fertile valleys, which produce some corn and fruits, and feed a great number of horses and mules. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, and honey.

*Veragna*, a province of Mexico. It is a mountainous and rugged country, covered with vast forests, interspersed with rich valleys, and abounds in gold and silver.—A handsome city, capital of the above province. The Indians in the vicinity are famous for dyeing their cottons of a durable purple, with the juice of a shell-fish found on the coast of the Pacific. Lon. 96.8 W., lat. 19.11 N.

*Verbach*, a town and fortress of Hungary.

*Verberie*, a town in Oise, France.

*Vercelli*, a city of Piedmont, the capital of a district. Lon. 8.24 E., lat. 45.31 N.

*Verchotura*, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm: the first town the Russians built in Siberia. Lon. 60.15 E., lat. 58.45 N.

*Verd*, *Cape*, a promontory on the coast of Senegambia, which has its name from the verdure that clothes it, consisting chiefly of palm-trees. Lon. 17.31 W., lat. 14.44 N.

*Verd Islands*, *Cape*, in the Atlantic. They are ten in number, and are said to have been known to the ancients under the name of Gorgades; but not visited by the moderns till discovered, in 1446, by the Portuguese, when they received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd.

*Verden*, a province of Hanover, consisting chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

*Verdun*, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, selected by Napoleon for the residence of the English who were detained as prisoners after the rupture of 1803.—A town in Saone-et-Loire. Another in Upper Garonne, France.

*Vereria*, a town of Russia, gov. Moscow.

*Vermandois*, an old territory of France, which, with that of Soissonois, now forms the department of Aisne.

*Vermejo*, a river that rises in Tucuman, on the borders of Charcas.

*Vermont*, one of the United States of America, 158 miles long, and 70 broad, divided into 13 counties. A chain of mountains divides the state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and Lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence they are called the Green Mountains, and give name to the state. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky, and the soil is fertile. Iron ore abounds, and renders the state the seat of flourishing manufactures of every thing made of iron and steel; the other chief manufactures are pot and pearl-ash, maple sugar, and spirits. Total pop. 291,948.

*Vernuil*, a town in Eure, and another in Allier, France.

*Vernon*, a town in Eure, France.

*Verona*, a city of Austrian Italy, capital of the Veronese. It has three forts, and is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. This city is famous for antiquities; the most remarkable is a Roman amphitheatre, of which seven rows of benches are still entire. In the townhouse are the statues of six illustrious natives—Catullus, Æmilius, Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius. Beside the cathedral, there are 61 churches, 41 convents, and 18 hospitals. Several of the ecclesiastical buildings comprise interesting specimens of the architecture of the middle ages; and the palaces of Bevilacqua and Scipio Maffei contain many valuable paintings, antiques, and other curiosities. Verona is said to be the most industrious of Italian towns. It has numerous silk-twist factories, and also manufactories for the weaving of silk, woolen, and linen fabrics, besides leather, earthenware, soap establishments, &c. Lon. 11.18 E., lat. 45.26 N. Pop. 48,500.

*Veronese*, *The*, a prov. of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle.

*Verovitzka*, a strong town of Selavonia.

*Verrez*, a town of Piedmont, with a strong fortress, deemed almost impregnable.

*Versailles*, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise. Here Louis XIII., when it was only a small village, built a hunting-seat. Louis XIV. enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his family were removed from it to Paris, there to suffer every species of indignity, ending in an ignominious death. By Louis Philippe it has been transformed into a kind of national museum, intended to illustrate the history and exhibit the progress of arts, arms, and civilisation in France. Its galleries and saloons are alike vast and magnificent; and the gardens are adorned with a vast number of statues, fountains, and grand water-works of unrivalled magnitude.—A town of Kentucky, chief of Woodford county.

*Versetz*, a town of Hungary.

*Vertus*, a town of France, dep. Marne.

*Verviers*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Liege, with a trade in cloth.

*Vervins*, a town of France, dep. Aisne.

*Vesoul*, a town of France, capital of the

department of Upper Saone. Lon. 6.8 E., lat. 47.36 N.

*Vesuvius*, a volcanic mountain of Italy, five miles from Naples. It is nearly 3000 ft. high. The base on all sides is surrounded with towns, which, with the villages and villas above them to some height, cover the lower parts of the mountain with fertility, beauty, and population. The next region is a scene of perfect devastation, furrowed on all sides with streams of lava, extended in wide black lines over the surface. The upper part is covered almost entirely with ashes, and extremely difficult of ascent. The top of this is a narrow ledge of burnt earth or cinders, nearly two miles in circuit, with the crater open beneath, about 350 feet in depth. The eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79, in the time of Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake that overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Another violent eruption, in 1631, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco; and, in that of 1794, the lava flowed over 5000 acres of cultivated land, and Torre del Greco was again destroyed.

*Veszprém*, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county, with a castle. Lon. 17.58 E., lat. 47.4 N.

*Vevay*, a town of Switzerland, in canton Vaud.—A town of Indiana, U. S., capital of Switzerland county.

*Viadana*, a town of Italy, in Mantua.

*Viana*, a town of Spain, in Navarre.—A town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho.

*Vianen*, a town of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, with a castle.

*Vienen*, a town of Holland, in Luxembourg, with a castle.

*Viatska*, a government of European Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The forests are very extensive; and timber, furs, tar, iron, and copper are among the chief products.—The capital of the above government.

*Viazma*, a town in Smolensk, Russia.

*Viborg*, a city of Denmark, in North Jutland. Lon. 9.45 E., lat. 55.50 N.

*Vic*, a town of France, dep. Meurthe.

*Vic*, or *Vique*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, seated in a fertile plain.

*Vic*, *Le Bigore*, a town in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, France.

*Vic le Comte*, a town in the dep. of Puy de Dôme, France, with a palace.

*Vicgrád*, a town of Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock.

*Valentino*, a small province of Italy, so pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden and flesh-market of Venice. Here are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone almost as fine as marble.

*Vicenza*, a city of Austrian Italy, capital of Vicentino. There are above 60 churches, besides the cathedral, and many handsome buildings, squares, and triumphal arches. The principal manufactures are silk, damask, taffeta, gold and silver articles, &c. Lon. 11.40 E., lat. 45.28 N. Pop. 20,700.

*Vich*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has numerous convents, and some manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. Pop. 12,500.

*Vichy*, a town in Allier, France, near which are some mineral springs.

*Vico*, a town of Naples.—A town and island of Corsica.

*Victoria*, a sea-port of Brazil, capital of the province of Spirito Sancto. Lon. 50.10 W., lat. 20.5 S.—A town of the province of Caracass, almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake in 1812.

*Vienna*, a city of Germany, capital of the Austrian empire, 18 miles in circuit. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the rivulet Viena, or Wien. The chief public buildings are the Imperial Palace, the Palaces of the Princes, the Imperial Chancery, the Imperial Arsenal, the City Arsenal, the Mint, the General Hospital, the Town-house, the Custom-house, the Bank, the Library, and the Museum; also, a cathedral, a university, the archducal library, which contains about 100,000 printed books and 10,000 manuscripts, the archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk, stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, cutlery, plate-glass, porcelain, &c. From its size, wealth, and activity, Vienna deserves to be compared with London and Paris better than any other European capital; nowhere is there so large a number of resident nobility; few cities have so many noble private edifices, and in none, except London, are there so many wealthy citizens. In 1815, a congress of the sovereigns in Europe assembled here, to complete the provisions of the treaty of Paris in 1814. Lon. 16.16 E., lat. 48.13 N. Pop. about 360,000.—A town of Maryland, U. S., in Dorchester county.

*Vienne*, a department of France, including the east part of the old province of Poitou.—A town of France, dep. Isere, with a trade in wine, silks, and sword-blades.

*Vienne Haute* (or *Upper*), a department of France, comprising part of the old provinces of Marche and Limosin.

*Vierzon-Ville*, a town of France, dep. Cher. It has manufactures of iron-ware and woollen cloths. Pop. about 5000.

*Vigan*, *Le*, a town of France, dep. Gard; a pleasant town of the Cevennes. Pop. 3686.

*Vigevano*, a town of the Sardinian dominions, in N. Italy. It gave birth to Francis Sforza II., and is much indebted to the Sforza family. Pop. about 15,000.

*Vignemale*, one of the loftiest among the Pyrenees, 10,432 feet above the sea.

*Vignot*, a town of France, dep. Mense.

*Vigo*, a sea-port of Spain, in Galicia. Lon. 9.40 W., lat. 42.14 N.

*Vijapoor*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Népaul, chief of the hilly and woody district of Morung.

*Vilaine*, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the dep. of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the Bay of Biscay.—A town in Mayenne, France.

*Villa Bella*, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Matto Grosso. Lon. 62.30 W., lat. 14.50 S.

*Villa Boa*, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Goyaz, with a fortress. Lon. 52.10 W., lat. 16.20 S.



*Villa Franca*, a sea-port of Italy, in the prov. of Nice, with a castle and fort.—A town in Veronese, Italy, with a silk manufacture.—Another in Estremadura, Portugal.

—Another on the south coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort.

*Villa Hermosa*, a town of Mexico.

*Villa d'Inglesias*, a town of Sardinia.

*Villa Maria*, a town of Brazil.

*Villa Nova de Portimao*, a fortified sea-port of Portugal, in Algarva. Lon. 8.27 W., lat. 37.12 N.

*Villa Nova de Porto*, a town of Portugal, defended by several forts.

*Villa do Principe*, a town of Brazil, celebrated for its diamonds and gold. Lon. 43.10 W., lat. 18.10 S.

*Villa Real*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Mijares. It contains some silk and woollen manufactures, and was formerly fortified. Pop. 8000.—A town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes. Pop. 4100.

*Villa Real de Cuiaba*, a town of Brazil, capital of the rich and fertile district of Cuiaba.

*Villa Rica*, a town of Brazil, capital of the rich province of Minas Geraes, with a fort.—Another on the Lake Malabangen, Chili.

*Villa Viciosa*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine; and in the neighbourhood are quarries of fine green marble.—A town in Asturias, Spain.—Another in Para, Brazil.

*Villach*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle and medicinal baths.

*Villarino*, a town of Spain, in Leon.

*Villedien*, a town in Manche, France.

*Villefort*, a town in Lozere, France.

*Villefranche*, a town of France, dep. of the Rhone, with a brisk trade in wine, cattle, linen, &c.—Another in Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort.—Another in Aveyron, with a great trade in linen cloth.—Another in Upper Garonne, on the Canal Royal, France.

*Villena*, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia.

*Villeneuve*, a town in Lot-et-Garonne, and one in Gard, France.—Another in Bern, Switzerland.

*Villeneuve de Berg*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche.

*Villengen*, a town of Suabia, in Baden.

*Vilseck*, a town of Bavaria, near which are several foundries.

*Vilshofen*, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube.

*Vilvorden*, a town of Belgium, in Brabant, with an ancient castle.

*Vimiera*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. Also, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura.

*Vinaroz*, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

*Vincennes*, a town of France, near Paris. Here is a palace or castle erected by Francis I., in which Charles V. expired, and also Henry V. of England. In the ditch of this castle the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien was shot, March 21, 1804.—The largest town of Indiana, U. S., capital of Knox co.

*Vincent, Cape St.*, the south-west promontory of Portugal, 25 miles west by south of Lagos. This cape is celebrated in naval history for a great victory obtained by Sir John Jervis (afterwards created Earl St. Vincent) over the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14, 1797. Lon. 9.0 W., lat. 37.3 N.

*Vincent, St.*, one of the W. India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, lying 55 miles to the west of Barbadoes. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race of Indians, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. In their wars they adhere to the practice of destroying all the male prisoners, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent is extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and bread-fruit trees, brought from Otaheite, thrive remarkably well. A ridge of mountains passes along the middle, through its whole length, the highest of which, called Scoufrier, is at the north extremity. From this mountain, in 1812, after the lapse of nearly a century, proceeded a dreadful eruption, by which the island was enveloped in a chaotic gloom for three days, and wholly covered by showers of volcanic matter.—One of the Cape-Verd Islands, 30 miles in circuit and uninhabited. Lon. 25.30 W., lat. 17.30 N.—A town of Brazil, in St. Paulo, with a castle.—A town of Spain, in Asturias.

*Vindhya*, a chain of mountains in Hindostan, which passes west through Balar and Benares, and continues on through Allahabad and Malwa, nearly parallel to the river Nerbudda, almost to the Gulf of Cambay. They are inhabited by various tribes of predatory thieves.

*Vintimiglia*, a town of Genoa, with a castle on a high rock. Lon. 7.37 E., lat. 43.53 N.

*Vire*, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It has manufactures of coarse and fine woollens, paper, needles, &c. Pop. 7200.

*Virgin, Cape*, a cape of Patagonia, at the east entrance of the Strait of Magellan; so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St. Ursula. Lon. 67.54 W., lat. 52.23 S.

*Virgin Gorda*, or *Spanish Town*, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. It has two good harbours, and is defended by a fort. Lon. 64.0 W., lat. 18.18 N.

*Virgin Islands*, about 40 islands, islets, and keys, in the West Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Caribbee Islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. The chief, and almost the only staple productions of these islands, are sugar and cotton.

*Virginia*, one of the United States of America, 430 miles long, and 280 broad; divided into 100 counties. Several ridges of mountains cross the country from north to south, which produce nitre in great abundance. Here are mines of lead, copper, iron, and coal; marble is found in great quantities, and limestone; and there are many medicinal springs. The principal rivers are the James, York, Rappahannock, Roanoke, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours. The land toward the mouths of the rivers is low, and fit for rice, hemp, and maize; that higher up is generally level, and watered by springs; and between the ridges of the mountains are long and fertile valleys. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and maize. The most important towns are Richmond, the capital, Petersburg, and Norfolk. Virginia was the seat of the earliest colony planted by the English in the States territory; and



is the native place of that truly great man, Washington.—A town in Cavan county, Ireland, on a river of the same name.

*Vise*, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Mense.

*Visen*, a city of Portugal, in Beira, founded by the Romans.

*Vishnei Voloshok*, a town of Russia, on the Zua, gov. Tver. It is an emporium for the merchandise of Astracan and other parts of the S. of Russia. Lon. 34.35 E., lat. 57.30 N.

*Visa*, a mountain of the Cottian Alps, and the highest peak of that chain which separates Piedmont from Dauphiny.

*Vistula*, a large and important river that rises in the Carpathian Mountains, on the confines of Moravia and Hungary, and flows through Poland and Prussia to the Baltic. It is of great commercial importance, being the channel by which the wheat and other produce of the countries through which it flows are conveyed to Dantzic and Eibing for exportation, and by which they receive supplies of foreign productions.

*Viterbo*, a city of Central Italy, Papal States. Lon. 12.26 E., lat. 42.25 N. Pop. about 15,000.

*Vitré*, a town in Ille-et-Vilaine, France, with a trade in linen cloth, &c. Pop. 7900.

*Vitry le François*, a town of France, in the department of Marne. Pop. 6620.

*Villeaux*, a town in Cote d'Or, France.

*Vittoria*, a city of Spao, cap. of the district of Alaya, in Biscay. It is surrounded by double walls, and has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. Near this city, in 1813, a complete victory was obtained by the allied forces under Lord Wellington, over the French army under Jerome Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan. Lon. 2.38 W., lat. 42.45 N. Pop. 12,000.

—A town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a trade in corn, wine, and oil.

*Vivarez*, an old province of France, on the west bank of the Rhone, which now forms the department of Ardeche.

*Vivero*, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

*Viviers*, a town in Ardeche, France.

*Vizagapatam*, a city and district of Hindostan.

*Vizini*, a town in Val di Noto, Sicily.

*Vladimir*, a gov. of European Russia, a great part of which is covered with forests, marshes, and heaths.—The cap. of the above gov., near the Kliazma. Lon. 40.21 E., lat. 36.7 N. Pop. 7000.

*Vaghera*, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian dominions. It has a good trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 10,700.

*Vaid*, a town in Mense, France.

*Voigtland*, the former name of a territory in Saxony. It is very hilly, and abounds in wood; but the valleys afford plenty of corn and pasture, and feed great numbers of excellent cattle.

*Vaigstberg*, a town and citadel of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland.

*Voitsberg*, a town of Austria, in Stiria.

*Volcondo*, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, with a fort on a rock 200 feet high, and about a mile in circuit at bottom. Lon. 79.7 E., lat. 11.18 N.

*Volga*, or *Volga*, a river of Russia, which forms part of the boundary between Europe

and Asia. It is the largest river in Europe in length of course and volume of water, unless the Danube be an exception to the latter property. It has its source in two small lakes in the government of Pieskof, becomes navigable a few miles above Tver, and is there augmented by the influx of the Tverza. It waters some of the finest provinces of the Russian empire, and enters the Caspian Sea by numerous mouths. This noble stream has a winding course of above 2000 miles, and has not a single cataract to interrupt the navigation.

*Valhynia*, a gov. of European Russia, formerly a palatinate of Russian Poland, 220 miles long and 130 broad. It consists chiefly of fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivers; and it exports corn, cattle, hides, flour, wax, honey, and other rural produce.

*Volmar*, a town of Russia, prov. of Riga.

*Valo*, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, with a citadel and fort. Lon. 22.55 E., lat. 39.21 N.

*Valodimir*, or *Vladimir*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

*Vologda*, a gov. of Russia, divided into ten districts. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for fine wool.—Its capital, of the same name, has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow. Lon. 40.21 E., lat. 59.13 N. Pop. 14,000.

*Volsh*, a town of Russia, in Saratov.

*Valta*, a river of Guinea, which separates the Gold Coast from the Slave Coast, and enters the Atlantic Ocean with great rapidity by a wide mouth, which is crossed by a bar.

*Vollerra*, a walled town of central Italy, in Tuscany, containing several palaces and many antiquities. Pop. 6000.

*Vulturno*, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and enters the Gulf of Gaeta.

*Voorn*, an island of Holland, in prov. of South Holland, between the mouths of the Mense.

*Vorarlberg*, a mountainous district of the Austrian states, bordering on Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, and Bavaria. It now forms part of the Tyrol.

*Varoneje*, or *Varanetz*, the cap. of a gov. of Russia, and one of the most flourishing towns in the S. of Russia, its merchants carrying on a lucrative trade with the Crimea, Turkey, and the ports in the Black Sea. Here Peter the Great established a dock-yard and arsenal, and built a palace. Lon. 39.44 E., lat. 52.36 N. Pop. 18,600.

*Vasges*, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Lorraine. It has its name from a chain of mountains, formerly covered with wood, which extends on its east border.

*Vonziers*, a town in Ardennes, France.

*Vulcano*, one of the Lipari Islands, which continually emits smoke. It is uninhabited, but occasionally visited by other islanders, to cut brushwood for fuel, which grows in the crater of an old volcano.—*Vulcanello*

HE KNOWS LITTLE OF THE WORLD WHO HAS ONLY SEEN ITS BRIGHTEST SIDE.

anciently a distinct island, to the north, has been joined to Vulcano by a narrow neck, formed by an eruption.

*WAAL*, a river of Holland, being the south branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It flows west through Guelderland, and joins the Meuse at Briel.

*Wabash*, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It rises near some small lakes west of Lake Erie, takes a SSW. course of 400 miles, and enters the Ohio 100 miles above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi.

*Wachenheim*, a town of Bavaria.

*Wachovia*, a tract of land in N. Carolina, between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, in Surrey county, consisting of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians in 1751, and containing many settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

*Wachtendonk*, a town of Prussia.

*Wachterbach*, a town of Bavaria.

*Wadesborough*, a town of North Carolina, United States.

*Wadstena*, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa.

*Wageningen*, a town of Holland, with a trade in cattle and tobacco.

*Wagram*, a village of the archduchy of Austria, celebrated for the great battle fought July 6, 1809, between the French and Austrian armies, commanded respectively by Napoleon and the Archduke Charles, when the former gained a complete victory.

*Wahrenbrück*, a town of Prussia.

*Waiblingen*, a town of Wirtemberg.

*Waidhans*, a town of Bavaria.

*Waigatz*, an island and strait between Nova Zembla and Russia. Lon 93.30 E., lat. 69.30 N.

*Wainfleet*, a town in Lincolnshire.

*Wakefield*, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. It has an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV. erected a chapel to the memory of his father, who lost his life in the battle near this place in 1460. Here are extensive manufactures of woollen cloth and stuffs; and the trade in cattle, wool, and corn is considerable. Pop. 18,486.

*Wallachia*, a prov. of Turkey in Europe. It is watered by many rivers that all flow to the Danube, abounds in good horses and cattle, has numerous mines of salt, and produces wine, oil, and all sorts of European fruits. The principality of Moldavia lies contiguous to it, and though they are both nominally included in European Turkey, are in reality under the protection of Russia. The chief sources of wealth in each are their flocks and herds.

*Walcheren*, an island of Holland, lying at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is low, and subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands.

*Waldburg*, a castle of Suabia, which gives name to a county.

*Waldeck-Pyrmont*, a principality of W. Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.—A town in this co., with a castle.

*Walden*, or *Saffron Walden*, a market-town in Essex, with a trade in malt.

*Waldenburg*, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, situate on the Muldau.

—A town in Hohenlohe, Wirtemberg.

*Waldenses*, *Valleys of the*, a district of Piedmont, consisting of four villages, inhabited by Protestants, called Vaudois, or Waldenses.

*Waldheim*, a town of Saxony.

*Waldshut*, a strong town of Baden, one of the Forest Towns.

*Walstadter See*, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden.

*Wales*, a principality in the west of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad, containing 7,425 square miles, or 4,752,000 acres. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing six counties; namely, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, in North Wales; Brecknock, Cardigan, Caernarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, in South Wales. To this country the ancient Britons fled, when England was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. They were long governed by independent kings, till the reign of Edward I., when their last prince, Llewellyn, being vanquished and slain, in 1283, the country was united to England. The natives submitted to the English dominion with extreme reluctance; and Edward, as a conciliatory measure, promised to give them for their prince a Welshman by birth, and one who could speak no other language. Accordingly, he invested his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Caernarvon. The death of his eldest son, Alphonso, happening soon after, young Edward became heir, also, of the English monarchy, and united both nations under one government. From the time of Edward II., the eldest son of the king of England has always been created Prince of Wales. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famous for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in our account of the different counties. The rearing of stock is the most important branch of husbandry, and iron is the principal mineral product. [See *England*.]

*Wales, New South*, a country that forms the east part of Australia, extending from 135° to 158° E. longitude, and from 11° to 39° S. latitude. The east coast of this territory was first explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip, governor of the intended settlement, arrived with his colony at this bay early in 1788; but, finding it ineligible, he fixed upon Port Jackson, 13 miles further to the north; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With respect to the adjoining country, a long chain of lofty hills, named the Blue Mountains, about 49 miles inland, runs nearly in a north and south direction; along the skirt of which the river Nepean flows north to the



Hawksbury. The general face of it is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered with large spreading trees, and a variety of flowering shrubs. The heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter; storms of thunder and lightning are frequent, but the atmosphere is generally bright and clear. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; several species of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras; and many curious fishes. The natives of this coast are represented as a most savage race. They go entirely naked, paint their bodies with various colours, and ornament themselves with beads and shells; they are active, vigorous, and stout; the women have soft and pleasing voices, and seem not to be destitute of modesty. Most of the men are without one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw; and it is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; and they depend for subsistence on the fruits and roots they gather, and the animals and fish they catch; the latter is the principal part of their subsistence. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering their slight texture, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, they are wonderful. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark at a considerable distance. The jealousy of the Europeans which originally existed, has now entirely vanished; and the proximity of a civilized colony has, in some degree, tended to soften their native rudeness and barbarism. The British settlement at Sydney has continued to flourish and extend from its first establishment, and is now become nearly independent of the mother country for all the necessaries of life. Iron and coal, both of a very fine quality, are found in abundance; but the most prizeable objects yet discovered are valuable stones, of which the white and yellow topazes are of greater worth than those produced in Brazil.

*Wallenburg*, a town of Switzerland, in Basil, with a castle on a high rock.

*Wallenstadt*, a town of Switzerland, in St. Gall.—A lake of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by high mountains.

*Wallingford*, a borough in Berkshire, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. It has a great trade in corn and malt. Pop. 2780.—A town in Newhaven county, Connecticut, U. S.

*Walney*, an island on the coast of Lancashire. It serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish Sea.

*Walpole*, a town of New Hampshire, U. States.

*Walsall*, a market-town in Staffordshire. It has various manufactures, particularly for all sorts of hardware employed in saddlery; and an excellent free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. Pop. 29,852.

*Walsingham*, a town in Norfolk.

*Walsingham*, a market-town in Norfolk.

*Walrode*, a town of Hanover, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction.

*Waltham*, Bishop's, a market-town in Haopshire. Here the bishops of Winchester had formerly a stately palace, which was destroyed in the civil wars.

*Waltham-Abbey*, or *Holy Cross*, a market-town in Essex, on the Lea. It had a magnificent abbey, founded by King Harold, some fragments of which remain. Harold and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred here; and a stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elizabeth. Waltham has some gunpowder-mills, established here on account of government, from which the town derives whatever importance it may possess. Pop. 4500.

*Waltham Cross*, a village in Hertfordshire, a mile west of Waltham Abbey. Here are some considerable remains of a beautiful cross erected by Edward I., in honour of his queen, Eleanor.

*Walthamstow*, a village in Essex, near the river Lea. It has a handsome church, and many elegant villas. Pop. 4873.

*Walton*, a village in Essex, near Harwich. Here are copperas-works, and a lighthouse 80 feet high.—A village in Surrey, on the Thames, over which it has a bridge.

*Walton-le Dale*, a village in Lancashire, with considerable manufactories common to the county.

*Wandipoor*, a strong town of Hindostan.

*Wandswoth*, a town in Surrey, on the Wandle, at its conflux with the Thames. It has a good basin for barges, various manufactures, corn-mills, iron-works, and distilleries. Pop. 7614.

*Wangara*, a country of Africa, watered by the Niger, which here divides into several branches. It abounds in rice and corn, and has plenty of cattle and asses, but no camels, horses, sheep, or goats.

*Wangen*, a town of Wirtemberg.—Another in Switzerland.

*Wanstead*, a village in Essex, on the skirts of Epping Forest. It is distinguished for its handsome modern church, and several beautiful villas.

*Wantage*, a town in Berkshire, famous for being the birthplace of King Alfred.

*Wanzleben*, a town of Prussian Saxony.

*Warangol*, a city of Hindostan, in Hyderabad, capital of a district. Lon. 79.34 E., lat. 17.54 N.

*Warberg*, a sea-port in Halland, Sweden. Lon. 11.56 E., lat. 57.12 N.

*Warden*, Grass, a fortified town of Hungary, co. Bihar, of which it is the cap.

*Wardsbridge*, a town of New York, U. S.

*Ware*, a market-town in Hertfordshire, on the river Lea, by which large quantities of malt and corn are sent hence to London.

*Wareham*, a borough in Dorsetshire, the birthplace of the celebrated Horace Walpole. Above the bridge, over the Frome, is a good salmon fishery; and in the neighbourhood an immense quantity of fine clay is dug, which is sent to the Staffordshire and other potteries. Pop. 2746.

*Waren*, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg.

*Warendorf*, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster.

*Warheworth*, a village in Northumberland,

LIARS BEGIN BY IMPOSING UPON OTHERS, BUT THEY END IN DECEIVING THEMSELVES.



at the mouth of the Coquet. It has a castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland; and near it, on the bank of the river, is a hermitage cut in a rock.

**Warrminster**, a town in Wiltshire, with manufactures of silk and woollen, a great trade in malt, and an excellent corn-market. Warrminster is supposed to have been a Roman station. Pop. 6211.—A town in Virginia, U.S.

**Warren**, the name of five towns of the United States, in the districts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

**Warrington**, a market-town in Lancashire, on the Mersey. It has manufactures of canvass, cottons, checks, hardware, pins, and glass; and a considerable traffic in malt. Pop. 18,981.

**Warsaw**, a city of Poland, the capital of all the Polish territories subject to the Emperor of Russia, who takes the title of King of Poland. It is an open town, without walls or gates; built partly on a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; and extending over a vast extent of ground, which includes numerous gardens planted with fruit-trees. The chief manufactures are woollen stuffs, soap, tobacco, and gold and silver wire; and great quantities of corn, spirits, and wine are sent down the river. Lon. 21.0 E., lat. 52.14 N. Pop. 139,670.

**Warta**, a river that rises in Little Poland, and enters the Oder at Custrin.—A town of Poland, in Sradia.

**Wartenberg**, two towns of Silesia.

**Warwick**, a borough, and the capital of Warwickshire. It has a fine castle of the ancient Earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title, which retains much of its ancient grandeur of appearance, and presents an interesting memorial of by-gone ages; also, a handsome court-house, a good free-school, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen. Lon. 1.35 W., lat. 52.17 N. Pop. 9775.—A town in Virginia; another, in Maryland; and another, in Rhode Island, United States.

**Warwickshire**, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad, containing 577,280 acres, divided into four hundreds and 205 parishes, and having one city and 12 market-towns. The north part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the south, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, flax, wood, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone; and the breeds of cattle and sheep are of a superior kind. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. It is also intersected by several canals, which, communicating with others that proceed to the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, are of considerable advantage to its trade and commerce. Total pop. 401,715.

**Wasa**, a province of Finland, lying on the Gulf of Bothnia, between Finland Proper and Bothnia. It is in general fertile and well cultivated. The chief exports are rafters, deals, pitch, tar, rye, skins, seal-oil, and tallow. It now belongs to Russia.

**Washington**, the metropolis of the United States of America, in the district of Columbia. It is seated on the Potomac, at the junction of the eastern branch, or Annapostolia River, and extends about four miles up each river. It is divided into squares,

or grand divisions, by streets running due north and south and east and west. The great leading streets are 160 feet wide, others 110 feet, and a few only 90 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the states composing the union, those running east and west after the letters of the alphabet, and those that run north and south are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. The capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is on an eminence, commanding a view of the city and of the country round. The president's house is not far from the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect, and a view of the capitol. Due south from the president's house, and due west from the capitol, run two great pleasure-parks or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. The eastern branch is sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for four miles above its junction with the Potomac, and the channel lies close along the edge of the city. In 1814, a British military and naval force, by a sudden incursion, entered the city, set on fire the capitol, the president's house, the treasury, the dock-yard, &c.; but they have been restored in a better style of architecture. Lon. of the capitol, 76.53 W., lat. 38.55 N. Pop. 23,364.—Washington is also the name of seven different towns of the United States, in the districts of North Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

**Wassenburg**, a town of Prussia.

**Wasserburg**, a town of Bavaria, with a castle. In 1800 the French took it by storm.

**Wast Water**, a lake in Cumberland, lying in Westdale, among the western mountains. The Serres, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the south-east side of the lake.

**Wasungen**, a town in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

**Watchet**, a town in Somersetshire.

**Wateoo**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook. It is composed of hills and plains, and the surface is covered with verdure. The people greatly resemble those of Otaheite. Lon. 158.15 W., lat. 21.1 S.

**Waterford**, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad, divided into 74 parishes. It presents a diversity of soil and prospect, but in general is pleasant and fertile, yet in many parts mountainous and rocky. The chief rivers are the Suir and Blackwater. Total pop. 196,187. The city of Waterford is the capital of the county; it has an elegant cathedral, and an excellent harbour, defended by Duncannon fort. The commerce is very considerable; and packet-boats sail regularly hence for Millford Haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, hutter, and linen. Lon. 7.10 W., lat. 52.43 N. Pop. 23,216.—A town of New York, in Albany county.

**Waterloo**, a village of Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the verge of the forest of Solgnes. It will be ever memorable in history for the great battle, fought two miles to the south of it (Mont St. Jean), June 18, 1815, between the allied army under Wellington, and the French under Napoleon, in which the latter were annihilated.

*Watersay*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the south of Bara. Lon. 7.28 W., lat. 56.51 N.

*Watertown*, a town of New York, and another, of Massachusetts, U. States.

*Watford*, a town in Hertfordshire, on the Colne. Here is a considerable market for corn, sheep, cattle, and hogs; the chief branches of industry are the spinning and winding of silk, straw plaiting, and malt-; and in the vicinity are some very extensive paper-mills. Pop. 3697.

*Watlington*, a town in Oxfordshire.

*Watton*, a market-town in Norfolk.

*Waveney*, a river that rises in a swampy meadow, on the south border of Norfolk, and flows east by Diss, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles, then turns to the north and joins the Yare, at the head of Breedon Water. It divides Norfolk from Suffolk, and becomes navigable at Bungay.

*Waver*, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant.

*Waxholm*, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic.

*Way*, an island near the northern point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the Channel of Acheen, and is peopled by exiles from Acheen. Lon. 94.50 E., lat. 5.35 N.

*Waynesborough*, a town of N. Carolina, and another, in Georgia, U. S.

*Wear*, a river that rises in the western part of the county of Durham, flows south-east by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence north-east by Durham to Sunderland, where it enters the German Ocean.

*Weavmouth, Bishop*, a town in Durham, on the south side of the Wear. An iron bridge extends over the river, of one arch, 236 feet span, erected in 1796. It has manufactures of canvas, and partakes in the commerce of Sunderland.

*Weavmouth, Monk*, a town in Durham, on the north side of the mouth of the Wear. Here was an extensive monastery, which was destroyed by the Scots. This town also participates in the trade of Sunderland. Pop. 12,493.

*Wednesbury*, a market-town in Staffordshire. Here are considerable manufactures of hardware (particularly that termed saddlers' ironmongery, with nails, hinges, edge-tools, &c.), several iron forges, and mines of excellent coal. Pop. 11,625.

*Weecer*, a river that rises in the northern part of Shropshire, crosses Cheshire, and, receiving the Dane from the east, enters the estuary of the Mersey.

*Weichselburg*, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, with a castle on a mountain.

*Weighton*, a town in the E. R. of Yorksh.

*Weil*, or *Wyl*, a town of Switzerland.

*Weilburg*, a town of Germany, cap. of the principality of Nassau-Weilburg.

*Weile*, a sea-port in North Jutland, Denmark. Lon. 9.30 E., lat. 55.45 N.

*Weilheim*, a town of Bavaria; and another, in Wirtemberg.

*Weimar*, a city of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the principality of Saxe-Weimar. In the duke's palace is one of the most considerable libraries in Germany, with a cabinet of coins and medals. Lon. 11.28 E., lat. 50.58 N. Pop. 11,500.

*Weimar-Eisenach* (*Grand Duchy of Saxe*), the most important of the minor

Saxon states, consisting of several detached portions of territory in Central Germany. The government is a limited monarchy.

*Weinfelden*, a town of Switzerland.

*Weingarten*, a town of the grand duchy of Baden.

*Weisselmunde*, a fortress of East Prussia.

*Weissenburg*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine.—A town of Switzerland, in Bern, celebrated for its mineral waters.—A town of Bavaria.

*Weissenburg*, or *Carlsburg*, a city of Transylvania, cap. of a county. Lon. 24.0 E., lat. 45.55 N.

*Weissensee*, a town of Prussian Saxony.

*Weldon*, a town of Northamptonshire.

*Welland*, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire. At Stamford it is navigable, and passes thence by Deeping and Spalding, to the sea, which it enters at Fossdike Wash.

*Wellingtonborough*, a market-town in Northamptonshire, with manufactures of shoes and lace.

*Wellington*, a market-town in Shropshire, near the Wrekin hill. In the neighbourhood are foundries, iron-mines, and coal-works; and it has a handsome church, supported by cast-iron pillars, and window-frames also of iron.—A market-town in Somersetshire, on the Tone; it has manufactures of serges, druggets, and earthenware; also an excellent corn market. It is from this town that the Duke of Wellington takes his title; and an obelisk, 120 feet high, has been erected in honour of the illustrious hero, on a lofty hill about three miles SE. from the town.

*Wells*, a city in Somersetshire, at the foot of a hill; it has its name from the wells and springs about it. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is surrounded by walls and a moat. About two miles NW. of the city, under the Mendip Hills, is a large natural cavern, called Wookey Hole, about 600 feet long. Lon. 2.37 W., lat. 51.12 N. Pop. 7050.—A town in Norfolk, which has a considerable trade in corn and malt.—A town in York county, Maine, U. S.—Another, in Florida.

*Wellsborough*, a town of Pennsylvania.

*Wels*, a town of Austria, with a castle.

*Welshpool*, a corporate town of Wales, and the largest in Montgomeryshire. It is a great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. Malt- is also carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 6185.

*Welwyn*, a village in Hertfordshire, near Hatfield. Dr. Young was rector of this place, and here was the scene of his celebrated Night Thoughts.

*Wem*, a market-town in Shropshire.

*Wendover*, a dis. bor. in Buckinghamshire, near Aylesbury. The celebrated John Hampden represented it in five successive parliaments.

*Wener*, the largest lake of Sweden, lying in West Gothland, to the north-west of the Lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, in some places 40 in breadth, and contains several islands.

*Wenersburg*, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, with a castle. Lon. 12.48 E., lat. 58.20 N.

*Wentlock*, or *Much Wentlock*, a dis. bor. in Shropshire. Pop. 2187. The present



parl. bor. is, however, co-extensive with the large district called "Wenlock Franchise," consisting of 17 parishes.

*Wentworth*, a village in Yorkshire, near Rotherham. Here is Wentworth House, a noble seat built by the late Marquis of Rockingham; and in the park is a lofty mausoleum erected to his memory.

*Weobly*, a disfr. bor. in Herefordshire, famous for excellent ale.

*Werben*, a town of Brandenburg.

*Werchteren*, a town of Belgium.

*Werden*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, with a rich abbey.

*Werdenburg*, a fortified town of Switzerland, with a castle on an eminence.

*Werdenfels*, a town and castle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county.

*Werfen*, a town and fortress of Germany.

*Wermeland*, a province of Sweden, between Dalecarlia and the Lake Werner. It is fertile, diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, and clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. There are also mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, with forges, foundries, &c.

*Wertheim*, a town of Baden, capital of a county that yields excellent wine. Lon. 9.48 E., lat. 49.48 N.

*Wesel*, a frontier town of Rhenish Prussia. Packets ply regularly between its port and Amsterdam. It is of high antiquity, and was formerly one of the Hanse Towns.

*Wesenburg*, a fortified town of Russia.

*Weser*, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra, near Minden. It flows through the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Prussian Westphalia, Brunswick, Lippe-Detmold, and Hanover; passes by Bremen, and enters the German Ocean at Carlsburg.

*West Point*, a fort of New York, U.S., in Orange county, on the western bank of the Hudson. It is situate amid the high lands, and so strong by nature and art, that it is called the Gibraltar of America.

*Westbury*, a borough in Wiltshire, with a manufacture of broad cloth, and a considerable traffic in malt. Pop. 7588.

*Westeras*, a city of Sweden, cap. of Westmania, with a citadel and a famous college. It has several manufactures, and a great trade in copper, brass, and iron. Lon. 17.0 E., lat. 59.38 N.

*Westerham*, a market-town in Kent.

*Westerwick*, a sea-port of Sweden, in Smoland, with a good harbour and quay. Lon. 16.0 E., lat. 57.40 N.

*Westmania*, or *Westeras*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, abounding in copper and iron-mines.

*Westminster*, a city in Middlesex, the residence of the British monarch, the seat of the Parliament and of the high courts of justice, and the town residences of nearly all the nobility and gentry; constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the empire. It is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under-steward, who officiates for him. Next in authority is the high-bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter, whose power resembles that of a sheriff; and the suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates. On the dissolution of its ab-

bey, in 1541, Henry VIII. erected it into a bishopric, appointing the county of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, only one prelate, for Edward VI. soon afterwards dissolved it; and the abbey is now only the collegiate church of St. Peter. It is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture; in which most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. At the east end is the chapel of Henry VII., the architecture of which is at once light, magnificent, and beautiful. Westminster, which through courtesy still bears the title of a city, contains two parish churches, St. Margaret and St. John; and several in the liberties. The precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster.—A town in Windham county, Vermont, U.S.

*Westmoreland*, a co. of England, 42 miles long and 32 broad, containing 488,320 acres, divided into four wards and 32 parishes, and having eight market-towns. It is a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, dreary forests, and barren moors; but it is watered by numerous rivers and several lakes. The soil in the valleys is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially near the rivers. The mountains, usually called Fells, are stored with prodigious numbers of grouse; and on the moors great quantities of geese are bred; hogs, also, are numerous, and many excellent hams are cured here. This county yields abundance of limestone and the finest blue slate; and has manufactures or coarse woollen cloth, worsted stockings, flannels, tanned leather, and gunpowder. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken; and the chief lake is Windermere, the largest in England. Total pop. 56,454.

*Westphalia*, a province of Prussia, containing all the N. portion of the Prussian dominions to the west of the Weser. It is divided into three regencies, and these again into 37 circles. The soil produces pasture and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially for the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. Its mineral riches consist of coal, iron, lead, copper, rock-salt, &c. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Roer.

*Westport*, a sea-port town of Ireland, in Mayo county, depending chiefly on its fishery, and the export of corn, provisions, &c.

*Westra*, one of the Orkney Islands. It has a trade in kelp, and a good harbour for small vessels on the north-west side. Lon. 2.52 W., lat. 69.8 N.

*Wetherby*, a town in the W. R. of Yorksh. *Wettern*, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland. Above forty small streams enter this lake, and its outlet is the river Motala, which flows east into the Baltic.

*Wettingen*, a town of Switzerland, in Baden; celebrated for its wooden bridge 240 feet long, of a single arch, over the river Linmat.

*Wexford*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad, divided into 109 parishes. This county is

IT IS BETTER TO ACKNOWLEDGE AN ERROR THAN TO PERSIST IN A CONSISTENT OBSTINACY.

SOME AUTHORS BORROW FOR WANT OF GENIUS; SOME, FOR WANT OF LEISURE; OTHERS, OUT OF MODESTY.



fertile in corn and grass; and its chief rivers are the Barrow and the Slaney. Total pop. 202,033.—The capital is a borough of the same name, which has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, over which is a wooden bridge 1560 feet in length. The principal manufacture is woollen cloth. Pop. 11,232.

*Wexio*, a town of Sweden, in Smoland. Lon. 14.57 E., lat. 56.51 N.

*Wey*, a river that rises in Hampshire, flows through Surrey, by Godalming and Guildford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge.

*Weybridge*, a village in Surrey, on the Wey, near Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the plantations of which were the first specimens in England of the ornamental farm.

*Weyhill*, a village in Hampshire, near Andover, celebrated for its great annual fair, for all kinds of cattle, leather, hops, cheese, and pedlary. The booths are formed into regular streets, and exhibit the main features of a large town, where all is bustle and commercial activity. From 100,000 to 200,000 sheep are usually exhibited for sale; and the fair lasts about eight days.

*Weymes*, a town in Flintshire, with a harbour, whence much coal and salt are exported.

*Weymouth*, a sea-port town in Dorsetshire, on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel, and on the south side of the mouth of the Wey, which separates it from Melcombe Regis, with which borough it is united as one corporation. The harbour is so much injured by sand, that its trade is greatly reduced; but this is compensated by its being resorted to for the purpose of sea-bathing. During the reign of George III. his majesty and the royal family often honoured it with their residence. Lon. 2.34 W., lat. 50.40 N. Pop. of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis bor. 7708.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., capital of Norfolk county.

*Weyre*, a fortified town of Hindostan.

*Whalley*, a village in Lancashire, near Clithra; noted for the ruins of its abbey.

*Wharfedale*, the highest mountain in Yorkshire, situate amid other mountains, 13 miles from Settle. Its summit is 2384 feet above the level of the sea; and near the top are four or five small lakes. Its extensive base contains several spacious caverns.

*Whidah*, a kingdom of Guinea, extending about 100 miles along the Slave Coast, and 12 miles inland. It is said to be a delightful country; and the people have been compared to the Chinese, having the same persevering industry, ceremonious civility, jealousy, &c. Bows, arrows, assegays, and clubs are their principal weapons. Here are beavers, goats, sheep, hogs, and poultry; also, elephants, buffaloes, tigers, and several kinds of deer. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c.; and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much wine is made. The trade consists of slaves, elephants' teeth, wax, and honey; and the manufactures are cloth, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers, plates and dishes of wood, gourds, white and blue paper, &c. Lon. 2.31 E., lat. 6.14 N.

*Whithorn*, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, with a manufacture of cotton.

*Whitby*, a sea-port town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on both sides of the mouth of the Esk. It has several ship-building establishments, a considerable manufacture of canvass, a great traffic in the carrying business, and sends ships to the Greenland fishery. In the neighbourhood are some large aluminous rocks, and in the aluminous rocks the skeletons of various animals have been found. Whitby is the birthplace of James Cook, the great circumnavigator. Lon. 0.30 W., lat. 54.30 N. Pop. 13,699.

*Whitchurch*, a dist. bo. in Hampshire, on the Test. Very near this town are the paper mills at which the notes of the Bank of England are manufactured, and have been from the reign of George I. to the present time.—A market-town in Shropshire, the inhabitants of which are principally engaged in the malt and hop trade, the manufacture of shoes, and lime and brick making.

*White Mountains*, in America, a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, extending from north-east to south-west. Their height above an adjacent plain is 5500 feet; and the plain is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. They are covered with snow and ice nine months in the year; hence their name.

*White Sea*, a large bay of the Frozen Ocean, on the coast of Russia.

*Whitehaven*, a sea-port town in Cumberland, on a creek of the Irish Sea. Near it are many coal-mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the great source of its wealth. Here are six yards for ship-building, an extensive canvass-manufacture, three large ropewalks, and several copper-works. The town is defended by batteries, and has three neat churches. It is 37 miles W., lat. 54.25 N. Pop. 11,854.

*Whithorn*, a bor. in Wigtownshire, near the Bay of Wigtown.

*Whitsuntide Festival*, one of the New Holidays, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon. 168.20 E., lat. 15.44 S.

*Whittington*, a village in Derbyshire, near Chesterfield. It is famous for a thatched cottage, in the upper story of which the glorious revolution of 1688 was planned; and, in 1798, the hundredth anniversary of that auspicious event was celebrated there.

*Whittlesey*, a town in Cambridgeshire.

*Whittlesey-Mere*, a lake in the fenny district of Huntingdonshire.

*Wiborg*, or *Fiborg*, a government of Russia, formerly a part of Finland. The capital is a fortified sea-port of its name, which has a strong citadel. The surrounding country is pleasant, and adjacent is the famous cat-ract of the Woxa. The chief exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar.—A city in North Jutland, Denmark, capital of a diocese.

*Wick*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Caithness, with a harbour. It has been for upwards of half a century the principal seat of the herring fishery of Scotland; and ship and boat-building is also carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 3272.

*Wicklow*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 58 parishes. It is mountainous and woody, interspersed with rocks and bogs; but the valleys are fertile, well cultivated, and watered by small rivers. Total

CALUMNY AND DETRACTION, IF YOU DO NOT BLOW THEM, WILL EXTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

pop. 126,143.—The capital is a borough of the same name, with a narrow harbour at the mouth of the Leitrim.

*Wickwar*, a town in Gloucestershire.

*Widin*, or *Vidin*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It has a trade in corn, wine, rock-salt, &c. Pop. about 23,000.

*Widnoou*, a town of the kingdom of Suse, and a great place of trade. Lon. 10.50 W., lat. 28.10 N.

*Wied*, a small district of Germany, along the right bank of the Rhine, belonging partly to Prussia and Nassau.

*Wielieska*, a town of Poland, in Galicia, celebrated for its salt-mines, which are the richest in Europe. The scene which is offered to the visitor is truly beautiful. In these mines are several small chapels, excavated in the salt; and upwards of 2000 souls reside chiefly in the mines.

*Wiesbaden*, a town of W. Germany, cap. of the duchy of Nassau. It contains the ducal palace, government offices, and other good buildings; but it is chiefly noted for its hot springs, and as being the most frequented of all the watering-places in the Confederation. It is situated in a fertile and pleasant neighbourhood, and is mostly visited from June till the end of August.

*Wigan*, a borough and market-town in Lancashire, greatly increased of late years in size and population. Its manufactures chiefly consist in the carding and spinning of cotton, the weaving of muslins, fustians, coarse linens, &c. In the neighbourhood are very extensive iron-works, a mineral spring, and plenty of that species of coal called cannel, of which snuff-boxes and a variety of toys are made. Wigan is seated on the river Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins a canal from Liverpool. Lon. 2.50 W., lat. 53.34 N. Pop. 25,517.

*Wight, Isle of*, an island in the English Channel, near the coast of Hampshire, to which county it belongs. It is divided into two parts by the river Medina, or Cowes, which rises in the south, and enters the sea at the town of Cowes, opposite the mouth of Southampton Bay. The south-east coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts; and vast fragments of rock are scattered along the shore. The south-west side is fenced with lofty ridges of rock, and the western extremity of them is called the Needles. Among its products are a pure white pipeclay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works and china manufactures in various parts. The climate is mild and salubrious; the soil dry and fertile; and the surface of the country finely diversified with hills, dales, woods, villages, and gentlemen's seats. A constant intercourse is kept up between Southampton and Cowes, which has of late greatly increased, owing to the facility afforded to travellers by the South-Western Railway; and now that the queen has taken Osborne-house, with the intention of making it one of her summer residences, there is every reason to expect that the island will become still more attractive than heretofore.

*Wigton*, a town in Cumberland, with ma-

nufactures of checks, ginghams, fustians, muslins, &c.

*Wigtownshire*, or *West Galloway*, a county of Scotland, the greatest extent of which does not exceed 30 miles, and its figure is very irregular. It is divided into 17 parishes. The Bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Rynns of Galloway. The principal rivers are the Luce, Cree, and Bladenoch. The coast is tolerably fertile; but the interior and northern parts are mountainous, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and bees. Total pop. 39,179.

*Wigtown*, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, capital of the above county, consisting of a very wide main-street the centre of which is enclosed as a shrubbery, &c. The trade consists in the shipping of corn, cattle, &c. to Liverpool and other ports, and in the importation of coal, timber, &c.

*Wildbad*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated warm-bath.

*Wildberg*, a town of Wirtemberg.—Another of Prussia, in Brandenburg.

*Wilshausen*, a town of Hanover, prov. Bremen.

*Willingen*, a town and principality of Waldeck, with a castle; noted for mineral springs of an intoxicating quality.

*Wilhelmstein*, a fortress of Westphalia, in Schauenburg, on an island formed of stones sunk for the purpose, in Steinhuder-Mere.

*Wilkes*, a town of North Carolina, U. S.

*Willenhall*, a considerable village in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, with an extensive manufacture of locks and other articles of iron.

*William, Fort*, in the county of Inverness, situate on a plain, at the extremity of Loch Linnhe. It is of a triangular figure, and adjoining it on the south-west is the village of Maryburg, which has a considerable coasting trade. Lon. 5.6 W., lat. 56.50 N.

*Williamborough*, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Granville county.

*Williamsburg*, four towns of the United States, in the districts of New York, South Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia.

*Williamsport*, a town in Pennsylvania, U. S.—Another in Maryland.

*Williamstadt*, a fortified sea-port of Holland, in North Brabant, built by William, Prince of Orange, in 1585. Lon. 4.30 E., lat. 51.39 N.

*Williamston*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.—Another in North Carolina.

*Willis Isle*, a rocky island at the north-east end of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 38.30 W., lat. 54.0 S.

*Wilmington*, a town of Ohio, U. S.—Another in North Carolina.—Another, the largest, in Delaware, which has an extensive trade, and manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, iron-wares, gunpowder, paper, &c. Pop. 8367.

*Wiltshire*, a market-town in Cheshire. *Wilna*, a government of European Russia, comprising a large proportion of the ancient Lithuania and Samogitia. The forests are very extensive, and the timber with which they abound forms the chief source of wealth. Elks, wild boars, bears, and wolves are numerous.—The capital of the above gov. It was taken by the Russians in 1794, and, with its territory, annexed to that empire.

WE PROVE A VILLAIN BY HIS CHAMPION, AS WE TRACK A BEGGAR BY HIS DOG.

NEVER DO THAT THROUGH ANOTHER, WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE TO EXECUTE YOURSELF.



Pop. about 33,000, of whom more than half are Jews.

*Wilton*, a borough in Wiltshire, which has a manufacture of carpets and woollen stuffs. Wilton House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, occupies the site of its ancient abbey.

*Wiltshire*, a county of England, 53 miles long and 38 broad, containing 882,560 acres, divided into 28 hundreds, and 302 parishes, and having one city and 23 market-towns. The land in the northern parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs that afford good pasture for sheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are corn-fields and rich meadows. Immense numbers of sheep are depastured here; and the most valuable commodities are wool, wood, and stone: the chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourn, and Kennet. Total pop. 258,733.

*Wimbledon*, a village in Surrey, on an elevated heath, seven miles from London.

*Wimborne*, or *Wimborne Minster*, a market-town in Dorsetshire. Its noble church, called the Minster, was formerly collegiate.

*Wincanton*, a town in Somersetshire. It has some few manufactures, and is an important mart for the cheese made in the surrounding country. Pop. 2296.

*Winchcomb*, a market-town in Gloucestershire. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot sat in Parliament. The manufacture of silk goods, cotton stockings, &c. is carried on here on a small scale. Near this town is the ruin of Sudeley Castle, where Catharine Parr, queen of Henry VIII., and afterwards wife of Sir Thomas Seymour, died in childbed, not without suspicion of poison. Pop. 2613.

*Winchelsea*, a market-town in Sussex, an appendage to the Cinque Ports. Two miles east-north-east of the town is Camber Castle, built by Henry VIII. It is singular that Old Winchelsea, a town of importance under the Romans, was destroyed by the encroachments of the sea in the 13th century, and that the new town was ruined by a canoe precisely opposite in the 16th century.

*Winchendon*, a town of Massachusetts, in the United States.

*Winchester*, a city in Hampshire, seated on the Itchen, and one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom. There are eight churches, besides a large and handsome cathedral (lately repaired and beautified), in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by Bishop Fox, put into six gilded collins, and placed on a wall in the south side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus. On a fine eminence stood the castle, which was taken from Charles I., and afterwards demolished, except the magnificent hall, in which the assizes are now held. On the site of the castle Charles II. erected a palace, which, as it never was completed, was subsequently converted to other uses, and for nearly half a century past has served as infantry barracks, Winchester being well situated for a military dépôt. Here, also, is St. Mary's College, founded by William Wykeham,

which has exhibitions for New College, Oxford. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II. held a parliament, King John resided, Henry III. was born, Richard II. held a parliament, and Henry IV. was married, as was also Mary I. Pop. 10,732.—A town in Virginia, U. S.—Another in Kentucky.

*Windan*, a sea-port in the duchy of Courland, with a castle. Lon. 21.50 E., lat. 57.15 N.

*Windermere*, or *Winandermere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It is famous for fine char, trout, perch, pike, and eels. The rivers Rothay and Brathay fall into it, and its outlet is the river Leven. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, has ten islands in it, and the scenery on its borders is varied, picturesque, and often beautiful.

*Windham*, a town of Connecticut. Lon. 72.10 W., lat. 41.45 N.

*Windlingen*, a town of Wirtemberg.

*Windsor*, a borough and royal residence in Berkshire, situate within a bend of the Thames, over which is a bridge to Eton. It is celebrated for a magnificent castle, on a high hill, built originally by William I., and enlarged by Henry I. It was the residence of the succeeding monarchs, till Edward III. (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and began the present structure and St. George's Chapel. Great additions were made to the castle by Edw. IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth; and George III. contributed much to its improvement, made it his chief residence, and died here in 1820. George IV. also (who died here in 1830), made many important additions, and greatly beautified this ancient and noble seat of royalty, which has now scarcely its equal in the world. Its numerous edifices constitute two courts, the upper and lower; and from that called the Round Tower, there is an extensive view into twelve counties. St. George's Chapel, or the collegiate church, stands between the two courts; it was begun by Edward III. and finished by Henry VII.; the interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof. In this chapel are interred Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII., his queen, Jane Seymour, and Charles I. And at the east end a large vault was constructed in 1810, by order of George III., as a place of sepulture for himself and his family. The principal and most magnificent entrance to the castle is on the south, by the gateway of George IV., between the York and Lancaster Towers. St. George's Hall, the banqueting room of the Knights of the Garter, is 200 feet in length, with an arched ceiling divided into compartments and panels, in which are nearly 700 shields, with the arms of the knights emblazoned on them; and at the east end is the throne, under a rich canopy. On the south side of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circuit; it has a noble road from the town, near three miles in length, adorned on each side with a double plantation of stately trees, to the summit of a delightful hill, on which is Cumberland Lodge. The Little Park is a

DEATH IS INEVITABLE, BUT THE FAME OF VIRTUE IS IMMORTAL.



fine expanse of lawn, comprising nearly 500 acres round the E. and N. sides of the castle. Windsor enjoys great advantages from the continual resort of visitors. Lon. 0.36 W., lat. 51.30 N. Pop. 7786.—A town of Vermont, U. S.—Another in Connecticut.—Another in North Carolina.—Another in Massachusetts.—Another in New York.—Another in Nova Scotia.—Another in New South Wales.

*Winnipeg*, a large lake of Upper Canada, containing a number of small islands. Lon. 98.1 W., lat. 53.42 N.

*Winnborough*, a town of South Carolina, U. S., chief of Fairfield co. Lon. 81.15 W., lat. 34.28 N.

*Winschoten*, a fortified town of Holland, in Groningen.

*Winsen*, a town of Hanover, in Luneburg, with a castle.—Another, on the Aller.

*Winslow*, a town in Buckinghamshire.—Another of Maine, in Lincoln county, U. S., with a fort.

*Winstar*, a town in Derbyshire, situate among rich lead-mines.

*Winteringham*, a town in Lincolnshire.

*Winterthur*, a town of Zurich, Switzerland, in which are some mineral baths.

*Winterton*, a village on the east coast of Norfolk, near a promontory called Wintertonness, on which is a lighthouse.

*Winton*, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Hartford county.

*Winweiler*, a town of Bavaria, capital of the county of Falkenstein. In the vicinity is a considerable iron foundry.

*Winoick*, a village in Lancashire, near Warrington, deemed the richest rectory in the kingdom.

*Wipperfurth*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Cleve Julich Berg.

*Wirksworth*, a market-town in Derbyshire. Lead ore is found here in great abundance, and although now comparatively neglected, it was the greatest mart for lead in England. The cotton manufacture, silk weaving, &c. are also carried on. Pop. 7891.

*Wurtemberg*, a kingdom of Germany, being one of the secondary states of the German Confederation. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and is very highly civilized, populous, and fertile, though there are many mountains and woods. The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy.

*Wisbeach*, a town in Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely. It has a considerable trade in corn, and in oil pressed from seeds, at mills in the neighbourhood.

*Wisby*, a town of Sweden, capital of the Isle of Gottland, with a castle. Lon. 18.14 E., lat. 57.36 N.

*Wiscasset*, a sea-port of Maine, U. S., in Lincoln co., with a flourishing trade. Lon. 69.45 W., lat. 43.57 N.

*Wisconsin Territory*, an extensive region of N. America, belonging to the U. States, and separated from the Sioux territory by the Missouri river. The Mississippi, the Chippeway, and several other great rivers rise in this country. The soil is rich, and a great portion of the land is prairie; and it is amply stored with lead, iron, and coal.

*Wistock*, a town of the grand duchy of Baden.

*Wismar*, a sea-port of the duchy of Meck-

lenburg, with a citadel. Lon. 11.34 E., lat. 53.56 N.

*Wiston*, a town in Pembrokeshire.

*Witepsk*, a gov. of European Russia; with a cap. of the same name, on the banks of the Dwina, the pop. of which is about 14,500. It was here the Grand Duke Constantine died, in 1832.

*Witgenstein*, a castle of Westphalia, which gives name to a small county.

*Witham*, a river of Lincolnshire, which flows north by Grantham, to Lincoln, and thence south-east by Tattershall and Boston into the German Ocean.—A market-town in Essex.

*Wilich*, a town of Prussia, prov. Nieder Rhein, with a castle called Ottenstein.

*Witney*, a town in Oxfordshire, on the Windrush. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bear-skins and kerseys. Pop. 5707.

*Witstock*, a town of Brandenburg, with celebrated cloth manufactures.

*Wittenberg*, a strong town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, with a famous university and a castle. Martin Luther began the reformation here in 1517, and is buried in the church of All Saints. Lon. 12.45 E., lat. 51.54 N. Pop. 8400.—A town in Brandenburg.—Another in Mecklenburg.

*Wittengen*, a town of Hanover, province Luneburg.

*Wittenhall*, a large village in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, partaking in the trade of that town.

*Wittstock*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

*Witzenhausen*, a town of Hesse-Cassel.

*Wiveliscombe*, a town in Somersetshire, with a manufacture of blanketing, kerseys, and other coarse cloths. Pop. 2984.

*Wivenhoe*, a village in Essex, on the Coln, near Colchester, of which it is the port, and has a custom-house. The Colchester oysters are chiefly barrellled at this place.

*Wladikawkas*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the province of Caucasia.

*Woonoo*, one of the Sandwich Islands, the second in size. From the appearance of the north-east and north-west parts, it is the finest island of the group, and in the highest state of cultivation. This island, in 1810, was the residence of the king or principal chief of the Sandwich Islands, who had then a navy of 60 decked vessels. All vessels find shelter, provision, and trade in the harbour, which is the only secure one in the whole group. Lon. 157.52 W., lat. 21.18 N.

*Woburn*, a market-town in Bedfordshire. It had a famous abbey, on the site of which the present magnificent edifice, called Woburn Abbey, was built by the late Duke of Bedford.

*Woerden*, a town in South Holland.

*Wohlau*, a strong town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, with a fine castle.

*Wokey*, or *Okey*, a village in Somersetshire, on the south side of the Mendip Hills, near Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole; the entrance is only six feet high, but it soon expands into a spacious vault, 80 feet in height; the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage conduces to another of less height; and beyond a se-

cond narrow passage is a third grotto. The extremity is above 200 yards from the entrance.

*Woking*, a village in Surrey, on the Wey. In the manor-house here died Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

*Wokingham*, or *Oakingham*, a corporate town in Berkshire. Here all the courts for Wind-sor Forest are held.

*Wolbeck*, a town of Westphalia.

*Woldeck*, a town of Mecklenburg.

*Wolfenbittel*, a principality of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. The north part produces abundance of grass, grain, flax, hemp, silk, and various kinds of pulse and fruit. The south part is hilly, and has little arable land, but yields plenty of timber and iron, and has manufactures of glass and fine porcelain, with a very rich mine and salt-works in the Hartz Forest. The principal rivers are the Weser, Leine, and Ocker. The established religion is the Lutheran. — Its capital is a strong city of the same name, in which is a magnificent ducal library, comprising not less than 190,000 vols. with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. The academy is very famous, and is called the Ducal Great School. Lon. 10.45 E., lat. 52.10 N. Pop. 8500.

*Wolferdsike*, a small island of Holland, in the province of Zealand.

*Wolfsberg*, a town of Carinthia, with a castle, seated on the Levant.

*Wolga*. [See *Volga*.]

*Wolgast*, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, with an excellent harbour. Lon 13.52 E., lat. 54.4 N.

*Wolkenstein*, a town of Lower Saxony, with a castle on a rock.

*Wollin*, a fortified town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a fertile island of the same name.

*Wolmirstadt*, a town of Lower Saxony.

*Wolsingham*, or *Walsingham*, a town in Durham, amid mines of lead and coal.

*Wolverhampton*, the largest town in Staffordshire, seated on a hill, nearly encompassed by canals. It has a collegiate church, in the gift of the dean of Windsor, and a handsome chapel; also, a Scotch kirk and a catholic chapel. Here are great manufactures of numerous articles of iron and brass; also, tin and japan wares. Wolverhampton, Histon, &c. are wholly indebted for their rapid rise and large population to the facilities they enjoy for carrying on the iron trade. In the vicinity are immense mines of coal and iron-stone, besides having the advantage of being connected by numerous canals with all the great shipping ports of the empire. Lon. 2.8 W., lat. 52.35 N. Pop. 36,382.

*Wolvey*, a village in Warwickshire, near Nuneaton. Here Edward IV. was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick.

*Woodbridge*, a town in Suffolk, on the east side of a sandy hill, by the river Deben. It has docks for building ships, convenient wharfs, and a great corn trade. — A town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, U. S.

*Woodbury*, a town of New Jersey, chief of Gloucester county, U. S.

*Woodchester*, a village in Gloucestershire, near Stroud. It has a broad-cloth and a silk manufacture.

*Woods, Lake of the*, a lake of North America, between the Winnipeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in the north-west territory of the U. States. It contains several islands; and the lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

*Woodstock*, a borough in Oxfordshire, in which is Blenheim House, built at the expense of the nation for the gallant Duke of Marlborough. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock Palace; and here Alfred the Great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. Henry I. beautified the palace. Here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II.; and here the Princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of gloves, and of steel watch-chains. The poet Chaucer was born, lived, and died here. — A town in Virginia, U. S. — Another in Vermont.

*Woodstown*, a town of New Jersey.

*Woodville*, a town of Mississippi, chief of Wilkinson county.

*Wooler*, a town in Northumberland, on the Till. Near this town the Scots were defeated on Holyrood Day, 1402; and the battle was so bloody, that it gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought.

*Woolpit*, a village in Suffolk, noted for making white bricks.

*Woolwich*, a market-town in Kent. It is of great note for being the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and for its royal dock-yard, where men-of-war were built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. At the eastern part of the town is the royal arsenal, in which are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks and cartridges are made, and bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c., charged for public service. Here are also extensive artillery barracks, for the accommodation of the officers and privates; and a royal military academy, where cadets are instructed in the artillery and engineer service. Woolwich is seated on the Thames, which is here so deep that large ships may at all times ride with safety. Pop. 25,785.

*Worcester*, the capital of Worcestershire, on the Severn. It contains nine churches, besides the cathedral; also, meeting-houses for various sectaries, as well as Roman Catholics; three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a public infirmary, and a well-contraived quay. It carries on a considerable trade in carpets and gloves, and has a royal manufacture of elegant porcelain. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to relistate Charles II., who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Lon. 2.0 W., lat. 52.9 N. — A town of Massachusetts, the largest in New England. It has a great inland trade, and manufactures of pot and pearl-ash, and cotton and linen goods. Lon. 71.55 W., lat. 42.20 N. Pop. 25,401.

*Worcestershire*, a county of England, 30 miles long and 20 broad, containing 466,560 acres, divided into five hundreds and 171 parishes, and having one city and 11 market-towns. The soil in the vales and meadows is very rich, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these

THAT HOUSE IS BEST, WHEREIN THE MASTER MAY LIVE AT EASE.



parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, and feed large flocks of sheep. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them. Here is plenty of fruit of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tond, and Avon. Total pop. 233,336.

*Worcum*, a town in South Holland. — Another in Friesland.

*Worden*, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Elbe.

*Worden, Grossen*, a town of Hanover.

*Wordinborg*, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Zealand.

*Workington*, a sea-port in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, in the Irish Sea. In the neighbourhood is an iron foundry, some salt-works, and numerous collieries. The principal manufactures are canvass and cordage, but the coal-trade is its chief support. Lon. 3.27 W., lat. 54.31 N. P. 6045.

*Worksop*, a market-town in Nottinghamshire. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains. The town is famous for its malt, and quantities of liquorice were formerly grown in the vicinity. Near it is the noble seat of the Duke of Norfolk, the ancient structure of which was destroyed by fire in 1764; and two miles to the south-east is Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The canal from Chesterfield to the Trent passes near this town. Pop. 6197.

*Worms*, a city of Germany, on the Rhine, capital of a territory, belonging to Hesse Darmstadt. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, in which Luther assisted in person. The cathedral is magnificent, and the principal Lutheran church has a beautiful altar and fine paintings. Lon. 8.28 E., lat. 49.36 N.

*Worsley*, a town in Lancashire, noted for its immense coal-works, &c. Pop. 8337.

*Worstead*, a market-town in Norfolk, noted for the introduction of that sort of twisted yarn called *worsted*; it has also a manufacture of stockings and stuffs.

*Worthing*, a maritime town and fashionable watering-place in Sussex. At the latter end of last century Worthing was only an inconsiderable fishing village; but it now has numerous hotels, libraries, baths, and the usual accommodations for visitors. The mackerel and herring fisheries are productive, and contribute largely to the supply of the metropolises.

*Worthington*, a town of Massachusetts.

*Wotton-under-Edge*, a market-town in Gloucestershire, the inhabitants of which, as well as those in the surrounding districts, are chiefly employed in the weaving of woollen cloth. Pop. 4700.

*Wow*, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, chief of the district of Neyer. Lon. 71.23 E., lat. 24.11 N.

*Wragby*, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

*Wrath, Cape*, a rugged and lofty promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which is the north-west point of Great Britain. Lon. 4.47 W., lat. 58.34 N.

*Wrekin*, a detached hill or mountain in Shropshire, eight miles from Shrewsbury. It was a famous station of the Romans, and its height is 1320 feet above the sea.

*Wrexham*, a town in Denbighshire, the largest in North Wales, and a great mart for flannel. In the vicinity is a foundry for cannon; and the adjacent country affords plenty of lead, coal, and iron. It is noted for a large fair for horses, cattle, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield goods, Irish linens, Welsh flannels, &c., which continues for 14 days from the 23rd of March. Lon. 3.10 W., lat. 53.2 N. Pop. 5835.

*Wrington*, a town in Somersetshire, the birthplace of the celebrated John Locke.

*Wrotham*, a market-town in Kent.

*Wroxeter*, a village in Shropshire, near the Severn, said to have been a city built by the Britons, surrounded by a wall and a trench, which may be traced in several places.

*Wunschelburg*, a town of Silesia, in the county of Galtz, with a good trade in yarn.

*Wurda*, a river of Hindostan, which rises among the Injardy Hills, in the northern part of Berar, and flows south-east through the province to its junction with the Godavery.

*Wurtzburg*, or *Wurzburg*, formerly a grand duchy of Germany, comprehending a great part of Franconia. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. This territory was given to the Elector of Bavaria, in 1803; and, in 1805, was ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand; but, in 1815, was restored to the King of Bavaria. — A fortified city, once cap. of this duchy, but now of the Bavarian circle of Lower Franconia, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. Here is a cannon and bell foundry; also, cloth and stuff manufactures established in the house of correction. Lon. 10.14 E., lat. 49.46 N.

*Wurzen*, a town of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. The principal trade is in beer.

*Wyck*, a fortified town of Holland, in Limburg, opposite Maestricht.

*Wycombe*, or *High Wycombe*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, on the Wyck. In the vicinity are many corn and paper mills. Pop. 6480.

*Wye*, or *Ye*, a river of Holland, which enters the Zuyder Zee five miles east of Amsterdam, and forms the boundary between North and South Holland.

*Wye*, a river that issues from Plynlimmon Hill, in the south part of Montgomeryshire, near the source of the Severn. It crosses the north-east corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rhyadergowy [Fall of the Wye], where it is precipitated in a cataract; then separating this county and Brecknockshire, it enters Herefordshire, passing by Hay to Hereford, a few miles below which it receives the Lug; it then flows by Monmouth and Ross, and, separating the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, enters the Severn below Chepstow. It affords many interesting views. — A town in Kent, on the Stour.

*Wymondham*, or *Wyndham*, a market-town in Norfolk. The church is the eastern part of an ancient abbey, and on its lofty steeple was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI. The weaving of bombazines, crapes, and other Norwich goods, furnishes employment for a considerable portion of the inhabitants. Pop. 5179.

*Wynaad*, a principality of Hindostan, lying on the summit of the western Ghauts,

FOPPERY IS NEVER CURED; ONCE A COXCOMB, AND ALWAYS A COXCOMB.

WHO HUT UNHAPPY DESCENDANTS EVER THINK OF PRAISING THEIR PROGENITORS!



and included in the province of Malabar. Lon. 76.10 E., lat. 11.47 N.

*Wyre*, a river in Lancashire, which rises six miles south-east of Lancaster, passes by Garstang, and enters the Irish Sea below Poulton.

*XABEA*, a sea-port of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0.3 E., lat. 38.48 N.

*Xacca*, or *Sciaccia*, a sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with an old castle. The chief exports are corn, sulphur, and barilla. Lon. 13.12 E., lat. 37.35 N.

*Xagua*, a sea-port on the southern coast of Cuba, one of the finest ports in the West Indies. Lon. 80.45 W., lat. 22.10 N.

*Xalappa*, or *Jalapa*, a city of Mexico, in Vera Cruz. Here is produced the famous purgative xalap, now written jalap, which is the root of a plant. Lon. 96.55 W., lat. 19.30 N.

*Xalisco*, a town of Mexico, in Guadalajara, which gives name to a district.

*Xative*, or *San Philipe*, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, on the Xucar. Its inhabitants having taken the part of Charles III. in 1707, Philip V. ordered it to be demolished, and a new town to be built called San Philipe.

*Xauxa*, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, noted for its silver-mines.

*Xavier*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, the birth-place of the celebrated saint and missionary of that name.

*Xenia*, a town of Ohio, in Green co., U. S.

*Xenil*, a river of Spain, which rises in the eastern part of Granada, and flows by Granada, Loxa, and Ecija, into the Guadalquivir.

*Xeres*, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 88.20 W., lat. 13.24 N.

*Xeres de los Caballeros*, or *de Badajoz*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the Ardila. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, leather, hats, &c., and in the country round great numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. about 9000.

*Xeres de la Frontera*, a town in Andalusia, famous for the wine called sherry. Although in England we often drink Marsala, Cape Madeira, and other inferior wines under the name of sherry, all the genuine sherries are made from the Xeres grape. Pop. about 35,000.—Another, in Mexico.

*Xeres de Guadiana*, a town in Andalusia.

*Xerica*, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

*Xerumenha*, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo.

*Xicoco*, or *Sikoke*, an island of Japan, lying between those of Nippon and Ximo.

*Ximena*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a foundry for iron canons and balls.

*Ximo*, or *Kiusiu*, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence.

*Xingu*, a large river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Iloys, Barahin, Irahiras, and Hanacy, in the province of Matta Grosso.

*Xixona*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, and the valuable drug called kermes.

*Xucar*, a river of Spain, which rises in the north-eastern part of New Castle, passes by Cuenza, and, entering the province of Valencia, runs into the Gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

*YACHTA*, a fort of Russia, in Irkutsk.

*Yakoubovo*, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, with a castle.

*Yakutsk*, a town of Siberia, cap. of a province of the same name, and the centre of the interior of E. Siberia. The variations of climate in the vast province of Yakutsk are indeed extraordinary; although the mercury often falls to 56° below the zero of Fah. the heat in summer almost rivals in intensity that of the torrid zone.

*Yale*, a town of Ceylon.

*Yamburg*, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Petersburg, on the Luga.

*Yamina*, a town in Bambara, Africa.

*Yang-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China, in Kiang-nan. Its district is intersected by a number of canals, and a great trade is carried on there, particularly in salt.

*Yao-gang*, a first-rate city of China, producing abundance of musk. Lon. 100.45 E., lat. 25.12 N.

*Yaotcheou*, a first-rate city of China, in Kiang-si. Lon. 116.40 E., lat. 29.8 N.

*Yare*, a river in Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the country. It passes by Norwich, and is navigable thence to Yarmouth, where it enters the German Ocean.

*Yarkan*, or *Irken*, a town of Asiatic Tartary, with a large palace, where the king of the Eleuth Tartars usually resides.

*Yarkund*, the chief city of Chinese Turkestan. About a century ago Yarkund, with the adjacent prov. of Cashgar, formed an independent Mohammedan principality, but dissensions having arisen in the reigning family, the Chinese government was solicited to interfere as a mediator, and, as frequently happens, acted the part of a conqueror. It is still viewed with characteristic jealousy, and regarded merely as an outpost of the celestial empire.

*Yarm*, a town in N. R. of Yorkshre, on the Tees, with a trade in corn, hacon, and lead.

*Yarmouth*, or *Great Yormouth*, a sea-port and borough in Norfolk, at the mouth of the Yare, with a convenient harbour and a very extensive quay. The foreign trade is considerable, and some ships are sent to the Greenland fishery. A great number of herrings are cured here, and exported to southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented for sea-bathing, and, besides the machlins, has a building called the Bath-house. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Ship-building, and the various trades connected with it, are carried on, and there is a very extensive factory for the winding and throwing of silk, the weaving of crapes, &c. Lon. 1.45 E., lat. 52.38 N. Pop. 21,086.—A borough in Hampshire, on the north-western coast of the Isle of Wight, with a fortified castle and a convenient quay.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., in Barnstable county.

*Yarmouth, North*, a town of Maine, U. S., in Cumberland county.

*Yarnqui*, a village of Quito, in South America, near a plain of the same name, which was chosen for the base of the operations for measuring an arc of the meri-

WHERE THE FOUNDATION IS NARROW, THE SUPERSTRUCTURE CANNOT BE HIGH.

dian by Ulloa and the French mathematicians.

*Yaxley*, a market-town in Huntingdonshire, with extensive barracks.

*Yaynangheoum*, a town of Birmah, celebrated for the oil-wells in its neighbourhood, which supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with petroleum.

*Yazoo*, a river of the state of Mississippi, which rises from several sources near the northern boundary, and flows 150 m. south-west to the Mississippi, which it enters by an outlet 280 yards wide.

*Yea*, a town of Peru, with a trade in glass, wine, brandy, &c.

*Yecla*, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, situated in a fertile neighbourhood. P. 11,600.

*Yell*, one of the Shetland Islands, to the north of that called Mainland. The only arable land is on the coast, the interior yielding coarse pasturage for sheep and bees.

*Yellow Sea*, a gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, which extends north between the provinces of Chang-tong and Pe-tche-li, in China, on the west, and the peninsula of Corea on the east. The coasts in general are low, and the water of a dirty yellow or green colour. In the SE. part are an immense number of small islands, called the Corean Archipelago.

*Yemen*, a province of Arabia Felix, comprehending the most fertile part of Arabia, and lying on the coast of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Millet is the grain chiefly grown, but the principal object of cultivation is coffee.

*Yenikale*, a town and fortress of the Crimea. Lon. 36.22 E., lat. 45.12 N.

*Yenisei*, or *Jenisa*, a large river of Siberia, which runs from south to north, and enters the Frozen Ocean, to the east of the Bay of Oby, its entire course being estimated at 2600 miles.

*Yen-ngan*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108.50 E., lat. 36.44 N.

*Yeu-ping*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116.54 E., lat. 26.40 N.

*Yeu-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China, in Chang-tong. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish, which, when once dry, never melts again, and will bear boiling water. Lon. 119.14 E., lat. 29.38 N.—A first-rate city of China, in Tche-kiang. Lon. 116.36 E., lat. 35.44 N.

*Yeu-tching*, a town of China, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air.

*Yevvil*, a corporate town in Somersetshire, on the Yeo. Here and in the immediate vicinity are very extensive manufactures of leather gloves; and the trade in hemp and flax is considerable. Pop. 7043.

*Yetholm*, a town in Roxburghshire.

*Yezd*, a city of Persia, in Irak, on the borders of Farsistan. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, fine porcelain, and carpets; and is a place of considerable trade. Lon. 56.10 E., lat. 32.20 N.

*Yezdikhasi*, a town of Persia, in Irak, situate on a high and perpendicular rock, which, with its rude fortifications, give it a singular appearance.

*Yonkers*, a town of New York, U. S.

*Yonne*, a dep. of France, containing the NW. part of the old province of Burgundy.

*York*, a city, the capital of Yorkshire, and an archbishop's see. It was the Eburacum of the Romans, at that time the first city in Britain, and continued in great power till the time of William I., by whom it was destroyed, after having surrendered to him through famine. York never afterwards attained its former elevation of grandeur; and although in point of rank it is still deemed the second city in the kingdom, yet in consequence of the rise of Liverpool, Manchester, &c., and the increasing importance of many of the large towns of Yorkshire, in population and commercial prosperity the old city has lost its former station. The cathedral called the Minster, as a specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, is justly esteemed the glory of Great Britain, and is generally reckoned the largest and most magnificent Gothic structure in the world. In 1829 it was set on fire, and in part destroyed, by a lunatic; but a liberal subscription being entered into for its repair, it was restored to its former state of architectural beauty. As though doomed to suffer from the devouring element, another destructive fire broke out on the 20th of May, 1840, in the SW. tower, by which its fine ring of 10 bells and the clock, with part of the roof of the nave, were burnt; that injury, however, has also been repaired, and the magnificent edifice again appears in all its original grandeur. Besides the cathedral, York contains 17 churches in use; though in the reign of Henry V. there were 44 parish churches, 17 chapels, and nine religious houses. The castle, which was formerly a place of great strength, is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Near it, on an artificial mount, is Clifford's Tower, a round shell, said by some to have been raised by William I., but others deem it a Roman work. York is a county of itself, including Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guildhall, built in 1446, is a grand structure, supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar being the stem of a single tree; and among the modern buildings are a noble assembly-house, designed by the Earl of Burlington; a museum, an elegant court-house, on the right of the castle; a theatre-royal, a county hospital, and an asylum for lunatics. Lon. 1.7 W., lat. 53.59 N. Pop. 28,842.—A town of Pennsylvania, capital of a fertile county. Lon. 76.42 W., lat. 39.58 N.—A sea-port of Maine, capital of a county. Lon. 70.45 W., lat. 43.7 N.—A town of South Carolina, capital of a co.

*York, N. C.*, one of the United States of America, averaging in length and breadth about 300 miles each. It is divided into 56 counties; and a large portion of fine land, in this great manufacturing state, yet remains to be settled. Beyond the Alleghany Mountains the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered with various kinds of trees. East of these mountains it is broken into hills and valleys: the hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture; and the valleys produce hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, maize, and wheat. The metallic productions are iron, tin, lead, and plumbago. This state abounds with fine lakes; and it has numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, and

WHAT ADVANTAGE IS IT TO A BLIND MAN THAT HIS PARENTS HAD GOOD EYES?

A SHORT SLANDER WILL OFTENTIMES REACH FARTHER THAN A LONG APOLOGY.



**Delaware.** Total pop. 2,428,921.—Its capital is a city of the same name, surrounded on all sides by water. Here are numerous churches and meeting-houses, and a noble seminary of education, called Columbia College; but the chief edifice is Federal Hall, in the front of which is a deep gallery, where the illustrious Washington took his oath of office, at the commencement of the federal constitution, in 1789; also, a large state prison, numerous commercial and charitable institutions, literary establishments, &c. The markets are abundantly supplied with every thing in its season, that land and water afford. This city, in time of peace, has more commercial business than any other in the United States; but in time of war it is insecure without a maritime force. Lon. 73.55 W., lat. 40.40 N. Pop. 312,710.

**York River,** a river of Virginia, formed by the conflux of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, 30 miles above York Town, below which place it enters Chesapeake Bay.

**York Town,** a sea-port of Virginia, capital of York county, with the best harbour in the state for vessels of the largest size. Lon. 76.52 W., lat. 37.18 N.

**Yorkshire,** the largest county in England, extending 90 miles from north to south, and 115 from east to west, and containing 3,669,510 acres. From its great extent it has been divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West; which are subdivided into 26 wapentakes and 634 parishes, with one city and 60 market-towns. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. On the hilly parts of the East Riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy. The West Riding, which is much the largest, enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good arable ground, and excellent pasture for cattle, horses, and sheep. It also produces iron, coal, lime, jet, and alum. This is essentially the manufacturing district; Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield being the great seats of the woollen manufacture, and Sheffield rivalling the hardware manufactories of Birmingham. The North Riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pasture for large cattle. In Yorkshire, likewise, are the districts of Holderness, on the borders of the Humber; Cleveland, on the confines of Durham; and Craven, on the borders of Westmoreland and Lancashire. In this last district are three high mountains, named Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Pennycuik; they form a sort of triangle from their tops, at the distances of about 5, 6, and 8 miles, while their bases nearly unite. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Aire, Don, Derwent, Calder, Wharfe, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, and they all terminate in the Humber, which enters the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Total pop. 1,591,480.

**Yo-tcheou,** a first-rate city of China, in Houquang; one of the richest in the empire. Lon. 112.35 E., lat. 29.23 N.

**Youghal,** a borough and sea-port of Ireland, in Cork county, surrounded by walls, with a collegiate church, a commodious harbour with a well-defended quay, and a manufacture of earthenware. Lon. 8.10 W., lat. 51.49 N. Pop. 9939.

**Ypres,** a fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, with a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges.

**Yrier, St.,** a town of France, dep. Hante Vienne. Here are some manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen yarn, and porcelain; and from this place all the fine clay used in the China manufactory of Sevres is obtained. Pop. about 7000.

**Ysendyk,** a strong town of Holland, in the Isle of Cadsand.

**Yssel, or Issel,** a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine, below Huessen, and, flowing by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Camper, enters the Zuyder Zee by two channels.

**Yssel, or Little Issel,** a river of Holland, which flows by Ysselstein, Montford, Oude-water, and Gonda, and enters the Merve, above Rotterdam.

**Yssel, or Old Issel,** a river that rises in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, flows by Ysselburg into the county of Zutphen, and enters the Yssel, at Doesburg.

**Ysselmond,** an island in South Holland, lying between the Merve on the north, and another branch of the Meuse on the south.

**Ysselstein,** a town in South Holland, with a castle on the Yssel.

**Yssengcaur,** a town of France, dep. Haute-Loire.

**Ystad, or Ydsted,** a sea-port of Sweden, in Schonen, with a good harbour, and a noted manufacture of excellent gloves. Lon. 13.41 E., lat. 55.22 N.

**Ythan,** a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which crosses the country in a south-east direction, and enters the German Ocean, at the village of Newburg.

**Yucatan,** the most eastern state of the Mexican Confederation, forming a peninsula between the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. It produces maize, cotton, rice, pepper, and the sugar-cane, with dyewoods, hides, &c.; but it has no mines, and the scarcity of water is very great.

**Yuen-hiang,** a first-rate city of China. Lon. 101.44 E., lat. 23.37 N.

**Yuen-tcheou,** a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113.58 E., lat. 27.50 N.

**Yuen-yang,** a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100.30 E., lat. 52.50 N.

**Yverdon,** a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle, a college, and a hospital. Lon. 6.59 E., lat. 46.44 N.

**Yuma,** a navigable river of St. Domingo, which meanders through the rich plains of Vega and Cotuy, and enters the head of Samana Bay.

**Yuma, or Long Island,** one of the Bahama Islands, in the West Indies, lying at the north-east extremity of the Great Bahama bank. Besides other produce, much salt is exported, chiefly from Great Harbour, on the east side of the island. Lon. 74.45 W., lat. 23.15 N.

**Yumotos,** a cluster of small islands among the Bahama Islands, lying to the south-west of Yuma.

THE MOST MANIFEST SIGN OF WISDOM IS A CONTINUAL CHEERFULNESS.



*Yung-uing*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100.24 E., lat. 27.50 N.

*Yung-pe*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100.34 E., lat. 26.44 N.

*Yung-ping*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108.31 E., lat. 39.55 N.

*Yung-tchong*, a first-rate city of China, producing gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. Lon. 99.2 E., lat. 25.5 N.

*Yung-tcheou*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 111.15 E., lat. 33.0 N.

*Yun-hing*, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113.52 E., lat. 33.0 N.

*Yun-nan*, a province of China, at the south-west extremity, 300 miles long and 250 broad. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense; and it is deemed also one of the most fertile provinces in the empire.—*Yun-nan*, the capital of this province, was once celebrated for magnificent buildings, vast gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, &c., all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions.

*Yurcup*, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

*Yuthia*, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Siam, now fallen into decay.

*Yvetot*, a town of France, in the department of Seine Inférieure. It stands on a bare and arid hill, but the surrounding country is fertile and populous. It has manufactures of cotton and velvet, honey, cutlery, and hardware; also a considerable trade in corn and sheep.

*Yvery*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure.

*ZAAB*, a district of Algiers, in the desert behid Mount Atlas, belonging to the province of Constantia. All the inhabitants are poor and indigent; dates are their principal sustenance, and they are generally described as dog-eaters, a proof that they are "neither scrupulous nor squeamish with regard to their food." They have extensive plantations of palm-trees, and some commerce in negroes and ostrich-feathers.

*Zaandam*, another name for *Saardam*, in Holland.

*Zacatecas*, a province of Mexico. It is a mountainous and arid country, but its silver mines are deemed among the richest in America.—The cap. of the province, in which are numerous churches and convents, which give it rather an imposing appearance. Next to Guanajuato it is the principal mining city in Mexico.

*Zacatula*, a sea-port of Mexico, on a river of the same name. Lon. 102.45 W., lat. 18.0 N.

*Zudouctz*, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz, with a fort.

*Zafra*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. In it are many good buildings, and among them the magnificent residence of the dukes of Medina Cell. Pop. 7500.

*Zaghara*, a town of Africa, in Bernou.

*Zagoria*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania.—Another in Bulgaria.

*Zahara*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

*Zahle*, a town of Syria, almost wholly inhabited by Greeks.

*Zaina*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia; supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been the ancient city of Zama.

*Zaine*, a river of Barbary, which separates the kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis, and enters the Mediterranean at the Island of Tarbarca.

*Zaire*, *Congo*, or *Barbela*, a large river of Africa, the source of which is unknown.

*Zolamea*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

—A town of Spain, in Estremadura, anciently called *Ilapa*.

*Zambezi*, a large river of Caffraria, which flows through the States of Mocarangua, and enters the Mosambique Channel by two mouths.

*Zamora*, a fortified city of Spain, in Leon. In the environs fine turquoise stones are found. Pop. about 10,000.—A town in the prov. of Quito.—Another in Mexico.—Another in Algiers.

*Zamoshi*, a town of Poland, with a citadel, a cathedral, and several other churches.

*Zanesville*, a town of the United States, on the Muskingum river, which has here several "falls." It has paper, flour, and saw-mills, iron foundries, cotton factories, &c.

*Zansara*, a kingdom of Africa, between Cassina and Bernou. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces and savage dispositions. Lon. 16.0 E., lat. 18.30 N.

*Zante*, one of the Ionian Islands, near the coast of the Morea. The principal riches consist in currants, which rival those of Corinth; and it has springs of petroleum that have been celebrated for ages. Here are also the finest peaches, with other choice fruits, and excellent wine and oil. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholics among them. Lon. 20.50 E., lat. 37.43 N.

*Zanzibar*, or *Zanguabar*, a country on the east coast of Africa, between 3° N. and 10° S. lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese formerly had settlements; but it is now subject to the king of Muscat. The inhabitants are all blacks, with curled woolly hair; and are either Mohammedans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-feathers, wax, and drugs. Here are rich mines of gold; by the help of which, the produce of other parts is easily obtained.

*Zanzibar*, an island in the Indian Sea, lying 29 miles from the coast of Zanzibar. It abounds in wood, water, rice, and other provisions; and has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 41.43 E., lat. 6.5 S.

*Zava*, a sea-port of Dalmatia, of which it is the capital. The harbour is capacious, safe, and well guarded; and the citadel is divided from the town by a deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. Lon. 15.12 E., lat. 44.8 N. Pop. about 6500.

*Zayang*, or *Daoshah*, a city of Persia, capital of Segistan. The vicinity affords good pasture, and wheat and barley in sufficient quantities to be sent to Herat. Lon. 61.20 E., lat. 32.15 N.

*Zarko*, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly.

*Zarnate*, a town of Polish Russia.

*Zaruma*, a town of Quito, with mines of gold, which, not being of the finest alloy, is made on the spot into trinkets.

*Zator*, a town of Russian Poland, in Galicia.

*Zawuch*, a town of Persia, in Khorasan.

*Zborow*, a town of Russian Poland, in Galicia. Lon. 25.46 E., lat. 49.46 N.

*Zea*, or *Zia*, the ancient Ceos, an island of the kingdom of Greece, one of the Cyclades. It abounds in corn, wine, and silk. Lon. 24.17 E., lat. 37.38 N.

*Zealand*, or *Zeeland*, an island of Denmark, of a triangular form. It is the largest of the isles of the Baltic Sea, and lies at its entrance, baving the Categat on the north, the Sound on the east, and the Great Belt on the west. On it stands Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom. The whole coast is much indented by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, particularly barley, with excellent pasture, and in most parts plenty of wood. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses.

*Zealand*, a province of Holland, composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schuven, North and South Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdike. The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands, and the soil of them is fruitful.

*Zealand, New*, an island (or rather a group of islands) in the Pacific Ocean, lying east of Van Diemen's Land. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and circumnavigated by Cook in 1776, who found it to consist of two large islands and numerous small ones, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the west side of this strait, and at the north end of the southern island, is Queen Charlotte Sound, which was a place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. The coasts are indented by deep bays, and there are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels. The southernmost island is for the most part mountainous and barren, as far inland as the eye can reach; but the land bordering on the sea-coast is thickly clothed with wood. The northernmost island has a much better appearance; for the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. There are forests of vast extent, full of straight and large trees. Wild celery and a kind of cresses grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. The only quadrupeds were dogs and rats; but various animals have since been introduced from Europe. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite; and they are exceedingly vigorous and active. The women possess peculiar grace of form and person. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called *amoco*, which is the same as tattooing at Otaheite. They

ornament their heads with feathers, pearls, shells, bones, &c. Their houses are miserable lodging-houses; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish; and instead of bread they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the dried outside falls off. They have a faint sense of religion, and believe in a multitude of deities; but the Christian missionaries have made some converts among them. In January, 1840, New Zealand was constituted a colony dependent on New South Wales; but in April, 1841, it was separated from it, and placed under a governor, with a colonial secretary, and other officers. These two islands lie between lat. 34° and 48° S., and lon. 166° and 179° E.

*Zebid*, a city of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 44.28 E., lat. 15.10 N.

*Zebu*, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Leyta and Negros. Lon. 122.30 E., lat. 10.36.

*Zedie*, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli.

*Zegedin*, or *Szeged*, a strong town of Hungary, with a trade in salt, tobacco, wool, &c.

*Zegzeg*, a kingdom of Africa, between Cassina and Beriou. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains; the former abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful. Lon. 15.0 E., lat. 20.45 N.

*Zehdenick*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg. Here is a foundry for mortars, bombs, and cannon-balls, which are sent to distant provinces.

*Zeila*, a sea-port of the kingdom of Adel, in Africa, and a place of considerable trade. Lon. 44.55 E., lat. 11.15 N.

*Zeitun*, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly, which has a great trade in grain.

*Zeltz*, a town of Prussian Saxony, in reg. Merseburg, with a castle and a collegiate church. The castle of Zell was the residence, during the latter years of her life, of Matilda, the unfortunate queen of Denmark, and sister of George I. of England. Pop. 10,000.

*Zell*, a town of Hanover, cap. of a duchy, in Luneburg. Lon. 10.14 E., lat. 52.42 N. Pop. 11,200.—A town of Baden, in the province of Kinzig.—A town of Prussia, on the Moselle, prov. Neider-Rhein.—A town of Bavaria, prov. Isar.—A town of Austria, prov. Salzburg.

*Zellerfelden*, a town of Hanover, in the province of Grubenhagen.

*Zembin*, or *Zabin*, a town of Lithuania.

*Zemplin*, a town of Austria, in Hungary.

*Zengn*, a fortified town of Persia, in Irak. Lon. 48.30 E., lat. 36.48 N.

*Zengzia*, a town of Asia, in Syria.

*Zenla*, a town of Hungary, memorable for a signal victory gained, in 1697, by Prince Eugene, over the Turks commanded by Emperor Mustapha II.

*Zerbst*, a town of the principality of Anhalt, with a fine castle. It is famous for good beer, and has manufactures of gold and silver. Lon. 12.20 E., lat. 52.2 N. Pop. 9200.

*Zereh*, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Farsistan.

*Zereh*, or *Zerrab*, a lake of Persia, extend-

EVIL MEN SPEAK AS THEY WISH, RATHER THAN WHAT THEY KNOW.

BY THE LABYRINTHS OF WISDOM WE STEER SAFELY ALONG THE OCEAN OF LIFE.



ing to the borders of Segistan and Khorasan. It abounds with fish and wild fowl; and in the centre is an island, on which is a town called Kookhozerd.

*Zernetz*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a mineral spring. Lon. 10.6 E., lat. 46.43 N.

*Zeulen*, a town of Bavarian Franconia.

*Ziegenhals*, a town of Prussia, in Upper Silesia, with several foundries, and a manufacture of excellent glass.

*Ziegenhain*, a fortified town of Hesse Cassel, with a fine castle.

*Ziegenru*, a town of Prussia, prov. Sachsen.

*Ziesar*, a town and castle of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

*Zienlenzig*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Oder.

*Zierenberg*, a town of Hesse Cassel.

*Zierikzee*, a strong town of Holland, in Zealand, capital of the Isle of Schowen. Lon. 4.10 E., lat. 51.36 N.

*Zittau*, a fortified town of the kingdom of Saxony, on the Mandau, which has four large and six small gates. It has an extensive trade in linen, white damasks, woollen cloth, and blue paper. Lon. 15.1 E., lat. 50.54 N. Pop. 8674.

*Znaim*, a strong town of Moravia, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities.

*Zoara*, a fortified town of the country of Tripoli, with a good harbour. Lon. 11.53 E., lat. 32.45 N.

*Zoblitz*, a small town of Saxony. A considerable quantity of serpentine is found in the neighbourhood, which furnishes employment for the inhabitants, who form it into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee cups, &c.

*Zoffingen*, a town of Switzerland, in Arau, near which, on a stupendous and craggy rock, is the castle of Lenzburg; also a forest that contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland.

*Zombor*, a royal free town of Hungary. It has a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. about 21,000.

*Zons*, a town of the Prussian States, with a castle on the Rhine.

*Zorbig*, a town of Prussia, prov. Sachsen.

*Zossen*, a town and castle of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

*Zowan*, a town of Tunis, famous for dyeing scarlet caps and bleaching linen.

*Zuckmantel*, a town of Austria, prov. Silesia. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron.

*Zuecla*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, in a district of remarkable fertility. Lon. 16.34 E., lat. 27.59 N.

*Zvenigorod*, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Moscow.

*Zug*, the smallest canton of Switzerland. It is rich in pasturage; has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour.—The cap. of the canton, a small town pleasantly situated on the N. side of the lake which bears the same name. The Lake of Zug abounds with fish, the taking of which forms an important occupation of the inhabitants of its vicinity.

*Zuyder Zee*, a great bay of the German

Ocean, which extends from north to south, between the provs. of Friesland, Overysse, Guelderland, and North Holland.

*Zullichau*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. Here are good cloth manufactures, and the vicinity produces much corn and wine.

*Zulz*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Upper Silesia.—Another, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

*Zumaya*, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

*Zumpango*, a town of Mexico.

*Zurich*, a canton of Switzerland, ranking first in the Confederation, and abounding in wine and excellent pasture. The inhabitants are all Calvinists; and their attention is pretty equally divided between the labours of agriculture and those of the loom.—Its capital, of the same name, stands at the north end of the Lake Zurich. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best-built in this country, but the streets are narrow. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Here are several manufactures; particularly of crapes, muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Lon. 8.32 E., lat. 47.22 N. Pop. about 12,000.—A lake of Switzerland, which forms a kind of crescent. The borders are studded with villages, surrounded by a multiplicity of isolated houses and cottages; and the south part appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schwytz and Glaris, but it has none of that arid and rugged sublimity which characterises the generality of the Swiss lakes. The river Limmat runs through its whole length, to the city of Zurich.

*Zurita*, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

*Zurzach*, a town of Switzerland, in Arau, with a castle on an eminence.

*Zutphen*, a strong town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, capital of the district of its name. Lon. 6.13 E., lat. 52.10 N. Pop. about 10,000.

*Zwellendam*, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a district. Lon. 19.54 E., lat. 33.57 S.

*Zwenkau*, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, on the Elster.

*Zwickou*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather, hosiery, cotton goods, and hardware. Pop. 7350.

*Zwingenberg*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt.

*Zwittan*, a town of Moravia, circle of Olmutz.

*Zwolle*, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Overysse, with three handsome suburbs. It was formerly one of the Hanse Towns, and its trade is still very considerable. Lon. 6.3 E., lat. 52.31 N.

*Zvonograd*, a town of Dalmatia.

*Zvonitz*, a town of the kingd. of Saxony.

*Zwornick*, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia.

*Zyghur*, a port of Hindostan, situate in a small bay on the coast of Concan.

*Zytomiers*, a town of Russian Poland, cap. of the gov. of Volhynia. It has a good trade in woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, honey, wax, salt, and wines. Pop. about 17,500.



## Statistical Tables

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POPULATION OF  
ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, IN 1841;AND COMPARED WITH  
THE CENSUS TAKEN IN 1831.

## ENGLAND.

Counties.	1841.	1831.
Bedford.....	107,936.....	95,483
Berks.....	161,147.....	145,389
Buckingham.....	155,985.....	146,529
Cambridge.....	161,459.....	145,955
Chester.....	395,660.....	354,391
Cornwall.....	358,697.....	300,938
Cumberland.....	178,058.....	169,681
Derby.....	272,217.....	237,170
Devon.....	535,460.....	494,478
Dorset.....	175,043.....	159,252
Durham.....	324,284.....	253,910
Essex.....	544,979.....	517,507
Gloucester.....	431,585.....	387,019
Hants.....	312,454.....	314,280
Hereford.....	113,878.....	111,211
Hertford.....	157,207.....	145,341
Huntingdon.....	58,549.....	53,192
Kent.....	548,557.....	479,155
Lancaster.....	1,667,054.....	1,336,854
Leicester.....	215,867.....	197,003
Lincoln.....	562,602.....	517,465
Middlesex.....	1,576,636.....	1,353,330
Monmouth.....	134,355.....	98,130
Norfolk.....	412,664.....	390,051
Northampton.....	199,228.....	179,536
Northumberland.....	241,794.....	222,912
Nottingham.....	249,910.....	225,327
Oxford.....	161,643.....	152,156
Rutland.....	21,302.....	19,385
Salop.....	239,018.....	222,938
Somerset.....	435,982.....	401,200
Stafford.....	510,504.....	410,512
Suffolk.....	315,073.....	296,317
Surrey.....	582,678.....	486,334
Sussex.....	299,753.....	272,340
Warwick.....	401,715.....	356,610
Westmoreland.....	56,454.....	55,041
Wilts.....	258,733.....	240,156
Worcester.....	233,536.....	211,365
York, East Riding.....	194,936.....	168,891
— North Riding.....	242,445.....	226,118
— West Riding.....	1,154,101.....	976,350
• Isle of Wight.....	42,550.....	
• Isle of Man.....	47,975.....	
• Guernsey, Jersey, &c.....	76,065.....	
• Scilly Islands.....	2,582.....	
• Berwick.....	8,484.....	
Anglesea.....	50,891.....	48,325
Brecon.....	55,605.....	47,763
Cardigan.....	68,766.....	64,780
Caernarthen.....	106,326.....	100,740
Caernarvon.....	81,093.....	66,448
Denbigh.....	88,866.....	83,629
Flint.....	66,919.....	60,012
Glamorgan.....	171,188.....	126,612
Merioneth.....	39,532.....	35,315
Montgomery.....	69,219.....	66,182
Pembroke.....	88,044.....	81,425
Radnor.....	25,556.....	24,651

Total.....16,030,781.....13,897,187

## SCOTLAND.

Counties.	1841.	1831.
Aberdeen.....	192,283.....	177,657
Argyle.....	97,140.....	100,973
Ayr.....	161,522.....	145,055
Banff.....	50,076.....	48,604
Berwick.....	34,427.....	34,048
Bute.....	15,695.....	14,151
Caithness.....	56,197.....	34,529
Clackmannan.....	19,116.....	14,729
Dumbarton.....	44,295.....	33,211
Dumfries.....	72,825.....	73,770
Edinburgh.....	225,625.....	219,345
Elgin.....	34,994.....	34,231
Fife.....	140,510.....	128,839
Forfar.....	170,400.....	139,606
Haddington.....	55,781.....	56,145
Inverness.....	97,615.....	94,797
Kincardine.....	33,052.....	31,431
Kinross.....	8,765.....	9,072
Kirkcudbright.....	41,099.....	40,590
Lanark.....	427,113.....	316,819
Linlithgow.....	26,848.....	25,291
Nairn.....	9,218.....	9,354
Orkney and Shetland.....	69,796.....	58,239
Peebles.....	10,520.....	10,578
Perth.....	138,151.....	142,894
Renfrew.....	154,755.....	133,443
Ross and Cromarty.....	78,980.....	74,820
Roxburgh.....	46,003.....	43,663
Selkirk.....	7,989.....	6,353
Stirling.....	82,179.....	72,621
Sutherland.....	24,666.....	25,518
Wigtown.....	59,179.....	56,255

Total.....2,620,610.....2,365,114

## Summary of the Population of Great Britain.

	1841.	1831.
ENGLAND AND WALES.....	16,030,781.....	13,897,187
SCOTLAND.....	2,620,610.....	2,365,114
Army, Navy, and registered Seamen &c. afloat.....	188,453.....	277,017
Persons travelling on the night of June 6. 1841.....	4,890.....	

Total of Great Britain.....18,844,740.....16,539,318

\* The Isle of Wight, though considered as a part of Hampshire, was made independent of it in 1832. The Isle of Man, the Norman Isles, the Scilly Isles, and Herwick-upon-Tweed, are dependencies of the crown of England, not attached to any county. Berwick, however, is represented in the Imperial Parliament, and subject to the laws and supreme courts of England; the Isle of Man and the Norman Isles have laws, legislatures, and judiciary establishments of their own.

LUXURY HATH A MOUTH OF HONEY, A HEART OF GALL, AND A STING IN HER TAIL.

# Statistical Tables.

## POPULATION OF IRELAND, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1841, AND COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1831.

LEINSTER.			ULSTER.		
Counties, &c.	1841.	1831.	Counties, &c.	1841.	1831.
Carlow .....	86,228	81,988	Antrim .....	560,875	525,615
Dublin county.....	140,047	380,167	Armagh.....	252,393	220,134
city .....	232,726		Cavan.....	243,158	227,933
Kildare .....	114,488	108,424	Donegal.....	296,448	289,149
Kilkenny .....	202,420	195,686	Down.....	561,446	552,012
King's County.....	146,857	144,225	Fermanagh.....	156,481	149,763
Longford .....	115,491	112,558	Londonderry.....	222,174	222,012
Louth (Drogheda inc.)	128,240	124,846	Monaghan.....	200,442	195,536
Meath.....	183,828	176,826	Tyrone.....	312,956	504,468
Queen's County.....	153,930	145,851			
Westmeath.....	141,300	136,872	Total .....	2,386,373	2,286,622
Wexford .....	202,033	182,713			
Wicklow .....	126,143	121,557			
Total.....	1,973,731	1,909,713			

MUNSTER.			CONNAUGHT.		
Counties, &c.	1841.	1831.	Counties, &c.	1841.	1831.
Clare.....	286,384	248,322	Galway.....	440,198	414,684
Cork .....	354,118	810,732	Leitrim.....	155,297	141,524
Kerry.....	293,880	263,126	Mayo.....	588,887	566,328
Limerick.....	330,029	315,355	Rosecommon.....	255,589	219,613
Tipperary.....	435,553	402,563	Sligo.....	181,002	171,765
Waterford.....	196,187	177,054			
Total...	2,396,161	2,227,152	Total .....	1,418,973	1,343,914

SUMMARY.		
Provinces.	1841.	1831.
Leinster.....	1,973,731	1,909,713
Munster.....	2,396,161	2,227,152
Ulster.....	2,386,373	2,286,622
Connaught.....	1,418,973	1,343,914
Total .....	8,175,238	7,767,401

## STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS, IN ENGLAND AND WALES, FROM 1800 TO 1841.

Years.	Annual average Prices per Imperial Quarter.			Years.	Annual average Prices per Imperial Quarter.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1800	113 10	59 10	39 4	1821	56 1	26 0	19 6
1801	119 6	68 6	37 0	1822	44 7	21 10	18 1
1802	69 10	33 4	20 4	1823	53 4	31 6	22 11
1803	58 10	25 4	21 6	1824	63 11	36 4	21 10
1804	62 3	31 0	24 3	1825	68 6	40 0	25 8
1805	89 9	44 6	28 4	1826	58 8	34 4	26 8
1806	79 1	38 8	27 7	1827	58 6	37 7	28 2
1807	75 4	39 4	28 4	1828	60 5	32 10	22 6
1808	81 4	—	33 4	1829	66 3	32 6	22 9
1809	97 4	47 0	31 5	1830	64 3	32 7	24 5
1810	106 5	48 1	28 7	1831	66 4	38 0	25 4
1811	95 3	42 3	27 7	1832	58 8	33 1	20 5
1812	126 6	66 9	44 6	1833	52 11	27 6	18 5
1813	109 9	58 6	38 6	1834	46 2	29 0	20 11
1814	74 4	37 4	25 8	1835	39 4	29 11	22 0
1815	65 7	30 3	23 7	1836	48 6	32 10	23 1
1816	78 6	33 11	27 2	1837	55 10	30 4	23 1
1817	96 11	49 4	32 5	1838	64 7	31 5	22 5
1818	86 3	53 10	32 5	1839	70 8	39 6	25 11
1819	74 6	45 9	28 2	1840	66 4	36 5	25 8
1820	67 10	35 10	24 2	1841	64 4	32 10	22 5

By this table it will be seen that the price of WHEAT was higher in 1801 and 1812, and lower in 1834 and 1835, than at any other time; and that the average price of WHEAT, taking the whole period of 42 years, was nearly 75s. per Quarter.

## Statistical Tables.

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## EMIGRATION RETURNS.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS WHO HAVE EMBARKED FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, DISTINGUISHING THE PLACES TO WHICH THEY PROCEEDED, DURING THE YEAR 1841.

Ports of Embarkation.	United States.	Texas.	Central America.	North American Colonies.	West Indies.	Falkland Islands.	Western Africa.	Cape of Good Hope.	Mauritius.	Moulmein.	Australian Colonies.	New Zealand.	Total.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>													
London . . . . .	2,104	46	34	782	1,259	27	65	330	40		5,661	3,251	13,599
Beaumaris . . . . .	59			584									59
Bideford . . . . .	216			100									600
Bridgewater . . . . .				192									100
Bristol . . . . .	566			15							504		1,262
Cardiff . . . . .	41			74									56
Cardigan . . . . .				14									74
Carmarthen . . . . .				161									14
Cowes . . . . .				2									161
Exeter . . . . .				15									2
Falmouth . . . . .	213			151									228
Gloucester . . . . .				23									151
Gweek . . . . .				290									23
Hull . . . . .	70		2	2									362
Liverpool . . . . .	35,718		70	4,250	479			28			7,972	236	48,753
Milford . . . . .				7									2
Newcastle . . . . .	37			7									44
Newport . . . . .	42			15									49
Padstow . . . . .				447				10					457
Penzance . . . . .				211							5,154	401	15
Plymouth . . . . .				15									5,766
Portsmouth . . . . .				140									15
Rye . . . . .				39									140
Stockton . . . . .				72									39
Sunderland . . . . .				40									72
Truro . . . . .				21									40
Yarmouth . . . . .													21
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>39,066</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>7,469</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19,291</b>	<b>5,888</b>	<b>72,104</b>	
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>													
Aberdeen . . . . .				340	91								431
Alloa . . . . .				7									7
Banff . . . . .				169									169
Dumfries . . . . .				42									42
Dundee . . . . .	220			79							355		654
Glasgow . . . . .	1,076			1,360	98						190		2,724
Greenock . . . . .	762			813	147						3,708		5,430
Leith . . . . .				82	11						385	2	480
Inverness . . . . .				1,374									1,374
Irvine . . . . .				9									9
Port Glasgow . . . . .				114	19					4	375	11	523
Stornoway . . . . .				1,535									1,535
Wick . . . . .				682									682
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,058</b>			<b>6,606</b>	<b>366</b>					<b>4</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14,060</b>
<b>IRELAND.</b>													
Baltimore . . . . .				549									549
Belfast . . . . .	608			4,661	14								5,283
Cork . . . . .	519			3,987	10						4,123		8,639
Dublin . . . . .	553			1,582							297		2,432
Galway . . . . .				25									25
Limerick . . . . .	116			3,460									3,576
Londonderry . . . . .	2,065			3,327									5,392
Loss . . . . .				502									502
Sligo . . . . .				3,864									3,864
Waterford . . . . .	32			1,384	2								1,418
Wexford . . . . .				571									571
Westport . . . . .				177									177
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,895</b>			<b>24,089</b>	<b>26</b>						<b>4,420</b>		<b>32,428</b>
<b>TOTAL U. K.</b>	<b>45,017</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>38,164</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28,724</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>118,592</b>

IT IS THE GUILT, NOT THE SCAFFOLD, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE SHAME.



# THE CITIES, BOROUGH, AND MARKET TOWNS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

*The Number of Members returned to Parliament; the Days on which the Markets are held; and the Distances from London, Edinburgh, or Dublin.*  
— The Places in *Italic* are Cities; and those followed by a [d] were disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	128	Bemister, Dorsetshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	137
Aberconway, Caernarvonshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	223	Bere Regis, Dorsetshire.....	<i>W.</i>	112
Aberford, Yorkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	186	Berkeley, Gloucestershire.....	<i>W.</i>	113
Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	146	Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	26
Abergeley, Denbighshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	220	Berwick, [2] Northumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	337
Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	210	Betley, Staffordshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	157
Abingdon, [1] Berkshire.....	<i>M. Fr.</i>	56	Beverley, [2] Yorkshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	183
Alcester, Warwickshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	102	Bewdley, [1] Worcestershire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	129
Aldborough, [d] Yorkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	207	Bicester, Oxfordshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	54
Aldeburgh, [d] Suffolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	94	Bideford, Devonshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	201
Aldstone Moor, Cumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	301	Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.....	<i>W.</i>	45
Alford, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	141	Bildeston, Suffolk.....	<i>W.</i>	63
Alfreton, Derbyshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	140	Billerica, Essex.....	<i>Tu.</i>	23
Alnwick, Northumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	308	Billesdon, Leicestershire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	95
Alresford, Hampshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	57	Bilston, Staffordshire.....	<i>W.</i>	127
Alton, Hampshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	47	Binbrook, Leicestershire.....	<i>W.</i>	157
Altringham, Cheshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	179	Bingham, Nottinghamshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	133
Ambleside, Westmoreland.....	<i>W.</i>	275	Bingley, Yorkshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	202
Amesbury, Wiltshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	77	Birmingham [2] Warwickshire.....	<i>M. Th. S.</i>	116
Amersham, [d] Bucks.....	<i>Tu.</i>	26	Bishop's Auckland, Durham.....	<i>Th.</i>	248
Amlwch, Anglesey.....	—	260	Bishop's Castle, [d] Shropshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	159
Amptill, Bedfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	49	Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	30
Andover, [2] Hampshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	63	Bisley, Gloucestershire.....	<i>Th.</i>	97
Appleby, [d] Westmoreland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	270	Bittford, Warwickshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	99
Appledore, Kent.....	<i>Sa.</i>	63	Blackburn, [2] Lancashire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	210
Arundel, [2] Sussex.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	55	Blandford, Dorsetshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	103
Ashborn, Derbyshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	139	Bletchingly, [d] Surrey.....	—	21
Ashburton, [1] Devonshire.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	191	Blithe, Nottinghamshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	151
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	115	Bodmin, [2] Cornwall.....	<i>Sa.</i>	234
Ashford, Kent.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	53	Bognor, Sussex.....	—	67
Ashton-under-L., [1] Lancashire.....	<i>W.</i>	186	Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	128
Askirk, Yorkshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	246	Bolsover, Derbyshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	146
Atherstone, Warwickshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	105	Bolton, [2] Lancashire.....	<i>M.</i>	197
Attleborough, Norfolk.....	<i>Th.</i>	93	Bootle, Cumberland.....	<i>W.</i>	271
Auburn, Wiltshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	80	Boroughbridge, [d] Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	206
Axbridge, Somersetshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	151	Booscastle, Cornwall.....	<i>Th.</i>	150
Axminster, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	147	Bossiney, [d] Cornwall.....	—	250
Aylesbury, [2] Bucks.....	<i>Sa.</i>	40	Boston, [2] Lincolnshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	117
Aylesham, Norfolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	120	Bosworth, Leicestershire.....	<i>W.</i>	107
Bakewell, Derbyshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	152	Botesdale, Suffolk.....	<i>Th.</i>	86
Bala, Merionethshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	194	Bourn, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	97
Baldock, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	37	Bow, Devonshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	188
Bampton, Oxfordshire.....	<i>W.</i>	71	Brackley, [d] Northamptonshire.....	<i>W.</i>	65
Bampton, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	164	Bradfield, Essex.....	<i>Th.</i>	47
Banbury [1] Oxfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	71	Bradford, Wiltshire.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	100
Bangor, Caernarvonshire.....	<i>W.</i>	236	Bradford, Yorkshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	196
Barking, Essex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	7	Bradnich, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	163
Barkway, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	54	Braintree, Essex.....	<i>W.</i>	40
Barmouth, Merionethshire.....	—	222	Bramber, [d] Sussex.....	—	52
Barnard Castle, Durham.....	<i>W.</i>	246	Brampton, Cumberland.....	<i>Tu.</i>	510
Barnet, Hertfordshire.....	<i>M.</i>	11	Brandon, Suffolk.....	<i>Th.</i>	78
Barnsley, Yorkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	171	Brecon, [1] Brecknockshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	171
Barnstaple, [2] Devonshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	192	Brent, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	199
Barton, Lincolnshire.....	<i>M.</i>	167	Brentford, Middlesex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	7
Basingstoke, Hampshire.....	<i>W.</i>	45	Brentwood, Essex.....	<i>W.</i>	18
Bath, [2] Somersetshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	107	Brewood, Staffordshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	131
Battle, Sussex.....	<i>Th.</i>	56	Bridgend, Glamorganshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	181
Bawtry, Yorkshire.....	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	153	Bridgenorth, [2] Shropshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	156
Beaconsfield, Bucks.....	<i>Th.</i>	25	Bridgewater, [2] Somersetshire.....	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	139
Beaumaris, [1] Anglesey.....	<i>Sa.</i>	251	Bridlington, Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	206
Beccles, Suffolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	109	Bridport, [2] Dorsetshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	134
Bedale, Yorkshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	222	Brighton, [2] Sussex.....	<i>Th.</i>	51
Bedford, [2] Bedfordshire.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	50	Bristol, [2] Somersetshire.....	<i>W. F. Sa.</i>	114
Bedwin [d] Wiltshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	70	Brixham, Devonshire.....	—	201
Belford, Northumberland.....	<i>Tu.</i>	322	Broadstairs, Kent.....	<i>Th.</i>	75
Bellingham, Northumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	294	Bromley, Kent.....	<i>Th.</i>	10
Belper, Derbyshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	154	Bromley Abbot, Staffordshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	129
			Bromyard, Hereford.....	<i>M.</i>	125

A PASSIONATE MAN SCOURGETH HIMSELF WITH HIS OWN SCORPIONS.

THE WORLD IS A WORKSHOP, AND NONE BUT THE WISE KNOW HOW TO USE THE TOOLS.

# Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

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	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.....	Tu.	116	Coleshill, Warwickshire.....	W.	104
Broseley, Shropshire.....	W.	146	Colford, Gloucestershire.....	Fr.	124
Brough, Westmoreland.....	Th.	261	Collumpton, Devonshire.....	Sa.	160
Bruton, Somersetshire.....	Sa.	119	Colnbrook, Buckinghamshire.....	W.	17
Buckenham, Norfolk.....	Sa.	96	Colne, Lancashire.....	W.	217
Buckingham, [2] Bucks.....	Sa.	55	Colyton, Devonshire.....	Th.	153
Builth, Brecknockshire.....	M. Sa.	173	Combe Martin, Devonshire.....	Sa.	202
Bungay, Suffolk.....	Th.	102	Congleton, Cheshire.....	Sa.	162
Buntingford, Hertfordshire.....	M.	31	Corfe Castle, [d] Dorsetshire.....	Th.	120
Burford, Oxfordshire.....	Sa.	72	Corby, Lincolnshire.....	M.	96
Burgh, Lincolnshire.....	Th.	151	Corsham, Wiltshire.....	W.	96
Burlington, York-shire.....	Sa.	208	Covard, Gloucestershire.....	Tu.	124
Burnham, Norfolk.....	M. Sa.	122	Coventry, [2] Warwickshire.....	Fr.	91
Burnley, Lancashire.....	Sa.	211	Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.....	Tu.	172
Burslem, Staffordshire.....	M. Sa.	159	Cowes, Isle of Wight.....	—	87
Burton, Staffordshire.....	Th.	125	Cranbourn, Dorsetshire.....	Th.	92
Burton, Westmoreland.....	Tu. Sa.	251	Cranbrook, Kent.....	Sa.	48
Burton Strather, Lincolnshire.....	Tu.	169	Crediton, Devonshire.....	Sa.	180
Bury, [1] Lancashire.....	Th.	195	Crewkerne, Somersetshire.....	Sa.	131
Bury St. Edmunds, [2] Suffolk.....	W. Sa.	70	Crickhowell, Brecknockshire.....	Th. Sa.	154
Buxton, Derbyshire.....	—	166	Crickeith, Caernarvonshire.....	W.	223
			Cricklade, [2] Wiltshire.....	Sa.	85
Caerfilly, Glamorganshire.....	Th.	160	Cromer, Norfolk.....	Sa.	130
Caerleon, Monmouthshire.....	Th. Sa.	148	Crowcomb, Somersetshire.....	Tu.	159
Caernarthen, [1] Caernarth.....	W. Sa.	218	Crowland, Lincolnshire.....	Sa.	87
Caernarvon, [1] Caernarvonsh.....	Sa.	235	Crowle, Lincolnshire.....	Sa.	165
Caerwys, Flintshire.....	Tu.	205	Croydon, Surrey.....	Sa.	10
Caiston, Lincolnshire.....	M.	169	Cuckfield, Sussex.....	Fr.	37
Caistor, Norfolk.....	Tu.	123			
Callington, [d] Cornwall.....	W.	213	Dalton, Lancashire.....	Sa.	275
Calne, [1] Wiltshire.....	Tu.	87	Darlington, Durham.....	M.	241
Camborne, Cornwall.....	Sa.	266	Dartford, Kent.....	Sa.	15
Cambridge, [4] Cambridgeshire.....	Tu. Sa.	51	Dartmouth, [1] Devonshire.....	Fr.	203
Camelford, [d] Cornwall.....	Fr.	227	Daventry, Northamptonshire.....	W.	72
Camphen, Gloucester.....	W.	89	Dawlish, Devonshire.....	—	186
Canterbury, [2] Kent.....	W. Sa.	54	Deal, Kent.....	Tu. Sa.	73
Cardiff, [1] Glamorganshire.....	W. Sa.	159	Debenham, Suffolk.....	Fr.	83
Cardigan, [1] Cardiganshire.....	Sa.	235	Deddington, Oxfordshire.....	Sa.	70
Carlisle, [2] Cumberland.....	W. Sa.	301	Deeping, Market, Lincolnshire.....	Th.	89
Carmel, Lancashire.....	Tu. Sa.	261	Denbigh, [1] Denbighshire.....	W.	205
Castle Cary, Somersetshire.....	Tu.	113	Derby, [2] Derbyshire.....	Fr.	126
Castle Rising, [d] Norfolk.....	—	103	Dereham, Norfolk.....	Fr.	102
Cawood, Yorkshire.....	W.	186	Devizes, [2] Wiltshire.....	Th.	90
Caxton, Cambridgeshire.....	Tu.	49	Devonport, [2] Devonshire.....	Tu. Th. S.	217
Cerne Abbey, Dorsetshire.....	W.	127	Dewsbury, Yorkshire.....	—	187
Chapel-le-Frith, Derbyshire.....	Th.	167	Dinasmouthy, Merionethshire.....	Fr.	203
Chard, Somersetshire.....	M.	140	Diss, Norfolk.....	Fr.	92
Charlebury, Oxfordshire.....	Fr.	71	Dodbrook, Devonshire.....	W.	220
Chatham, [1] Kent.....	Sa.	30	Dolgelly, Merionethshire.....	Tu. Sa.	211
Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.....	—	72	Doncaster, Yorkshire.....	Sa.	160
Cheadle, Staffordshire.....	Fr.	146	Donnington, Lincolnshire.....	Sa.	110
Chelmsford, Essex.....	Fr.	29	Dorchester, [2] Dorsetshire.....	W. Sa.	120
Cheltenham, [1] Gloucestershire.....	Th.	94	Dorking, Surrey.....	Th.	23
Chepstow, Monmouthshire.....	Sa.	135	Dover, [2] Kent.....	W. Sa.	71
Chertsey, Surrey.....	W.	20	Downton, [d] Wiltshire.....	Fr.	84
Chesham, Buckinghamshire.....	W.	26	Downham, Norfolk.....	M. Sa.	84
Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.....	—	15	Drayton, Market, Shropshire.....	W.	160
Chester, [2] Cheshire.....	W. Sa.	183	Droitwich, [1] Worcestershire.....	Fr.	116
Chesterfield, Derbyshire.....	Sa.	150	Dronfield, Derbyshire.....	Th.	157
Chester-le-Street, Durham.....	—	268	Dudley, [1] Worcestershire.....	Sa.	119
Chichester, [2] Sussex.....	W. Sa.	62	Dulverton, Somersetshire.....	Sa.	165
Chiddingfold, Surrey.....	W. Sa.	24	Dunmow, Essex.....	Sa.	58
Chippingham, [2] Wiltshire.....	Sa.	93	Dunstable, Bedfordshire.....	W.	33
Chippingnorton, Oxfordshire.....	W.	71	Dunster, Somersetshire.....	Fr.	160
Chislehurst, Kent.....	—	11	Dunwich, [d] Suffolk.....	M.	91
Chorley, Lancashire.....	Tu. Sa.	208	Durham, [2] Durham.....	Sa.	258
Chorlchurch, [1] Hampshire.....	M.	100	Dursley, Gloucestershire.....	Th.	108
Chudleigh, Devonshire.....	Sa.	182			
Chumleigh, Devonshire.....	Th.	193	Easingwold, Yorkshire.....	Fr.	208
Church Stretton, Shropshire.....	Th.	158	Eastbourne, Sussex.....	—	60
Cirencester, [2] Gloucestershire.....	M. Fr.	89	East Grinstead, [d] Sussex.....	Th.	28
Clare, Suffolk.....	Fr.	56	East-looe, [d] Cornwall.....	Sa.	253
Clay, Norfolk.....	Sa.	121	Eccleshall, Staffordshire.....	Fr.	148
Cleobury, Shropshire.....	Th.	137	Ecclestone, Lancashire.....	Sa.	206
Cliffe, Northamptonshire.....	Tu.	83	Edgware, Middlesex.....	Th.	8
Clifton, Gloucestershire.....	—	115	Egham, Surrey.....	—	18
Ciltheros, [1] Lancashire.....	Tu.	217	Egremont, Cumberland.....	Sa.	293
Cockermouth, [2] Cumberland.....	M. Sa.	503	Eleham, Kent.....	M.	65
Coggeshall, Essex.....	Sa.	41	Ellesmere, Shropshire.....	Tu.	169
Colchester, [2] Essex.....	W. Sa.	51	Eltham, Kent.....	M.	8



## Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
<i>Ely</i> , Cambridgeshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	67	Hartfield Regis, Essex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	30
Enfield, Middlesex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	10	Hatfield, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	19
Epping, Essex.....	<i>Fr.</i>	17	Hatherleigh, Devonshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	201
Epsom, Surrey.....	—	15	Havant, Hampshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	65
Epworth, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	160	Haverford west, [1] Pembroke.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	251
Esher, Surrey.....	—	14	Haveril, Suffolk.....	<i>W.</i>	58
Eton, Buckinghamshire.....	—	22	Hawarden, Flintshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	195
Evershot, Dorsetshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	152	Hawes, Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	219
Evesham, [2] Worcestershire.....	<i>M.</i>	96	Hawkeshead, Lancashire.....	<i>M.</i>	276
Exwell, Surrey.....	<i>Th.</i>	13	Hay, Brecknockshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	156
Exeter, [2] Devonshire.....	<i>W. Fr. Sa.</i>	172	Hedon, [d] Yorkshire.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	182
Exmouth, Devonshire.....	—	166	Helmsley, Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	218
Eye, [1] Suffolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	90	Helmston, Sussex.....	<i>Th.</i>	50
Fairford, Gloucestershire.....	<i>Th.</i>	80	Helston, [1] Cornwall.....	<i>Sa.</i>	272
Fakenham, Norfolk.....	<i>Th.</i>	108	Hemel Hempstead, Herts.....	<i>Tu.</i>	25
Falmouth, Cornwall.....	<i>Tu. Th.</i>	269	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	35
Fareham, Hampshire.....	<i>W.</i>	75	Henley-in-Arden, Warwick.....	<i>Tu.</i>	102
Farnham, Surrey.....	<i>Th.</i>	38	Hereford, [2] Herefordshire.....	<i>W. F. Sa.</i>	135
Farringdon, Berkshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	68	Hertford, [2] Hertfordshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	21
Fenny Stratford, Bucks.....	<i>M.</i>	45	Hexham, Northumberland.....	<i>Tu.</i>	281
Ferrybridge, Yorkshire.....	—	176	Heytesbury, [d] Wiltshire.....	—	93
Feversham, Kent.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	47	Higham Ferrers, [d] Northumb.Sa.	—	64
Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	257	Highworth, Wiltshire.....	<i>W.</i>	75
Flint, [1] Flintshire.....	—	204	Hinckley, Leicestershire.....	<i>M.</i>	101
Folkestone, Kent.....	<i>Th.</i>	72	Hindon, [d] Wiltshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	94
Folkingham, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	102	Hingham, Norfolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	100
Fordingbridge, Hampshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	92	Hitchin, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	34
Foulsham, Norfolk.....	<i>Tu.</i>	110	Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	17
Fowey, [d] Cornwall.....	<i>Sa.</i>	240	Holbeach, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	105
Framlingham, Suffolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	87	Holdsworthby, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	214
Frampton, Dorsetshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	125	Holme, Cumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	510
Frodsham, Cheshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	191	Holt, Norfolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	120
Frodlingham, Yorkshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	195	Holyhead, Anglesey.....	<i>Sa.</i>	298
Frome, [1] Somersetshire.....	<i>W.</i>	105	Holywell, Flintshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	207
Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	147	Honiton, [2] Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	152
Garstang, Lancashire.....	<i>Th.</i>	228	Hornby, Lancashire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	249
Gateshead, [1] Durham.....	—	274	Horncastle, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	135
Gatton, [d] Surrey.....	—	20	Horndon, Essex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	19
Gisbourn, Yorkshire.....	<i>M.</i>	220	Hornsey, Yorkshire.....	<i>M.</i>	179
Glandford Bridge, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	155	Horslam, [1] Sussex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	36
Glastonbury, Somersetshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	124	Hounslow, Middlesex.....	<i>Th.</i>	10
Gloucester, [2] Gloucestershire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	105	Howden, Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	180
Godalming, Surrey.....	<i>W.</i>	34	Huddersfield, [1] Yorkshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	187
Godport, Hampshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	79	Hull [2], Yorkshire.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	173
Goudhurst, Kent.....	<i>W.</i>	44	Hungerford, Berkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	64
Grampound, [d] Cornwall.....	<i>Sa.</i>	248	Hunnamby, Yorkshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	215
Grantham, [2] Lincolnshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	110	Huntingdon, [2] Huntingdonsh.Sa.	—	58
Gravesend, Kent.....	<i>W.</i>	22	Hythe, [1] Kent.....	<i>Th.</i>	65
Great Driffield, York.....	<i>Th.</i>	196	Ilchester, [d] Somersetshire.....	<i>W.</i>	121
Greenwich, [2] Kent.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	5	Ilfracomb, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	202
Grimby, [1] Lincolnshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	162	Ilminster, Somersetshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	132
Guildford, [2] Surrey.....	<i>Sa.</i>	30	Isley, Berkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	54
Guiseborough, Yorkshire.....	<i>M.</i>	217	Ipswich, [2] Suffolk.....	<i>T. W. F. S.</i>	69
Hadleigh, Suffolk.....	<i>M.</i>	61	Ireby, Cumberland.....	<i>Th.</i>	501
Hagley, Worcestershire.....	—	125	Ivlinghoe, Buckinghamshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	55
Hailsham, Sussex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	58	Ixworth, Suffolk.....	<i>Fr.</i>	77
Hales Owen, Shropshire.....	<i>M.</i>	117	Keighley, Yorkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	206
Halesworth, Suffolk.....	<i>Tu.</i>	100	Kendal, [1] Westmoreland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	219
Halifax, [2] Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	197	Kenilworth, Warwickshire.....	<i>W.</i>	95
Hallaton, Leicestershire.....	<i>Th.</i>	91	Keswick, Cumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	292
Halton, Cheshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	196	Kettering, Northamptonshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	74
Halstead, Essex.....	<i>Fr.</i>	47	Keynsham, Somersetshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	114
Haltwhistle, Northumberland.....	<i>Th.</i>	314	Kidderminster, [1] Worcestersh.Th.	—	126
Hampton, Gloucestershire.....	<i>Th.</i>	99	Kidwelly, Caernarthenshire.....	<i>Tu. Fr.</i>	226
Hanley, Staffordshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	147	Kilgarren, Pembrokeshire.....	<i>W.</i>	252
Hanborough, Market, Leicester.....	<i>Tu.</i>	81	Kilham, Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	200
Hartleigh, Merionethshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	225	Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	63
Harteston, Norfolk.....	<i>W.</i>	99	Kineton, Warwickshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	83
Hartling, Norfolk.....	<i>Th.</i>	88	Kingsbridge, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	206
Harlow, Essex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	23	Kingsclere, Hampshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	51
Harrowgate, Yorkshire.....	—	211	Kington, Surrey.....	<i>Sa.</i>	10
Hartland, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	214	Kington, Herefordshire.....	<i>W.</i>	155
Hartlepool, Durham.....	<i>Sa.</i>	253	Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.Th.	—	150
Harwich, [2] Essex.....	<i>Tu.</i>	71	Kirkby Moorside, Yorkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	224
Haslemere, [d] Surrey.....	<i>Tu.</i>	42	Kirkby Steven, Westmoreland.....	<i>M.</i>	264
Haslingden, Lancashire.....	<i>W.</i>	201	Kirkham, Lancashire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	283
Hastings, [2] Sussex.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	64	Kirkoswald, Cumberland.....	<i>Th.</i>	292
			Kirton Lindsey, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	147

HE WHO SPARES WHEN HE IS YOUNG, MAY SPEND WHEN HE IS OLD.

HE DENIES HIMSELF, WHO ASKS WHAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GRANT.



## Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

267

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Knaresborough, [2] Yorkshire	W.	202
Knighton, Radnorshire	Th.	156
Knutsford, Cheshire	Sa.	172
Kreith, Cornwall	W.	247
Kyneton, Herefordshire	W.	156

Lamberhurst, Sussex	.....	39
Lambour, Berkshire	Fr.	65
Lampeter, Cardiganshire	Sa.	209
Lancaster, [2] Lancashire	W. Sa.	259
Langport, Somersetshire	Sa.	151
Lavenham, Suffolk	Tu.	61
Lavington, Wiltshire	W.	90
Launceston, [1] Cornwall	Sa.	214
Leamington, Warwickshire	W.	89
Leatherhead, Surrey	.....	19
Lechlade, Gloucestershire	Tu.	75
Ledbury, Herefordshire	Tu.	120
Leeds, [2] Yorkshire	Tu. Sa.	195
Leek, Staffordshire	W.	154
Leicester, [2] Leicestershire	Sa.	98
Leigh, Lancashire	Sa.	197
Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire	Tu.	41
Lenham, Kent	Tu.	44
Leominster, [2] Herefordshire	Tu. Fr.	137
Lewes, [2] Sussex	Sa.	49
Leyburn, Yorkshire	Fr.	235
Lidney, Gloucestershire	W.	122
Lincoln, [2] Lincolnshire	Fr.	130
Linton, Cambridgeshire	Th.	48
Liskeard, [1] Cornwall	Sa.	222
Litchfield, [2] Staffordshire	Tu. Fr.	118
Littlehampton, Sussex	.....	61
Liverpool, [2] Lancashire	W. Sa.	206
Llanarth, Cardiganshire	Sa.	215
Llanbeder, Cardiganshire	Sa.	204
Llancarn, Caermarthenshire	Fr.	250
Llandaff, Glamorganshire	M.	162
Llandilovaur, Caermarthenshire	Sa.	202
Llandover, Caermarthenshire	W. Sa.	180
Llanely, Caermarthenshire	Th. Sa.	217
Llanerchymedd, Anglesea	W.	253
Llanfair, Montgomeryshire	Sa.	185
Llanfylling, Montgomeryshire	Th.	179
Llangadoc, Caermarthenshire	Tu.	195
Llanghurn, Caermarthenshire	Fr.	252
Llangollen, Denbighshire	Sa.	184
Llanidlos, Montgomeryshire	Sa.	188
Llanrwst, Denbighshire	Tu.	218
Llantrissant, Glamorganshire	Fr.	170
Loddon, Norfolk	Fr.	112
Longtown, Cumberland	Th.	309
Lostwithiel, [d] Cornwall	Th.	245
Loughborough, Leicestershire	Th.	109
Louth, Lincolnshire	W. Sa.	148
Lowestoft, Suffolk	W.	113
Ludlow, [2] Shropshire	M. Sa.	142
Ludgershal, [d] Wiltshire	.....	71
Luton, Bedfordshire	M.	31
Lutterworth, Leicestershire	Th.	89
Lydd, Kent	Th.	70
Lyme, [1] Dorsetshire	Fr.	143
Lynton, [2] Hampshire	Sa.	88
Lyndhurst, Hampshire	.....	87
Lynn, [2] Norfolk	Tu. Sa.	96
Lynton, Cumberland	Th.	246
Lyston, Devonshire	Sa.	210

Macclesfield, [2] Cheshire	M. Sa.	167
Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire	W.	206
Maidenhead, Berkshire	W.	26
Maldstone, [2] Kent	Th.	34
Maldon, [2] Essex	Sa.	56
Malling, Kent	Sa.	30
Malmesbury, [1] Wiltshire	Sa.	95
Malpas, Cheshire	M.	166
Malton, [2] Yorkshire	Tu. Sa.	212
Manchester, [2] Lancashire	Tu. Sa.	182
Manningtree, Essex	Th.	60
Mansfield, Nottinghamshire	Th.	158

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
March, Cambridgeshire	Fr.	80
Margate, Kent	W. Sa.	72
Market Rasen, Lincolnshire	Tu.	144
Marlborough, [2] Wiltshire	Sa.	74
Marlow, [2] Buckinghamshire	Sa.	51
Marshfield, Gloucestershire	Tu.	105
Maryport, Cumberland	Tu. Fr.	211
Masham, Yorkshire	W.	223
Melcomb Regis, [d] Dorsetshire	Tu. Fr.	128
Melford, Suffolk	Tu.	57
Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire	Tu.	104
Mendlesham, Suffolk	Tu.	81
Merazlon, Cornwall	Th.	287
Mere, Wiltshire	Th.	101
Merthyr-Tydvil, [1] Glamorgan	W. Sa.	171
Methwold, Norfolk	Tu.	87
Micheldean, Gloucestershire	M.	116
Middleham, Yorkshire	M.	232
Middleton, Lancashire	Fr.	192
Middlewich, Cheshire	Tu.	167
Midhurst, [1] Sussex	Th.	50
Milbourn Port, [d] Somersetshire	.....	115
Mildenhall, Suffolk	Fr.	70
Milford Haven, Pembrokehire	Tu. Sa.	273
Milnthorpe, Westmoreland	Fr.	255
Milton, Kent	Sa.	39
Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire	Tu.	113
Minchinhampton, Gloucester	Tu.	99
Minehead, [d] Somersetshire	W.	162
Modbury, Devonshire	Th.	208
Mold, Flintshire	W.	202
Monmouth, [1] Monmouthshire	Sa.	129
Montgomery, [1] Montgomery	Th.	168
Moreton, Devonshire	Sa.	184
Morpeth, [1] Northumberland	W.	288
Morton, Gloucestershire	Tu.	86
Mountsorrel, Leicestershire	M.	105

Nantwich, Cheshire	Sa.	164
Narberth, Pembrokehire	Th.	254
Neath, Glamorganshire	W. Sa.	197
Needham, Suffolk	W.	74
Netherstaw, Somersetshire	Th.	147
Newark, [2] Nottinghamshire	Th.	120
Newborough, Anglesey	Tu.	257
Newbury, Berkshire	Th.	56
Newcastle, [2] Northumberland	Tu.	274
Newcastle, [2] Staffordshire	M.	149
Newcastle, Caermarthenshire	Fr.	223
Newent, Gloucestershire	Fr.	112
Newin, Cornwall	Sa.	250
Newmarket, Cambridgeshire	Tu.	61
Newmarket, Flintshire	Sa.	206
Newnham, Gloucestershire	Fr.	119
Newport, [2] Isle of Wight	W. Sa.	91
Newport, [d] Cornwall	.....	215
Newport, Monmouthshire	Sa.	150
Newport, Pembrokehire	Sa.	244
Newport, Shropshire	Sa.	140
Newport Pagnel, Buckinghamshire	Sa.	51
Newton, [d] Lancashire	Sa.	193
Newton, [d] Isle of Wight	.....	95
Newton Bushel, Devonshire	W.	187
Newtown, Montgomeryshire	Tu.	175
Neyland, Suffolk	Fr.	57
Northallerton, [1] Yorkshire	W.	225
Northampton, [2] Northampton	Sa.	66
North Curry, Somersetshire	Tu. Sa.	158
Northleach, Gloucestershire	W.	81
North Walsham, Norfolk	Tu.	121
Northwich, Cheshire	Fr.	173
Normwich, [2] Norfolk	W. Sa.	108
Nottingham, [2] Nottinghamshire	W. Sa.	124
Nuneaton, Warwickshire	Sa.	100
Oakingham, Herkshire	Tu.	31
Odihain, Hampshire	Sa.	40
Okeham, Rutlandshire	Sa.	96
Okehampton, [1] Devonshire	Sa.	195
Oldham, [2] Lancashire	Sa.	192

CHERISH THE BUDS OF PITY, AND THEY WILL BLOOM WITH BENEVOLENCE.

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Olney, Buckinghamshire	Th.	55	Ruthyn, Denbighshire	M. Sa.	195
Ongar, Essex	Sa.	21	Rye, [1] Sussex	W. Fr.	62
Orford, [d] Suffolk	M.	89	Ryegate, [1] Surrey	Tu.	21
Ormskirk, Lancashire	Th.	219			
Orton, Westmoreland	W.	276	Saffron Walden, Essex	Sa.	43
Oswestry, Shropshire	W.	171	Salisbury, [2] Wiltshire	Tu. Sa.	81
Otley, Yorkshire	Fr.	202	Shefford, Bedfordshire	Fr.	41
Ottery St. Mary's, Devonshire	Tu.	160	Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire	Fr.	114
Oundle, Northamptonshire	Sa.	74	Sherborne, Dorsetshire	Sa.	116
Oxford, [4] Oxfordshire	W. Sa.	54	Sherburne, Yorkshire	Sa.	181
Padstow, Cornwall	Sa.	243	Shiffhall, Shropshire	Sa.	135
Painswick, Gloucestershire	Tu.	101	Shipston, Worcestershire	Fr.	83
Pattingham, Yorkshire	Sa.	192	Shoreham, [2] Sussex	Sa.	56
Pembroke, Herefordshire	Sa.	146	Shrewsbury, [2] Shropshire	W. Th. S.	155
Pembroke, [1] Pembrokeshire	Sa.	256	Sittingbourne, Kent	—	41
Penkridge, Staffordshire	Tu.	150	Skipton, Yorkshire	Sa.	216
Penrice, Glamorganshire	Th.	218	Sleaford, Lincolnshire	M.	115
Penrith, Cumberland	Tu.	282	Smarden, Kent	Fr.	55
Penryn, [2] Cornwall	W. F. Sa.	264	Snaith, Yorkshire	Th.	170
Pensford, Somersetshire	Tu.	116	Snettisham, Norfolk	Fr.	110
Penzance, Cornwall	Th.	231	Sodbury, Gloucestershire	Th.	112
Pershore, Worcestershire	Tu.	106	Soham, Cambridgeshire	Sa.	71
Peterborough, [2] Northampton	Sa.	81	Somerton, Somersetshire	Tu.	125
Petersfield, [1] Hampshire	Sa.	51	Southall, Middlesex	Th.	9
Petherton, Somersetshire	Tu.	134	Southam, Warwickshire	M.	82
Petworth, Sussex	Sa.	49	Southampton, [2] Hampshire	T. Th. S.	74
Philips Norton, Somersetshire	Th.	104	South Molton, Devonshire	Sa.	181
Pickering, Yorkshire	M.	226	South Petherton, Somersetshire	—	125
Plymouth, [2] Devonshire	M. Th.	216	Southwark, [2] Surrey	daily	adj.
Plympton, [d] Devonshire	Sa.	212	Southwell, Nottinghamshire	Sa.	158
Pocklington, Yorkshire	Sa.	192	Southwold, Suffolk	Th.	104
Pontefract, [2] Yorkshire	Sa.	175	Spalding, Lincolnshire	Tu.	96
Pontpool, Monmouthshire	Sa.	149	Spilsby, Lincolnshire	M.	130
Pool, [2] Dorsetshire	M.	106	St. Albans, [2] Hertfordshire	Sa.	21
Porlock, Somersetshire	Th.	169	St. Asaph, Flintshire	Sa.	208
Portland, Isle of, Dorsetshire	—	131	St. Austle, Cornwall	Fr.	245
Portsmouth, [2] Hampshire	Tu. Sa.	72	St. Columb, Cornwall	Th.	250
Potton, Bedfordshire	Sa.	50	St. David's, Pembrokeshire	W.	271
Poulton, Lancashire	M.	234	St. Germans, [d] Cornwall	Fr.	227
Prescot, Lancashire	Tu.	198	St. Ives, [1] Cornwall	W. Sa.	277
Presteign, Radnorshire	Sa.	151	St. Ives, Huntingdonshire	M.	59
Preston, [2] Lancashire	W. F. Sa.	214	St. Mawes, [d] Cornwall	—	260
Pulhelly, Caernarvonshire	W. Sa.	245	St. Michael, [d] Cornwall	—	248
Queenborough, [d] Kent	M.	45	St. Neots, Huntingdonshire	Th.	56
			Stafford, [2] Staffordshire	Sa.	141
Radnor, [1] Radnorshire	Sa.	157	Staines, Middlesex	Fr.	16
Ramsey, Huntingdonshire	Sa.	68	Stainton, Lincolnshire	M.	129
Ramsgate, Kent	W. Sa.	71	Stalbridge, Dorsetshire	M.	112
Ravensglass, Cumberland	Sa.	277	Stamford, [2] Lincolnshire	M. Fr.	89
Rayleigh, Essex	Sa.	25	Standon, Hertfordshire	Fr.	87
Reading, [2] Berkshire	Sa.	38	Stanhope, Durham	Tu.	262
Redruth, Cornwall	Fr.	261	Stanley, Gloucestershire	Sa.	105
Retford, Nottinghamshire (inc. the hund. of Bassetlaw [2])	Sa.	144	Stevenage, Hertfordshire	W.	51
Reepham, Norfolk	Sa.	111	Steyning, [d] Sussex	W.	50
Rhayadergwy, Radnorshire	W.	177	Stilton, Huntingdonshire	—	75
Richmond, [2] Yorkshire	Sa.	142	Stockbridge, [d] Hampshire	Th.	66
Richmond, Surrey	—	12	Stockport, [2] Cheshire	Fr.	176
Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire	Sa.	18	Stockton, Durham	W. Sa.	241
Ringwood, Hampshire	W.	91	Stoke-on-Trent, [2] Stafford	—	156
Ripley, Yorkshire	M.	215	Stokesley, Yorkshire	Sa.	239
Ripon, [2] Yorkshire	Th.	212	Stone, Staffordshire	Tu.	140
Rilborough, Buckinghamshire	Sa.	37	Stonchouse, Devonshire	Tu. Sa.	217
Rochdale, [1] Lancashire	Tu.	196	Stourbridge, Worcestershire	Fr.	122
Rottingdean, Sussex	—	54	Stow, Gloucestershire	Th.	85
Ryde, Isle of Wight	—	79	Stowey, Somersetshire	Tu.	149
Rochester, [2] Kent	Fr.	29	Stowmarket, Suffolk	Th.	73
Rochford, Essex	Th.	39	Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick	Th.	93
Rockingham, Northamptonshire	Th.	83	Stratford (Fenny), Bucks.	M.	18
Romney, [d] Kent	Th.	71	Stratford (Stony), Bucks.	Fr.	52
Ross, Herefordshire	Th.	120	Stratton, Cornwall	Tu.	211
Romford, Essex	M. T. W.	12	Stroud, [2] Gloucestershire	Fr.	101
Romsey, Hampshire	Sa.	73	Stourminster, Dorsetshire	Th.	109
Rotherham, Yorkshire	M.	160	Sudbury, [2] Suffolk	Fr.	54
Rothwell, Northamptonshire	M.	79	Sunderland, [2] Durham	Sa.	265
Royston, Hertfordshire	W.	37	Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire	M.	111
Ruabon, Denbighshire	M.	132	Swaffham, Norfolk	W. Sa.	201
Rugby, Warwickshire	Sa.	83	Swansea [1] Glamorganshire	W. Sa.	201
Rugely, Staffordshire	Tu.	126	Swindon, Wiltshire	M.	85
			Tadcaster, Yorkshire	Th.	185



# Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

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A PLOUGHMAN ON HIS LEGS, IS BETTER THAN A GENTLEMAN ON HIS KNEES.

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Tamworth, [2] Staffordshire	<i>Tu.</i>	115
Tarporley, Cheshire	<i>Th.</i>	172
Tarring, Sussex	<i>Sa.</i>	57
Tattershall, Lincolnshire	<i>Fr.</i>	125
Tavistock, [2] Devonshire	<i>Fr.</i>	206
Taunton, [2] Somersetshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	141
Teignmouth, Devonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	184
Tenbury, Worcestershire	<i>Tu.</i>	135
Tenby, Pembrokeshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	250
Tenterden, Kent	<i>Fr.</i>	56
Tetbury, Gloucestershire	<i>W.</i>	99
Tewkesbury, [2] Gloucestershire	<i>Sa.</i>	104
Thame, Oxfordshire	<i>Tu.</i>	44
Thaxted, Essex	<i>Fr.</i>	41
Thetford, [2] Norfolk	<i>Sa.</i>	80
Thirsk, [1] Yorkshire	<i>M.</i>	217
Thornbury, Gloucestershire	<i>Sa.</i>	120
Thorne, Yorkshire	<i>W.</i>	166
Thorney, Cambridgeshire	<i>Tu.</i>	82
Thrapston, Northamptonshire	<i>Tu.</i>	75
Tickhill, Yorkshire	<i>Fr.</i>	152
Tichfield, Hampshire	<i>Su.</i>	70
Tideswell, Derbyshire	<i>W.</i>	160
Tiverton, [2] Devonshire	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	162
Topsham, Devonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	170
Torrington, Devonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	192
Totness, [2] Devonshire	<i>Tu.</i>	196
Towcester, Northamptonshire	<i>Su.</i>	60
Tregaron, Cardiganshire	<i>Tu.</i>	194
Tregray, [4] Cornwall	<i>Sa.</i>	251
Tring, Hertfordshire	<i>Fr.</i>	51
Trowbridge, Wiltshire	<i>Sa.</i>	98
Truro, [2] Cornwall	<i>W. Su.</i>	255
Tuddington, Bedfordshire	<i>Sa.</i>	39
Tunbridge, Kent	<i>Fr.</i>	30
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	<i>Fr.</i>	35
Tutbury, Staffordshire	<i>Tu.</i>	154
Tuxford, Nottinghamshire	<i>M.</i>	137
Tynemouth, Northumberland	<i>—</i>	278
Ulverston (Ouston), Lancashire	<i>Th.</i>	273
Uppingham, Rutlandshire	<i>W.</i>	89
Upton, Worcestershire	<i>Th.</i>	110
Uske, Monmouthshire	<i>Fr.</i>	142
Uttoxeter, Staffordshire	<i>W.</i>	136
Uxbridge, Middlesex	<i>Th.</i>	15
Wadebridge, Cornwall	<i>Sa.</i>	242
Wainfleet, Lincolnshire	<i>Sa.</i>	128
Wakefield, [1] Yorkshire	<i>Fr.</i>	182
Wallingford, [1] Berkshire	<i>Fr.</i>	45
Walsall, [1] Staffordshire	<i>Tu.</i>	118
Walsham, Norfolk	<i>Th.</i>	121
Walsingham, Norfolk	<i>Fr.</i>	111
Waltham Abbey, Essex	<i>Tu.</i>	12
Waltham, Bishop's, Hampshire	<i>Fr.</i>	67
Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire	<i>Tu.</i>	11
Wantage, Berkshire	<i>Sa.</i>	60
Ware, Hertfordshire	<i>Tu.</i>	21
Wareham, [1] Dorsetshire	<i>Sa.</i>	116
Warminster, Wiltshire	<i>Sa.</i>	96
Warrington, [1] Lancashire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	184
Warwick, [2] Warwick	<i>Sa.</i>	91
Watchet, Somersetshire	<i>Su.</i>	156
Watford, Hertfordshire	<i>Sa.</i>	15
Watlington, Oxfordshire	<i>Sa.</i>	40

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Watton, Norfolk	<i>W.</i>	97
Wednesbury, Staffordshire	<i>Fr.</i>	114
Weighton Market, Yorkshire	<i>W.</i>	198
Weldon, Northamptonshire	<i>W.</i>	64
Wellingborough, Northampton	<i>W.</i>	68
Wellington, Shropshire	<i>Th.</i>	142
Wellington, Somersetshire	<i>Th.</i>	148
Wells, [2] Somersetshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	120
Welshpool, Montgomeryshire	<i>M. Th.</i>	171
Wem, Shropshire	<i>Th.</i>	163
Wendover, [d] Buckinghamshire	<i>Th.</i>	35
Wenlock, [d] Shropshire	<i>M.</i>	148
Weobley, [d] Herefordshire	<i>Tu.</i>	147
Westbury, [1] Wiltshire	<i>Fr.</i>	92
Westerham, Kent	<i>Fr.</i>	21
Westlooe, [d] Cornwall	<i>Sa.</i>	132
Westminster, [2] Middlesex	<i>daily</i>	<i>adj.</i>
Wetherby, Yorkshire	<i>Th.</i>	193
Weymouth, [2] Dorsetshire	<i>Tu. Fr.</i>	128
Whitby, [1] Yorkshire	<i>Sa.</i>	236
Whitechurch, [d] Hampshire	<i>Fr.</i>	56
Whitechurch, Shropshire	<i>Fr.</i>	163
Whitehaven, [1] Cumberland	<i>T. Th. Sa.</i>	306
Wickwar, Gloucestershire	<i>M.</i>	111
Wigan, [2] Lancashire	<i>Fr.</i>	200
Wigton, Cumberland	<i>Tu.</i>	303
Wilton, [1] Wiltshire	<i>W.</i>	84
Wimborne, Dorsetshire	<i>Fr.</i>	109
Wincanton, Somersetshire	<i>W.</i>	109
Winecomb, Gloucestershire	<i>Sa.</i>	97
Winchelsea, [d] Sussex	<i>Fr.</i>	65
Winchester, [2] Hampshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	65
Windsor, [2] Berkshire	<i>Sa.</i>	22
Winslow, Buckinghamshire	<i>Th.</i>	49
Winster, Derbyshire	<i>Sa.</i>	150
Wirksworth, Derbyshire	<i>Tu.</i>	140
Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire	<i>Sa.</i>	94
Wiston, Pembrokeshire	<i>Sa.</i>	238
Witham, Essex	<i>Th.</i>	38
Witney, Oxfordshire	<i>Th.</i>	65
Wivelscomb, Somersetshire	<i>Tu.</i>	150
Woburn, Bedfordshire	<i>Fr.</i>	41
Wolverhampton, Staffordshire	<i>W.</i>	124
Woburn, Buckinghamshire	<i>Fr.</i>	28
Woodbridge, Suffolk	<i>W.</i>	77
Woodstock, [1] Oxfordshire	<i>Tu.</i>	66
Wooler, Northumberland	<i>Th.</i>	320
Woolwich, Kent	<i>Fr.</i>	8
Worcester, [2] Worcestershire	<i>M. W. Sa.</i>	111
Workington, Cumberland	<i>W.</i>	306
Workop, Nottinghamshire	<i>W.</i>	146
Worsted, Norfolk	<i>Sa.</i>	123
Worthing, Sussex	<i>—</i>	56
Wotton, Gloucestershire	<i>Fr.</i>	108
Wotton Bassett, [d] Wiltshire	<i>Tu.</i>	89
Wrexham, Denbighshire	<i>M. Th.</i>	182
Wrlinton, Somersetshire	<i>Tu.</i>	129
Wycomb, High, [2] Bucks.	<i>Fr.</i>	29
Wyndham, Norfolk	<i>Fr.</i>	100
Yarmouth, [d] Isle of Wight	<i>Fr.</i>	100
Yarmouth, [2] Norfolk	<i>Sa.</i>	124
Yarm, Yorkshire	<i>Th.</i>	237
Yaxley, Huntingdonshire	<i>W.</i>	75
Yeovil, Somersetshire	<i>Fr.</i>	122
York, [2] Yorkshire	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	197

IT IS EASIER TO BUILD TWO CHIMNEYS, THAN TO KEEP ONE IN FUEL.

## SCOTLAND.

With the Distance of the Towns from Edinburgh.

	<i>Dist.</i>
Aberdeen, [1] Aberdeenshire	129
Aberdonr, Fifehire	10
Abernethy, Perthshire	41
Aldrie, Lanarkshire	32
Alford, Aberdeenshire	126
Alloa, Clackmannanshire	31

	<i>Dist.</i>
Annan, Dumfriesshire	79
Anstruther, Fifehire	35
Arbroath, Forfarshire	68
Ardrrossan, Ayrshire	77
Arran, Isle of	100
Ayr, [1] Ayrshire	71

THE SLEEPING FOX CATCHES NO POULTRY.



	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>
Ballintrae, Ayrshire.....	109	Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.....	26
Banff, Banffshire.....	163	Jura, Isle of.....	—
Bannockburn, Stirlingshire.....	32	Keith, Banffshire.....	152
Bathgate, Linlithgowshire.....	18	Kelso, Roxburghshire.....	42
Beauley, Inverness-shire.....	166	Kenmore, Perthshire.....	78
Beith, Ayrshire.....	62	Kilmarnock, [1] Ayrshire.....	59
Bervie, Kincardineshire.....	81	Kilsyth, Stirlingshire.....	34
Berwick, North, Haddingtonshire.....	22	Kilwinning, Ayrshire.....	71
Biggar, Lanarkshire.....	27	Kincardine, Perthshire.....	25
Blairathol, Perthshire.....	76	Kinghorn, Fifehire.....	10
Blairgowrie, Perthshire.....	59	Kinross, Kinross-shire.....	26
Bothwell, Lanarkshire.....	42	Kintore, Aberdeenshire.....	140
Brechin, Forfarshire.....	83	Kippen, Stirlingshire.....	50
Bridge of Halkirk, Caithness.....	—	Kirkaldie, [1] Fifehire.....	13
Callander, Perthshire.....	23	Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire.....	99
Cambleton, Argyshire.....	166	Kirkwall, Orkney.....	228
Carronshore, Stirlingshire.....	25	Kirrymuir, Forfarshire.....	56
Castle Douglas, Dumfries.....	187	Lamlash, Arran.....	108
Cathcart, Lanarkshire.....	40	Lanark, Lanarkshire.....	32
Clackmannan, Clackmannanshire.....	29	Langholm, Dumfries-shire.....	70
Coldstream, Berwickshire.....	47	Largo, Fifehire.....	26
Comrie, Perthshire.....	62	Largs, Ayrshire.....	79
Creighton, Kirkcudbright.....	97	Lauder, Berwickshire.....	26
Crief, Perthshire.....	47	Leadhills, Dumfries-shire.....	46
Cromarty, Cromartyshire.....	175	Leith, [1] Edinburghshire.....	2
Cullen, Banffshire.....	164	Leven, Fifehire.....	22
Culross, Perthshire.....	22	Linlithgow, Linlithgowshire.....	17
Cupar, Angus.....	53	Linton, Peebles-shire.....	20
Cupar, Fifehire.....	30	Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire.....	68
Dalkeith, Edinburghshire.....	6	Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire.....	60
Dingwall, Ross.....	174	Maybole, Ayrshire.....	84
Dornoch, Sutherlandshire.....	209	Melrose, Roxburghshire.....	35
Douglas, Lanarkshire.....	40	Middleton, Selkirkshire.....	13
Doune, Perthshire.....	45	Moffat, Dumfries-shire.....	50
Dumbarton, Dumbartonshire.....	69	Montrose, [1] Forfarshire.....	69
Dumblane, Perthshire.....	40	Muirkirk, Ayrshire.....	51
Dumfries, [1] Dumfries-shire.....	71	Munlochy, Inverness-shire.....	161
Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.....	28	Musselburg, Edinburghshire.....	6
Dunheath, Sutherlandshire.....	248	Nairn, Nairnshire.....	167
Dundee, [1] Forfarshire.....	40	Newburgh, Fifehire.....	40
Dunfermline, Fifehire.....	16	New Galloway, Dumfries.....	80
Dunkeld, Perthshire.....	58	Newmills, Ayrshire.....	59
Dunse, Berwickshire.....	40	Newmills, Fifehire.....	20
Dysart, Fifehire.....	14	Newton Stewart, Wigtonshire.....	97
Easdale, Dumfries-shire.....	75	Oban, Argyshire.....	122
Edinburgh, [2] Edinburghshire.....	—	Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.....	139
Elgin, [1] Elginshire.....	167	Paisley, [1] Renfrewshire.....	51
Errol, Perthshire.....	35	Peebles, Peebles-shire.....	28
Eyemouth, Berwickshire.....	50	Perth, [1] Perthshire.....	40
Falkirk, [1] Stirlingshire.....	24	Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.....	154
Falkland, Fifehire.....	24	Pittenweem, Fifehire.....	54
Forfar, Forfarshire.....	71	Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire.....	62
Forres, Elginshire.....	157	Port Patrick, Wigtonshire.....	132
Fort Augustus, Inverness.....	130	Portree, Inverness-shire.....	1
Fort George, Inverness.....	165	Portsoy, Banffshire.....	172
Fortrose, Ross.....	169	Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire.....	8
Fort William, Argyshire.....	153	Queensferry, South, Edinburghshire.....	9
Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.....	156	Queensferry, North, Fifehire.....	11
Galashiels, Selkirkshire.....	30	Rannoch, Perthshire.....	—
Galston, Ayrshire.....	62	Renfrew, Renfrewshire.....	49
Girvan, Ayrshire.....	97	Roslin, Edinburghshire.....	2
Glanmis, Angus.....	51	Rothsay, Buteshire.....	89
Glasgow, [2] Lanarkshire.....	45	Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.....	41
Glenluce, Wigtonshire.....	114	St. Andrews, [1] Fifehire.....	39
Grangemouth, Stirlingshire.....	25	St. Ninians, Stirlingshire.....	33
Granton, Inverness.....	135	Sanguhar, Dumfries-shire.....	56
Greenlaw, Berwickshire.....	37	Selkirk, Selkirkshire.....	56
Greenock, [1] Renfrewshire.....	65	Skene, Aberdeenshire.....	—
Haddington, [1] Haddingtonshire.....	17	Stirling, [1] Stirlingshire.....	55
Hamilton, Lanarkshire.....	38	Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.....	90
Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire.....	234	Stornaway, Ross-shire.....	556
Huntley, Aberdeenshire.....	141	Stranraer, Wigtonshire.....	117
Inverary, Argyshire.....	115	Strathaven, Lanarkshire.....	46
Inverkeithing, Fifehire.....	12	Strathblane, Stirlingshire.....	55
Inverleithen, Fifehire.....	13	Stromness, Plovera Isle.....	—
Inverness, [1] Inverness-shire.....	156		
Irving, Ayrshire.....	70		

HE WHO ANTICIPATES HIS INHERITANCE WILL BE THE INHERITOR OF BEGGARY.

NEVER SCRAMBLE FOR THE FRUIT TILL THE TREE HAS BEEN WELL SHAKEN.

## Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

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	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>
Strontian, Argyleshire.....	151	Turreff, Aberdeenshire.....	160
Tain, Ross-shire.....	289	Whitburn, Edinburghshire.....	20
Thornhill, Dumfries-shire.....	60	Whitehorn, Wigtonshire.....	116
Thurso, Caithness-shire.....	289	Wick, [1] Caithness-shire.....	272
Tranent, Haddingtonshire.....	10	Wigton, [1] Wigtonshire.....	105

## IRELAND.

*With the respective Distances from Dublin.*

	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>
Antrim, Antrim.....	105	Dingle, Kerry.....	214
Ardee, Louth.....	43	Donaghadee, Down.....	122
Arklow, Wicklow.....	49	Donegal, Donegal.....	140
Armagh, [1] Armagh.....	82	Doneraile, Cork.....	156
Askeaton, Limerick.....	141	Downpatrick, [1] Down.....	94
Athboy, Meath.....	39	Drogheda, [1] Meath.....	30
Athlone, [1] Westmeath.....	75	Droimore, Down.....	84
Athy, Kildare.....	40	Dublin, [4] Dublin.....	—
Balbriggan, Dublin.....	19	Dundalk, [1] Louth.....	51
Ballinacorney, Antrim.....	150	Dungannon, [1] Tyrone.....	96
Ballinacorney, Westmeath.....	72	Dungarvon, [1] Waterford.....	122
Ballinacorney, Sligo.....	119	Dunmanway, Cork.....	203
Ballina, Mayo.....	183	Dunmore, Galway.....	135
Ballinastoe, Galway.....	90	Durrow, Kilkenny.....	70
Ballinrobe, Mayo.....	147	Edenderry, King's County.....	40
Ballycastle, Antrim.....	180	Edgeworthstown, Longford.....	66
Ballyconnel, Cavan.....	85	Elphin, Roscommon.....	162
Ballyglass, Mayo.....	147	Ennis, [1] Clare.....	142
Ballymena, Antrim.....	132	Enniscorthy, Wexford.....	82
Ballynahinch, Down.....	94	Enniskillen, [1] Fermanagh.....	100
Ballyshannon, Donegal.....	127	Fermoy, Cork.....	142
Ballinglass, Wicklow.....	51	Ferns, Wexford.....	75
Banagher, King's County.....	81	Foxford, King's County.....	173
Bandon, [1] Cork.....	186	Frankford, Mayo.....	67
Bangor, Down.....	114	Freshford, Kilkenny.....	88
Bantry, Cork.....	234	Galway, [2] Galway.....	133
Belfast, [2] Antrim.....	102	Gillford, Down.....	82
Blackwater, Armagh.....	89	Glenarm, Antrim.....	133
Blessington, Wicklow.....	26	Gort, Galway.....	124
Boyle, Roscommon.....	107	Gowran, Kilkenny.....	66
Bray, Wicklow.....	12	Granard, Longford.....	75
Cahir, Tipperary.....	112	Hackestown, Carlow.....	60
Callan, Kilkenny.....	80	Headford, Galway.....	137
Carlow, [1] Carlow.....	49	Hollymount, Mayo.....	141
Carrickfergus, [1] Antrim.....	110	Howth, Dublin.....	9
Carrickmacross, Monaghan.....	56	Inistiogue, Kilkenny.....	80
Carrick-on-Shannon, Leitrim.....	98	Innishannon, Cork.....	182
Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary.....	110	Kells, Meath.....	40
Cashel, [1] Tipperary.....	100	Kenmare, Kerry.....	239
Castlebar, Mayo.....	159	Kilbeggan, Westmeath.....	56
Castledermot, Kildare.....	43	Kilcock, Kildare.....	18
Castlereagh, Roscommon.....	112	Kilconnel, Galway.....	95
Castletown, Cork.....	258	Kilcullen, Kildare.....	26
Castlewelsh, Down.....	82	Kildare, Kildare.....	52
Cavan, Cavan.....	68	Kilkenny, [1] Kilkenny.....	75
Celbridge, Kildare.....	14	Killala, Mayo.....	192
Charleville, Cork.....	144	Killannaule, Tipperary.....	96
Clara, King's County.....	61	Killarney, Kerry.....	224
Clare, Mayo.....	149	Killshandara, Cavan.....	80
Cliffen, Galway.....	184	Killybegs, Donegal.....	158
Cloghan, King's County.....	76	Killlough, Down.....	100
Clogheen, Tipperary.....	121	Killyleagh, Down.....	100
Clogher, Tyrone.....	105	Kilmallock, Limerick.....	140
Clonard, Meath.....	33	Kilmacathomas, Waterford.....	109
Clonegal, Wexford.....	67	Kilrea, Derry.....	137
Clones, Monaghan.....	85	Kilrush, Clare.....	177
Clonmel, [1] Tipperary.....	123	Kilworth, Cork.....	141
Cloyne, Cork.....	186	Kinsale, [1] Cork.....	186
Colehill, Longford.....	65	Knocktopher, Kilkenny.....	180
Coleraine, [1] Derry.....	159		
Cookestown, Tyrone.....	109		
Coothill, Cavan.....	74		
Cork, [2] Cork.....	166		
Cumher, Down.....	112		

HE WHO SELLS AN ACRE OF LAND PARTS WITH AN OUNCE OF CREDIT.

THE DAY OF PAYMENT IS ALWAYS NEARER THE DAY OF PROMISE THAN IT SEEMS.

	Dist.		Dist.
Lanesborough, Longford.....	84	Randalstown, Antrim.....	122
Larne, Antrim.....	128	Raphoe, Donegal.....	142
Leighlinbridge, Carlow.....	57	Rathcoole, Dublin.....	10
Leixlip, Kildare.....	10	Rathcormick, Cork.....	141
Limerick, [2] Limerick.....	119	Rathdowney, Queen's County.....	75
Lisburn, [1] Antrim.....	93	Rathdrum, Wicklow.....	58
Lismore, Waterford.....	156	Rathfryland, Down.....	72
Listowel, Kerry.....	169	Rathkeale, Limerick.....	137
Londonderry, [1] Derry.....	150	Roscommon, Roscommon.....	95
Longford, Longford.....	71	Ross (New), [1] Wexford.....	88
Loughbrickland, Down.....	74	Rostrevor, Down.....	74
Loughrea, Galway.....	109		
Lurgan, Armagh.....	85	Saintfield, Down.....	100
Macroom, Cork.....	191	Skibbereen, Cork.....	219
Maghera, Derry.....	128	Sligo, [1] Sligo.....	132
Magherafelt, Derry.....	119	Stewartstown, Tyrone.....	104
Mallow, [1] Cork.....	163	Strabane, Tyrone.....	156
Maryborough, Queen's County.....	51	Stradhalley, Queen's County.....	49
Maynooth, Kildare.....	15	Strangford, Down.....	102
Middleton, Cork.....	182	Strokestown, Roscommon.....	94
Millstreet, Cork.....	205	Summerhill, Meath.....	25
Milltown, Kerry.....	196	Swords, Dublin.....	9
Mitcheltown, Cork.....	132		
Mohill, Leitrim.....	94	Taghmon, Wexford.....	103
Moira, Down.....	90	Tailanstown, Louth.....	46
Monaghan, Monaghan.....	84	Tallow, Waterford.....	141
Monastereven, Kildare.....	38	Tandaragee, Armagh.....	80
Moneygall, King's County.....	84	Tarbert, Kerry.....	159
Moneymore, Derry.....	114	Templemore, Tipperary.....	86
Mountmellick, Queen's County.....	51	Thomastown, Kilkenny.....	73
Mullingar, Westmeath.....	48	Thurles, Tipperary.....	95
		Tipperary, Tipperary.....	127
Naas, Kildare.....	19	Toome, Antrim.....	130
Navan, Meath.....	30	Tralee, [1] Kerry.....	187
Nenagh, Tipperary.....	95	Tramore, Waterford.....	102
Newcastle, Limerick.....	145	Trim, Meath.....	132
Newport, Mayo.....	177	Tuam, Galway.....	146
Newport, Tipperary.....	110	Tullamore, King's County.....	65
Newry, [1] Down.....	63	Tullow, Carlow.....	58
Newton Stewart, Tyrone.....	126	Tynan, Armagh.....	91
Nohber, Meath.....	42		
		Valentia, Kerry.....	250
Oldcastle, Meath.....	55	Virginia, Cavan.....	52
Omagh, Tyrone.....	116		
Oranmore, Galway.....	127	Waterford, [2] Waterford.....	94
		Westport, Mayo.....	170
Parsonstown, King's County.....	86	Wexford, [1] Wexford.....	94
Philpstown, King's County.....	60	Wicklow, Wicklow.....	52
Po-tadown, Armagh.....	88		
Portlinton, [1] Queen's County.....	44	Youghall, [1] Cork.....	154
Portunna, Galway.....	99		

## REGULATIONS FOR A PENNY POSTAGE.

By a Treasury Minute, dated Nov. 12, 1839,  
it was ordered, that

All General Post Letters shall be charged  
by weight, as follows:—  
Letters not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 1 postage.

1.....2  
2.....4  
3.....6

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce  
up to 16 ounces, beyond which no packet sub-  
ject to postage shall be received.

It was also ordered, that

From the 10th of January, 1840, the charge  
on all letters passing between one part of the  
United Kingdom and another, whether by the  
General Post or the London District, or other  
Local Post, should be ONE PENNY per  
SINGLE RATE. The scale of weight to be as  
above-mentioned. And the postage to be pre-  
paid; or, if not pre-paid, to be charged double  
on delivery.

The privilege of *franking*, both parliament-  
ary and official, to cease on the 10th of January,  
1840.

New Regulation for Delivery of Letters in the  
London District.

NOTICE.—From May 1, 1844, there will be  
ten deliveries of letters in London daily, and  
the despatches will be made from the London  
District Post Office at the following times: 8,  
10, and 12 in the forenoon, and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,  
6, and 8 in the afternoon. By this alteration,  
letters for the country districts, posted before  
3 o'clock, will be delivered the same evening,  
and those posted before 5 will be delivered  
within a circle of six miles from the General  
Post Office the same night. Letters for the  
last delivery must be posted before 6 o'clock,  
and this delivery includes all places within a  
circle of three miles from the General Post  
Office. N.B. Letters for the first delivery in  
the morning must be posted before 8 o'clock  
the previous night.



# A LIST OF Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions, (PRINCIPALLY FOREIGN) WITH THE NAMES OF THE COUNTRIES PRODUCING THEM.

**AGATES**—Africa, the East Indies, Siberia, and several parts of Europe, but chiefly Iceland, Saxony, and Tuscany.

**Alahaster**—Spain, Italy, France, England, America.

**Alkanet Root**—imported from the Levant, or the neighbourhood of Montpellier in France; also from Siberia and Spain.

**Alligator**—North America, South America, and the northernmost parts of Africa.

**Allspice**—see *Pimento*.

**Almonds**—Spain, France, Italy, the Levant, Arabia, Asia, Africa. Indigenous to Greece, and also the Barbary States.

**Aloes**—America, the West Indies. The medicinal aloes are indigenous to India, Africa, and Italy.

**Aloes Wood**—the produce of a large forest tree growing in most of the countries between China and India.

**Alum**—the Levant and Italy.

**Amber**—In mines in Prussia, near the sea-coast; on the shores of Sicily and the Adriatic; on the southern shores of the Baltic, and the eastern shores of England; Mexico.

**Ambergris**—this is obtained from the Cachalot—see *Spermaceti*.

**Amethyst**—Sweden, Bohemia, Saxony, and other parts of Europe; Siberia, India (Ceylon), Mexico, and Brazil.

**Amianthus**—see *Asbestos*.

**Ammoniacum**—(a resinous juice obtained from a plant resembling fennel)—Africa, Arabia, Persia, and India.

**Ananas**—see *Pine-apple*.

**Anchovy**—the Mediterranean (chiefly off Gorgona); off the coasts of Spain, France, and Italy; and occasionally off those of England.

**Anise-seeds**—Egypt, to which they are indigenous; Syria, and other eastern countries; Spain, and Malta.

**Ant bear**—South America (Brazil, Guiana), East Indies, and Cape of Good Hope.

**Antelope**—Europe, Asia, Africa, Arabia.

**Apes**—Asia (the East Indies), and Africa.

**Areca**, or *Betel-nut* (an aromatic fruit, the produce of the palm tree)—East Indies, China, &c.

**Armadillo**—Mexico, and South America.

**Arnatto** (a vegetable red dye)—South America, East Indies, West Indies.

**Arrack** (a spirituous liquor)—Batavia, from rice; Goa, from the juice of the cocoa-tree.

**Arrow-root**—East Indies, South America, West Indies.

**Arsenic**—Great Britain, Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, Mexico, &c.

**Asafetida** (a kind of gum)—Persia.

**Asbestos** (an incombustible kind of earth)—the Ural, and some other European mountains; Swedish Lapland, Candia, China.

**Asphaltum** (a friable kind of bitumen)—the Dead Sea, many parts of Europe and America, the Island of Trinidad, &c.

**BABOONS**—Asia (Borneo and the Philippine Islands), and the hot parts of Africa.

**Bamboo Cane**—the East Indies, China, West Indies, and America.

**Banana** (a species of plantain)—Egypt; the West Indies, and other tropical countries.

**Barilla** (an alkaline salt, used in making glass)—Spain, Egypt, Hungary, &c.

**Bellium** (a semi-pellucid gum-resin)—Persia and Arabia.

**Bear**—the northern parts of Europe; Asia, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary, Japan, Ceylon, North America, Peru.

**Beaver**—the north of Europe, Asia, and America.

**Benzoin**, or *Benjamin*—see *Frankincense*.

**Bergamot** (a perfume)—Bergamo in Italy.

**Beryl** (a gem)—Siberia; Dauria, on the frontiers of China; Saxony, South of France, North America, Brazil.

**Betel** (a species of pepper vine), a shrub whose leaf is chewed—the East Indies.

**Bezoar**, (a concretion found in the stomach of certain animals)—Persia and the East Indies.

**Bird of Paradise**—the Islands of Papua and Doo.

**Bison**—Poland, Lithuania, North America.

**Black Bear**—India, Africa, America, Kamtschatka.

**Black Eagle**—Abyssinia.

**Black Fox**—the north of Europe, Siberia, North America.

**Black Lead**—see *Plumbago*.

**Black Swan**—Botany Bay.

**Boa Constrictor**—Africa, South America, India.

**Bole**, or *Lemnian Earth*—Isle of Lemnos, Armenia, Italy, France, Sillesia, and South America.

**Borax**, or *Tincal*—a salt found in a crystallized state at the bottom of certain lakes in Thibet, Persia, China, South America, and Europe.

**Box-wood**—Spain, Turkey.

**Brandy**—France (chiefly in Cognac and Nantes); also in England, but of inferior quality.

**Brazil-wood**—Brazil (Pernambuco), and other parts of America; the East Indies.

**Bread-fruit**—Otaheite, and other South-Sea Islands.

**Buffalo**—Asia, Africa, America.

**Burgundy Wine**—France.

**CAJEPUT OIL**—East India Islands.

**Calabash Tree**—the East Indies, America, West Indies.

**Calamander Wood** (scarce and beautiful)—Ceylon.

**Camel**—Ussuc Tartary, Siberia, Thibet, China.

**Camelopard**—Africa, Sennaar, Abyssinia, Ethiopia, and the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope.

HE THAT FORGETS TO PRAY, HIDES NOT HIMSELF GOOD MORROW, NOR GOOD DAY.

MANY ARE WILLING ENOUGH TO WOUND, WHO ARE YET AFRAID TO STRIKE.

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*Camphor* (a vegetable product) — China, Japan, and the East Indian Isles, Borneo, and Ceylon.

*Canary Bird* — Africa, the Canary Islands, Italy, and Greece.

*Cantharides*, or *Spanish Fly* (a kind of beetle, used in making blisters) — Spain, Italy, and south of France.

*Cape Madeira Wine* — the Cape of Good Hope.

*Capers* (the buds of a plant) — the South of France, Italy, the Levant.

*Capsicum* (a pepper plant) — East Indies, Mexico, South America, West Indies.

*Caraway Seeds* — Essex, Kent, and Suffolk.

*Cardamom Seeds* — East Indies (Malabar).

*Carmine* — a colour prepared from cochineal (which see).

*Cashew Nut* — South America, West Indies.

*Cassada*, *Cassava* (an edible root) — South America and the West Indies.

*Cassia* (an aromatic bark) — China, East Indies, South America, West Indies.

*Castor Oil* (from the seeds of a species of palm) — the East Indies, South America, West Indies.

*Cats' Eye* (a kind of gem) — Ceylon, Siberia.

*Catechu* (a vegetable extract) — East Indies (Bombay, Bengal).

*Caviare* (a food made from the roes of sturgeon) — Russia.

*Cedar* — Syria, chiefly about Mount Libanus. The *red cedar*, used in making black lead pencils, is a native of North America, the West Indies, and Japan.

*Cayenne Pepper* — East Indies, South America, West Indies.

*Chamelcon* — Egypt and Barbary, India, Mexico, Guiana.

*Chamois Goat* — the Alps and the Pyrenees.

*Champagne Wine* — France.

*Chesnuts* — Italy, France, Spain, Portugal.

*Chicory*, or *Succory* (often largely substituted for coffee) — indigenous in England and most parts of Europe.

*Chigoe*, or *Chigger* (a species of flea that breeds under the skin) — South America.

*Chinchilla* (fur) — Chili.

*Chocolate* (cacao) — Mexico, South America, West Indies.

*Chunam* — the name given in India to burnt shells, and employed in the composition of *Betel*.

*Cinnabar*, (a red paint) — the Palatinate of Germany, India in Bohemia, and Almaden in Spain.

*Cinnamon* — the East Indies (chiefly Ceylon), Cochinchina, and South America.

*Citron* — Enrope (Genoa, Florence, &c.), Asia, West Indies.

*Civet* (an animal perfume) — Africa (coast of Guinea), India, Brazil.

*Claret Wine* — the neighbourhood of the Garonne, on the western coast of France.

*Cloves* — the Molucca Islands (chiefly Amboyna); the Isles of France and Bourbon; South America (Cayenne).

*Coccus Indicus*, or *Indian Berry* — Ceylon. It is poisonous and intoxicating.

*Cochineal* (an insect used in dyeing and painting) — the East Indies, Mexico, South America.

*Cochatoa* — East Indies, and the Islands of the Indian Ocean; Banda, Ceram, the Philippines, and Sunda Isles.

*Cocoa*, or *Cacao* (employed in the manufacture of chocolate) — West Indies and South America.

*Cocoa-nut* — the East Indies, Arabia, Africa, South America, West Indies.

*Cock-raach* (a kind of beetle) — Asia, America, West Indies.

*Coffee* — Arabia (Mocha), East Indies, West Indies.

*Condor* (a large bird of prey) — South America.

*Constantia Wine* — Constantia Farm, at the Cape of Good Hope.

*Capaica Balsam* — S. America, W. Indies.

*Copal* (a kind of resin) — Africa (Guiana) and America.

*Copper* — Anglesea and Cornwall, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and the Feroe Islands, and various parts of the continent; China and Japan, Southern Africa, North America, Peru, and Chili.

*Carat* (a marine animal production) — the Mediterranean (about Sicily, Majorca, and Minorca); the Red Sea; off the coast of Africa; in the South Seas, &c.

*Coral Snake* — America.

*Coriander Seeds* — the South of Europe; England (Kent, Essex, and other parts).

*Cork* — Portugal, Spain, and other parts in the South of Europe; Sicily (on Mount Etna), and the shores of the Mediterranean.

*Cornelian*, or *Carnelian* — the East Indies, Arabia, Egypt, various parts of Europe, and several of the British shores.

*Cotton* — the Levant, Egypt, the East Indies, North and South America, West Indies. The finest from Bengal, and the coast of Coromandel.

*Crabs' eyes* (a cerebral concretion in a kind of crab-fish) — the river Don, in Russia.

*Cranberries*, or *Red Whortlicberries* — Russia, North America, New South Wales, and parts of Scotland and England.

*Crocodile* — Africa (the rivers Nile and Senegal, and all the rivers of Guinea); India (the Ganges).

*Crystal* (a kind of gem) — Madagascar, South America (Brazil, Guiana), Norway, the Alps, Scotland.

*Currants* — the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, particularly Zante and Cephalonia.

*Cypress* — the East of Enrope, the Levant, Asia, America.

**DATES** — Egypt, the African coast of the Mediterranean, Arabia, the East Indies, Persia, Spain, and Italy.

*Deals* — Norway, and other northern parts of Europe.

*Diamonds* — the East Indies (Golconda, Raelonda, Borneo), Mexico, Brazil.

*Dolphin* — the European and Pacific Seas.

*Dragon's Blood* (a kind of resin) — Japan, Cochinchina, Java, and other parts of the East.

*Dromedary* — the deserts of Arabia, and other parts of Asia, and of Africa.

**EBONY-WOOD** — the East Indies (chiefly Ceylon), and West Indies.

*Edible Bird-nests* — Sumatra, Cap-and-bution Isles, China.

*Elder Dawk* (from the Elder duck) — the north of Europe (chiefly Iceland), Asia, America.

FAVOURITES ARE LIKE SUN-DIALS: NO ONE LOOKS ON THEM IF THEY ARE IN THE SHADE.

WHEN IT IS PAST NOON WITH A FAVOURITE, NIGHT COMES ON Apace.

# Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions. 275

**Elephant**—Africa and the East Indies. The most esteemed are those of Ceylon.

**Elk, or Moose Deer**—North America, some parts of Europe, and Asia, as far south as Japan.

**Emerald**—Egypt and Ethiopia, Russia, the confines of Persia, Mexico, Peru.

**Emery** (a mineral, used in polishing steel, &c.)—the Levant, Naxos, and other Grecian islands, Germany, Guernsey, Spain, Italy.

**Ermine** (a species of ferret)—Norway, Lapland, Finland, North America, Siberia, China.

**Estrieh, or Estridge** (the fine soft down of the ostrich)—the Levant, Italy, &c.

**Euphorbiu** (a concrete gum-resin)—Africa.

**FAN PALM**—the south of Europe, the East Indies (Malabar and Ceylon), Japan, Cochlin China.

**Figs**—Italy, the Levant, Turkey, the Grecian Islands, Portugal, Spain, and south of France.

**Fire-fly**—South America (Guiana), India, Japan.

**Fitchet** (a species of weasel)—India, New South Wales.

**Flamingo**—Africa, South America, West Indies.

**Flax**—every quarter of the globe.

**Flying Fish**—inhabits the European and American seas, also the Red Sea, but is found chiefly between the tropics.

**Flying Squirrel**—North America.

**Frankincense** (a kind of gum)—Arabia.

**French Plums**—chiefly from Bourdeaux.

**Fragnac Wine**—Languedoc in France.

**Fuller's Earth**—Sweden, Saxony, Portugal, England (Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Bedford: the finest and most plentiful at Wavendon, near Woburn.)

**GALBANUM** (a species of gum resin)—Cape of Good Hope, Syria, Persia.

**Galls** (a vegetable excrescence)—Asia Minor and Syria; the best from Aleppo.

**Gamboge** (a resinous gum)—Tonquin, the East Indies.

**Garnet**—Bohemia, and other parts of Europe, Madagascar, Ethiopia, India, Syria.

**Gazelle**—India, Persia, Egypt, Ethiopia.

**Gentian** (a bitter root)—the Alps, and other mountainous parts of the continent.

**Gin**—originally at Schiedam, a village near Rotterdam, in Holland, and hence vulgarly called "Hollands." **Common Gin**, a deleterious mixture, made in great quantities in England.

**Ginger** (an aromatic root)—the East Indies (near Calcutt), West Indies, Abyssinia, coasts of Guinea.

**Ginseng**—China, Tartary, N. America.

**Giraffe**—see *Camelopard*.

**Gnu** (a species of antelope)—Africa (the plains behind the Cape of Good Hope).

**Gold**—Asia (Arabia, India, Java, Sumatra, Pegu, China, Japan, Siberia); Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chili.

**Golden Eagle**—Europe, Siberia, Abyssinia.

**Golden Pheasant**—China.

**Gomuti** (a valuable product resembling black horse hair, found in a species of palm)—Amboyina, Java, &c.

**Gourd**—India, America, south of Europe.

**Grapes**—France, Portugal, &c., in great

perfection; not so in England and other less genial climates.

**Guano** (a species of manure, supposed to be the excrements of sea-birds, found in prodigious swarms along the Columbian and Bolivian shores)—South America.

**Guava** (a fruit)—the West Indies.

**Guaiacum**—the resin of the *lignum-vitæ* tree—which see.

**Guinea Fowl**—Africa.

**Gum Arabic**—Egypt, Barbary, Turkey, Persian Gulf.

**Gypsum**—Spain, Italy, England, America.

**HELIOTROPE, or Bloodstone**—Siberia, Persia, Bukharia.

**Hemp**—Russia, and other parts of Europe (the best from Riga), America, the East Indies, and some parts of England.

**Herrings**—from the highest northern latitudes to the coast of France.

**Hichory Nut**—North America.

**Hippopotamus**—all the lakes and considerable rivers of Africa.

**Hoch Wine**—Hockstedt, in Suabia.

**Humming Bird**—South America (Guiana) and West Indies.

**Hyena** (a species of wild dog)—the East, Persia, Africa.

**ICHNEUMON**, (a species of weasel)—Egypt, Barbary, the south of Asia, and the Indian Islands.

**Incense** (a resinous perfume)—America.

**Indian Rubber, Caoutchouc, or Elastic Gum** (the inspissated resinous juice of a tree)—Guiana, and other parts of South America.

**Indian Wheat**—see *Maize*.

**Indigo** (a deep blue vegetable dye)—East Indies, Africa, America, West Indies.

**Ipecacuanha** (a kind of root, used chiefly as an emetic)—South America (Brazil) and the West Indies.

**Iron**—Sweden, Norway, Russia, England, Scotland, North America, Africa.

**Isinglass** (fish glue)—Russia.

**Ivory**—Asia (Acheni and Ceylon) and Africa (Guinea, and the Cape of Good Hope).

**JACKAL** (a species of wild dog)—Africa, and the warm parts of Asia.

**Jack Fruit**—Malabar, and other parts of the East Indies.

**Jalap** (a purgative root)—chiefly from Xalap, in Mexico.

**Jasper**—Egypt, Siberia, Spain, Sicily, Hungary, Bohemia, Saxony, Silesia, Mexico.

**Jel**—various parts of Great Britain, particularly the Suffolk coast, Germany, France, Spain.

**Juniper Berries** (from which Holland gin is distilled)—Sweden, Holland, Germany, the south of Europe, Asia, America.

**KANGAROO**—Australasia.

**Kelp** (a substance formed of marine plants, soda being the chief ingredient) was until lately manufactured in the western islands of Scotland, but since the duties on salt and barilla have been repealed, it is no longer required.

**Kermes** (an insect very similar to the Mexican cochineal, and which is found upon the *quercus Ilex*, a species of oak)—Spain, France, the Levant, &c.



# 276 Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions.

**Kino** (a gum, the produce of certain trees) — East and West Indies, Africa, and Australia.

**LAC** (a vegetable substance prepared by an insect) — the East Indies (Bengal), Assam, &c.

**Lantern Fly** — Surinam, and other parts of South America.

**Lapis Lazuli** (a kind of siliceous earth) — Siberia, China, Tartary, America, and various parts of Europe.

**Lead** — Spain, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

**Lemons** — Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, the Levant, Arabia, Jamaica, Mexico, East Florida.

**Leopard** — Senegal, Guinea, and other parts of Africa.

**Lignum Vita** — the West Indies, chiefly Jamaica.

**Limes** — North America, West Indies.

**Lion** — Africa, India, Persia, Japan.

**Llama**, (a species of camel) — Peru and Chili.

**Loadstone** — Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland.

**Locust** — inhabits Tartary, and migrates in incredible swarms into various parts of Europe and Africa.

**Logwood** — Honduras and the West Indies.

**Lory** (a beautiful species of parrot) — the Molucca Islands, Java, and New Guinea.

**Lotus** (a species of water-lily) — the hot parts of Africa, East Indies, America.

**Lynx** (a species of cat) — the north of Europe, Asia, and America.

**MACCARONI** — Italy, Sicily, Germany. Maccaroni is the same substance as *vermicelli*, only that the latter is made into smaller tubes.

**Macaw** — South America, West Indies.

**Mace** (a thin membranous substance enveloping the nutmeg) — the Banda Isles.

**Madder** (a root used in dyeing) — the south of Europe, Holland, England.

**Madeira Wine** — the Island of Madeira.

**Magnet** — see *Loadstone*.

**Mahogany** — Jamaica (the best), Cuba, Hayti, the Bahama Islands, Honduras, Panama, South America.

**Maize** — America (particularly Mexico), and other warm climates; Italy, Germany.

**Malmsey Wine** — Malvesia, one of the Grecian Islands.

**Manganese** (a species of calcareous earth) — Sweden, Germany, France, England (Devonshire and Somersetshire).

**Mangel Wurzel**, or *Field Beet* — France, Germany, Switzerland, and Great Britain.

**Mangrove** (a tree) — Asia, Africa, and South America, between the tropics.

**Manna** (a vegetable product) — the S. of Europe, particularly Sicily and Calabria.

**Maple-Sugar** — Europe and North America.

**Marble** — Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, the Island of Paros, England (Devonshire and Derbyshire), Scotland, &c. The statuary marble is from Paros and Carrara.

**Mastic** (a kind of resin) — the Island of Scio, the Levant.

**Medlars** — Europe and Asia.

**Molasses** — the West Indies.

**Melons** — Asia, the south of Europe, Egypt, Arabia, America, West Indies.

**Mercury** — see *Quicksilver*.

**Mica** (a kind of argillaceous earth) — Siberia, Bengal, Malabar, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Saxony, &c.

**Millet Seed** — the south of Europe, Africa, the East Indies.

**Mocha Stone** — the East (the most valuable) Iceland, the Palatinate of the Rhine, and other parts of Europe.

**Monkeys** — South America, and the hottest regions of Asia and Africa.

**Morocco Leather** — the Levant, Barbary, Spain, France, Flanders.

**Morse** — see *Walrus*.

**Mosquitoes** — a species of gnat — the hot parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

**Mother-of-Pearl** (the lining of the pearl-mussel's shell) — the Red Sea, East Indies, America.

**Mountain Wine** — Malaga.

**Mulberry** — Italy (black), China (white), Virginia (red), the East Indies, Japan, Siberia, Russia, East Florida.

**Munjeet** (a species of madder) — East Indies.

**Muscadel Wine** — Languedoc, in France.

**Musk** (an animal odoriferous substance) — Siberia, Persia, Thibet, Tonquin, Cochin China.

**Musk Ox** — North America.

**Myrrh** (a gum resin) — the coast of the Red Sea, (Arabia, Abyssinia, &c.)

**NAPHTHA** (a highly inflammable fluid bitumen) — Baku, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, Persia, Media, Tartary, China, Italy, Peru.

**Natron** (soda) — Denmark, Hungary, Switzerland, Egypt, China, Bengal, Persia, Syria, South America.

**Nautilus Argonauta** — the Mediterranean, African, and Indian Seas.

**Nicaragua**, or *Peach-wood* (used in dyeing) — South America, near the lake of Nicaragua.

**Nitre** (a neutral salt, the chief ingredient in gunpowder) — Spain, France, Naples, Egypt, the East Indies, South America, &c.

**Nutmegs** — the Molucca Islands, Sumatra, Penang, South America, (Cayenne).

**Nux Vomica** (a fruit of the size of an orange, and a virulent poison) — East Indies.

**OLIVES** — Portugal, Spain, France (Provence), Italy, Northern Africa, Mexico.

**Oxyc** — the East Indies, Siberia, Bohemia, Saxony, Portugal.

**Opium** (a concreted juice, obtained from a species of poppy) — Arabia, Persia, and other warm regions of Asia; especially the East Indies.

**Opoponax** (a gum resin) — Asia Minor.

**Opossum** — America.

**Orang-Outang** — Africa.

**Oranges** — Spain, Majorca, Portugal, Italy, Genoa, Nice, the Azores (St. Michael), America, West Indies. Oranges for wine, from Seville, in Spain.

**Orchillo Weed**, or *Archil* (furnishing a purple dye), — Canary Islands, Madeira, Barbary, and the Levant.

A FEVER IS AS TROUBLESOME UPON A COUGH OF STATE, AS UPON A FLOCK BED.

HE ONLY IS INDEPENDENT, WHO CAN MAINTAIN HIMSELF BY HIS OWN EXERCISES.

## Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions. 277

*Orpiment* (yellow arsenic)—Hungary, Georgia, Turkey, the Levant, Great Britain.  
*Orris-root*—Italy, and other parts of the south of Europe.

*Ostrich*—the torrid regions of Asia and Africa, South America.

*Ottar of Roses*—Arabia, Persia, Turkey, East Indies.

*Ounce*—the torrid parts of Africa, and Asia.

**PALM-OIL TREE**—South America.

*Ponther*—Africa, and the hot parts of Asia.

*Papyrus* (a plant which formed the paper of early times)—Egypt, Abyssinia, Ethiopia, Syria, Sicily, Madagascar.

*Parrots, Parroquets*—Africa, East Indies, South America, West Indies.

*Peorls* (a gem produced by a species of oyster or mussel)—Arabia, Persia, the East Indies (Ceylon), America (the Gulfs of Mexico and California, &c.)

*Pearl-shes*—America.

*Pelican*—South America (Guiana), all the warm latitudes of the old and new continents, the lakes of Judea and Egypt, and the rivers Nile and Strymon.

*Penguin*—the South-Sea Islands, Europe, America.

*Pepper*—the East Indies, America, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope.

*Peruvian Bark*—South America (Peru and Quito.)

*Petroleum* (rock-oil)—the East Indies, Persia, Media, Siberia, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy.

*Pimento, Allspice, or Jamaica Pepper*—the West Indies, particularly Jamaica.

*Pine Apple*—Mexico, South America, the hot parts of Africa, India, Jamaica, &c.

*Pitch*—Sweden and Norway.

*Plantain* (a fruit)—Africa, South America, West Indies.

*Platino*—South America (near Quito, Santa Fé, and Choco).

*Plumbago* (a well-known mineral)—England (Chimberland), and several countries on the Continent, America.

*Pomegranate*—Spain, Italy, Northern Africa, the West Indies, and other hot climates.

*Porcupine*—Spain, Italy, India, Persia, South Tartary, Africa, South America.

*Porphyry*—Egypt, Italy, Germany, and other parts of the Continent.

*Port Wine*—Oporto, in Portugal.

*Potash*—Russia.

*Prunes and Prunelloes*—France (the neighbourhood of Marseilles).

*Ptarmigan* (white grouse)—the mountainous parts of Europe and Siberia.

*Pumice Stone*—the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, and other volcanoes.

*Pumplin*—Europe (Germany), America.

*Putchock* (a root which when burnt yields a fragrant smoke)—China and India.

*Puzzolano* (a cementitious earth)—Italy (about Naples and Rome).

**QUAGGA** (a quadruped of the horse species)—South America.

*Quassia* (the root, bark, and wood of a tree)—South America (especially Surinam), and the West Indies.

*Quicksilver*—Ionia, Hungary, Spain, Italy, East Indies, North and South America.

**RACCOON** (a species of badger)—North America, Jamaica.

*Raisins*—(jar and of the sun) Spain and Turkey (*Malaga r.*) Spain, (*Smyrna r.*) Asia Minor.

*Rattan Cone*—the East India Islands.

*Rattle-snake*—America.

*Rein Deer*—Lapland, British America, Greenland.

*Resin* (the residue from the distillation of the oil of turpentine)—Sweden and Norway.

*Rhenish Wine*—the banks of the Rhine.

*Rhinoceros*—Africa, East Indies (Bengal, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon).

*Rhinbarb*—Asiatic Turkey, Russia, China, Persia, Tartary, the East Indies.

*Rice*—Asia (E. Indies and China), Egypt, and the north of Africa, America (the best from Carolina), Spain, Italy, Turkey.

*Rock Salt*—England (Cheshire), Italy, Poland, America.

*Rose-wood*—Jamaica, the Canary Islands.

*Rota Wine*—Rota, in Spain.

*Ruby*—the East Indies (Ceylon), Peru, Brazil.

*Rum*—Jamaica, and other West India Islands.

**SABLE** (a species of ferret)—Siberia, Kamtschatka, and the northern parts of Europe and America.

*Safflower, or Bastard Saffron*—India, Egypt, America, and south of Europe.

*Saffron* (the root of a plant used in medicine and the arts)—Egypt, England, France, and Spain.

*Sagopenum* (a concrete gum-resin)—Smyrna.

*Sago* (a secula obtained from the pith of a species of palm)—Africa, Malabar, and the East Indian Islands.

*Sul Ammoniac*—India, Persia, Isle of Bourbon, Egypt, the neighbourhood of Etna, Vesuvius, Hecla, and other volcanoes, the Lipari Islands, &c.

*Salep* (a farinaceous powder, from the root of a species of orchid)—Turkey and the Levant.

*Saltpetre*—see Nitre.

*Sandal Wood*—the East Indies (Malabar, Timor).

*Sandaroch* (the gum-resin of which pounce is made)—the south of Europe.

*Sapphire*—Brazil, the East Indies, Persia, Bohemia, France.

*Sardonyx*—Iceland, the Feroe Islands, Bohemia, Saxony, Ceylon.

*Sarsaparilla* (the root of a plant)—North America.

*Sassafras* (the root, wood, and bark of a tree)—North America.

*Scorpion*—Africa, India, Persia, South America.

*Seal*—the north of Europe, Greenland, and the Arctic Sea, and the lower parts of South America, in both oceans.

*Senna* (the leaves of a plant)—Arabia, Persia, Upper Egypt, imported from Alexandria.

*Sensitive Plant*—America.

*Shaddock* (a species of citron)—East Indies, West Indies.

*Shagreen* (a grained leather prepared from the skin of a species of shark)—Constantinople, Tauris, Tripoli, Algiers, and some parts of Poland.

HE THAT WOULD ENJOY THE FRUIT, MUST NOT GATHER THE FLOWER.

TOO MUCH LIBERTY IS PRODUCTIVE OF GREATER EVILS THAN TOO LITTLE.

## 278 Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions.

*Shark*—the Atlantic, and the seas of all hot climates.

*Shea*, or *Vegetable Butter Tree*—Africa.

*Sherry Wine*—Xeres, in Spain.

*Shumac*, or *Sumach* (a plant used in dyeing and tanning)—Spain, Portugal, the Levant.

*Silk*—Spain, the south of France, Italy, the Levant, Persia, China, and the East Indies.

*Silver*—Africa, Mexico, Peru (Potosi), Spain, Germany, Siberia, Sweden, Norway (Königsburg), England (in the lead mines).

*Silver Bear*—the confines of Russia.

*Sloth*—South America (Guiana), India.

*Smaltz*, or *Smalt* (a beautiful deep blue colour, produced from an oxide of cobalt, and of great use in the painting of porcelain, &c.)—Germany, Norway.

*Soy* (a liquid condiment prepared from a kind of pulse)—China and Japan.

*Spermaceti*—the produce of the cachalot, a large fish of the whale order, inhabiting the European seas, the coast of New England, and Davis's Straits.

*Sponge* (a marine animal production)—the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, and Indian Seas.

*Spoonbill*—South America (Brazil, Guiana), Mexico, Jamaica.

*Squill*, or *Sea Onion* (a powerful medicinal plant)—Spain, and the Levant.

*Storax* (a fragrant balsam)—South of Europe, and the Levant.

*Stork*—Abyssinia, Arabia, Asia.

*Sturgeon*—European and American seas.

*Sugar*—East India Islands, China, West Indies.

*Sulphur*—Italy, Sicily, Naples, Spain, Norway, Siberia.

*Sword-fish*—the Mediterranean, Brazilian, and East Indian Seas.

*TACAMAHAC* (a fragrant balsam)—America.

*Talc*—India, and the Tyrol in Europe.

*Tamarinds*—Arabia, the East Indies, America, West Indies.

*Tapioca* (a fecula from the root of the cassava plant)—South America, West Indies.

*Tapir*—South America.

*Tar*—Russia, Sweden, Norway, France, Switzerland, America, &c.

*Tarantula Spider*—South of Europe, Barbary.

*Tea*—China (Pekin, Canton, Naukin), Japan, Tongquin, and Cochinchina.

*Teak Wood*, or *Indian Oak*—East Indies (Malabar, Pegu), Ava, Burma, Siam.

*Tent Wine*—Malaga in Spain.

*Tiger*—East Indies, China, Japan, Africa.

*Tiger-Cat*—Cape of Good Hope, America.

*Timber*—Norway (Christiana, Drontheim), Memel in Prussia, America.

*Tin*—Cornwall, Devonshire, the Scilly Islands, Bohemia, Saxony, Silesia, Malacca, Mexico, Chili.

*Tobacco* (the leaves of a plant)—North America (Virginia, Maryland), Peru, the West Indies (Cuba), Asiatic Turkey, China, Philippine Islands.

*Tokay Wine*—Tokay in Hungary.

*Tolu Balsam* (a fragrant concreted juice)—South America (New Granada).

*Topaz* (a gem)—Africa, the East Indies, Siberia, Russia, Bohemia, Saxony, Mexico, Brazil, &c.

*Tortoise*—Africa, Sardinia.

*Tortoise-shell* (the shell of the hawk's-bill turtle)—the East Indies, South America.

*Toucan* (a bird)—Africa, South America (Brazil, Cayenne, Guiana).

*Tragacanth* (a gum)—Persia, Crete, and the islands of the Levant.

*Treacle* (a gross fluid obtained in the manufacture of sugar)—the West Indies.

*Tripoli* (a kind of mineral powder)—Africa, Germany.

*Turneric* (a root used in dyeing yellow)—the East Indies.

*Turpentine* (the resinous product of different species of pine, from which an essential oil is distilled)—North America, Russia, Norway, France, Switzerland, the Pyrenees, Germany.

*Turquoise* (a mineral of a pale sky-blue colour)—Persia, Mount Caucasus, Egypt, Arabia, Hungary, France (Languedoc).

*Turtle*—the West Indies.

*VAMPYRE BAT*—East Indian Islands, South America (Guiana); Guinea, Madagascar, New Holland, New Hebrides, Friendly Islands, New Caledonia.

*Vanilla* (a plant whose aromatic pods are used in the manufacture of chocolate)—South America (Guiana), West Indies.

*Vermicelli*—see *Maccaroni*.

*Vicuna* (a species of camel)—S. America.

*Vulture*—Egypt, Abyssinia, Arabia, Syria, Persia, S. America (Brazil, Peru, Guiana), New Spain, West Indies.

*WALRUS*—the coast of Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Hudson's Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the icy Sea.

*Whale*—Greenland, Davis's Straits, the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, &c.

*Wild Boar*—Africa, America.

*Whisky* (a spirit drawn from barley)—Scotland and Ireland.

*White Ant*—Africa, East and West Indies.

*White* (pure white) *Bear*—Tartary.

*White*, or *Polar Bear*—the shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and Spitzbergen; Nova Zembla, and the coast of Siberia.

*Wolf*—Europe, Asia, Africa, America.

*Wolverine* (a species of bear)—America, Greenland, Hudson's Bay, Canada.

*YAMS* (the edible roots of a creeping plant)—America, West Indies, East Indies, Africa.

*ZEDOARY* (an aromatic root)—Malabar, Ceylon, Cochinchina.

*Zebra* (a species of horse, beautifully striped)—the plains of Southern Africa.

*Zaffer*, or *Zafric* (a blue powder, similar to *Smaltz*, which see).

*Zinc*, or *Spelter* (a brilliant metal)—America, China. The compounds of zinc and copper are very important.

A DILIGENT MAN CAN ALWAYS FIND LEISURE, A LAZY ONE NEVER.

HE THAT HAS NO STOMACH TO HIS BOOK WILL THRIVE BADLY ON IT.



# A COMPENDIOUS CLASSICAL DICTIONARY; Mythological, Geographical, and Biographical.

SURROUNDED BY MAXIMS IN LATIN, WITH FREE TRANSLATIONS.

*A'BA* and *A'bæ*, a town of Phœcis, famous for an oracle of Apollo.

*Abac'ne*, a country of Sicily, near Messina.

*Abalus*, an island in the German Ocean, where, as the ancients supposed, amber dropped from the trees.

*Aban'tes*, a warlike people of Peloponnesus.

*Aban'tis*, an ancient name of Eubœa.

*Abarba'rea*, one of the Naiades.

*Abar'mon*, a country of Scythia; the people of which were said to have their toes be- hind their heels, and to breathe no air but that of their native country.

*Ab'aris*, a Scythian priest, endued by Apollo with the gift of prophecy, and who had also an arrow on which he rode through the air.

*Ab'as*, a king of Argos, changed into a lizard by Ceres, for ridiculing her and her sacrifices.—A companion of Æneas.

*Ab'asa*, an island in the Red Sea.

*Abas'tis*, a part of Mysia, in Asia.

*Abas'sus*, a town of Phrygia.

*Ab'atos*, an island near Memphis, in Egypt.

*Abd'era*, a maritime city of Thrace, built by Hercules, in memory of Abderus, one of his favourites. The air was so unwholesome, and the inhabitants of such a sluggish disposition, that stupidity was commonly called *Abderitica mens*. It gave birth, however, to Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and Hecateus.

*Abder'ites*, a people of Pæonia.

*Ab'e'na*, the goddess of voyages, &c.

*A'b'il*, a nation between Scythia and Thrace.

*Abison'tes*, inhabitants of the Alps.

*Abl'etes*, a people near Troy.

*Abol'dni*, a people of Latium, near Alba.

*Abori'gines*, original inhabitants of Italy.

*Ab'yras*, a river of Mesopotamia.

*Ab're'tanus*, the Mysian surname of Jupiter.

*A'b'ron*, a voluptuous Grecian.

*Ab'seus*, a giant, son of Tartarus and Terra.

*Ab'syrtius*, the son of Æetes, king of Colchis; torn in pieces by his sister Medea, in order to retard her father's pursuit, when she eloped with Jason.

*Aby'dos*, a town of Egypt, in which was the famous temple of Osiris. It is also famous for the amours of Hero and Leander.

*Ab'yta*, a mountain in Africa.

*Ab'yton*, a city of Egypt.

*Abys'sinia*, a large kingdom of Africa, from which the Nile takes its rise.

*Acac'lis*, a nymph, mother of Phlinder and Phylacis, by Apollo, who were exposed to the wild beasts in Crete; but a goat gave them her milk, and preserved their lives.

*Acad'e'mia*, a place near Athens, where Plato opened his school of philosophy.

*Acæ'tes*, pilot of the ship the crew of which found Bacchus asleep, and carried him away. They were changed into sea-monsters, but Acæ'tes was preserved.

*Ac'o'mas*, the son of Theseus and Phædra, and companion of Diomedes, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy.

*Acæ'tha*, a nymph beloved by Apollo, and afterwards changed by him into the herb bearsfoot.

*Acor'nos* and *Amphot'erns*, sons of Alc-mæon and Callirhoë; changed from infants into men by Jupiter, at their mother's request.

*Acas'tus*, son of Pelias, a famous hunter.

*Ac'ca Lourentia*, wife of Faustus, who brought up Romulus and Remus.

*Ac'co*, an old woman remarkable for talk- ing to herself at the glass, and refusing what she most wished for.

*Ac'es'tes*, the son of Criniscus and Egesta, a king of Sicily, who honourably entertained Æneas and Anchises.

*Ac'e'tus*, a priest of Bacchus.

*Achæ'menes*, the first king of Persia.

*Ach'ates*, a friend and companion of Æneas, son of Anchises and Vennus.

*Achel'us*, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, who could turn himself into various shapes, and was killed by Hercules, in the form of a bull, in their contest for Dejanira.

*Ach'eron*, the son of Sol and Terra; turned into a river of hell by Jupiter, for assisting the Titans with water in their rebellion against him.

*Ach'il'las*, a general of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who murdered Pompey the Great.

*Ach'il'les*, the son of Pelens, king of Thrace, who signalized himself in the Trojan war; and, having been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, became invulnerable in every part but his right heel. He was at length killed by Paris, son of Priam, with an arrow, which struck the only vulnerable part about him.

*Ach'mon* and *Bas'alas*, two very quarrel- some plundering Cæcropsians.

*Acid'al'ia* and *Arma'ta*, names of Vennus.

*Acid'alus*, a mountain of Bœotia.

*Ac'is*, a Sicilian shepherd, killed by Poly- phemus, because he rivalled him in the affections of Galatea.

*Ac'mon*, a king of the Titans.

*Acon'teus*, a famous hunter, changed into a stone by the head of Medusa.

*Acon'tius*, a very handsome man, married at Delos to Cydippe, by stratagem.

*Acæ'te*, a mountain in Peloponnesus.

*Acra'tus*, the genius of drunkards.

*Acridoph'agi*, an Ethiopian nation, who fed upon locusts, and lived not beyond their fortieth year.

*Acris'tus*, the son of Abas, and king of Argos; killed ignorantly with a quail, by his grandson, Perseus.

*Acron*, a king of Cenina, in Italy, killed by Romulus in single combat, after the rape of the Sabines.—A famous physician of Agrigentum.

*Acrop'olis*, the citadel of Athens.

*Actæ'on*, the son of Aristæus, and a famous hunter; who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was changed by her into a stag, and killed by his own dogs.

*Actæ'us*, a powerful person, who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica.

*Act'æa*, games in honour of Apollo Acthus, celebrated every three years.

*Ac'tius*, a surname of Apollo, from Actium, where he had a temple.

MORS LUPI AGNIS VITA.—THE DEATH OF THE WOLF IS THE LIFE OF THE LAMB.

*A'dad*, a deity among the Assyrians.  
*Adamant'e'a*, Jupiter's nurse; who suspended him in his cradle to a tree, that he might not be found in the earth, the sea, or in heaven.

*Adēp'gia*, the goddess of gluttony.  
*A'des*, or *Ha'des*, a name of Pluto.  
*Adm'e'us*, son of Pheres, king of Thessaly; remarkable for his misfortunes and piety.

*Ado'nis*, a beautiful youth, beloved by Venus and Proserpine.

*Ad'porina*, a surname of Cybele, who had a temple near Pergamus, in Mysia.

*Adra'm's*, a god, worshipped in Sicily.

*Adra'na*, a river in Germany.

*Adras'tea*, a name of the goddesses Nemesis and Fortuna.

*Adras'tus*, the son of Talans and Lysimache, king of Argos, and one of the seven captains that sacked Thebes.

*Æ'a*, a nymph, who, beseeching the gods to save her from the pursuit of the river Phasis, was changed by them into an island.

*Æacus*, one of the infernal judges.

*Ææ'a*, a name of Circe, who was born there.

*Æant'e'um*, a city of Troas, where Ajax was buried.

*Æd'e'sia*, an Egyptian lady, remarkable for her chastity.

*Ædon*, daughter of Pandarus, and wife of Zethus, by whom she had only one son; and, being envious of the numerous family of her sister-in-law, Niobe, she resolved to destroy the eldest of her nephews, but, by mistake, slew her own son.

*Æga*, Jupiter's nurse, daughter of Olenus.

*Ægæ'on*, a monstrous giant, who had 150 arms. At the time of the war of the gods, Juno, Pallas, and Neptune, resolved to put Jupiter in chains; but Thetis brought over Ægæon to the side of Jupiter, whom the god pardoned all his previous offences.

*Æg'e'ria*, a very beautiful nymph, worshipped by the Romans, particularly by the ladies.

*Æg'e'us*, a king of Attica, giving name to the Ægean Sea, by drowning himself in it.

*Æg'iale*, the daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Diomedes; who wounded Venus at the siege of Troy, and was punished by her.

*Ægim'ius*, an old man who lived 300 years.

*Æg'ina*, the daughter of Asopus, and a particular favourite of Jupiter.

*Æg'iochus*, a title of Jupiter.

*Æg'ipan*, a name given to Pan, on account of his having goat's feet.

*Ægipa'nes*, people who always went naked, and had goat's feet and long whisking tails.

*Æg'ira*, a town near Peloponnesus.

*Æg'ia*, the shield of Jupiter, who covered it with the skin of the goat Amalthæa. Jupiter gave this shield to Pallas, who placed upon it Medusa's head, which turned into stones all those who fixed their eyes upon it.

*Ægis'thus*, the son of Thyestes by his own daughter, Pelopea; he was killed by Orestes for having murdered his father.

*Æg'ium*, a town on the Corinthian Isthmus, where Jupiter is said to have been fed by a goat.

*Ægle*, one of the three Hesperides.

*Æg'les*, a Samian wrestler, born dumb; who, seeing some unlawful tricks in a contest, broke the string which held his tongue, through the desire of speaking, and ever afterwards spoke with ease.

*Æ'gon*, a famous wrestler of Zacynthus.

*Ægypt'us*, the son of Neptune and Lybia, who had fifty sons, married to their fifty cousins, the daughters of Danaus.

*Æl'lo*, one of the three Harpies.

*Æm'd'rhion*, a famous robber, son of Titlionus, killed by Hercules.

*Æ'mon*, a Theban youth, son of Creon; who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, daughter of Œdipus, that, when he heard she had been put to death by his father's orders, he killed himself on her tomb.

*Æn'ona*, a large city of Asia.

*Æm'o'nia*, a country of Greece, and the birth-place of Achilles. Some writers have applied this name to all Greece.

*Æ'm'us*, or *Hæ'm'us*, a lofty mountain which separates Thrace from Thessaly. It receives its name from Hæmus, son of Boreas and Orithyia, who married Rhodope, and was changed into this mountain for aspiring to divine honours.

*Æn'e'as*, a famous Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus; who, after the destruction of Troy, sailed into Italy, and succeeded king Latinus.

*Æn'e'sius*, a Thessalian, changed into a vulture by Jupiter, for lying with his mother.

*Æ'olus*, king of Æolia, the son of Jupiter, and god of the winds.

*Æ'ous*, one of the four horses of the sun.

*Æp'y'tus*, king of Mycenæ, and son of Chresphontes and Merope. He slew Polyphontes, the usurper, who had forcibly married his mother, and recovered his kingdom.

*Æ'rea*, a surname of the goddess Diana.

*Æ'rope*, the wife of Atreus, with whom Thyestes, her brother-in-law, committed adultery, and had by him twins; who were placed as food before Atreus.

*Æ'sacus*, the son of Priam and Alexihoe; who, attempting to drown himself for the death of his sweetheart, the nymph Hesperia, was changed by Thetis into a comorant.

*Æ'schines*, an Athenian orator, son of Atometus; distinguished for his rivalry with Demosthenes. B.C. 342.

*Æ'schyl'us*, an excellent soldier and poet of Athens; who was accused of drinking to excess, and of never composing except when in a state of intoxication. He died B.C. 456.

*Æscula'nus*, a god worshipped by the Romans, from the supposition that he was enabled to make them rich.

*Æscula'pius*, the son of Apollo and Coronis, and god of physic; killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt, on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life.

*Æ'sou*, the son of Cretheus, and king of Thessaly; who, at an extreme old age, was made young again by Medea, at the request of her husband, Jason.

*Æso'pus* (*Æ'sop*), a Phrygian philosopher; who, although originally a slave, procured his freedom by the sallies of his genius. He was a great traveller, and the author of many fables; though the well-known series bearing his name is, no doubt, a compilation of all the fables and apologues of wits before and after his time, conjointly with his own.

*Æst'ria*, an island in the Adriatic.

*Æ'ta*, king of Colchis, and father of Medea.

*Æthal'ides*, a son of Mercury.

*Æ'thon*, one of the four horses of the sun.

*Æ't'na*, a mountain of Sicily, famous for



its volcano, which, for 3000 years, has, at intervals, thrown out fire. The perpendicular height of this mountain is about two miles, and it measures at its base 180 miles round. Its crater forms a circle about three miles and a half in circumference, and its top is covered with snow and smoke at the same time; whilst the sides of the mountain, from the great fertility of the soil, exhibit a rich scenery of cultivated fields and blooming vineyards. The ancient poets supposed that Jupiter had confined the giants under this mountain; and it was represented as the forge of Vulcan, where his servants, the Cyclops, fabricated thunderbolts, &c.

*Ætnæus*, a title of Vulcan.

*Ætæus*, son of Endymion and Diana.

*Æx*, a rocky island between Tenedos and Chios.—A city of Marsi.

*Agamædes* and *Trophônus*, two famous architects, who built the temple of Apollo at Delphos; for which they demanded of the god whatever gift it was most advantageous for mortals to receive. Eight days afterwards, they were found dead in their bed.

*Agamemnon*, generalissimo of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.

*Aganippe*, a famous sorceress, the daughter of Hecator; who pretended that she could draw down the moon by her enchantments.

*Aganippe*, daughter of the river Permessus, which flows from Mount Helicon: she was changed into a fountain, which was dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.

*Agelæus*, a surname of Crassus; who is said to have laughed but once in his life, and this was occasioned by seeing an ass eat thistles.—A name given to Pluto.

*Agénor*, first king of Argos.

*Agénoria*, the goddess of industry.

*Agéstatas*, a Platonic philosopher, who taught the immortality of the soul.

*Agésilæus*, one of the most celebrated kings of Lacedæmon. B.C. 372.

*Aglaïo*, one of the three Graces.

*Agordanis*, a river falling into the Ganges.

*Agauræ*, a tribe of Athens.

*Ajox*, the son of Telamon, and one of the most distinguished Grecian princes at the siege of Troy: he killed himself because the arms of Achilles were adjudged to Ulysses, but he was changed into the violet.

*Alci*, a number of islands in the Persian Gulf, abounding in tortoises.

*Alcia*, goddess of war, sister of Mars.

*Althônia*, a country of Asia, the inhabitants of which are said to have blue eyes.

*Albinus*, emperor of Britain, famous for his voracious appetite. He sometimes eat for breakfast 500 figs, 100 peaches, 20 pounds of dry raisins, 10 nicotins, and 400 oysters.

*Albion*, a son of Neptune, by Amphitrite; he came into Britain, where he established a kingdom, and first introduced astrology and the art of building ships. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with stones thrown by Jupiter, because he opposed the passage of Hercules.—The greatest island of Europe, now known by the name of Great Britain. It received its name either from Albion, who reigned there, or from its white chalky rocks, which are visible at a great distance.

*Albinnæa*, a grove in Italy.

*Alcæus*, a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos.

*Alceste*, the daughter of Pelias, and wife

of Admetus, brought back from Hell by Hercules, through gratitude for his kind reception by Admetus.

*Alcibiades*, an Athenian general, famous for his enterprising spirit, versatile genius, and natural foibles. B.C. 404.

*Alci'des*, a title of Hercules.

*Alcinous*, a king of Corcyra, who entertained Ulysses when he was shipwrecked.

*Alciônus*, a giant killed by Hercules.

*Alcippe*, the daughter of Mars and Aglaëa, and one of Neptune's favourite mistresses.

*Alcithœe*, the daughter of Minyeis, the Theban, turned into a bat for ridiculing the feasts of Bacchus.

*Alcmæon*, son of the prophet Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. His father going to the Theban war, where, according to an oracle, he was to perish, charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. As soon as he heard of his father's death, he murdered his mother; for which crime he was persecuted by the furies, until Phlegæus purified him, and gave him his daughter Alpheisbea in marriage.

*Alcmæna*, daughter of Electryon, king of Argos, and mother of Hercules, by Jupiter, and Iphiclus, by Amphitryon.

*Alcon*, a famous archer, who, seeing his son attacked by a serpent, aimed at him so dexterously, that he killed the beast without hurting his son.

*Alcetryon*, a favourite of Mars, but afterwards changed into a cock, for suffering him to be surprised with Venus, by Vulcan.

*Alecyone*, the daughter of Neptune, and wife of Ceyx; who, upon hearing of her husband's death, cast herself into the sea, and was changed into a king-fisher.

*Alecto*, one of the three Furies.

*Alémæsi*, inhabitants of Attica.

*Alcetes*, son of Agisthus, murdered by Orestes, prince of Argos.

*Alexander I.*, son of Amyntas, tenth king of Macedonia. He killed the Persian ambassadors for their immodest behaviour to the women of his father's court.—*Alexander II.*, son of Amyntas II. He was treacherously murdered by his younger brother, Ptolemy.—*Alexander III.*, surnamed the Great, son of Philip and Olympias. He was born on the night during which the famous temple of Diana was burnt at Ephesus. During her pregnancy, his mother declared that she was with child by a dragon; and, on the day that he was born, two eagles perched on his father's house, as if foretelling that his son would become master of Europe and Asia. He conquered Thrace and Illyria, destroyed Thebes, and defeated the Persians, under Darius, with immense loss. He also made himself master of Egypt, Media, Syria, and Persia; and, after invading Scythia, and extending his conquests over India, he returned to Babylon, where he died, after a reign of 12 years.

*Alitæus*, a surname of Jupiter.

*Alloprosaltes*, a name given to Mars.

*Alirrotheus*, the son of Neptune.

*Almus* and *Alumnus*, titles of Jupiter.

*Alœa*, festivals of Bacchus and Ceres.

*Alœus*, a giant who warred with Jupiter.

*Alœgas*, a name given to Typhon.

*Alpes* (*Alps*), mountains that separate Italy from Spain, Gaul, Rhæta, and Germany. Several rivers take their rise from these moun-



tains, which are covered with perpetual snows, and distinguished by various names. They were supposed for a long time to be impassable, until Annibal marched his army over them, and made his way through the rocks, by softening and breaking them with vinegar. They were inhabited by fierce uncivilized nations, who were subdued in the age of Augustus.

*Alphesibæa*, daughter of Phlegæus, who married Alcmeon, son of Amphiaræus, and received, as a nuptial present, the famous necklace of Eriphyle, which Polyneices had given her to betray her husband, Amphiaræus.

*Alphæus*, a famous hunter; turned by Diana into a river of Peloponnesus, for attempting Arethusa's chastity.

*Althæa*, the daughter of Thestius, and wife of Ceneus; who, to revenge the death of her brothers, killed by Melæger, threw the billet into the fire on the preservation of which the Parææ said his life depended.

*Amalthæa*, the goat that suckled Jupiter.

*Amatæus*, a perfumer to Cinyras, changed after his death into the herb sweet marjoram.

*Amazons*, warlike women of Cappadocia, who cut off their right breasts in order to shoot the better, and admitted men amongst them only once a year.

*Ambarvalia*, sacrifices to Ceres.

*Ambrosia*, food of the gods.

*Amilcar*, or *Hamilcar*, a great general of the Carthaginians, and father of Annibal.

*Ammon* and *Hammon*, a title of Jupiter among the Lybians.

*Ammon* and *Brothæas*, two brothers, famous for their skill in boxing, &c.

*Amor*, son of Venus, and god of love.

*Amphelus*, a famous promontory of the Isle of Samos.—A city in Crete.

*Ampeclusia*, a promontory in Mauritania, Africa.

*Amphiaræus*, a noted augur, son of Apollo.

*Amphidamius*, the son of Busiris, king of Egypt, slain by Hercules.

*Amphinædon*, a suitor of Penelope.

*Amphion*, the son of Jupiter and Antiope, who built the city of Thebes by the music of his harp. He and his brother, Zethus, are reported to have invented music.

*Amphisbæna*, a two-headed serpent of Libya, whose bite was deadly.

*Amphitheatrum*, a large building at Rome, for the combats of the gladiators, wild beasts, and other exhibitions.

*Amphitrite*, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, goddess of the sea, and wife to Neptune, who carried her off by means of two dolphins.—One of the Nereides.

*Amphitryon*, a Theban prince, son of Alcæus and Hippodame; who was promised the crown, and his daughter Alcmena, in marriage, by Electryon, king of Mycenæ, if he would revenge the death of his sons, who were killed in a battle by the Teleboans. In his absence, Jupiter, who was enamoured of Alcmena, borrowed the features of Amphitryon, and introduced himself to Electryon's daughter, as her husband returned victorious; and Alcmena became pregnant of Hercules by Jupiter.

*Amphrysus*, a river of Thessaly; near which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of king Admetus.

*Amycus*, son of Neptune, killed by Pollux.

*Amyntæ*, the daughter of Danaus, vio-

lated by a satyr, and turned into a fountain by Neptune.

*Amyntas*, the name of several Macedonian kings.

*Amyntor*, a king of Epirus; slain by Heracles.

*Anacharsis*, a Scythian philosopher; one of the seven wise men. B. C. 592.

*Anacreon*, a lyric poet of Greece.

*Anactes*, feasts in honour of Castor and Pollux.

*Anactis*, the goddess of prostitutes.

*Anaxagoras*, a Clazomenian philosopher, who denied the existence of a God.

*Anaxarète*, a beautiful maid of Cyprus, who was turned into a stone for slighting Iphis, a handsome youth of Salamis.

*Anceus*, a king of Arcadia.

*Anceus*, a god of the Jews.

*Anchises*, the son of Capys, and father of Æneas; whom his son carried on his shoulders out of the flames of Troy.

*Androclæa*, a daughter of Antipærus, of Thebes; who, with her sister Alcida, sacrificed her life for the good of her country.

*Androclus*, a slave, known and protected by a lion, whose foot he had cured.

*Androgeus*, the son of Minos; slain by the Athenians through malice, because of his numerous victories at the public games.

*Andromache*, wife of Hector, of Troy; who was so fond of her husband, that she fed his horses with her own hands. Her parting with Hector during the siege of Troy, in which he perished, has always been considered the most tender and pathetic of all the passages in Homer's Iliad.

*Andromeda*, daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, married to Perseus.

*Androphagi*, a savage nation of European Scythia.

*Andros*, an island in the Ægean Sea.

*Angerona*, the goddess of silence.

*Angli*, a people of Germany, from whom the English have derived their name.

*Ania*, a Roman widow, noted for her beauty.

*Anigrus*, a river of Thessaly, in which the Centaurs washed the wounds they had received from Hercules.

*Antanenes*, the last king of Corinth.

*Anna*, sister of Pygmalion and Dido.

*Annius*, a poet in the age of Trajan.

*Antibal*, or *Hannibal*, a celebrated Carthaginian general, son of Amilcar. He was of a most enterprising spirit; and, when only nine years old, took a solemn oath that he would never be at peace with the Romans.

He accomplished the passage of the Alps with an immense army, which was deemed almost inaccessible, in nine days, and which had never been passed over before but by Hercules. [See *Punicum Bellum*, *Scipio*, &c.] B. C. 162.

*Antiochia*, a people of Germany.

*Antæus*, the son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant, killed by Hercules.

*Antenor*, a Trojan prince, who encouraged the Greeks to make the wooden horse, which, at his persuasion, was brought into the city of Troy.

*Anteros*, one of the names of Cupid.

*Antevèra*, a goddess of women in labour.

*Antimæis*, an island in the Mediterranean.

*Anthia* and *Argira*, titles of Juno.

*Anthrophagi*, a people of Scythia, who fed on human flesh.

*Antias*, the goddess of fortune.

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*Antic'ya*, two towns of Greece, famous for the heliobore which they produced.

*Antig'one*, the daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta; who strangled herself rather than die with want through the commands of Creon.—A daughter of Laomedon, who was turned into a stork for preferring herself to Jnoo for beauty.

*Antil'ochus*, the son of Nestor by Eurycice; killed by Memnon at the siege of Troy.

*Antin'ous*, a youth of Bithynia, favourite of the emperor Adrian; who, being accidentally drowned in the Nile, that prince built a city to his memory, and called it Antinopolis.

*Antio'pe*, the daughter of Nycteus, debauched by Jupiter in the form of a satyr.

—A queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules.

*Ant'ium*, a maritime town of Italy.

*An'tis*, an Egyptian god, having the head of a dog.

*An'tides*, the name of the Muses.

*Apot'uria* and *Aphrodi'tes*, titles of Venns.

*Apr'cas*, a mountain in Peloponnesus, whence Perseus attempted to fly to heaven.

*Apel'les*, a celebrated painter of Cos, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great.

*Apenn'ins*, a ridge of high mountains which run through the middle of Italy, from Liguria to Ariminum and Ancona.

*A'phar*, the capital city of Arabia.

*Aphrodi'te*, the Grecian name of Venus.

*Apic'ius*, a famous glutton of Rome.

*A'pis*, the son of Jupiter and Niobe, and king of the Argives; who, quitting his own kingdom, and going into Egypt, was, after his death, worshipped there, under the shape of an ox, in token of his having taught the Egyptians the art of husbandry.

*Apollina'res Lu'di*, games celebrated at Rome in honour of Apollo.

*Apol'lo*, the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, and the sciences. The worship and power of Apollo were universally acknowledged; and he had temples and statues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His most famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha, and Patara; and the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes was erected to his honour.

*Ap'pius Clau'dius*, an oppressive decemvir of Rome, who attempted the virtue of Virginia; but her father, Virginius, to preserve her chastity, slew her. Appius afterwards destroyed himself. B.C. 366.

*Ar'a*, rocks in the middle of the Mediterranean, where Æneas lost the greater part of his fleet.

*Ar'a*, a constellation, consisting of 7 stars.

*Arab'ia*, a large country of Asia, forming a peninsula between the Arabian and Persian Gulfs.—The wife of Ægyptus.

*Arach'ne*, a city of Thessaly.—A Lydian virgin, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.

*Arac'dian*, an Indian nation.

*Arac'thus*, one of the four capital rivers of Epirus, near Nicopolis.

*Arct'us*, a Greek poet of Cilicia, highly esteemed by Gonatas, King of Macedonia.

*Ar'cas*, the son of Jupiter and Callisto, turned by his father into a bear, for Lyncæus's cruelty, and made a constellation.

*Archim'edes*, a famous geometrician of

Syracuse, who invented glasses that represented the motions of the heavenly bodies.

*Ar'chons*, certain judges of Greece.

*Ar'ctos*, a mountain near Propontis, inhabited by giants and monsters.—Two celestial constellations.

*Arden's'es*, a nation near the Rhone.

*Areopagi'ta*, the judges of the Areopagus, near Athens.

*Ares'te*, a people of India, conquered by Alexander the Great.

*Areth'u'sa*, the daughter of Nereus and Doris; who, flying from the pursuit of Alpheus, was turned into a fountain by Diana.

*Ar'ge*, a beautiful huntress, changed into a stag by Apollo.—One of the Cyclops.

*Argent'ins* and *Æscula'us*, gods of wealth.

*Argile'tum*, a place for tradesmen at Rome.

*Argip'pei*, a nation amongst the Sarmatians, who were born bald, and with flat noses.

*Arg'o*, the ship that conveyed Jason and his companions to Colchis.

*Argona'uts*, the companions of Jason in his expedition to Colchis. [See *Jason*.]

*Arg'us*, son of Aristor, said to have had a hundred eyes.—An architect, who built the ship Argo.

*Arg'yro*, a nymph beloved by a shepherd, called Selimnus. She was changed into a fountain, and the shepherd into a river of the same name, whose waters had the property of making lovers forget the object of their affections.

*Ariad'ne*, daughter of Minos, who helped Theseus out of the Cretan labyrinth; but, being deserted by him, was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.

*Aria'ni* and *Arie'ni*, a people of Asia.

*Arie'ia*, an Athenian princess, whom Hippolytus married after he had been raised from the dead.

*A'ries*, a ram with a golden fleece, that carried Phryxus to Colchis, and made a constellation.

*Ari'i*, a savage people of India and Arabia.

*Arimas'pi*, a warlike people of Scythia.

*Arimas'pias*, a river of Scythia with golden sands; the neighbouring inhabitants of which had but one eye, placed in the middle of their foreheads.

*Ar'ion*, a famous lyric poet and musician of Mellynnia; who, in his voyage to Italy, saved his life from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.

*A'ris*, a river of Messenia.

*Aris'ta*, a town of Lesbos, destroyed by an earthquake.—A colony in Troy.

*Arist'eus*, son of Apollo and Cyrene; born in the deserts of Libya, brought up by the Seasons, and fed upon nectar and ambrosia. He was a great hunter; and, after death, worshipped as a demi-god.

*Aristay'chus*, a celebrated grammarian of Samos, disciple of Aristophanes. He was famous for his critical powers, and wrote above 800 commentaries on different authors. He became dropsical in his old age; upon which he starved himself, and died in his 72d year.—A poet of Arcadia.

*Arist'eas*, a poet of Proconnesus; who, it is said, appeared seven years after his death to his countrymen, and commanded them to raise him a statue near the temple of Apollo.

*Arist'i'des*, a celebrated Athenian, whose



great temperance and virtue procured him the surname of Just. B.C. 484.

*Aristoclea*, a beautiful woman, beloved by Strato and Callisthenes, who fought so furiously for her hand, that she died during their quarrel; upon which, Strato killed himself, and Callisthenes was never seen afterwards.

*Aristocrates*, king of Arcadia; killed by his subjects for offering violence to the priestess of Diana.

*Aristomeneas*, a cruel Titan.

*Aristophanes*, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, who wrote 54 comedies. B.C. 434.

*Aristoteles*, [*Aristotle*] a philosopher of Stagira, pupil of Plato. In his youth he was of an inactive and dissolute disposition; but, on applying himself with uncommon diligence to the instructions of Plato, he opened a school, where he soon signalized himself by the brightness of his genius. Almost all his writings are extant, in the library of Alexandria. He died in his 63d year. B.C. 322.

*Aristoxenus*, a celebrated musician, disciple of Aristotle. He wrote 453 treatises on philosophy, history, &c.

*Arrius*, one of the principal Centaurs.

*Armenia*, a large country of Asia.

*Armilus triumphus*, a festival observed at Rome.

*Arni*, a savage people of Italy, destroyed by Hercules.

*Arsanetes*, a river of Asia, near Parthia.

*Asinæ*, the daughter of Nicocreon; changed by Venus into a flint for her hard-heartedness.

*Artaxerxes I.* succeeded to the kingdom of Persia after the death of his father, Xerxes. He destroyed Artabanus, who had murdered Xerxes and attempted to raise himself to the throne. Artaxerxes then marched against the Bactrians, and reconquered Egypt, which had revolted. He was remarkable for equity and moderation, and reigned 39 years. B.C. 425.—*Artaxerxes II.*, surnamed Mnemon, was son of Darius the Second, and brother of Cyrus; who was of such an ambitious disposition, that he resolved to make himself king, in opposition to Artaxerxes. Cyrus had been appointed over Lydia and the sea-coasts; and he assembled a large army under various pretences, and marched against his brother at the head of 100,000 barbarians and 13,000 Greeks. He was opposed by Artaxerxes with 900,000 men, and a bloody battle was fought at Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was killed, and his forces completely routed. The Greeks, who had assisted Cyrus against his brother, made their way through the territories of the enemy; and nothing is more famous in Grecian history than the retreat of the 10,000. [See *Xenophon*.] After he was delivered from the attacks of his brother, Artaxerxes stirred up a war among the Greeks against Sparta, and exerted all his influence to weaken the power of Greece. He married two of his own daughters, and named his eldest son Darius as his successor. Darius, however, conspired against his father, and was put to death; and Ochus, one of the younger sons, called also Artaxerxes, made his way to the throne by causing his elder brothers to be assassinated. Artaxerxes died of a broken heart, in consequence of his sons' unnatural behaviour, in his 94th year. B.C. 358. He had 150

children by his 350 concubines, and four legitimate sons.—*Artaxerxes III.* was son of the preceding, named Ochus; and established himself on the throne by murdering above 80 of his nearest relations. He recovered Egypt, which had revolted during his father's reign, destroyed Sidon, and ravaged Syria. There were no bounds to his barbarity and tyranny: he sacrificed to his caprice the noble and great in common with his menials; and he was at length poisoned by his physician, his flesh given to cats, and his bones made into sword-handles.

*Arveris*, a god of the Egyptians. B.C. 337.

*Arutius*, a Roman, who ridiculed the rites of Bacchus; for which the god made him so inebriated, that he offered violence to his daughter Medullina, who slew him.

*Arvalæ*, twelve priests called brethren, who presided over the sacrifices of Ceres.

*Arverni*, a powerful people of Gaul.

*Ascalaphus*, the son of Acheron and Nox; turned into an owl by Ceres, for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in hell.

*Ascalon*, a town of Syria, near the Mediterranean, famous for its onions.

*Ascanius*, the only son of Æneas and Creusa, and founder of the city Alba, in Italy.

*Asci*, a nation of India, where objects at noon have no shadow.

*Asclepia*, festivals of Æsculapius.

*Asclepiadion*, a mathematician in the age of Domitian, who prophesied that he should be worried to death by dogs; whereupon the emperor ordered him to be burnt; but, as soon as he was placed on the pile, a sudden storm arose, which extinguished the flames, and the dogs came and tore his body to pieces.

*Asculus*, a town of Italy.

*Ascolia*, a feast in honour of Bacchus.

*Ascra*, a town of Boeotia, built by the giants Otus and Ephialtes.

*Asia*, one of the three parts of the ancient world, separated from Europe by the Tanais, the Euxine, Ægean, and Mediterranean seas; the Nile and Egypt divide it from Africa. It takes its name from Asia, daughter of Oceanus.

*Asopus*, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, and king of Boeotia; changed into a river for rebelling against Jupiter.

*Aspasia*, a famous rhetorician of Miletus. — A beautiful woman of Phocis, beloved both by Cyrus and Artaxerxes.

*Assyria*, a large country of Asia, comprising Media, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Babylon. It was founded by Belus.

*Astaceni*, a people of India.

*Astarie*, a powerful divinity of Syria.

*Aster*, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis; who, upon being slighted by Philip, king of Macedonia, aimed an arrow at him. The arrow, on which was written, "Aimed at Philip's right eye," struck it, and put it out; and Philip threw back the same arrow, with these words: "If Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

*Astéria*, the daughter of Cens; changed into a quail as she fled from the addresses of Jupiter.

*Astræa*, the daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and goddess of justice; made, after the golden age, the constellation Virgo.



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*Astræus*, one of the Titans, and father of the winds; changed by Jupiter into a star for rebelling against him.

*Astræus* and *Atabyrus*, titles of Jupiter.

*Astrolagus*, a title of Hercules.

*Astures*, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, who spent all their lives in digging for mines of ore.

*Astyages*, the last king of Media.

*Astyanax*, the only son of Hector.

*Astydamas*, an Athenian who wrote 240 tragedies, 15 of which obtained the poetical prize.—A Milesian, remarkable for his great strength and voracious appetite.

*Astypaleo*, a daughter of Phoenix.

*Atalanta*, the daughter of Schœneus, king of Scyros; remarkable for her swift running.

—The daughter of Jasius and Clymene, and wife of Meleager, who first wounded the Calydonian boar.

*Atarantes*, a people of Africa.

*Atë*, the goddess of all evil, and daughter of Jupiter; who banished her for ever from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to all kinds of sin and wickedness.

*Athamas*, the son of Æolus, and king of Thebes; who murdered his sons, Learchus and Melicertus, in a frantic fit.

*Athanasius*, a bishop of Alexandria; celebrated for his sufferings, and the determined opposition he maintained against Arius and his doctrines. A. D. 373.

*Athènes* [*Athens*], the capital of Attica, in Greece, and one of the most famous cities of antiquity. It is justly regarded as the cradle of the arts and sciences, and the monuments of ancient splendour which still exist attest its former magnificence. It is now the capital of modern Greece.

*Athensum*, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers declaimed and repeated their compositions.

*Attilius*, a freed man, who exhibited combats of gladiators at Fidenæ. During one of these exhibitions, the amphitheatre fell, and about 30,000 persons were killed.

*Attanæs*, a savage people of Ethiopia.

*Atlan'tides*, a people of Africa, near Mount Atlas.—The seven daughters of Atlas.

*Atlas*, the son of Jupiter and Clymene, and king of Mauritania; who is said to have supported the heavens on his shoulders, and was turned into a mountain by Perseus, on account of his inhospitality.

*Atræus*, the son of Pelops and Hippodamia; who killed and set before his brother, Thyestes, the two children that he had by Atræus's wife; at the sight of which the sun is said to have shrunk back with horror.

*Atropos*, one of the three Fates.

*Atys*, a celebrated shepherd of Phrygia, of whom Cybele became enamoured, and to whom she entrusted the care of her temple.

*Augæus*, a king of Elis, whose stable of 3000 oxen was not cleansed for 30 years, yet Hercules cleansed it in one day.

*Augures* [*Augurs*], certain officers at Rome, who foretold future events.

*Aulon*, a mountain of Calabria, opposite Tarentum, famous for its wine.

*Aurca*, a name of Fortuna.

*Aurelianus*, emperor of Rome, and the first who wore a diadem. He was exceedingly courageous; and, in the battles he fought, it is said he killed 800 men with his

own hand. But he was cruel and tyrannical to his soldiers, by whom he was at length slain. A. D. 278.

*Anro'ro*, the daughter of Titan and Terra, goddess of the morning, and mother of the stars and winds.

*An'es*, a people of Africa, where virgins yearly fought with sticks in honour of Minerva.

*Autoleon*, a general of the Crotonians; wounded by the ghost of Ajax, when fighting against the Locrians.

*Autolychus*, the son of Mercury and Chione, a most notorious thief.

*Automot'io*, the goddess of chance.

*Autom'edon*, the charioteer of Achilles.

*Autan'na*, the goddess of fruits.

*Aver'nus*, a lake on the borders of hell.

*Avistuper*, a title of Priapus.

*Avium*, a city between Tyre and Sidon.

*Ax'ius*, a river of Macedonia.

*A'zan*, a mountain of Arcadia.

*BAB'ILUS*, a Roman astrologer, who, on the appearance of a comet, which, he said, seemed to hang over the emperor Nero's head, advised him to put all his leading men to death.

*Bab'ylon*, a celebrated city on the banks of the Euphrates, the capital of the Assyrian empire. It was anciently the most magnificent city in the world, and became famous for the death of Alexander the Great, and for the new empire which was afterwards established there under the Seleucide. Its greatness was so reduced in succeeding ages, that in the time of Pliny it was but a desolate wilderness; and at present the place, where it stood is unknown to travellers. Its inhabitants, called Babylonii, were early acquainted with astrology.

*Bacchand'ia*, feasts in honour of Bacchus.

*Bacchan'tes*, priestesses of Bacchus.

*Bacchius* and *Bithus*, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength.

*Bac'chus*, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine and drunkards; nourished, till a proper time of birth, in his father's thigh, after the death of his mother; whom Jupiter, at her request, visited in all his majesty. Semele, who was a mortal and unable to bear the presence of the god, was consumed to ashes.

*Bag'd'e*, a nymph who taught the Tuscans the art of prophesying by thunder.

*Bamuc'ia*, a people of Libya.

*Bap'ta*, the goddess of shame.

*Bard'ethon*, a deep and obscure gulf at Athens, into which criminals were thrown.

*Bac'ha'ta*, a title of Venus and Fortuna.

*Bar'ce*, a large country of Africa.

*Bastile*, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and mother of all the gods.—An island at the north of Gaul, famous for its amber.

*Basil'ius*, a river of Mesopotamia.—A celebrated bishop of Africa. A. D. 379.

*Bassa'reus*, a title of Bacchus.

*Bata'dus*, a wanton minstrel, who first made use of women's shoes upon the stage.

*Bata'ri*, a people of Germany, who inhabited that part of the continent now known as Holland.

*Batrachomyomach'ia*, a poem, written by Homer, describing the fight between the frog and mole.

*Bat'tus*, a shepherd, turned into the punier stone by Mercury, on account of his treachery.

*Baucis*, a poor old woman of Phrygia; who, with her husband, Philemon, lived in a penurious manner in a small cottage, and entertained Jupiter and Mercury, when they travelled in disguise over Asia. The gods were so pleased with their hospitality, that they metamorphosed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her husband were made priests. They both died at the same hour, and at an extremely old age; and their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple.

*Belgæ*, a warlike people of ancient Gaul.

*Belgum*, the capital of Gallia Belgica.

*Belisarius*, a celebrated general, who, in the effeminate reign of Justinian, emperor of Constantinople, renewed all the glorious victories which had rendered the first Romans so distinguished. A.D. 565.

*Bellerophon*, son of the king of Ephrya; who underwent numberless hardships, for refusing an intimacy with the wife of Proetus, king of Argos.

*Bellerus*, a king of Corinth; from the killing of whom Bellerophon took his name.

*Bellipotens*, a surname of Mars.

*Bellona*, the goddess of war.

*Belus*, one of the ancient kings of Babylon; who, after death, was made a god, and worshipped by the Assyrians and Babylonians. The temple of Belus was the most magnificent in the world; and was originally the Tower of Babel.

*Berbice*, a nation who destroyed their relations when arrived at a certain age.

*Béræa*, a town of Syria, now called Aleppo.

*Berecynthia Mater*, a title of Cybele.

*Berenice*, a Grecian lady, who was the only one of her sex that was permitted to see the Olympic games.

*Bergron* and *Albion*, two giants, sons of Neptune; who, when attempting to oppose Hercules as he crossed the Rhone, were killed with stones from heaven.

*Béris* and *Ba'ris*, a river of Cappadocia.

—A mountain of Armenia.

*Bétis*, a river in Spain.

*Biblia*, the wife of Duillius, the admiral who instituted a triumph for a naval victory.

*Biceps* and *Bifrons*, names of Janus.

*Bion*, a philosopher and sophist of Scythia.

*Bisul'is*, a nymph who was violated by Neptune, under the form of a ram.

*Bism'che*, a town on the Hellespont.

*Bisul'tor*, a name of Mars.

*Bithon*, a Grecian, who was so remarkably strong, that he had a statue of brass erected, at Argos, to his memory.

*Bith'æ*, a race of women in Scythia, whose eyes killed those who gazed upon them.

*Bition*, the brother of Cleobis, sons of Cydippe, priestess of Jūno, at Argos; famous for their filial affection. Cydippe entreated the goddess to reward the piety of her sons with the best gift that can be granted to a mortal. They went to rest, and awoke no more; and by this the goddess showed that death is the only truly happy event that can happen to man.

*Blenn'nyes*, a people of Africa, who, it is said, had no heads, but had their eyes and mouths placed in the breast.

*Bœtia*, a country of Greece, the birth-place of Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, &c.

*Bolbit'num*, one of the mouths of the Nile.

*Bol'ina*, a nymph rendered immortal by Apollo for her modesty and virtue.

*Bo'na De'a*, a title of Cybele and Fauna.

*Bo'rus De'mon*, a title of Priapus.

*Bo'reas*, the son of Astræus and Aurora, generally put for the north wind.

*Borsip'pa*, a town of Babylonia, sacred to Apollo and Diana; the inhabitants of which fed upon bats.

*Borys'thenes*, a large river in Scythia.

*Bos'phorus* and *Bos'porus*, two straits, situate at the confines of Europe and Asia.

*Boad'icea*, a queen of Britain, who, on being insulted by the Romans, opposed them, but on seeing 80,000 of her countrymen slain in one battle, poisoned herself.

*Bria'reus*, a giant that warred against heaven, and had 50 heads and 100 arms.

*Brigan'tes*, a people in the northern parts of Britain.

*Br'imo* and *Bubac'tis*, names of Hecate.

*Brise'is*, daughter of a priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyruessus *Britan'ni*, inhabitants of Britain.

*Britan'nia*, an island in the Northern Ocean, the greatest in Europe, conquered by Julius Cæsar during his Gallic war. The name of Britain was unknown to the Romans before Cæsar's conquest.

*Britomar'tis*, a Cretan virgin, and daughter of Jupiter; who cast herself into the sea to avoid the pursuits of Minos, but was made a goddess by Diana.

*Bri'zo*, the goddess of dreams.

*Bron'tes*, a maker of Jupiter's thunder.

*Bro'theus*, son of Vulcan, who threw himself into Etna, on account of his deformity.

*Bruna'lia*, feasts of Bacchus.

*Brut'ii*, a people in the farthest parts of Italy, who received their name from their great stupidity and cowardice.

*Brutus*, *Lucius Junius*, a celebrated Roman, son of M. Junius and Tarquinia; who, on the murder of his father and brother by Tarquin the Proud, being unable to revenge their death, pretended insanity, which artifice saved his life. He was called Brutus for his stupidity, which, however, he soon afterwards showed to be feigned. When Lucretia, to avoid the brutality of Tarquin, killed herself, Brutus snatched the dagger from the wound, and swore immortal hatred to the royal family. (B.C. 509). This animated the Romans; the Tarquins were proscribed, and the royal authority vested in the hands of consuls. Brutus made the people swear they never would again submit to kingly authority; but the first who violated their oaths were his own sons, who conspired with the Tuscans to restore the Tarquins. They were tried and condemned before their father, who attended at their execution. Brutus was slain in a battle with Aruns, and his body conveyed to Rome; where the matrons testified their grief by mourning a whole year for the father of the republic.—*Marcus Junius Brutus*, who was lineally descended from Junius Brutus. He inherited the republican principles of his great progenitors, and in the civil wars joined himself to the side of Pompey. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but made him one of his most intimate friends. He, however, soon forgot the favours of Cæsar, who was now become ambitious and tyrannical; and he conspired with many of the



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most illustrious citizens of Rome, and stabbed him in the senate-house. B.C. 42.

*Bubastifacus*, one of the mouths of the Nile.

*Bubastis*, a city of Egypt, where cats were held in great veneration.

*Bubo'na*, the goddess of oxen.

*Bu'dii*, a nation of Media.

*Buceph'alus*, Alexander's horse, whose head resembled that of a bull. None but Alexander could mount him, and he always knelt down to take up his master.

*Busi'ris*, the son of Neptune and Lybia, a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses with human flesh. He was killed by Hercules.

*Bunel'tus*, a river of Assyria.

*Bupr'dsium*, a city and river of E. is.

*Butes*, the son of Ameyus, and king of the Bebrycians; who, being banished his country on account of his cruelties, fled into Sicily, and, after many victories, was killed by Turnus.

*Buthro'tum*, a seaport town of Epirus.

*Bu'toa*, an island in the Mediterranean.

*Byll'tis*, daughter of Miletus, who wept herself into a fountain from love of her brother.

*Byzd'cum*, a country of Africa. [Cannus.

*Byzan'tium*, a town situate on the Thracian Bosphorus, and chosen by Constantine the Great for the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire; afterwards called Constantinopolis.

*CAB'ALES*, a people of Africa.

*Caba'lii*, a people of Asia Minor.

*Cabar'ni*, priests of Ceres.

*Cabi'ri*, priests of Cybele.

*Ca'brus*, a god of Phaselis.

*Ca'eus*, the son of Vulcan, a most notorious robber, slain by Hercules for stealing his oxen.

*Ca'dmus*, son of Agenor; he built the city of Thebes, and invented 16 letters of the Greek alphabet. B.C. 1432.

*Cadu'ceus*, Mercury's golden wand.

*Cæ'ca* and *Conseru'a'trix*, titles of Fortuna.

*Cecili'us*, *Cland'ius Isido'rus*, a man who left, by his will, to his heirs, 4116 slaves, 3600 yoke of oxen, 257,000 small cattle, and 600,000 pounds of silver.

*Cæ'culus*, son of Vulcan, a notorious robber; who was conceived by his mother when a spark of fire fell into her bosom.

*Cæ'ne*, a small island in the Sicilian Sea.

*Cæ'nus*, a title of Jupiter.

*Cæ'us*, a Thessalian virgin, who was made invulnerable, by Neptune, and received from him the power of changing her sex.

*Cæ'sar*, a name given to the Julian family at Rome. The first 12 Roman emperors were distinguished by the surname of Cæsar. They reigned in the following order:—Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian; in the latter reign the family of Julius Cæsar was extinguished.

*Cæ'sar*, *Ju'lius*, the first emperor of Rome, was son of L. Cæsar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta. He was descended from Julius, the son of Æneas; and, in his 16th year, was made a priest of Jupiter. He was of an extremely ambitious disposition, and closely followed the example of the victorious Alexander, and even shed tears at the recollection that that hero had conquered the world at an age in which he himself had done nothing. He enlarged the boundaries of the Roman empire, and invaded Britain, which was previously unknown to the Ro-

mans. In a battle on the plains of Pharsalia he conquered Pompey, who fled into Egypt, where he was murdered by the order of Ptolemy. After several conquests in Africa, the defeat of Cato, Scipio, and Juba, and that of Pompey's sons in Spain, he returned to Rome, and triumphed over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa, and Spain, and was created perpetual dictator. But his uncommon success created him enemies; and the chief senators, among whom was Brutus, his intimate friend, conspired against him, and stabbed him in the senate-house. He died, pierced with 23 wounds, aged 55. B.C. 44.

*Cæsar'e'a*, a city of Cappadocia.

*Cæsari'us*, son of Julius Cæsar and queen Cleopatra; who, at the age of 13, was proclaimed king of Cyprus, Egypt, and Cælo-syria; but was killed five years afterwards by Augustus.

*Cal'dbria*, a country of Italy, where Ennius, the poet, was born.

*Calagurrit'ani*, a people of Spain, who ate their wives and children, rather than yield to Pompey the Great.

*Calag'utis*, a river of Spain.

*Cal'dnus*, an Indian philosopher, who followed Alexander in his Indian expedition; and, being sick, in his 83d year, he ordered a pile to be raised, upon which he mounted, to the astonishment of the king and his army. When the pile was fired, Alexander asked him whether he had anything to say: "No," said he; "I shall meet you again in a short time." Alexander died three months afterwards in Babylon.

*Calat'e'ia*, a people of Campania.

*Cal'chas*, a celebrated soothsayer. [See *Mopsus*.]

*Calci'ope*, the daughter of Ætes, king of Colchis, and sister of Media.

*Caledo'nia*, a country at the north of Britain, now called Scotland. It was so little known to the Romans, and its inhabitants so uncivilized, that they called it *Britannia Barbara*.

*Calig'ula*, *Cæsar*, fourth emperor of the Romans, was son of Germanicus, and grandson of Tiberius. He was a most cruel and tyrannical monarch, and often immolated innocent persons for his amusement. Wild beasts were fed in his palace with human victims, and a favourite horse was made high priest and consul, kept in marble apartments, and adorned with the most valuable trappings and pearls. He frequently appeared in public places in the most indecent manner, encouraging roguery, committing incest with his three sisters, and establishing public places of prostitution. He was at length murdered, in his 29th year, by his subjects.

*Calis'to*, the daughter of Lyeon, debauched by Jupiter under the form of Diana, but afterwards turned by him into a constellation, called the Greater Bear.

*Cal'te*, a town of Spain, now called Oporto.

*Cal'teni*, a people of Campania.

*Callid'ius*, a celebrated Roman orator, and contemporary with Cicero.

*Calli'ope*, the Muse of heroic poetry.

*Callipat'ra*, daughter of Diogenes, and wife of Callanax, the athlete; she went disguised in man's clothes with her son, Pisdoris, to the Olympic games.

NON SOLUS EST, QUEM DILIGIT DEUS.—HE IS NOT ALONE WHOM GOD FAVOURS.



*Callipide*, a people of Scythia.  
*Callirhoe*, a beautiful virgin of Calydon, remarkable for the number of her suitors.

*Calliste*, an island in the Aegean Sea.

*Calpe*, a lofty mountain in Spain.

*Caphareus*, a lofty mountain and promontory of Euboea, towards the Hellespont.

*Calphurnia*, Julius Caesar's fourth wife; who, the night previous to her husband's murder, dreamed that he had been stabbed in her arms, and endeavoured in vain to detain him at home. Caesar went to the senate-house, where he was assassinated.

*Calpurnius Bestia*, a noble Roman, who had several wives, whom he murdered when asleep.

*Calyppo*, the goddess of silence, who was enamoured of Ulysses.

*Camalodunum*, a Roman colony in Britain.

*Cambe*, a remarkably gluttonous king of Lydia, who is said to have eaten his own wife, and afterwards killed himself for the act.

*Cambunii*, mountains of Macedonia.

*Cambyses*, the son of Cyrus the Great, and king of the Medes and Persians.

*Camérinum*, a town of Italy, near Rome.

*Camillo*, a famous queen of the Volsci, who opposed Æneas on his landing in Italy.

*Canitulus*, *L. Furinus*, a celebrated Roman hero, called, from his services to his country, a second Romulus. B.C. 365.

*Camea* and *Car'na*, goddesses of infants

*Camea*, a name given to the Muses.

*Caninus Martius*, a large plain at Rome, dedicated to Mars, where the Roman youths were taught to wrestle, box, hurl the javelin, &c.

*Canarii*, a people near Mount Atlas, in Africa. The islands which they inhabited were called Fortunate by the ancients, but are now known as the Canaries.

*Condaules*, the son of Myrsus, and king of Lydia; slain by Gyges, one of his ministers, for exposing his own wife naked.

*Cande'i*, a people of Arabia, who fed on serpents and other reptiles.

*Co'nes*, a title of the Furies.

*Can'na*, a small village of Apulia, where Annibal conquered the Roman consuls, and slaughtered 40,000 of their army. B.C. 216.

*Canopus*, an Egyptian god.

*Can'tabri*, a ferocious and warlike people of Spain, now called Biscayans.

*Can'tium*, a country in the Eastern parts of Britain, now known as Kent.

*Can'sium*, now *Cono'sa*, a town of Apulia.

*Capaneus*, a famous Greek, killed by a thunderbolt at the siege of Thebes.

*Capitolinus*, a surname of Jupiter, from his temple (the *Capitol*) on mount Capitolinus at Rome.

*Capitolium*, a celebrated temple at Rome.

*Cappadocia*, a country of Asia Minor.

*Capræ*, now Capri, an island on the coast of Campania, abounding in quails, and famous for the residence and debaucheries of the emperor Tiberius.

*Cap'sa*, a town of Libya, surrounded by vast deserts full of snakes.

*Caracales*, a people of Germany.

*Carac'tarius*, a king of the Britons. A.D. 47

*Cai'bo*, a Roman orator, who killed himself because he could not curb the licentious manners of his countrymen.

*Car'dua*, a household goddess.

*Car'ria*, a country of Asia Minor; so called

from Car, a king who first invented the augury of birds.

*Car'rus*, a Roman, who attempted to succeed his father, Carus, as emperor. He was killed by a common soldier, whose wife he had debauched.

*Car'rus*, a son of Jupiter; who taught the art of music to the Lydians.

*Carmentis*, a propheticess of Arcadia; who, after death, had a temple at Rome, and was worshipped by the Greeks, under the name of Themis.

*Car'na*, a goddess amongst the Romans, who was supposed to preside over the vital parts of mankind.

*Car'rus*, a poet and musician of Aet'na.

*Cortha'go*, a celebrated city of Africa, long the rival of Rome, and mistress of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia.

*Carthaginien'ses*, inhabitants of Carthage.

*Car'ya*, a city of Laconia; in which a festival was observed in honour of Diana Caryatis.

*Caryat'is*, a title of Diana.

*Cas'ca*, one of the assassins of Julius Cæsar; he gave him the first blow.

*Ca'sins*, a mountain in Syria, from the top of which the sun can be seen rising, though it be the darkness of night at the bottom.

*Ca'spii*, a people of Hyrcania, who starved their parents to death when 70 years old, and trained up dogs for war.

*Cassan'dra*, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, passionately loved by Apollo, and gifted with the power of knowing futurity.

*Cassiope*, wife of Cephæus, king of Æthiopia, by whom she had Andromeda. She boasted herself to be fairer than the Nereides; upon which Neptune, at the request of these despided nymphs, punished the insolence of Cassiope, and sent a huge sea-monster to ravage Æthiopia.

*Cassiterides*, islands in the Western Ocean, where abundance of tin was found.

*Ca'sius*, a celebrated Roman, friend of Brutus, and one of Julius Cæsar's murderers; who, being defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony at Philippi, ordered one of his freedmen to run him through, and he perished by the very sword that had given the wounds to Cæsar. B.C. 42.

*Castalia*, a nymph, whom Apollo metamorphosed into a fountain.

*Castalides*, the Muses, from the fountain Castalinus, at the foot of Parnassus.

*Castor*, son of Jupiter and Leda; between whom and his brother Pollux immortality was alternately shared, being formed into the constellation Gemini, or the Twins.

*Ca'pana*, a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Ætna, where Ceres had a temple.

*Catili'nus* (*Catiline*), a Roman noble, who from having the consulship refused to him, meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many illustrious Romans to destroy the senators and set Rome on fire.

*Cat'ius*, a titular god to grown persons.

*Cato*, a surname of the Porcian family, rendered illustrious by Marcus Porcius Cato, a noble Roman, afterwards called *Censorius*, from having exercised the office of censor. During his censorship, he behaved with the greatest rigour and impartiality, and showed himself an enemy to all luxury and dissipation. He died at an extreme old age, and a statue was erected to him, B.C. 150.—*Marcus*

*Cato*, surnamed *Uticensis*, from his death at *Utica*, was great grandson to *Marcus Porcius Cato*. When the first triumvirate was formed between *Cæsar*, *Pompey*, and *Crassus*, he opposed them with all his might, and foretold to the Roman people all the misfortunes which afterwards befel them. *Cato* joined himself to the side of *Scipio*, and when the latter was defeated by *Cæsar*, he fortified himself in *Utica*; but, rather than fall alive into the conqueror's hands, he stabbed himself, after having read *Plato's* treatise on the immortality of the soul. B.C. 46.

*Catti*, a people of Gaul and Germany.

*Caucasus*, a celebrated mountain between the *Euxine* and *Caspian* seas. Its height is immense; it is covered with snow in some parts, and in others variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations. It was anciently inhabited by various savage nations, who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. *Prometheus* was tied on the top of *Caucasus*, by *Jupiter*, where his vitals were continually devoured by vultures.

*Cæcilius*, the son of *Miletus*, the *Crotonian*, who went into *Caria* to avoid the criminal importunities of his sister *Byblis*.

*Cecrops*, the first king of *Athens*. B.C. 1556.

*Celma*, a Thessalian lady, who, with her husband *Celmus*, was changed into adamant for denying the immortality of *Jupiter*.

*Celno*, one of the *Harpies*.

*Celtæ*, the ancient Gauls and Germans.

*Celtibetæ*, descendants of the *Celtæ*, in Spain.

*Cen'chreis*, wife of *Cinyras*, king of *Cyprus*.

*Cen'chreus*, a son of *Neptune* and *Salamis*.

*Cen'chrius*, a river of *Ionis*, near *Ephesus*.

*Cæneus*, a noble Thessalian, whom *Neptune* changed from woman to man, and rendered invulnerable. [rity at Rome.]

*Censores*, two magistrates of great authority.

*Census*, the numbering of the people at Rome performed by the *censors*.

*Centaurs*, children of *Ixion*, half men, half horses, inhabiting *Thessaly*.

*Ceph'alius*, the son of *Mercury* and *Herse*, very beautiful, and loved in vain by *Aurora*.

*Cepheus*, a prince of *Aracdia*, and lover of *Minerva*; rendered invisible by a hair of *Medusa's* head.—A king of *Æthiopia*.

*Cerastes*, a people of the Island of *Cyprus*, whom *Venus* changed into bills.

*Ceraun'ia*, *Ceraun'ii*, large mountains of *Epirus*.

*Cerav'nus*, a title of *Jupiter*.

*Cerberus*, a dog with three heads, who guarded the gates of hell. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labours of *Hercules*.

*Cered'pes*, a people of *Pithecausa*, changed by *Jupiter* into apes for their debaucheries.

*Cer'cyon*, a famous robber, killed by *Theseus*.

*Cerent'ia*, festivals in honour of *Ceres*.

*Ceres*, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Cybele*, and goddess of agriculture.

*Cerus* or *Serus*, the god of opportunity.

*Ceryx* the son of *Lucifer* and *Chione*, and husband of *Alicone*; passionately loved by *Aurora*, and changed into a kingfisher.

*Chaas'pes*, now *Karun*, a river of *Media*.

*Chæv'ite*, a people at the foot of *Caucasus*.

*Chalde'ia*, a country of Asia, between the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, the capital of which was *Babylon*.

*Chalcæa*, festivals in honour of *Vulcan*.

*Chao'nio*, a mountainous part of *Epirus*.

*Chæ'os*, a rude and shapeless mass of matter, which pre-existed the formation of the world.

*Charicle'a*, the daughter of *Hydaspes*, a perfect beauty.—The wife of *Chiron*.

*Chac'ites*, a name of the *Græces*.

*Chæ'ron*, the son of *Erebus* and *Nox*, and ferryman of hell.

*Charyl'dis*, an avaricious woman, turned by *Jupiter* into a very dangerous whirlpool on the coast of *Sicily*, opposite the rocks called *Scylla*.

*Chæ'sis*, a city of *Eubœa*, near *Epirus*.

*Ch'ilo*, a Spartan philosopher, one of the seven wise men of *Greece*. One of his maxims was—"Know thyself." He died through excess of joy in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at *Olympia*.

*Chimæ'ra*, a monster of *Lycia*, with three heads; those of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, which continually vomited flames. It was killed by *Bellerophon*.

*Ch'ione*, the daughter of *Dædalion*, beloved by *Apollo* and *Mercury*; but, preferring herself for beauty to *Diana*, she was shot through the tongue with an arrow.

*Ch'ios*, now *Scio*, an island in the *Ægean* Sea.

*Ch'iron*, the son of *Saturn* and *Phillyra*, a centaur, who was preceptor to *Achilles*; he taught *Æsculapius* physic, and *Hercules* astronomy; and was made the constellation *Sagittarius*.

*Chlo'ris*, an infamous nymph, married to *Zephyrus*.—The daughter of *Amphion* and *Niobe*, slain by *Apollo* and *Diana* for boasting that she excelled the former in singing, and the latter in beauty.

*Chlorus*, a river of *Cilicia*.

*Ch'co'mis*, the son of *Hercules*, a very cruel wretch, who fed his horses with human flesh, and was slain by *Jupiter* with a thunderbolt.

*Chro'mius*, an *Argive*; who alone survived a battle between his countrymen and the *Spartans*.

*Chrys'ane*, a Thessalian, priestess of *Diana Trivia*; she fed a bill with poison, which she sent to the enemies of her country, who eat the flesh, became delirious, and proved an easy conquest.

*Chrysæ'reus*, a surname of *Jupiter*.

*Chryse'is*, the daughter of *Chryses*, priest of *Apollo*, famed for beauty and her skill in embroidery. She fell to *Agamemnon's* lot in the course of the *Trojan* war, but was afterwards restored, to stop a plague amongst the *Grecians*, which *Apollo* had sent at the request of her father.

*Chrysi'ppus*, the son of *Pelops*, killed by *Hippodamia*, through jealousy, with a sword.

*Chry'sis*, a priestess of *Juno* at *Argos*; who, by falling asleep, suffered the sacred fire to destroy the temple of the goddess, in which she herself was consumed.

*Chrysostom*, a bishop of *Constantinople*; famous as an elegant preacher, a sound theologian, and a faithful interpreter of the *Scriptures*. He died aged 53. A.D. 407.

*Cic'ero*, son of a Roman knight, and lineally descended from the ancient kings of the *Soldnes*. He was one of the most celebrated Roman orators, and distinguished himself above all the speakers of his age. *Cicero* has acquired more real fame by his literary compositions, than by his spirited exertions as a Roman senator. The learning and the



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abilities which he possessed have been the admiration of every age and country; and his style has always been received as the true standard of pure latinity. He was called by the people the father of his country, and a second founder of Rome; but the enmity he bore to Mark Antony was fatal to him. The triumvirs, Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus, to destroy all cause of quarrel, and to despatch their enemies, each produced a list of proscriptions; in which about two hundred were doomed to death, and Cicero was among the number, in the list of Antony. He had fled in a litter towards the sea of Caieta; but, when the assassins came up to him, he put his head out of the litter, and it was severed from his body. He died aged 64. His son, Marcus, was taken by Augustus as his colleague in the consulship; and he revenged the death of his father by throwing public disgrace upon the memory of Antony.

*Ciconum*, a river of Thessaly, the waters of which converted every thing into stone.

*Cicones*, a people of Thrace, near the Hebrus.

*Cimbri*, a people of Germany, who invaded the Roman empire with a large army, and were conquered by the great Marius.

*Cimmerii*, a people near the Palus Mæotis.

*Cimon*, an Athenian, famous for his debaucheries in his youth, and the reformation of his morals when arrived to years of discretion. He was the last of the Greeks whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians. B.C. 449

*Cinara*, a very vain woman, that had two daughters, whose beauty she preferred to Juno's; but the goddess, enraged at the insult, changed them into steps that led to one of her temples.

*Cincinnatus*, a very celebrated Roman, who, as he was ploughing his fields, was informed that the senate had appointed him dictator. He left his lands with regret, and hastened to join his countrymen, who were closely besieged by the Volsci and Æqui; whom he conquered, and returned to Rome in triumph. Shortly afterwards he gave up his office, and returned to plough his fields; but, in his 60th year, he was again summoned as dictator; and, after a series of successes, he resigned the absolute power he had enjoyed, nobly disregarding the rewards that were offered him. B.C. 460.

*Cinyras*, a king of Cyprus, who, by mistake, lay with his own daughter, Myrrha, by whom he had Adonis. Myrrha, after her delivery, fled into Arabia, and was changed into a tree, which still bears her name.

*Ciros*, a river of Thrace.—The name of three cities in Bithynia.

*Circe*, the daughter of Sol and Perseis, a noted enchantress, who poisoned her husband, a king of the Sarmatians, and afterwards fled into Italy to avoid the rage of her subjects.

*Circus*, a large and elegant building at Rome, where plays, &c. were exhibited.

*Ciris*, a daughter of Nisus; changed into a bird of the same name.

*Cirrhæa*, a cavern of Phocis, whence the winds produced oracular responses.

*Cithæron*, a famous mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs on this mountain; and Hercules killed there an immense lion.

*Clarus*, or *Clæros*, a town of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo.

*Clauêdia*, a vestal, who, to prove her virginity, is said to have drawn by her girdle a vessel into port, which a million of men could not move.

*Clæudius I.*, fifth emperor of Rome; he was poisoned by his wife, Agrippina, in order to raise her son, Nero, to the throne. The second emperor of this name was a Dalmatian, and succeeded Gallienus. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Hernli; and killed no less than 300,000 in one battle. He died of the plague in Pannonia.

*Clæsius* or *Clæsius*, a name of Janus.

*Cleomædes*, a famous wrestler.

*Cleomènes*, the name of three Spartankings; the first of whom conquered the Argives.

*Cleostratus*, a young Bœotian; who, being doomed by lot to be sacrificed to a dragon that ravaged his country, was delivered from the monster by his friend Menestratus.

*Clio*, the muse of history.

*Clîte*, the wife of Cyricus; who, on the death of her husband, hung herself.

*Cloacina*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the Cloacæ; which were large receptacles for the filth and dung of the whole city, begun by Tarquin the Elder, and finished by Tarquin the Proud.

*Clotho*, one of the three Fates.

*Clymène*, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, greatly beloved by Apollo; likewise one of the three Meneides.

*Clytemnestra*, daughter of Jupiter and Leda; killed by her son Orestes, for adultery with Ægisthus, king of Argos.

*Clytæa*, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who pined away through love for Apollo, and was changed by him into a sunflower.

*Cocæus*, a king of Sicily; whose daughter destroyed Minos, king of Crete.

*Cocytus*, a river in hell flowing from Styx.

*Codrus*, the 17th and last king of Athens.

—A Latin poet, contemporary with Virgil.

*Cælus*, the son of Æther and Tellus, and father of the giants, furies, and nymphs; who sprang from the wound which he received from his son Saturn. Cælus was the most ancient of the gods.

*Colchis* and *Colchus*, a country of Asia, near Pontus; famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and as the birthplace of Medea.

*Colliua*, one of the gates of Rome.—A goddess who presided over hills.

*Colophon*, a town of Ionia, near the sea.

*Colossus*, a famous brazen image at Rhodes, called one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet were upon the two moles which formed the entrance of the harbour, and ships passed in full sail between its legs; its height was 105 feet, and few could clasp round its thumb. Chares, the disciple of Lysippus, was the artist, and he was twelve years in making it. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could be easily discerned, by the help of glasses, which were hung on the neck of the statue, the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt. This celebrated statue was partly destroyed by an earthquake 224 years before Christ, and remained in ruins for the space of 894 years. In the year 672 of the Christian era, it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with

TURRIS PRUDENTIA CUSTOS.—CAUTION IS THE BEST KEEPER OF A CASTLE.

FORTIS SUB FORTI PATISCIT.—THE BRAVE WILL YIELD TO THE BRAVE.



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the brass, the value of which has been estimated at £36,000, English money.

*Com'itia*, an assembly of the Roman people.

*Compita'lia*, games of the household gods.

*Co'mus*, the god of laughter and jollity.

*Concordia*, the Roman goddess of peace.

*Co'ron*, a celebrated general of Athens.

—A noted Greek astronomer of Samos.

*Conservator* and *Custos*, titles of Jupiter.

*Constantinopolis*, the capital of Thrace;

a noble and magnificent city, built by Constantine the Great. It was long the asylum

of science and of learned men; but, upon its conquest by Mahomet II., the professors

retired from the barbarity of their victors, and found in Italy the protection which their

learning deserved.

*Consul*, a magistrate of Rome, with regal authority for the space of one year.

*Consus*, a title of Neptune.

*Core'cyra*, an island in the Ionian Sea.

*Corin'us*, a priest of Bacchus, in Bœotia.

*Corin'na*, Ovid's celebrated mistress.

*Corin'thus*, an ancient city of Greece.

*Coriolan'us*, the surname of Cains Martins,

from his victory over Corioli, where, from

being a private soldier, he gained great

honours. After a number of military ex-

ploits, and many services to his country, he

was refused the consulship by the people.

This raised his resentment; and, when the

Romans had received a present of corn from

Gelo, king of Sicily, he insisted that it should

be sold for money, and not distributed gratis.

His imprudent advice provoked the people,

who wished him to be put to death; but this

rigorous sentence was prevented by the in-

fluence of the senators, and he was banished.

Coriolanus retired among the Volsci to Attius

Tullus, his greatest enemy, from whom he

met a friendly reception. Attius advised

him to declare war against Rome, and Cor-

iolanus marched at the head of the Volsci

as general. His approach greatly alarmed

the Romans, and they sent several embassies

to reconcile him to his country, and solicit

his return; but he was deaf to all proposals,

and bade them prepare for war. He pitched

his camp at the distance of five miles from

the city; and his enmity against his country

would have proved fatal, had not his wife,

Volumnia, and his mother, Veturia, been

prevailed upon by the Roman matrons to go

and appease his resentment. Their meeting

was tender and affecting; Coriolanus long

remained inexorable; but their tears and

entreaties at length succeeded, and he

marched the troops from the neighborhood

of Rome. The conduct of Coriolanus dis-

pleased the Volsci, and he was summoned

to appear before the people at Antium; but

the clamours which his enemies raised were

so prevalent, that he was murdered at the

place appointed for his trial. B.C. 488.

*Cor'nis*, a nymph, changed by Minerva

into a crow.—The daughter of Phlegias,

who slighted and was slain by Apollo.

*Cor'si*, a people of Sardinia.

*Cor'sica*, a mountainous island in the

Mediterranean, on the coast of Italy.

*Cor'tina*, the covering of Apollo's tripod.

*C'rus*, a river of Arabia, falling into the

Red Sea.

*Corybant'es* and *Cure'tes*, priests of Cybele.

*Cot'tus*, a giant, son of Cœlus and Terra,

who had 50 heads and 100 hands.

*Coty'to*, the goddess of debauchery.

*Cu'dus* and *Gn'dus*, a town and promontory of Caria; in which Venus had a famous temple.

*Cra'teus*, the son of Minos and Pasiphaë, killed, according to the oracle, by one of his own sons.

*Cre'on*, the son of Sisyphus, and king of Corinth; tortured to death by Medea.—A king of Thebes, remarkable for sagacity.

*Cré'ta*, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea; famous for its hundred cities, and for the ~~temple~~ which Minos established there.

*Cré'theis*, the wife of ~~Agaveus~~, king of Colchos; she fell in love with Pelens, and accused him of attempts upon her virtue, because he refused to comply with her wishes.

*Cré'thon*, the son of Diocles; killed with his brother Orsilocus at one stroke, by Æneas.

*Cre'u'sa*, the daughter of Priam and wife of Æneas.—A daughter of Creon, killed by Medea with a poisoned robe.

*Cré'nis*, a priest of Apollo.

*Crin'us*, an amorous Trojan prince; who could change himself into any shape, and was turned into a river by the gods.

*Crassus*, a Lydian king, remarkable for his riches: he was conquered by Cyrus. B.C. 548.

*Cr'o'na*, festivals in honour of Saturn.

*Ctesib'ius*, a famous Athenian parasite.

—An Alexandrian, who is said to have invented wind music.

*Ctesiph'on*, an Athenian, son of Leosthenes; he advised his fellow-citizens to present Demosthenes with a golden crown, for his probity and virtue.—A famous Greek architect, who designed the plan of Diana's temple at Ephesus.

*Cu'ma* and *Cré'ma*, a town of Ælia, in Asia Minor.—A city of Italy, famous for the residence of the Cumean sibyl.

*Cu'nia*, a goddess of new-born infants.

*Cu'pid*, a celebrated deity, the son of Mars and Venus, and the god of love.

*Cure'tes*, a people of Crète, who were produced from rain. They were entrusted with the education of Jupiter, and made priests and favourite ministers of Rhea's temple.

*Curiat'i*, a family of Alba, carried to Rome by Tullus Hostilius.

*Cy'ane*, a Sicilian nymph, who in vain opposed the ravishment of Proserpine, and was turned into a fountain.—The daughter of the river Mæander, who was turned into a rock for refusing the addresses of a young man, who killed himself for her.

*Cyanti'pus*, a Syracusan, who was killed by his daughter Cyane, for despising the sacrifices of Bacchus.

*Cy'bele*, a goddess, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and wife of Saturn.

*Cy'clades*, nymphs changed into islands of the same name, for not sacrificing to Neptune.

*Cy'clops*, Vulcan's workmen, who had only one eye, in the middle of their forehead.

*Cy'enus*, a king of Alguria, turned into a swan for bewailing the death of Phaeton.

A son of Neptune, who was invulnerable.

*Cy'dippe*, a noble and beautiful lady, beloved by Acontius.—One of Cyrene's attendants.

*Cy'llene*, a mountain of Arcadia.

*Cy'llenins* and *Com'itins*, names of Mercury

FAX MENTIS INCENDIUM GLORIE.—THE BLAZE OF GLORY IS THE FIREKIND OF THE MIND.

FORTI ET FIDELI NIHIL DIFFICILE.—NOTHING IS DIFFICULT TO THE BRAVE AND THE FAITHFUL.

*Cynocephali*, a people of India, said to have heads resembling dogs.

*Cynosura*, a nymph of Ida, in Crete. She nursed Jupiter, who turned her into the constellation called the Lesser Bear.

*Cynthia* and *Cynthius*, titles of Diana and Apollo.

*Cyparissæa*, a title of Minerva.

*Cyparissus*, a very beautiful youth, beloved by Apollo, and turned by him into a cypress tree for killing a favourite stag.

*Cypria* and *Cytherea*, titles of Venus.

*Cyprus*, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, at the south of Cilicia.

*Cyrene*, the daughter of Peneus, who was carried by her lover Apollo into Africa, and gave name to that part called Cyrenaica.

*Cyronthe*, a shepherd of Bœotia, changed by Jupiter into a mountain near Thebes.

*Cyrenus*, an island on the coast of Liguria, now called Corsica.—A river falling into the Caspian Sea.

*Cyrræi*, a people of Æthiopia.

*Cyrus*, king of Persia, surnamed the Great, was son of Cambyses and Mandane. He subdued the eastern parts of Asia, and made war against Croesus, king of Lydia, whom he conquered. He invaded the kingdom of Assyria, and took the city of Babylon, by drying the channels of the Euphrates, and marching his troops through the bed of the river, while the people were celebrating a grand festival. Cyrus next went against Tomyris, the queen of the Massageteæ, a Scythian nation; and was defeated in a bloody battle. The victorious queen, who had lost her son in a previous encounter, was so incensed against Cyrus, that she cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with blood B.C. 530.—The younger Cyrus was son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes. [See *Artaxerxes*.]

*Cyrrus* and *Cyropolis*, a city of Syria; built by the Jews in honour of Cyrus, whose humanity in relieving them from their captivity they thus commemorated.

*Cytherea*, an island on the coast of Laconia, in Peloponnesus; particularly sacred to Venus, who rose from the sea near its coasts.

*Cythnos*, now called Thermia, an island near Attica, famous for its cheese.

*Cytoerus*, a mountain and town of Galatia, abounding in box-wood.

*Cyzicum* and *Cyzicus*, an island and town of the Propontis.

*DÆDALION*, the son of Lucifer; changed into a falcon by Apollo.

*Dædalus*, an artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented masts and sails for ships, &c.

*Dæmon*, a Pythagorean philosopher of Sicily, noted for his sincere and inviolable friendship for Pythias.—A poet and musician of Athens, intimate with Pericles.

*Damascus*, a rich and ancient city of Syria.

*Damocles*, a flatterer of the emperor Dionysius, who was invited by the latter to fill his place for a time, but while gazing upon the wealth and splendour that surrounded him, he perceived a sword, suspended by a horse-hair, immediately over his head. This so alarmed him, that his imaginary felicity at once vanished, and he begged to be removed from his perilous situation.

*Dan'ni*, a people at the north of Britain. *Da'mo*, a daughter of Pythagoras, who devoted her life to perpetual celibacy.

*Dan'ae*, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos; seduced by Jupiter.

*Dana'ides*, the 50 daughters of Danaus, king of Argos; all of whom, except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands on the marriage night, for which they were doomed to draw water out of a deep well with sieves.

*Dan'don*, a man of Illyricum, who is said to have lived 500 years.

*Daph'ne*, a nymph beloved by Apollo, who changed her into a laurel.

*Daph'nis*, the son of Mercury; deprived of his sight for inconstancy to his sweetheart.

*Dard'ania*, a town or country of Troy; from which the Trojans were called Dardani.

*Da'ydanus*, the son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of the city of Troy.

*Dares*, a Phrygian, who wrote a history of the Trojan war.—A celebrated pugilist, killed by Turnus, in Italy.

*Darius I.* was son of Hystaspes: he conspired with six other noblemen to destroy Smerdis, king of Persia, and was by them elected to the throne. He soon distinguished himself by his activity and military accomplishments: but was at length defeated by the Athenians at the celebrated battle of Marathon, where the Persians lost 206,000 men. He died, while levying an immense army, in his 65th year, B.C. 465.—*Darius II.*, son of Artaxerxes, by a concubine; who, after the murder of Xerxes, ascended the Persian throne, and married Parysatis, his sister, a cruel and ambitious woman. He carried on many wars with success; and was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes, B.C. 404.—*Darius III.*, son of Arsanes and Sysigambis, was the last king of Persia. When Alexander the Great invaded that country, Darius met him in person, at the head of 600,000 men. This army was remarkable more for its opulence and luxury, than for the military courage of its soldiers; the camp of Darius containing 277 cooks, 29 waiters, 87 cup-bearers, 40 servants to perfume the king, and 66 to prepare garlands and flowers to deck the dishes and meat for the royal table. After several defeats by the Macedonians, Darius fled towards Media; where he was killed by Bessus, governor of Bactriana, and his body found covered with wounds. B.C. 331.

*Dau'nus*, son of Pilemus and Danae.—A river of Apulia, now Carapelle.

*Dæa Sy'ra*, a title of Venus.

*Decemviri*, ten magistrates of absolute authority at Rome. Began B.C. 449.

*De'cima*, a title of Lachesis.

*Deda'lion*, the brother of Ceyx.

*Deidamia*, daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros; by whom Achilles had Pyrrhus, while concealed in woman's apparel at her father's court.

*Deiopa'ia*, a beautiful attendant on Juno.

*Deiph'obe*, the Cumean sibyl.

*Deiph'olus*, a son of Priam and Hecuba.

*De'iphon*, the son of Triptolemus and Megaira; whom Ceres loved so passionately, that she wanted to make him immortal, and made him pass through fire for that purpose; but, being disturbed by the cries of his mother, the goddess, in a hurry, mounted her car, and left Delphon to perish in the flames.

*Dejan'ira*, wife of Hercules; who de-

CELEUM, NON ANIMUM.—CHANGE YOUR CLIMATE, NOT YOUR MIND.

TEMPUS RERUM IMPERATR.—TIME IS THE RULER OF ALL THINGS.



-stroyed herself in consequence of ignorantly occasioning her husband's death.

*Delia* and *Delius*, Diana and Apollo.

*Delos*, one of the Cyclades at the north of Naxos, now called Sallies, where Apollo and Diana were born.

*Delphi*, a city of Phocis, famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.

*Delphicus* and *Didymæus*, titles of Apollo.

*Delphus*, son of Apollo, who built Delphi.

*Delphyne*, a serpent who watched Jupiter.

*Delta*, a part of Egypt, which received that name from its resemblance to the form of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.

*Demades*, an Athenian orator. B.C. 322.

*Demetria*, a Spartan mother, who killed her son because he returned from a battle without glory.

*Demetrius*, a famous Athenian philosopher, who enriched his library at Alexandria with 200,000 volumes on rhetoric, history, and eloquence. He gained such influence over the Athenians, that they erected 360 brazen statues to his honour. But, in the midst of all his popularity, his enemies raised a sedition against him, and he put an end to his life by the bite of an asp.

*Democles*, a beautiful youth, passionately loved by Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia; who threw himself into a caldron of boiling water, rather than submit to the unnatural lusts of the tyrant.

*Democritus*, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera; who travelled over the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in search of knowledge, and died at the age of 109 years.

*Demophon*, king of Athens, son of Theseus and Phædra; beloved by Phyllis, who hanged herself in despair on account of his aversion.

*Demosthenes*, a famous Athenian orator, pupil of Plato, and rival of the great Cicero. At the age of 17, he gave an early proof of his eloquence and abilities: but his rising talents were impeded by weak lungs, and a difficulty of pronunciation; to correct which, he spoke with pebbles in his mouth, and removed the distortion of his features, which accompanied his utterance, by watching the motions of his countenance in a looking-glass. He frequently ran up the steepest and most uneven walks, where his voice acquired force and energy; and he used to declaim aloud on the sea-shore, when the waves were violently agitated, to accustom himself to the noise and tumults of a public assembly. His abilities as an orator raised him to consequence at Athens, and he was soon placed at the head of the government. His triumph and popularity were, however, short; for, when Antipater made war against Greece, he demanded all the orators to be delivered up to him; and Demosthenes, seeing that all hopes of safety were banished, took a dose of poison, which he always carried in a quill, and expired in his 60th year.

*Derbices*, a people near the Caspian Sea, who punished all crimes with death.

*Dereto*, *Deretis*, or *Derete*, a goddess, who, being enraged at having a son by a young man, of whom Venus had made her enamoured, plunged herself into a pond, and was changed into a fish.

*Dersai*, a people of Thrace.

*Deucalion*, son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly; who, with his wife, Pyrrha,

being preserved from the general deluge, repopulated the world.

*Deva*, a town of Britain, now Chester.

*Deverra*, a goddess of breeding women.

*Diagoras*, an Attic philosopher and atheist.—A Rhodian, who died from joy, because his three sons had on the same day gained prizes at the Olympic games.

*Diana*, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, born at the same birth with Apollo. She was the goddess of hunting, chastity, &c., and had temples and oracles in most parts of the world.

*Dianium*, a town and promontory of Spain, where Diana was worshipped.

*Dicaearchus*, a Messinian, disciple of Aristotle; famous for his knowledge of philosophy, history, and mathematics.

*Dictidienæses*, inhabitants of Mount Athos.

*Dictynna*, a nymph of Crete, who first invented hunting-nets.—A title of Diana.

*Dictys*, a Cretan, who wrote a history of the Trojan war.

*Didius*, a man, who brought Cæsar the head of Pompey's eldest son.

*Dido*, daughter of Belus, and queen of Carthage, who killed herself through despair.

*Didymum*, a mountain of Asia Minor.

*Dies* and *Diespiter*, titles of Jupiter.

*Diî*, divinities of the ancient inhabitants of the earth.—A people of Thrace.

*Dimasus*, an island near Rhodes.

*Dindyme*, *Dindymene*, titles of Cybele.

*Dinia*, a town of Phrygia.

*Dinocrates*, an architect of Macedonia, who built and beautified Alexandria.

*Diocletianus*, a celebrated Roman emperor, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia.

*Diodorus*, an historian of Sicily, who wrote a history of Egypt, Persia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage. B.C. 44.

*Diogenes*, a celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope, pupil of Antisthenes; remarkable for the singularity of his manners, and contempt of riches. It was his practice to dress in the garb which distinguished the Cynics, and walk about the streets with a tub over his head, which served him as a house and a place of repose. Alexander III. once condescended to visit the philosopher in his tub; and asked him if there was anything in which he could gratify or oblige him. "Get out of my sunshine," was the answer of the cynic. Such an independence of mind so pleased the monarch, that he turned to his courtiers, and said, "Were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes." After a life spent in the greatest indigence, he died, in his 96th year, B.C. 321.—There was also a philosopher of this name who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, for the purpose of marking out and delineating his march, &c.

*Diomedes*, a king of Ætolia; who, with Ulysses, carried off the Palladium at Troy.—A tyrant of Thrace, who was slain by Hercules for his barbarity.

*Dion*, a Syracusan, famous for his powers and abilities; he was betrayed and murdered by his friend, Callicrates. B.C. 334.

*Dione*, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and one of Jupiter's mistresses.

*Dionysia*, feasts in honour of Bacchus.

*Dionysides*, two small islands near Crete.

*Dionysides*, a tragic poet of Tarsus.

*Dionysipolis*, a town of Thrace.



*Dionysius I.*, a tyrant of Sicily, who usurped the throne, and vowed eternal enmity against Carthage. He experienced various success in his wars against that republic; but his tyranny and cruelty at home rendered him odious to his subjects; and he became so suspicious, that he would not admit even his wife or children to his private apartments, without a previous examination of their garments; and never trusted his head to a barber, but always burned his beard. He made a subterraneous cave in a rock cut in the form of a human ear, 80 feet in height, and 250 in length, for the purpose of hearing the discourse of his victims, who were confined in chambers above. He died B.C. 368, at the age of 63, after a reign of 38 years; and was succeeded by his son, Dionysius II., who inherited all his father's vices, yet wished to be thought a great poet; and it is said that he died through excess of joy, at hearing that a tragedy of his own composition had been rewarded with a poetical prize.

*Dioscūri*, a title of Castor and Pollux.

*Diotīne*, a woman who gave lectures on philosophy, which Socrates attended.

*Dira*, a title of the Furies.

*Dirce*, the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes; dragged to death by a mad bull.

*Dirphya*, a title of Juno, from the mountain Dirphys, in Enbea, where she had a temple, and was worshipped.

*Dis*, a title of Pluto, and a god of the Gauls.

*Discoīdia*, the goddess of contention.

*Dithyrambus*, a surname of Bacchus; whence the hymns sung in his honour were called Dithyrambics.

*Di'tani*, a people of Spain.

*Dodona*, a town of Epirus; in which was a celebrated oracle of Jupiter, the most ancient in Greece, and founded, according to Egyptian tradition, by a dove.

*Dodoneus*, a name of Jupiter, from Dodona.

*Dodone*, a daughter of Jupiter and Europa. — A fountain in the forest of Dodona.

*Dodonides*, the priestesses who gave oracles in the temple of Jupiter in Dodona.

*Doī*, a people of Arabia Felix.

*Dolomēna*, a country of Assyria.

*Dolon*, a Trojan, famous for his swiftness.

*Domidēna*, a title of Juno.

*Domidicus* and *Domitius*, nuptial gods.

*Domina*, a title of Proserpine.

*Domitia Longina*, wife of the emperor Domitian; who boasted of her debaucheries.

*Domitidius*, *Titus Flavius*, emperor of Rome; who poisoned his brother Titus, and succeeded to the throne. The beginning of his reign promised tranquillity to the people; but their expectations were soon frustrated. Domitian became cruel, and gave way to incestuous and unnatural indulgences; and at length perished by the hand of an assassin. He was the last of the 12 Cæsars. A.D. 96.

*Donyso*, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean Sea, where green marble is found.

*Doracēte*, an island in the Persian Gulf.

*Doricēses*, a people of Crite and Cyrene.

*Doris*, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who had fifty daughters by her brother Nereus. — A country of Greece.

*Dorychus*, son of Priam, killed by Ajax.

*Draeco*, an Athenian lawgiver, who punished every crime with death.

*Drīlo*, a river of Macedonia.

*Drin'achus*, a famous robber of Chios; who, when a price was set upon his head, ordered a young man to cut it off, and go and receive the money.

*Drīope*, a nymph of Arcadia, beloved by Neptune, and turned into a tree by Bacchus.

*Drīdæ*, ministers of religion among the ancient Gauls and Britons.

*Dynsil'la*, *Liv'io*, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina; famous for her debaucheries and licentiousness. She committed incest with her brother, the emperor Caligula; who was so attached to her, that he made her heirress of all his possessions. A.D. 38.

*Drīsus*, son of Tiberius and Vipsania; noted for his courage and intrepidity.

*Dryōdes*, nymphs of the woods.

*Drīope*, a woman of Lemnos, whose shape Venus assumed, in order to persuade all the females of the island to murder the men.

*Dryopes*, a people of Greece.

*Dubris*, a town of Britain, now Dover.

*Durius*, a large river of ancient Spain, now called the Douro.

*Dyris*, the name of Mount Atlas among the inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

*Dysportūti*, a people of Elis.

*EBUDE*, western isles of Britain, now called the Hebrides.

*Eburones*, a people of Belgium.

*Echid'na*, a monster, sprung from the union of Chrysaor with Callirhoe, daughter of Oceanus. She is represented as a beautiful woman in the upper parts of the body, and as a serpent below the waist.

*Echid'ades*, or *Echid'æ*, nymphs elanged into islands by Achelōus, for neglecting to invite him to a sacrifice.

*Ech'ion*, a companion of Cadmus.

*Ech'o*, daughter of Aer and Tellus, who pined away for love of Nareissus.

*Edon*, a mountain of Thrace.

*Edonides*, priestesses of Bacchus.

*Edēna*, a goddess of new-born infants.

*Ege'ria*, a title of Juno, and a goddess.

*Ege'rius*, a young Thessalian; who married Lymandra, the most beautiful woman of her time.

*Electra*, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; who instigated Orestes to revenge their father's death on their mother, and the adulterer Agisthus.

*Elele'us* and *Elench'rius*, titles of Bacchus.

*Elenis'io*, feasts in honour of Jupiter.

*Elis*, a country of Peloponnesus. — A city near the river Pelus.

*Elis'sa*, a surname of Dido.

*Elp'nor*, one of the companions of Ulysses; changed into a hog by Circe's potions.

*Elyma'is*, a country of Persia; famous for a rich temple of Diana.

*Elysium*, a place or island where, according to the mythology of the ancients, the souls of the virtuous were placed after death. There happiness was complete, and the pleasures were innocent and refined. The Elysian Fields were, according to some, in the Fortunate Islands, on the coast of Africa; others place them in the Isle of Lence; but, according to the authority of Virgil, they were situate in Italy.

*Emat'hiou*, a cruel robber, slain by Hercules.

*Empedocles*, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum, in Sicily. B.C. 444.

*Empiſæ*, a name of the Gorgons.  
*Enceladus*, the son of Titan and Terra, and strongest of the giants, who attempted to scale heaven.—A son of Egyptus.

*Encheſæ*, a town of Illyrium, in which Cadmus was changed into a serpent.

*Endymion*, a shepherd of Caria; who, for his intimacy with Juno, was condemned to a sleep of thirty years.

*Enna*, a town in the middle of Sicily, with a beautiful plain, whence Proserpine was carried away by Pluto.

*Ennius*, a Latin poet. B.C. 159.

*Ennomus*, a Trojan prince, killed by Achilles at the sacking of Troy.

*Enotrace*, a nation whose ears are described as hanging down to their heels.

*Euryo*, the sister of Mars.

*Eolus*, Lucifer, or the morning star.

*Epaminondas*, a famous Theban, descended from the ancient kings of Boeotia.

*Epaphroditus*, a freed man, punished with death for assisting Nero to destroy himself.—An assumed name of Sylla.

*Epaphus*, the son of Jupiter and Io; who caused Phaeton's destruction by denying his birth.

*Epeus*, an artist, who made the Trojan horse, and invented the sword and buckler.

*Ephesus*, a city of Ionia; famous for a temple of Diana, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

*Epheta*, magistrates at Athens.

*Ephialtes* and *Ocus*, two monstrous giants, sons of Neptune and Iphimedia, who killed each other through the address of Diana.

*Ephori*, powerful magistrates of Sparta.

*Ephorus*, an orator and historian of Æolia.

*Epicetus*, a stoic philosopher of Hieropolis; who supported the doctrine of the immortality of the soul.

*Epicurus*, a celebrated philosopher of Attica; who, after improving his mind by travelling, visited Athens, where he established himself, and soon attracted a number of followers by the sweetness and gravity of his manners. He taught them that the happiness of mankind consisted in that pleasure which arises not from sensual gratification or from vice, but from the enjoyments of the mind and the sweets of virtue. This doctrine was warmly attacked by the philosophers of the different sects, and particularly by the stoics; but Epicurus refuted all the accusations of his adversaries by the purity of his morals, and by his frequent attendance at places of public worship. Of all the philosophers of antiquity, Epicurus is the only one whose writings deserve attention for their number; he having written no less than 300 volumes. He died at the age of 72. B.C. 270.

*Epidauri*, a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus; chiefly dedicated to the worship of Æsculapius, who had there a famous temple.

*Epidium*, one of the western isles of Scotland, or the Moll of Cantyre.

*Epidae*, deities who presided over the birth and growth of children.

*Epigoni*, the sons of the seven heroes who besieged Thebes a second time.

*Epileuea*, sacrifices to Bacchus.

*Epimenides*, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. He is reckoned one of the seven wise men. One day, while attending his flock, he entered into a cave,

and fell asleep, in which he continued, according to Pliny, for 57 years; and, on awaking, found every object so altered, that he scarcely knew where he was. It is supposed he lived 299 years. After death, he was revered as a god, and greatly honoured by the Athenians.

*Epimetheus*, the son of Japetus, turned into an ape for opening Pandora's box.

*Epirus*, a country situate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian Sea.

*Epistrophia* and *Erycina*, titles of Venus.

*Epizephrii*, a people of Locris, who punished with death those that drank more wine than physicians prescribed.

*Equiria*, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, in honour of Mars.

*Ereä*, a city of Greece.

*Erastriatus*, a celebrated physician, grandson of the philosopher, Aristotle.

*Erato*, the Muse of amorous poetry.

*Eratothenes*, a famous mathematician of Cyrene, who was styled a second Plato.

*Eratostratus*, an Ephesian, who burnt the temple of Diana in the night during which Alexander the Great was born.

*Erechia*, a small village of Attica, the birthplace of Xenophon.

*Erebus*, the son of Chaos and Nox; turned into a river in hell for assisting the Titans in their war against Jupiter.

*Erechtheus*, an ancient king of Athens, who had four daughters that sacrificed themselves for the good of their country.

*Ergane*, a river, the waters of which were as intoxicating as wine.

*Erganes*, a king of Ethiopia; who, to save his own life, killed all the priests of Jupiter.

*Erynnus*, king of Orchomenos; who compelled the Thebans to pay him a yearly tribute of 100 oxen, because his father had been killed by one of their countrymen.

*Erichtho*, a Thessalian woman, renowned for her knowledge of poisonous herbs, &c.

*Erichthonius*, the son of Vulcan and Minerva, and king of Athens; who was very deformed in his feet, and invented coaches to conceal his lameness.

*Eridanus*, a large river of Italy, rising in the Alps, and falling into the Adriatic.

*Erigone*, the daughter of Icarus; who hanged herself on the death of her father, and was made a constellation.

*Eriugis*, a common name of the Furies.

*Eriphanis*, a celebrated Greek poetess.

*Eriphidas*, a Lacedæmonian; who, being sent to suppress a sedition at Heraclea, assembled the people, and beheaded 500 of the ringleaders.

*Eris*, the Grecian goddess of discord.

*Erisichthon*, a Thessalian; who derided Ceres, and cut down her groves. This so irritated the goddess, that she afflicted him with continual hunger. Erisichthon squandered all his possessions to gratify the cravings of his appetite; and at last devoured his own limbs for want of food.

*Eros*, a servant of whom Antony demanded a sword to kill himself. Eros pinched the instrument; but, instead of giving it to his master, he stabbed himself in his presence.

*Erota*, a festival in honour of Eros, the god of love.

*Erymanthus*, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia; where Hercules killed a prodigious boar.



## A Compendious Classical Dictionary.

*Erythra*, a surname of Venus.  
*Erythra*, a town of Ionia, opposite Chios.  
*Eryx*, the son of Bites, king of Sicily; killed by Hercules in a contest at boxing.  
*Eusebes*, a people of Asia, who eat the flesh of their parents, mixed with that of cattle.  
*Etion*, the father of Andromache.  
*Eufoia*, a town of Italy, near Tibur.  
*Eufoles* and *Polyphides*, sons of Edipus, who hated and killed each other.  
*Eusebeia*, an ancient people of Crete.  
*Euthides*, the son of Mercury.  
*Euthion*, one of the Tyrrhenian sailors who were changed into dolphins for carrying away Baechnis.  
*Euthia*, wife of Laodiceus; who was changed by the gods into a man, that she might the better bear her husband company in his adventures.  
*Etrusci*, inhabitants of Etruria, famous for their superstitions and enchantments.  
*Eubages*, certain priests held in great veneration among the Gauls and Britons.  
*Euboea*, a large island in the Aegean Sea.  
*Eubolus*, a celebrated Athenian orator, rival to Demosthenes.  
*Eucleid*, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 300 years B.C.  
*Eucelus*, a prophet of Cyprus, who foretold the birth and greatness of Homer.  
*Eulerates*, a person remarkable for dissimulation.  
*Eudorus*, son of Aeschines; who distinguished himself by his knowledge of astrology and geometry.  
*Eumenides*, a name of the Furies.  
*Eumolpus*, the favourite of Ulysses.  
*Eumolpidae*, priests of Ceres.  
*Euphemus*, son of Neptune and Europa; he was so remarkably light and swift, that he could run over the sea almost without wetting his feet.  
*Euphrates*, a large and celebrated river of Mesopotamia, rising from Mount Taurus, in Armenia, and discharging itself, with the Tigris, into the Persian Gulf.—A stoic philosopher in the age of Adrian, who destroyed himself to escape the miseries of old age.  
*Euphorbus*, the son of Panthus, slain by Menelaus in the Trojan war.  
*Euryanthea*, one of the three Graces.  
*Eurypolis*, a comic poet of Athens.  
*Eurypides*, a celebrated tragic writer of Salamis, disciple of Socrates. B.C. 407.  
*Eurypus*, a narrow strait which separates the island of Euboea from the coast of Beotia.  
*Eurypia*, daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia; whom Jupiter seduced in the form of a bull, and carried to Crete.—The name of one of the three grand divisions of the earth known among the ancients.  
*Eurus*, a wind blowing from the east.  
*Euryale*, one of the three Gorgons.  
*Euryalus*, a Latin prince, an intimate friend of Nisus, for whose loss Eneas was inconsolable.  
*Eurybia*, the mother of Lucifer.  
*Eurydamas*, a Trojan, skilled in the interpretation of dreams.  
*Eurydice*, the wife of Orpheus; killed by a serpent on her marriage-day.  
*Eurylochus*, the only companion of Ulysses who was not changed by Circe into a hog.  
*Euryome*, an infernal deity, who gnawed the dead to the bones, and was always grinding her teeth.—A daughter of Apollo.  
*Eurypylus*, the son of Telephus; who,

through love for Cassandra, assisted Priam against the Greeks, but lost his life.—A soothsayer of Ceos, who assisted the Greeks with forty ships.

*Eurythemis*, the son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycenae; who, at Juno's instigation, set his brother Hercules twelve difficult labours. (See *Hercules*.)

*Eurytus*, a king of Oechalia; killed by Hercules for refusing him his daughter Iole.

*Eusebius*, bishop of Caesarea; who was concerned in the theological disputes of Arias and Athanasius, and distinguished himself by his writings.

*Euterpe*, the Muse presiding over music.

*Euthymus*, a famous wrestler of Italy.  
*Euxinus Pontus*, a sea between Asia and Europe. The Euxine abounds in great varieties of fish, and receives the tribute of about 40 rivers. It is called the Black Sea, from the thick dark fogs which cover it.

*Eurydice*, the daughter of Iphis; who threw herself into the funeral pile of her husband, Catenus, from affection.

*Eurydorus*, king of Arcadia; who entertained Hercules when he returned from the conquest of Geryon.

*Euryon*, the son of Mars and Sterope, and king of Lydia; who drowned himself because Ildas outran him in a race for Marpetia.

*Eurytus*, a Pythagorean philosopher, whom Dionysius condemned to death, because he had alienated the people of Metapontum from his power.

*Eurydice*, the mother of the Pierides, who were changed into magpies.

**FCBII**, a powerful family at Rome.  
*Fabius*, *Martius* *Quintus*, the first of the Fabii who obtained the surname of Maximus. He was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor; he triumphed over seven different nations at war with Rome, and rendered himself illustrious by his patriotism and philanthropy.

*Fabula*, the goddess of lies.

*Fabullinus*, a god of infants.

*Favennus*, a fertile mountain and plain of Campania, famous for its wine.

*Favosci*, a people of Etruria.

*Favus*, the goddess of Fame.

*Fates*, the three daughters of Nox and Probus—Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; the first was supposed to hold the distaff, the second to draw the thread of human life, and the third to cut it off.

*Fascinum*, a title of Priapus.

*Fasina* and *Fasna*, names of Cybele.

*Fasui*, called by the Greeks satyrs, they having the legs, feet, and ears, of goats.

*Fauus*, the son of Mercury and Nox, and father of the Fauns, or rural gods.

*Faustina*, wife of the Emperor Antoninus, famous for her debaucheries.

*Fauustus*, a shepherd, who found Romulus and Remus when they were exposed by the river Tiber, and brought them to his wife Laurentia to be taken care of.

*Feltrina*, a goddess of purification.

*Feltrina*, *Floridia*, *Florentia*, titles of Juno.

*Felicitas*, the goddess of happiness.

*Feltria*, a town of Italy, north of Venice.

*Fenni*, and *Finni*, the inhabitants of Finland, now considered as Finland.

*Festiva*, a festival in honour of the deity, observed at Rome in the month of February.



*Ferētus*, a household god.

*Ferētus* and *Fulminator*, titles of Jupiter.

*Ferōnia*, a goddess of woods, groves, &c.

*Fessōnia*, a goddess of travellers.

*Fibrēnus*, a river of Italy.

*Fidius*, the god of treaties.

*Flāvius*, priests of Jupiter, Mars, &c.

*Flaminius*, C.—*Flaminius*, T.Q.—*Flaminius*, *Lucius*, celebrated consuls of the Roman republic, who distinguished themselves in the wars with Greece.

*Flāvius*, a senator who conspired with Piso against Nero, &c.

*Flōra*, the goddess of flowers, &c.

*Florentia*, a town of Italy on the Arnus, now called Florence, the capital of Tuscany.

*Fluviōles* or *Potamiōdes*, nymphs of rivers.

*Fons Solis*, a fountain in Cyrene, cool at midday, and warm at the rising and setting of the sun.

*Forūax*, a goddess of corn and bakers.

*Fortūna*, the goddess of happiness and misery, said to be blind.

*Fortūtae Insulæ*, islands at the west of Mauritania, in the Atlantic Sea, now supposed the Canary Isles.

*Fosti*, a people of Germany, near the Elbe.

*Franci*, a people of Germany and Gaul, whose country was called Francia.

*Francus*, son of Nestor; who, leaving Troy on its destruction, gave name to France.

*Fraus*, goddess of treachery, &c.

*Fugalia*, festivals at Rome to commemorate the expulsion of the Tarquins.

*Fulgōra*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over lightning.

*Fulcia*, wife of Mark Antony, a very cruel and ambitious woman; who, when Cicero's head had been cut off by order of her husband, directed it to be brought to her, and, with all the insolence of barbarity, she bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin.

*Furies*, the daughters of Nox and Acheron—*Alecta*, *Megera*, and *Tisiphone*, who were armed with snakes and torches.

*Furina*, the goddess of robbers.

*GADDES*, *Gadis*, and *Gadira*, a small island in the Atlantic, on the Spanish coast, now called Cadiz.

*Galanthis*, a servant-maid of Alcmena; whom Juno changed into a weazel, for deceiving her concerning the birth of Hercules.

*Galatæa*, daughter of Nerens and Doris, beloved by Polyphemus.

*Galba*, *Servius Sulpicius*, a Roman emperor, assassinated in his 73d year.

*Galatia*, a country of Asia Minor; its inhabitants were called Galatæ.

*Galenus*, *Claudius*, a celebrated physician, born at Pergamus, in the age of Antoninus; who rendered himself famous for his unrelenting attention to the study of physic, and the wonderful cures he performed.

*Galilæa*, a celebrated country of Syria, frequently mentioned in Scripture.

*Galli* (the *Gauls*), a warlike nation of Europe.—Priests of Cybele. [France.]

*Gallia*, a large country of Europe, now Gaul, a favourite of Mars, who was set by him to watch the door while he visited Venus; but, falling asleep, and, by that means, suffering the sun to spy them, he was turned into a cock, which, in remembrance of his neglect, daily announces the approach of the sun.

*Gamēlia*, a title of Juno.

*Gangaride*, a powerful people near the mouth of the Ganges.

*Ganges*, a large river of India, falling into the Indian Ocean, held in great veneration by the inhabitants. It rises in the mountains of Thibet, and runs upwards of 2000 miles before it reaches the sea, receiving in its course several rivers, eleven of which are superior to the Thames.

*Ganymede*, the cup-bearer of Jupiter.

*Gargaris*, a king of the Curetes, who first found out the use of honey.

*Garumna*, a river of Gaul, now Garonne.

*Gelasius*, the god of mirth and smiles.

A surname of Democritus, the laughing philosopher.

*Geloni*, a people of Scythia, who used to paint themselves to appear more terrible.

*Genius*, an astronomer and mathematician of Rhodes.

*Genonia*, a place at Rome where the carcases of criminals were thrown.

*Genabum*, a town of Gaul, now Orleans.

*Genetrix*, a name of Venus.

*Genii*, guardian angels.

*Genius*, a spirit or demon, who presided over the birth and life of every man.

*Genesius*, a famous Vandal prince, who passed from Spain to Africa, took Carthage, and afterwards sacked Rome. A.D. 455.

*Genua*, now Genoa, a celebrated town of Liguria, which Annibal destroyed.

*Germania*, an extensive country of Europe, east of Gaul; its ancient inhabitants were warlike, fierce, uncivilized, and always proved a watchful enemy against the Romans.

*Germanicus*, *Cæsar*, son of Drusus and Antonia, and nephew of Tiberius; he greatly distinguished himself in the wars in Germany, and was raised by his uncle to the most important offices of the state.—This name was common in the age of the emperors to those who had obtained victories over the Germans.

*Germanii*, a people of Persia.

*Geryon*, a king of Spain, who fed his oxen upon human flesh. Hercules slew him.

*Gessoriacum*, a town of Gaul, now Boulogne, in Picardy.

*Getæ*, a savage and warlike nation of European Scythia.

*Gigantes*, sons of Cælus and Terra; who sprang from the blood of the wound which Cælus received from his son Saturn. They were of uncommon stature, and of a most terrible aspect; some of them had 50 heads and 100 arms, and serpents instead of legs. The defeat of the Titans, to whom they were related, incensed them against Jupiter, and they conspired to dethrone him. The god was alarmed at the threats of his fearful adversaries; and armed his son Hercules against them, who soon defeated and put them to flight. Some were crushed to pieces under mountains, and others buried in the sea.

*Gindanes*, a people of Libya, who fed on the leaves of the lotus.

*Gladiatori Lucii*, combats originally exhibited on the graves of persons at Rome.

*Glaucopeis*, a name of Minerva.

*Glaucus*, a fisherman, transformed into a sea-god by eating a certain herb.—The son of Hippocleus, who exchanged his arms of gold for the brazen ones of Diomedes.

*Gnosus*, a name of Ariadne.

*Gnosus*, a famous city of Crete.

*Gordii*, mountains in Armenia, where

the Tigris rises; supposed to be the Ararat mentioned in Scripture.

*Gordius*, a husbandman, afterwards king of Phrygia; remarkable for tying a knot, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so intricate a manner, that Alexander the Great, unable to unravel it, cut it to pieces.

*Gorgons*, three celebrated sisters, daughters of Phorcis and Ceto, named Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, all immortal except the last named. Their hairs were entwined with serpents, their hands were of brass, their wings of the colour of gold, their body was covered with impenetrable scales, their teeth were as long as the tusks of a wild boar, and they could turn to stone all those on whom they looked. The Gorgons resided in the inland parts of Libya, near the Lake of Triton, or the gardens of the Hesperides. Perseus rendered his name immortal by the conquest of Medusa. He cut off her head, and the blood that dropped from the wound produced the innumerable serpents that infest Africa; the horse Pegasus also arose from the blood of Medusa, as did Chrysaor, with his golden sword. Perseus, after performing wonderful exploits with the head of Medusa, placed it on the ægis of Minerva, which he had used in his expedition, and it still retained the same petrifying power as before.

*Gorgophorus*, a title of Pallas.

*Gothii*, a celebrated nation of Germany.

*Gracchus*, *T. Sempronius*, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus; he was twice consul and once censor, and distinguished himself by his integrity, prudence, and superior ability.

*Græx*, the name given to the three daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome—Aglæa, Euphrosyne, and Thalia: they attended on Venus and the Muses.

*Gradiuus*, a name of Mars among the Romans.

*Græcia*, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the west by the Ionian Sea, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Ægean Sea, and on the north by Thrace and Dalmatia. Its inhabitants were called Greci.

*Granpinus Mons*, the Grampian mountains in Scotland.

*Granicus*, a river of Bithynia, famous for a battle fought there between the armies of Alexander the Great and Darius; in which 600,000 Persians were defeated by 30,000 Macedonians.

*Grætiæ*, a giant, killed by Diana. [Iens.

*Grætiæ*, a Roman emperor, father of V.

*Grævii*, an ancient people of Spain.

*Gryllus*, one of the companions of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a swine.

*Gyges*, or *Gyēs*, son of Cælus and Terra; a monstrous giant, whom Hercules slew.—A Lydian, who, by means of a ring, could render himself invisible.

*Gymnasium*, a place in Greece, where all public exercises were performed.

*Gymnetes*, a people of Æthiopia, who lived almost naked.

*Gymnosophiste*, a sect of philosophers in India, who despised bodily pain, and inured themselves to suffer the greatest tortures.

*Gyndes*, a river of Assyria.

*Gythæum*, a sea-port town of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, built by Hercules and Apollo.

*HA'BIS*, a king of Spain, who first taught his subjects agriculture, &c.

*Hæ'mon*, a Grecian prince; who was tortured by the Furies for murdering his mother.

*Hæ'des*, a title of Pluto.—Hell, or the condition of the dead.

*Hæ'mon*, a Theban prince, who slew himself on the tomb of Antigone for love.

*Hæ'mus*, the son of Boreas and Orythia, turned into a mountain between Thrace and Thessaly for pretending to be a god.

*Hæ'sus*, the son of Agamemnon and Briseis; turned into a mountain for conspiring against Clytemnestra.

*Hæ'sius*, a mountain and river near Ætna, whence Pluto carried away Proserpine, as she was gathering flowers.

*Hæ'tia*, a sea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.

*Hæ'tone'sus*, an island on the coast of Macedonia, inhabited only by women, who had slaughtered all the males.

*Hæ'tus*, an eunuch of Claudius, whom he poisoned by order of Agrippina.

*Hæ'tycus*, a river at the south of Sicily, now called Platani.

*Hæ'madryades*, the daughters of Nereus and Doris, whose lives depended on some particular trees, especially oaks.

*Hæ'mæ'biæ*, a people of Scythia who continually removed from place to place.

*Hæ'mon*, the Jupiter of the Africans.

*Hæ'modius*, a celebrated Athenian.

*Hæ'monia*, the daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus. Vulcan presented her with a bracelet dyed in every crime, which inspired all her children with impiety.

*Hæ'monides*, a famous artist of Troy, who built the ship of Paris, when he carried away Helen from Greece.

*Hæ'palyce*, a beautiful maid of Argos, debauched by her father, Clymenus, and changed into an owl.—The daughter of Hæ'palyceus, king of Thrace.

*Hæ'pys*, three monsters, Aello, Celæno, and Ocyete, with faces of virgins, bodies of vultures, and monstrous claws on their hands.

*Hæ'pocrates*, the Egyptian god of silence.

*Hæ'vser*, a soothsayer at Rome, who drew omens by consulting the entrails of beasts that were sacrificed.

*Hæ'be*, the goddess of youth, and Jupiter's cup-bearer; banished from heaven through an unlucky fall, and married to Hercules.

*Hæ'bis*, a river in Thrace.

*Hæ'cæ*, a poor old woman, who entertained Theseus as he was going against the bull of Marathon.

*Hæ'cæus*, a title given to Jupiter by Theseus.

*Hæ'cæ*, daughter of Peres and Asteria; a powerful goddess, called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate, or Proserpine, in the infernal regions. Her power extended over heaven, the earth, sea, and hell; and to her kings and nations supposed themselves indebted for their prosperity.

*Hæ'cæus*, a Milesian historian, who is reported to have first written history in prose.

*Hæ'catomba'ia*, a festival in honour of Jano.

*Hæ'catomphonia*, a solemn sacrifice offered by the Messenians to Jupiter, when any of them killed a hundred enemies.

*Hæ'catompolis*, a name of Crete, from the hundred cities which it once contained.

*Hæ'tar*, son of Priam and Hecuba, and the most valiant of all the Trojans in the Greek



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war. He was slain by Achilles, and his body dragged in triumph round the tomb of Patroclus, whom Hector had killed.

*Hebe*, the daughter of Dimas, king of Thraee, and wife of Priam; who tore her eyes out for the loss of her children at Troy.

*Hegesias*, a philosopher of Cyrene.

*Heleua*, the daughter of Tyndarns and Leda, and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman in the world; who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.

*Heleneus*, a celebrated soothsayer, highly venerated by the Trojans; he was the only son of Priam and Heeuba that survived the ruin of his country.

*Heliiades*, the three daughters of Sol and Clymene—Lampethusa, Lampetia, and Phaeusa; changed into poplars for lamenting greatly the death of their brother Phaeton.

*Helicon*, a mountain near Parnassus, dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.

*Heliciniades*, a name given to the Muses, from their residence on Mount Helicon.

*Helinopolis*, a famous city of Lower Egypt.

*Helias*, a beautiful woman, beloved by Marins; who killed her in a fit of passion, and afterwards destroyed himself.

*Helle*, the daughter of Athamas and Nephele; who fled from the cruelty of her mother-in-law, Ino, and was carried through the air on a golden ram, which her mother had received from Neptune; but, becoming giddy, she fell from her seat into that part of the sea, which from her received the name of Hellespont.

*Hellespontus*, now the Dardanelles, a narrow strait between Asia and Europe. It is celebrated for the love and death of Leander, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built over it when he invaded Greece.

*Helos*, a place of Arcadia.—A town of Laconia, destroyed by the Lacedaemonians.

*Helotes*, *Helotes*, public slaves of Sparta.

*Helvetia*, a vestal virgin struck dead with lightning, in Trajan's reign.

*Helvetii*, an ancient nation of Gaul, conquered by J. Cesar; it is now Switzerland.

*Hephaestii*, mountains in Lycia, which may be set on fire by the lightest touch of a burning torch; their very stones burn in the middle of water.

*Heraclaea*, the name given to about forty cities in different parts of the world, all built in honour of Heracles.

*Heraclidae*, the descendants of Heracles.

*Heraclitus*, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus; who received the appellation of the Mourner, from his unconquerable custom of weeping at the follies, frailties, and vicissitudes, of human affairs. He removed himself totally from the society of mankind, and retired to the mountains, where he fed on grass, and died in his 60th year. B.C. 500.

*Heraclius*, a river of Greece.

*Heraea*, festivals at Argos in honour of Juno.—A town of Arcadia.

*Herculanum*, a town of Campania, swallowed up, with Pompeii, by an earthquake.

*Heracles*, a celebrated hero; who, after death, was ranked among the gods, and received divine honours. He was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena; and his birth was attended with many supernatural events. In his 16th year he delivered the neighbourhood of Mount Citheron from a huge lion, and released his country from the annual tribute

of an hundred oxen, which it paid to Erginus, king of Orehomenos. As Heracles, by the will of Jupiter, was subjected to the power of Eurystheus, his brother, king of Argos, and obliged to obey him in every respect, Eurystheus ordered him to appear at Mycenae, and perform whatever labours he should impose upon him. Heracles refused; but afterwards consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was told that he must be subservient for twelve years to the will of Eurystheus. He therefore repaired to Mycenae, determined to bear with fortitude whatever gods or men imposed upon him. Eurystheus commanded him to achieve a number of enterprises the most difficult and arduous ever known, generally called the Twelve Labours of Heracles; which were as follows:—1. He was to kill the lion of Nemea, which ravaged the country near Mycenae. The hero boldly attacked him with his club, pursued him to his den, and, after a sharp engagement, choked him to death. He then carried the dead beast on his shoulders to Mycenae.—2. To destroy the Lernaean hydra, which, according to Diodorus, had 100 heads.—3. To bring alive and unhurt into the presence of Eurystheus a stag, famous for its incredible swiftness, its golden horns, and brazen feet. In the accomplishment of this task Heracles was a whole year occupied; but he at length caught the stag in a trap.—4. To bring alive a wild boar which ravaged the neighbourhood of Erymanthus.—5. To clean the stables of Augias, where 3000 oxen had been confined for many years.—6. To kill the carnivorous birds which infested the country near the Lake Stympthalis, in Arcadia.—7. To bring alive a prodigious wild boar which laid waste the Island of Crete.—8. To obtain the mares of Diomedes, which fed upon human flesh.—9. To obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons.—10. To kill the monster Geryon, king of Gades, and bring to Argos his numerous flocks, which lived upon human bodies.—11. To gather apples from the garden of the Hesperides.—12. This was the last and most dangerous of his exploits, in which he was commanded to bring upon earth the three-headed dog, Cerberus. Heracles descended into hell by a cave on Mount Tanarus, seized the monster, whom he carried before Eurystheus; and afterwards conveyed him back. Besides these arduous labours, Heracles achieved a number of others, of his own accord, equally great and wonderful.—Such are some of the most striking characteristics of the life of Heracles, who is said to have supported for a while the weight of the heavens upon his shoulders, and to have separated by the force of his arm the celebrated mountains which were afterwards called the boundaries of his labours. He is held up by the ancients as a true pattern of virtue and piety; and, as his whole life had been employed for the common benefit of mankind, he was deservedly rewarded with immortality.

*Heracles Columnae*, two lofty mountains, the one situate on the southern extremities of Spain, the other on the opposite part of Africa. They were reckoned the boundaries of the labours of Heracles, and were joined together until severed by the arm of the hero, and a communication thereby

DELIBERANDUM DIU QUOD STATUENDUM EST SEMEL.—DELIBERATE LONG UPON THAT WHICH YOU CAN DO BUT ONCE



opened between the Mediterranean and Atlantic Seas.

*Herey'ua*, a nymph who accompanied Ceres when she travelled over the world.

*Herey'ua*, a celebrated forest of Germany, which required nine days' journey to cross it. It contained the modern countries of Switzerland, Basil, Spices, Transylvania, and a great part of Russia.

*Herea*, a town of Arcadia, famous for a wine which it produces of such unusual properties as to give fecundity to women, and cause madness in men.

*Herib'ia*, the wife of Astræus, and mother of the stars.

*Hermæa*, festivals observed at Crete, Athens, and Babylon, where the masters waited upon the servants.

*Hermaphroditus*, the son of Mercury and Venus, a great hunter, who was passionately loved by the nymph Salmacis, and embraced by her as he bathed in a fountain; but, resisting her advances, was, at her earnest request to the gods, united with her in one body.

*Hermæ*, statues of Mercury.

*Hermes*, the Greek name of Mercury.

*Hermione*, daughter of Mars and Venus, married to Cadmus.—A daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.

*Hermus*, a river of Asia Minor, the sands of which were covered with gold.

*Héro*, a beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and priestess of Venus, whom Leander, of Abydos, loved so tenderly, that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but, at length, being unfortunately drowned, she threw herself into the sea through despair.

*Herodotus*, a famous Greek historian.

*Herophilæ*, the Erythraean sibyl.

*Hersæ*, the daughter of Cecrops, beloved by Mercury, and changed into a swallow.

*Hersilia*, the daughter of Tatius, and wife of Romulus, deified as the goddess Ora.

*Heruli*, a savage nation in the northern parts of Europe.

*Hesiodus*, a celebrated poet of Bœotia; admired for the elegance of his diction, and the sweetness of his poetry. Hesiod was murdered by the sons of Ganyceto, of Næpactum, and his body thrown into the sea. Some dolphins brought the body to the shore, and the perpetrators were discovered by means of the poet's dogs. B.C. 907.

*Hesione*, the daughter of Laomedon, delivered from a sea-monster by Hercules.

*Hesper*, or *Hesperus*, brother of Atlas, who, being in exile, went into Italy, and settled there, calling it Hesperia.

*Hesperides*, daughters of Hesperus—Egle, Arethusa, and Hesperethusa, who had a garden of golden apples, watched by a dragon, which Hercules slew.

*Hesus*, a name of Mars among the Gauls. *Hiber'ua*, or *Hyber'ua*, a large island at the west of Britain, now called Ireland.

*Hierichus*, the name of Jericho, in the Holy Land, called the City of Palm-trees.

*Hierocles*, a profane writer in the age of Dioclesian.—A Platonic philosopher of Alexandria.

*Hieronimus*, a tyrant of Sicily, who rendered himself odious by his cruelty, oppression, and debauchery.

*Hipparchus*, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Nicæa. B.C. 125.

*Hippias*, a skilful philosopher of Elis.

*Hippobolotes*, a large meadow near the Caspian Sea, where 50,000 horses could graze.

*Hippocampi*, Neptune's horses.

*Hippocrates*, a famous physician of Cos; who delivered Athens from a dreadful pestilence, in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and was publicly rewarded with a golden crown, and the privileges of a citizen.

*Hippocræne*, a fountain at the bottom of Mount Helicon, dedicated to Apollo.

*Hippodamia*, the daughter of Genomaus, who promised her in marriage to him who should outrun him in a chariot, on condition that the defeated should suffer death. After thirteen had forfeited their lives, Pelops conquered, and obtained the prize.

*Hippolyte*, queen of the Amazons; from whom Hercules obtained the girdle, by command of Eurystheus.

*Hippolytus*, the son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who refused intimacies with his step-mother, Phædra. He was restored to life by Æsculapius, after having been killed by his chariot horses.

*Hippomedon*, the son of Nesimachus and Næsia; a most famous Grecian champion, drowned in the Theban war.

*Hippomenes*, a chaste Grecian prince; who, beating Atalanta in the race, by throwing golden apples before her, married her. They were changed by Cybele into lions.—An Armenian archon, who exposed his daughter Limone to be devoured by horses, for her adultery.

*Hippo'ua*, the goddess of horses.

*Hippodæes*, a people of Scythia, who have horses' feet.

*Hisp'ania*, or *Hisp'ania*, now Spain, a large country of Europe, separated from Gaul by the Pyrenean mountains, and bounded on every other side by the sea. Spain was originally famous for its rich mines of silver, which employed 40,000 workmen, and were said to contain more gold, silver, and iron, than all the rest of the world.

*Hist'oria*, the daughter of Saturn and Astræa, and goddess of history.

*Homerus*, a celebrated Greek poet, the most ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not precisely known, nor is the place of his nativity; though no less than seven illustrious cities disputed the right of having given him birth. In his two poems, the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Homer has displayed the most consummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himself immortal by the sweetness and elegance, the sublimity and fire, of his poetry. The ancients had such veneration for Homer, that they not only raised temples and altars to him, but offered sacrifices, and worshipped him as a god. There were also several other poets of inferior abilities who bore the name of Homer.

*Ho'uor*, a goddess worshipped at Rome.

*Honorinus*, a weak and timid emperor of the western empire of Rome.

*Honorinus* and *Hor'ta*, deities of grown persons.

*Ho're*, the three daughters of Jupiter and Themis, called Eunomia, Dice, and Trene.

*Horat'ia*, the sister of the Horatii, killed by her brother for mourning the death of the Curiatii.

*Horatius Flaccus* [*Horace*], a celebrated Latin poet.—*Horatii*, three brave Romans, born at the same birth, who fought and conquered the three Curiatii.

*Horesti*, a people of Britain, supposed to be the inhabitants of Eskdale, in Scotland.

*Hortensia*, a Roman lady, daughter of the orator Hortensius; who successfully pleaded the cause of her fellow-countrywomen against the avarice and injustice of the triumvirate.

*Hortensius*, one of the names of Venus.

*Hortensius*, a celebrated orator, who began to distinguish himself in the Roman forum at the age of 19. His friend and successor, Cicero, speaks with great eulogium of his oratorical powers, and the uncommon extent of his memory. Hortensius was both prætor and consul, and died in his 63d year. B.C. 50.

*Horus*, an Egyptian name of the sun.

*Hospitalis*, the god of hospitality among the Romans.

*Hostilina*, a goddess of corn.

*Hunni*, a people of Sarmatia, who invaded Rome in the fifth century, and settled in Pannonia, to which they gave the name of Hungary.

*Hyacinthus*, a beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the hyacinth.

*Hyades*, the seven daughters of Atlas and Æthra—Ambrosia, Coronis, Eudora, Pasthoc, Plexaris, Pytho, and Tyche; turned by Jupiter into the seven stars, for bewailing immoderately the death of their brother Hyas, who had been devoured by a lioness.

*Hyala*, a very beautiful nymph, and one of Diana's constant attendants.

*Hyas*, the son of Atlas and Æthra; who, in attempting to rob a lioness of her whelps, was devoured by the enraged animal.

*Hybla*, a mountain in Sicily, famous for its honey and all sorts of odoriferous flowers.

*Hydra*, a serpent which had seven heads; killed by Hercules in the Lake of Lerna.

*Hygieia*, the goddess of health.

*Hyllus*, the son of Theodamus, remarkably beautiful, and passionately loved by Hecuba.

*Hylus*, the son of Hercules and Dejanira.

*Hymen*, or *Hymenæus*, the son of Bacchus and Venus, and god of marriage.

*Hyperborei*, a nation in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, who were said to live to an incredible age. The word Hyperboreans is applied in general to all those who inhabit cold climates.

*Hyperides*, an Athenian orator, disciple of Plato and Socrates, and long the rival of Demosthenes. B.C. 322.

*Hyperion*, a giant, son of Titan.

*Hypermetra*, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus; who alone spared her husband, Lynceus, when the rest of her sisters slew theirs on the wedding-night.

*Hypothoon*, a river of Sicily.

*Hypsipyle*, a queen of Lemnos, who was banished for saving her father, Thoas, when all the other men of the island were murdered by the women.

*Hyrcania*, a large country of Asia, abounding in serpents, wild beasts, &c.—A town of Lydia, destroyed by a violent earthquake.

*Hyria*, a country of Boeotia, with a lake, river, and town of the same name. It was

so called from Hyrie, a woman who wept so much for the loss of her son, that she was changed into a fountain.—An Arcadian nymph, who so much bewailed the death of her father, who had thrown himself headlong from the top of a rock, that she dissolved away in tears, and was changed into a lake bearing her name.

*Hyssus* and *Hyssi*, a port and river of Cappadocia, on the Euxine Sea.

*IACCHUS*, a name of Bacchus.

*Ian'be*, a servant maid of the queen of Eleusis. From the jokes and stories she made use of, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*.

*Ian'bius*, a Greek author, favourite of the emperor Julian. A.D. 363.

*Ian'the*, the beautiful wife of Iphis.

*Iapetus*, the son of Cælus and Terra, a powerful Thessalian.

*Iapygia*, a country on the confines of Italy, situated in the Peninsular, between Tarentum and Brundisium.

*Iar'bas*, a cruel king of Mauritania.

*Iar'chas* and *Jar'chas*, a celebrated Indian philosopher; whose seven rings were famous for their power of restoring old men to the bloom and vigour of youth.

*Iar'dannus*, a Lydian, mistress of Hercules.—A river of Crete.

*Iberia*, a country of Asia, between Colchis and Albania; it is now called Georgia.

*Iberus*, a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

*Ibi*, an Indian nation.

*Icaria*, a small island in the Ægean Sea, on which the body of Icarus was thrown by the waves and buried by Hercules.

*Icarius*, an Athenian, put to death by shepherds for having given them wine, which they supposed to be poison.

*Icarus*, the son of Dedalus, who, flying out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings, and fell into the sea, from thence called the Icarian Sea.

*Icelos*, son of Somnus, who could change himself into any kind of animal.

*Icelni*, a people of Britain, who submitted to the Roman power; they inhabited the modern counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge, &c.

*Ichnusa*, an ancient name of Sardinia, which it received from its likeness to a human foot.

*Ichthyoph'agi*, a people of Æthiopia, who received their name from living upon fish.

*Icius*, a harbour in Gaul, in the modern straits of Dover, from which Caesar crossed into Britain.

*Ictunulo'ram V'vus*, a place at the foot of the Alps, abounding in gold mines.

*Ida*, a lofty mountain in Phrygia, near Troy; famous as the place where the shepherd Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus.

*Idæa Mater*, a name of Cybele.

*Idæi Da'ctyli*, priests of Cybele.

*Idætia*, a name of Venus.

*Idæium*, a town of Cræta, sacred to Venus.

*Idas*, the son of Neptune, who was preferred to Apollo by the nymph Marpessa.

*Idmon*, the son of Apollo and Asteria, a famous soothsayer amongst the Argonauts.

*Idmon'us*, a king of Crete, who was banished for sacrificing his son on account of a vow which he had made in a tempest.

NE MAJOR BENIGNITAS SIT QUAM FACULTATES.—OUR LIBERALITY MUST NOT EXCEED OUR ABILITY.



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*Ido'chea*, the daughter of Prætus, cured of madness by Melampus.—Jupiter's nurse.

*Idubeddá*, a river and mountain in Spain.

*Ige'ni*, a people of Britain.

*Ign'drus*, bishop of Antioch, torn to pieces by lions in the amphitheatre at Rome.

*Ili'ades*, a name given to the Trojan women

*Ili'one*, eldest daughter of Priam.

*Ili'ssus*, a river in Attica.

*Ili'ua*, now Elba, an island between Italy and Corsica, celebrated for its iron mines.

*Ili'us* the son of Tros and Callirhoe, from whom Troy was called Ilium.

*Ili'achus*, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and founder of the kingdom of Argos.

*Ili'ndia*, the most celebrated and opulent of all the countries of Asia, bounded on one side by the Indus, from which it derives its name. It is situate at the south of the kingdoms of Persia, Parthia, &c., along the maritime coasts; and has always been famous for the riches it contains.

*Iudi'getes*, a name given to those great and illustrious men who were honoured as gods after their death.

*Iu'dus*, a large river of Asia; into which 19 rivers discharge themselves before it falls into the sea.

*I'uo*, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and wife of Athamas, changed into a sea-goddess by Neptune.

*Iu'o'pus*, a river of Delos; near the banks of which Apollo and Diana were born.

*Iutercid'nia*, a goddess of breeding women.

*Iuterd'uco* and *Ju'ga*, titles of Juno.

*Iut'er'iez*, a supreme magistrate at Rome.

*Iu'vus* and *Iu'cubus*, names of Pan.

*I'o*, the daughter of Inachus and Ismena, turned by Jupiter into a cow, to prevent the suspicion of Juno, and worshipped after her death by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.

*Iola'us*, the son of Iphiclus, and nephew of Hercules; restored to youth by Hebe for assisting Hercules in killing the hydra.

*Iol'chos*, a city of Thessaly, famous as the birthplace of Jason, and where the Grecian princes assembled to go to the conquest of the golden fleece.

*Iole*, the daughter of Eurymus, beloved by Hercules, and the cause of his death.

*Ioi'ua*, a fertile province of Asia Minor.

*Iphiano'ssa*, the daughter of Prætus, turned into a cow by Juno for pride, but restored by Melampus.

*Iph'iclus*, the twin-brother of Hercules.

*Iphigen'ia*, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; who, standing as a victim ready to be sacrificed to Diana, was by that goddess carried to Tauris, and made her priestess.

*Iphimed'ia*, the wife of Alous, who was violated by Neptune, and had twins by him.

*Iphis*, a prince of Cyprus, who hanged himself for love.—A daughter of Lygus and Telethusa, changed by Isis, at the request of his mother, into a beautiful man.

*Iph'itus*, the son of Praxionides, who instituted the Olympic games in honour of Hercules.

*I'ra*, a city of Messenia, famous for having supported a siege of eleven years against the Lacedæmonians.

*Irene'us*, a native of Greece, and bishop of Lyons, in France. He suffered martyrdom, A. D. 202.

*I'ris*, a messenger of Juno, who transformed her into the rainbow.

*I'rus*, a beggar of Ithaca, and lover of Penelope; killed by Ulysses by a blow with his fist.

*I'sis*, a celebrated deity of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea. The Egyptians believed that the yearly and regular inundations of the Nile proceeded from the abundant tears which Isis shed for the loss of her brother, Osiris, whom Typhon, a powerful giant, had murdered.

*Iso'rates*, a celebrated orator of Athens; admired for the sweetness and graceful simplicity of his style, the harmony of his expressions, and the dignity of his language.

*I'ster* and *I'strus*, a large river of Europe, falling into the Euxine Sea, called also the Danube.

*Ita'lia*, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded by the Adriatic and Tyrrhene seas, and by the Alpine mountains. It received its name either from Italus, a king of the country, or from Italos, a Greek word, signifying an ox, an animal very common in that part of Europe. Italy has been called the garden of Europe, and the mother of arts as well as of arms.

*It'h'aca*, a famous island in the Ionian Sea, being part of the kingdom of Ulysses.

*It'o'mus*, the son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, reported to have found out the fusion of metals and the art of coining money.

*I't'una*, a river of Britain, now called Eden, in Cumberland.

*I't'ys*, the son of Tereus and Progne, murdered and served up by his mother at a banquet, for having violated her sister Philomela.

*Ixi'b'ala*, a people of Pontus.

*I'x'ion*, the son of Phlegias, and father of the Centaurs; who was fastened to a perpetually revolving wheel in hell, for boasting that he had lain with Juno.

**JANICULUM**, one of the seven hills at Rome, joined to the city by Aeneas Martius, and made a kind of citadel, to protect the place against an invasion. It is famous as the burial-place of King Numa and the poet Italius.

*Ja'nus*, the son of Apollo and Creusa, and first king of Italy, who, receiving the banished Saturn, was rewarded by him with the knowledge of husbandry, and of things past and future. After death, Janus was ranked among the gods, for his popularity, and the civilization he had introduced among the wild inhabitants of Italy. His temple, which was always open in time of war, was shut only three times in the space of about 700 years; during which period the Romans were continually employed in war. There was also a street in Rome bearing his name, which was frequented by usurers and money-brokers.

*Ja'sius*, the son of Jupiter and Electra, greatly beloved by Ceres.—A Trojan prince.

*Ja'son*, a celebrated hero, son of A'son, king of Iolchos, whose throne was usurped by Pallas, and the lawful successor driven to retirement and obscurity. Jason was commanded by the oracle to visit Iolchos, his native country, and demand the kingdom from the usurper. Pallas consented to abdicate the crown, provided Jason would undertake an expedition against Aëtes, king of Colchis, who had murdered their common relation, Phryxus. Jason



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accordingly embarked on board a ship called *Argo*, accompanied by the youngest and bravest of the Greeks; and, after a series of adventures, arrived at *Colchis*. *Æetes* promised to restore the golden fleece, which was the cause of the death of *Phryxus*, and of the voyage of the Argonauts, provided they submitted to his conditions. Jason was to tame bulls which breathed flames, and had feet and horns of brass, and to plough with them a field sacred to *Mars*. After this he was to sow in the ground the teeth of a serpent, from which armed men would arise, whose fury would be converted against him who ploughed the field. He was also to kill a monstrous dragon, who watched day and night at the foot of the tree on which the golden fleece was suspended. All these labours were to be performed in one day; but *Medea*, the king's daughter, whose knowledge of herbs, magic, and poisons, was unparalleled, easily extricated Jason from all dangers, to the astonishment and terror of his companions, and of *Æetes* and the people of *Colchis*, who had assembled to be spectators of these wonderful actions. Jason tamed the bulls with ease, ploughed the field, sowed the dragon's teeth, and, when the armed men sprang from the earth, he threw a stone in the midst of them, and they immediately turned their weapons one against the other till they all perished. He next went to the dragon, and, by means of enchanted herbs, given him by *Medea*, he lulled the monster to sleep, and took from the tree the celebrated golden fleece, which was the sole object of his voyage. Jason then set sail for *Europe* with *Medea*, whom he had married; and, after numerous disasters, arrived safely in *Thessaly*. This expedition has been much celebrated in the ancient ages of the world, and has employed the pens of many writers. Some authors say that Jason afterwards returned to *Colchis*, where he reigned in great security; others, that, as he was one day reposing by the side of the ship which had carried him to *Colchis*, a beam fell upon his head, and he was crushed to death.

*Jericho*, a city of *Palestine*, besieged and taken by the Romans under the emperors *Vespasian* and *Titus*.

*Jerusalem*, the capital of *Judea*. It was taken by *Titus*, and destroyed; 110,000 persons are said to have perished, and 97,000 made prisoners, who were either sold as slaves, or wantonly exposed to the fury of wild beasts. A.D. 70.

*Jocasta*, the daughter of *Creon*, who married her own son, *Oedipus*, neither of them knowing the other at the time.

*Jordanes*, a river of *Judea*, illustrious in sacred history; it falls, after a course of 150 miles, into the *Dead Sea*.

*Josephus*, *Fidius*, a celebrated Jewish author, born at *Jerusalem*; who wrote the history of the wars of the Jews, first in *Syriac*, and afterwards translated it into *Greek*. He was the author, also, of several other works on the antiquities of the Jews; and though, in some respects, inimical to the Christians, yet he has commended our Saviour so warmly, that *St. Jerome* calls him a Christian writer. *Josephus* died at the age of 56. A.D. 93.

*Jordanus*, *Flavius Claudius*, a native of *Pannonia*; elected emperor of *Rome* by the soldiers, after the death of *Julian*. A.D. 364.

*Juba*, king of *Numidia* and *Mauritania*, who favoured the cause of *Pompey* against *Julius Cæsar*. After the battle of *Thapsus*, in which he was defeated, he killed himself, and his kingdom became a Roman province, of which *Sallust* was the first governor.

*Judea*, a famous country of *Assyria*, bounded by *Arabia*, *Egypt*, *Phœnicia*, the *Mediterranean Sea*, and part of *Syria*. The inhabitants, after their *Babylonish* captivity, were chiefly governed by the high-priests, who raised themselves to the rank of princes, and continued in the enjoyment of regal power till the age of *Augustus*.

*Jugurtes*, a people of *Britain*.

*Jugurthus* and *Jupiter Perfectus*, nuptial gods.

*Jugurtha*, the illegitimate son of *Manastabal*, the brother of *Micipsa*, who were sons of *Masudissa*, king of *Numidia*. *Micipsa*, who had inherited his father's kingdom, educated his nephew with his two sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempsal*; but, as *Jugurtha* was of an aspiring disposition, he sent him with a body of troops to the assistance of *Scipio*, who was besieging *Numantia*. *Jugurtha* showed himself brave and active, and gained the esteem of the Roman general. *Micipsa* appointed him successor to his kingdom with his two sons; but the kindness of the father proved fatal to the children. *Jugurtha* destroyed *Hiempsal*, stripped *Adherbal* of his possessions, and obliged him to fly to *Rome* for safety. The senators listened to his complaints, but the gold of *Jugurtha* prevailed among them; and the suppliant monarch, forsaken in his distress, perished by the snares of his enemy. *Metellus* was at length sent against *Jugurtha*, and his firmness and success soon reduced the crafty *Numidian*, and compelled him to retire among his savage neighbours for support. *Marius* and *Sylla* succeeded *Metellus*, and fought with equal advantage. *Jugurtha*, who had obtained assistance from his father-in-law, *Boecchus*, king of *Gætulia*, was betrayed by him, and delivered into the hands of *Sylla*, after carrying on a war of five years' duration. He was exposed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of *Marius*; and afterwards put in a prison, in which he died of hunger. The name and wars of *Jugurtha* have been immortalized by the pen of *Sallust*. B.C. 106.

*Julia*, daughter of *Julius Cæsar*, renowned for her personal charms and virtues. She married *Pompey the Great*, but her sudden death in child-bed broke all ties of relationship, and produced a civil war. B.C. 53.

*Julidunum*, a town of *Germany*, now *Jullers*.

*Julianus*, a son of *Julius Constantinus*, the brother of *Constantine the Great*, born at *Constantinople*. In his youth he was taught the doctrines of the Christian religion, and exorted to be modest and temperate; but he soon afterwards showed his dislike for Christianity, by secretly cherishing a desire to become one of the votaries of *Paganism*, and applied himself to the study of magic and astrology. About the 26th year of his age, he was appointed by *Constantine* over *Gaul*, with the title of *Cæsar*; and he distinguished himself by his prudence, valour, and

IN ANGSTIS AMICI BONI APPARENT.—TRUE FRIENDS SHOW THEMSELVES IN ADVERSITY.

the numerous victories he obtained over the enemies of Rome in Gaul and Germany. His mildness and condescension gained him the hearts of his soldiers; and when Constans, to whom Julian was become suspected, ordered him to send him part of his forces, for the eastern provinces, the army mutinied and refused to obey the mandate of the emperor. They compelled Julian to accept the title of independent emperor and of Augustus; and the death of Constans, which shortly afterwards happened, left him sole master of the Roman empire. Julian then disclosed his religious sentiments, and publicly disavowed the doctrines of Christianity. After he had made his public entry into Constantinople, he determined to continue the Persian war; and, when he had crossed the Tigris, he destroyed his fleet, and advanced into the enemy's country. He was, however, obliged to retire; and he marched up the sources of the river, determined to imitate the bold return of the 10,000 Greeks. As he advanced through the country, he defeated the officers of Sapor, king of Persia; but an engagement proved fatal to him, and he received a deadly wound while animating his soldiers. The last moments of Julian were spent in a conversation with a philosopher concerning the immortality of the soul; and he died without showing any sorrow for his fate, or the suddenness of his death.

*Ju'lii*, a family of Alba, brought to Rome by Romulus, where they soon rose to the highest honours of the state.

*Julion'agus*, a city of Gaul, now Angers.

*Jul'is*, a town of the Island of Cos, of which the walls were all marble.

*Ju'no*, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter, queen of heaven, and goddess of marriages and births. Her temples were numerous, the most famous of which were at Argos, Olympia, &c. No woman of debauched character was permitted to enter, or even touch them. She protected cleanliness, patronized the most faithful and virtuous of the sex, and severely punished incontinence and lewdness in matrons.

*Ju'no Infer'na*, a name of Proserpue.

*Junona'tia* and *Juno'nia*, festivals at Rome in honour of Juno.

*Juno'nes*, the protecting geni of the women among the Romans.

*Ju'piter*, son of Saturn and Ops, and supreme deity of the Pagan world. He was saved from destruction by his mother, and entrusted to the care of the Corybantes, priests of Cybele. Saturn had received the kingdom of the world from his brother, Titan, on condition of not raising male children; and he therefore devoured all his sons as soon as born;—but Ops, offended at her husband's cruelty, secreted Jupiter, and gave a stone to Saturn, who swallowed it, thinking it a male child. Jupiter was brought up in a cave on Mount Ida, in Crete, and fed upon the milk of a goat. As soon as he was a year old, he was sufficiently strong to make war against the Titans, who had imprisoned his father; they were conquered, and Saturn set at liberty. Saturn, however, apprehensive of the power of his son, conspired against his life, and was for this treachery driven from his kingdom. Jupiter now became sole

master of the empire of the world, and divided it with his brothers; reserving for himself the kingdom of heaven, and giving the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. The beginning of his reign was interrupted by the rebellion of the giants, sons of the earth, who strove to revenge the death of their relations, the Titans. Jupiter, however, with the assistance of his son Hercules, totally overpowered and scattered his gigantic foes; and, being now freed from every apprehension, he gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasure. He married Metis, Thetis, Eurynome, Ceres, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno; and became a Proteus to gratify his passions. He introduced himself to Danaë in a shower of gold; he corrupted Antiope in the form of a satyr, and Leda in the form of a swan; he became a bull to seduce Europa, and he enjoyed the company of Ægina in the form of a flame of fire; he assumed the habit of Diana to corrupt Callisto, and became Amphitryon to gain the affections of Alcmena. The worship of Jupiter was universal, and surpassed that of the other gods in solemnity: he was the Ammon of the Africans, the Belus of Babylon, the Osiris of Egypt, &c. From him mankind received their blessings and their miseries, and they looked upon him as acquainted with every thing, past, present, and future.

*Ju'piter Secu'ndus*, a name of Neptune.

*Ju'piter Ter'tius*, *Infer'us*, or *Sty'gius*, several appellations given to Pluto.

*Ju'ra*, a high ridge of mountains, separating Switzerland from Burgundy.

*Justi'tia*, daughter of Jupiter and Astræa.

*Justi'nus*, *M. Junia'nus*, a Latin historian in the age of Antoninus.

*Jutu'na*, the daughter of Daunus, changed by Jupiter into a fountain, whose waters had the power to restore virginity.

*Juvenals*, *D. J.* [*Juvenal*], a poet born at Aquinum, in Italy. He came early to Rome, and passed some time in declaiming; after which he applied himself to write satires, sixteen of which are extant. His writings are fiery and animated, and abound with humour. Juvenal may be considered the last of the Roman poets; after him, poetry decayed, and nothing more claims our attention as a perfect poetical composition. He died at an advanced age.

*Juven'ta*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over youth and vigour.

*LAB'DA*, a daughter of Amphion, and one of the Bacchantes, born lame.

*La'odæus*, father of Laius, king of Thebes, and grandfather of Œdipus.

*Labe'rius*, *J. De'cimius*, a Roman knight, famous for his poetical talents in writing pantomimes. B.C. 44.

*Labo'tas*, a river near Antioch, in Syria.

*La'bron*, a part of Italy, on the Mediterranean, supposed to be Leghorn.

*Labyrin'thus*, a magnificent building at Egypt, the numerous passages and perplexing windings of which render the escape from it difficult, and almost impracticable.

*Lacedæ'mon*, a noble city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, called also Sparta, and now known by the name of Misitra. Its inhabitants were named Lacedæmonil



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and Lacedæmones; and were famous for their courage and intrepidity, their known love of liberty and honour, and their aversion to sloth and luxury.

*Lach'esis*, one of the three Fates.

*Lacina* and *Lucif'ia*, titles of Juno.

*Lacônia*, a large country in the southern parts of Peloponnesus. The brevity with which the inhabitants of this country always expressed themselves, is now become proverbial; and by the epithet *laconic* is understood whatever is concise, and not loaded with unnecessary words.

*Lact'ra* or *Lactuc'ia*, a goddess of corn.

*Laertes*, king of Ithaca, and father of Ulysses.—A city of Cilicia, which gave birth to Diogenes.

*Laestrig'ous*, cannibals of Italy, who ate the companions of Ulysses.

*Laïs*, a celebrated courtesan, born in Sicily, who was assassinated by the women of Thessaly, in order to prevent her from corrupting the fidelity of their husbands.

*Laius*, a king of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son Oedipus.

*Lamia*, the daughter of Neptune, loved by Jupiter, but turned by Juno into a bitch.

*Lamiae*, monsters of Africa, who had the faces and breasts of women, and the rest of their bodies like that of a serpent.

*Lamp'edo*, a woman of Lacedæmon, who was daughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king. Agrippina, the mother of Claudius, could boast of the same honours.

*Lampeth'ia* and *Lampet'ia*, two of the three Heliades.

*Lan'di*, a people of Germany.

*Lao'don*, a son of Priam, and high-priest of Apollo; who with his two children were killed by serpents.

*Liodamia*, the daughter of Bellerophon, loved greatly by Jupiter, but shot by Diana for her pride.

*Lodice'a*, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and wife of Helicaon, who prostituted herself publicly with Acamas, a Grecian.

*Laodæus*, a son of Antenor, the Trojan, whose form Paris assumed, when she wanted Pandarus to break the truce agreed upon between the Greeks and Trojans, by throwing a dart at Menelaus.

*Lagus*, a Macedonian of mean extraction; who received in marriage Arsinoë, the daughter of Melicæ, who was then pregnant by King Philip; and, to hide the disgrace of his wife, he secreted the child in the woods. An eagle preserved the infant, and fed it with its prey. This uncommon preservation induced Lagus to adopt the child as his own, and he named him Ptolemy, who became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. [See Ptolemæus Lagus.]

*Lanuvium*, a city of Latium, in which Juno had a celebrated temple.

*Laoon'edon*, a king of Troy, killed by Hercules for denying him his daughter Hesione, after he had delivered her from the sea-monster, to which she had been exposed, on account of her father's refusal to pay Neptune and Apollo their reward for building the city walls.—A demagogue of Messina.

*Lap'is* or *Lapid'us*, titles of Jupiter.

*Lapithæ*, the sons of Lapetus and Lapitha, daughter of Apollo, monstrous giants of Thessaly; they were the first that tamed horses.

*Leta* or *Laranda*, one of the Naiads,

famous for her beauty and loquacity. She revealed to Juno the amours of her husband, Jupiter, with Juno; for which the god cut out her tongue, and ordered Mercury to conduct her to the infernal regions. The messenger of the gods fell in love with her by the way, and had two children by her.

*Lares*, gods who presided over houses and families; they were sons of Mercury and Lara.

*Larissa*, a city between Palestine and Egypt, in which Pompey was murdered.

*Larius*, a large lake of Cisalpine Gaul.

*Lar'nos*, a desolate island of Thrace.

*Lar've*, a name given by the Romans to the spirits and apparitions who issued from their graves in the night, and came to terrify the world.

*Laternus*, a Roman consul elect, executed for a conspiracy against Piso.

*Lat'ius*, a king of Latium, in Italy, who first opposed, but afterwards made, an alliance with Æneas, and gave him his daughter Lavinia. Latinus soon afterwards died, and was succeeded by his son-in-law.

*Latium*, a country of Italy, near the river Tiber; its inhabitants were called Latini.

*Latmus*, a mountain of Caria.

*Lato'ia*, loved by Jupiter, and mother of Apollo and Diana.

*Laurent'ini*, the inhabitants of Latium.

*Laurent'ium*, the capital of the kingdom of Latium, on the sea-coast east of Tiber.

*Laur'on*, a town in Spain, in which Pompey's son was conquered by Cæsar's army.

*Lau'sus*, a son of Numitor, king of Alba; he was murdered by his uncle Amulius, who usurped his father's throne.

*Laver'na*, a goddess of thieves.

*Lavin'ia*, the daughter of Latinus, who was married to Æneas, in consequence of his slaying Turnus in single combat.

*Lavin'ium*, a capital city of Italy.

*Lean'der*, a youth of Abydos, famous for his amours with Hero.

*Leare'hus*, the son of Athamas and Ino.

*Leda*, daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta; enjoyed by Jupiter, in the shape of a swan, on the banks of the river Eurotas.

*Lenand'is*, a place in Britain, where Cæsar is supposed to have first landed, and now placed at Lime, in Kent.

*Len'nos*, an island in the Ægean Sea, sacred to Vulcan, who fell there when kicked down from heaven by Jupiter.

*Lemon'ades*, nymphs of meadows, &c.

*Lemo'vii*, a nation of Germany.

*Lem'ures*, evil spirits, which were supposed to plague and disturb those who had injured them when living.

*Lene*, priestesses of Bacchus.

*Leo*, a native of Byzantium, who flourished 350 years before the Christian era, famous for his philosophical and political talents.

*Leoni'das*, a courageous king of Sparta, who, with only 300 of his countrymen, opposed an army of above 5,000,000 Persians. [See Xerxes.]

*Leontium*, a noted courtesan of Athens, who studied philosophy under Epicurus, and became one of his most renowned pupils.

*Leont'on*, or *Leontopolis*, a town of Egypt, in which lions were worshipped.

*Leos*, a son of Orpheus, who immolated his three daughters for the good of Athens.

QUI EDUCAT VIRTUTEN EST MAGIS QUAM PATER.—HE WHO TEACHES VIRTUE IS GREATER THAN A FATHER.



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MORS EST CERTA; TEMPUS INCERTUM.—DEATH IS CERTAIN; TIME UNCERTAIN.

*Lepidus*, a Roman, celebrated as being one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.

*Lepinus*, a mountain of Italy. [Rhine.

*Lepontii*, a people at the source of the

*Lepreus*, a son of Pyrgæus, who built a town in Elis, and called it after his own name. He laid a wager that he would eat as much as Hercules; and afterwards challenged the god to a trial of strength, and was killed.

*Lepcis*, the name of two cities of Africa.

*Lerna*, a country of Argolis, celebrated for a grove and a lake, where the Danaides threw the heads of their murdered husbands, and where Hercules slew the hydra.

*Lesbos*, a large island in the Ægean Sea, famous for the wine which it produced. The Lesbians were celebrated for their skill in music, and the women for their beauty.

*Letæges*, a wandering people, composed of different unconnected nations.

*Lethe*, one of the rivers of hell, the waters of which the souls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain time in Tartarus. It had the property of making them forget whatever they had done, seen, or heard before.

*Lencas*, or *Lencadia*, an island of the Ionian sea, celebrated for a promontory from whence desponding lovers threw themselves into the sea. Here Sappho took her fatal leap.

*Leuce*, a small island in the Euxine Sea, between the mouths of the Danube and the Borysthenes; where the souls of the ancient heroes were supposed to repose in peace, as in the Elysian fields.

*Leuci*, mountains on the west of Crete, appearing at a distance like white clouds, whence the name.

*Leucippe*, one of the Oceanides.

*Leucippus*, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, disciple of Zeno. He was the first who invented the famous system of atoms and of a vacuum, which was afterwards more fully explained by Democritus and Epicurus. B.C. 428.

*Leucon*, a king of Pontus, slain by his brother, Oxylochus, because he had offered violence to his wife.—A town of Africa.

*Leucothoe*, the daughter of Orchanus, king of Babylon and Eurynome; buried by her father alive, but turned by her lover, Apollo, into a frankincense-tree.

*Levana*, a goddess of new-born infants.

*Libanus*, a high mountain of Syria, famous for its cedars.

*Liberatia*, feasts in honour of Bacchus.

*Libertas*, the goddess of liberty at Rome.

*Libitina*, the goddess of funerals.

*Libya*, the daughter of Epaphus and Memphis, married to Neptune; from her, Africa derived its first name.

*Lichas*, a youth killed by Hercules, for bringing him the shirt of Nessus, but turned by Neptune into a rock.

*Limnades*, nymphs of lakes and ponds.

*Lincoln*, a colony of Britain, now Lincoln.

*Linnus*, the son of Apollo and Terpsichore.

*Liriope*, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, changed into a fountain, near which her son, Narcissus, became fatally enamoured of himself.

*Livius*, *Andronicus*, a famous dramatic poet of Rome.—*Titus*, a native of Padua; celebrated for his writings, and particularly for a history of Rome. A.D. 17.

*Locusia*, a celebrated woman at Rome,

who poisoned Claudius and Britannicus, and attempted to destroy Nero, for which she was executed.

*Lotis*, or *Lotus*, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune, changed by the gods into a tree called Lotus.

*Lucenia*, the goddess of pleasure.

*Lucania*, a country of Italy, between the Tyrrhene and Sicilian seas.

*Lucanus*, a Roman poet in the age of Nero; who joined Piso in a conspiracy against the tyrant, and was condemned by him to destroy himself. A.D. 65.

*Lucianus*, a writer of Samosata; who was worried to death by dogs for his impiety.

*Lucina*, a goddess invoked by women in labour.

*Lucifer*, son of Jupiter and Aurora, made the morning star.

*Lucretia*, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus; who stabbed herself in consequence of the violence she received from Sextus, son of Tarquin the Proud.

This fatal blow was the signal for rebellion. Brutus, L. J., who saw the tragical death of Lucretia, so eloquently and effectively harangued the populace on the barbarity and oppression of the Tarquins, that they were immediately expelled from Rome, and the republican or consular government established. B.C. 529.—The wife of Numa.

*Lucretius*, *T. Cæcilius*, a celebrated Roman poet and philosopher, pupil of Zeno and Phædrus. B.C. 54.

*Lucretius*, *Lucretius Licinius*, a Roman, celebrated for his fondness of luxury and his military talents. B.C. 48.

*Lucus*, a town of Gaul, at the foot of the Alps.—A king of ancient Gaul.

*Lugdunum*, a town of Gallia Celtica, now called Lyons, the second city of France.

*Lu'na*, Diana's name in heaven.

*Lupercal*, a place at the foot of Mount Aventine, sacred to Pan.

*Lupercalia*, feasts in honour of Pan.

*Luperci*, priests of Pan.

*Lusitania*, a part of ancient Spain, which extended from the Tagus to the sea of Cantabria, and comprehended the modern kingdom of Portugal.

*Lycæon*, a king of Arcadia, changed into a wolf for killing his grandson, Arcas, and setting him before Jupiter to try his divinity.

*Lycastus*, a noted town of Crete.

*Ly'cia*, a country of Asia Minor.

*Lycomedes*, a king of the Island of Scyros; amongst whose daughters Aëtolis for some time concealed himself, in woman's apparel, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

*Lycophron*, a famous Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa.

*Lycurgus*, king of Numia, in Peloponnesus; who was raised from the dead by Æsculapius.—2. A giant, killed by Osiris, in Thrace.—3. A noted lawgiver of Sparta.

*Lycus*, a king of Boeotia, who married his niece, Antiope; which so exasperated his first wife, Dirce, that she caused Lycus to be put to death, and tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, which dragged her till she died.

*Lydia*, a celebrated kingdom of Asia Minor; the inhabitants of which were great warriors, and invented the art of coining gold and silver.

TEMPERANTIA EST OPTIMA MEDICINA.—TEMPERANCE IS THE BEST MEDICINE.

*Lyceus*, the only son of Egyptus who was not killed by the Danaides on the night of their marriage.

*Lyceus*, a king of Scythia, changed by Ceres into a leopard, for attempting to kill Triptolemus, who had been sent by Ceres to teach the Scythians husbandry.

*Lysander*, a celebrated general of Sparta, famous for his victories over the Athenians.

*Lysippus*, a distinguished statuary of Sicyon, patronized by Alexander the Great; who forbade any but Lysippus to make his statue.—A comic poet of Athens.

*Ma'cæ*, a people of Arabia Felix.

*Maed'ens*, a son of Æolus, who debauched his sister Canace, and had a son by her.

*Macedonia*, a celebrated country, situate between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece.

*Machaon*, the son of Æsculapius; a famous Grecian physician, who died at Troy.

*Ma'cris*, the daughter of Aristæus, who received Bacchus into her lap when Vulcan drew him out of the fire, and thereby incurred the displeasure of Juno.

*Macrobi*, a people of Æthiopia; who lived to an extraordinary age.

*Maander*, a river of Asia Minor: it is celebrated for its windings, which amount to about 600.

*Maeta*, a people at the south of Scotland.

*Maetades*, female sacrificers to Bacchus.

*Maenus*, a river of Germany, now called the Mayne, falling into the Rhine.

*Maonia*, a country of Asia Minor.

*Maonides*, a surname of Homer.

*Maotis Palus*, a large lake near the Euxine Sea, worshipped by the Massagetae.

*Magi*, a religious sect among the eastern nations of the world, and particularly in Persia. Zoroaster was their founder.

*Magnentius*, an ambitious Roman, who conspired against the life of the emperor Constantine, and murdered him in bed. A.D. 353.

*Magnes*, a slave of Medea, the enchantress; who found himself detained by the iron nails in his shoes as he walked over a stone-wine. This proved to be the magnet, which received its name from his person.

*Magontiacum*, or *Magon'tea*, a large city of Germany, now called Mentz.

*Maia*, the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, beloved by Jupiter, and turned by him into a star, in order to avoid the rage of Juno.

*Mammosa*, a surname of Ceres.

*Maia*, a goddess of women in labour.

*Maïnes*, a name applied by the ancients to the souls, when separated from the body.

*Maïna*, a goddess, supposed to be the mother of the Lares and Manes.

*Maïnus*, Marc', a noble Roman, who, with 1000 chosen men, defended the Capitol against the Gauls; but the Romans basely killed him.

*Maïto*, a daughter of the prophet Tiresias, endowed with the gift of prophecy.

*Maïtua*, a town of Italy, beyond the Po.

*Marcellus*, a most famous Roman consul and general; distinguished by being the first who gained any advantage over Annibal.

*Marcomanni*, a people of Germany, who originally dwelt on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube.

*Mar'di*, a country of Persia, the inhabitants of which lived upon the flesh of wild beasts.

*Mar'na*, *Ma'nis*, *Ma'eter*, *Mig'etis*, and *Mur'cia*, titles of Venus.

*Ma'rius*, C., a celebrated Roman, born at Arpinum, of obscure and illiterate parents. He first signalized himself under Scipio at the siege of Numantia; and next passed into Africa against Jugurtha, king of Numidia, whom he defeated. Marius then returned to Rome, where new honours and fresh trophies awaited him. The provinces were suddenly invaded by an army of 300,000 barbarians, and Marius was the only man whose activity and boldness could resist so powerful an enemy. He was, therefore, elected consul, and sent against them; two battles were fought; and 200,000 of the enemy were slain, and 90,000 made prisoners. The following year was also marked by the total overthrow of the Cimbric, another horde of barbarians, in which 140,000 were slaughtered by the Romans, and 60,000 taken prisoners. After these glorious victories, Marius, with his colleague, Catulus, entered Rome in triumph; but his restless ambition began to raise seditions, and to oppose the power of Sylla.

This produced a civil war. Sylla refused to deliver up the command of the forces with which he was empowered to prosecute the Mithridatic war, and resolved to oppose the authors of a demand which he considered arbitrary and improper. He advanced towards Rome, and Marius was obliged to save his life by flight. He escaped to Campania, but was discovered by the emissaries of Sylla, and dragged to the neighbouring town of Minturnæ, where the magistrates passed sentence of death on their magnanimous prisoner. The inhabitants of Minturnæ, however, fearful of putting so great a man to death, released him from prison, and favoured his escape to Africa, where he joined his son Marinus, who had been exciting the princes of the country in his cause. He then set sail to assist his friend Cinna, who had favoured his interest at Rome, at the head of only 1,000 men; but his army gradually increased, and he entered the city like a conqueror. His enemies were inhumanly sacrificed to his fury; Rome was filled with blood, and he who had been once called the father of his country, marched through the streets attended by a number of assassins, who immediately slaughtered all those whose salutations were not answered by their leader. When he had sufficiently gratified his resentment, he again made himself consul; but he did not long enjoy this dignity: he was worn out with age and infirmities, and he died sixteen days afterwards, aged 70. B.C. 86.

*Mar'athon*, a village of Attica, ten miles from Athens, famed for the victory which 10,000 Athenians and 1000 Plateans, led by Miltiades, gained over the Persian army consisting of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse.

*Mar'cus Aurelius Antoninus*, a Roman emperor and philosopher.

*Ma'ro*, the surname of Virgil.

*Marpesia*, a celebrated queen of the Amazons, who waged a successful war against the inhabitants of Mount Caucasus.

*Marpesia*, a very beautiful woman, wife of Iphis, and mother of Cleopatra.

*Mars*, son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war, highly celebrated at Rome.

*Marsyas*, a famous satyr, who, being overcome by Apollo, at a trial of skill in music, was flayed by him, and turned into a river of blood, in Phrygia.



*Ma'rus*, a river of Germany, which separates Hungary and Moravia.

*Martia'lis*, a famous epigrammatic poet, born at Bilbils, in Spain.

*Matro'na*, now called the Marne, a river of Gaul, falling into the Seine.

*Matrou'd'ia*, festivals celebrated by married women at Rome in honour of Mars.

*Maurita'nia*, a country on the western part of Africa, which forms the modern kingdom of Fez and Morocco. Its inhabitants were called Mauri.

*Mauso'lus*, a king of Caria, who had a most magnificent tomb erected over him by his wife Artemisia. This monument was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, and was called Mausoleum; from which all other splendid sepulchres and tombs have received the same name.

*Maxima'nus*, a native of Pannonia; who served as a common soldier in the Roman armies, but was made by Dioclesian his colleague in the empire.

*Maximi'nus*, son of a peasant in Thrace; who, on the death of Alexander Severus, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Rome. He was remarkable for his atrocious cruelty and uncommon strength.

*Max'imus*, a celebrated cynic philosopher and magician of Ephesus.

*Medea*, the daughter of Eetes, king of Colchis, and wife of Jason. She was a most powerful sorceress, and, by means of her art, extricated Jason from all his labours. [See *Jason*.]

*Me'dio*, a famous country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea, west by Armenia, south by Persia, and east by Parthia and Hyrcania. The Medes were a warlike race in the primitive ages of their power, and were remarkable for the homage which they paid their sovereigns. This title was afterwards adopted by their conquerors, the Persians; and it was still in use in the age of the Roman emperors.

*Mediterra'neum Mare*, a sea which divides Europe and Asia Minor from Africa. It received its name from its situation, *medio terra*, situate in the middle of the land; and is frequently denominated in Scripture the Great Sea.

*Medit'rua*, a goddess of medicines.

*Medu'sa*, one of the three Gorgons. [See *Gorgones*, *Persens*, &c.]

*Mega'ra*, one of the three Furies.

*Megale'sia*, festivals in honour of Cybele.

*Meg'ara*, the wife of Hercules; who, with her three children, were killed by her husband in a fit of madness.

*Melan'pus*, the son of Amythaon and Dorippe; a physician and prophet, who understood the language of birds.

*Melan'da*, a name of Venus.

*Melan'tho*, daughter of Proteus, ravished by Neptune under the form of a dolphin.

*Mele'd'ger*, the son of Ceneus and Althea; killed by his mother's burning the fatal billet on which his life depended.

*Me'lie*, nymphs of the fids.

*Melicer'ta*, the son of Athanas and Ino, changed into a sea-god by Neptune.

*Melis'sa*, the daughter of Melissus, king of Crete; turned by Jupiter into a bee.

*Meliss'sus*, a philosopher of Samos, who maintained that the world was infinite, immovable, and without a vacuum.—A freed

man of Meeenas, who wrote some comedies, and was appointed librarian to Augustus.

*Mel'ita*, an island in the Libyan Sea, between Sicily and Africa, now called Malta.

*Me'lins*, a name of Hercules.

*Mel'sua*, the goddess of honey.

*Melpom'ene*, the Muse of tragedy.

*Mem'non*, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of Ethiopia; killed by Achilles for assisting Priam, and turned by Apollo into a bird, at the request of his mother.

*Mem'phis*, a distinguished town of Egypt, on the western banks of the Nile.

*Men'd'le*, a mountain near the Eurotas.

*Menolip'pe*, an Amazon, taken by Hercules.

*Menan'd'er*, a comic poet of Athens; who drowned himself in consequence of the compositions of his rival, Philenon, obtaining more applause than his own. B.C. 293.

*Menec'rates*, a vain and arrogant physician of Syracuse.

*Meneld'ia*, festivals in honour of Menelans.

*Meneld'us*, king of Sparta, and husband of Helen, of Greece.—A famous centaur.

*Men'e'phron*, a young Thessalian, turned by Diana into a dog for having committed incest with his mother.

*Menes'theus*, a son of Perens; who usurped the throne of Athens during the long absence of the lawful sovereign, Theseus, at the siege of Troy.

*Menes'tho*, a nymph who remembered every thing she had heard.

*Menip'pus*, a cynic philosopher of Phoenicia, who was originally a slave. He destroyed himself in consequence of the continual reproaches and insults he received on account of his low extraction.

*Me'nus*, the son of Lycaon, turned into a wolf for speaking disdainfully of Jupiter.

*Mene'ceus*, the son of Creon, slain in attempting to prevent the fighting of his cousins, Eteocles and Polinices.

*Mene'tes*, the friend and pilot of Aeneas.

*Mene'tius*, a son of Actor and Aegina, and one of the Argonauts.

*Men'tha*, a mistress of Pluto.

*Men'tor*, the tutor of Telemachus and the most wise and prudent man of his time.

*Mer'cury*, messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and the god of eloquence, merchandise, and robbery. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia, born in Arcadia, on Mount Cyllene, and brought up by the Seasons.

*Mer'oe*, now Nubia, an island of Ethiopia, with a town of the same name.

*Mer'ope*, one of the Pleiades, or seven stars.

*Me'trops*, a celebrated soothsayer of Perseus; who foretold the death of his sons, engaged in the Trojan war. They slighted their father's advice, and were killed by Diomedes.—A king of the Island of Cos; changed into an eagle, and placed among the constellations.

*Mesopola'mia*, a country of Asia, situate between the Tigris and Euphrates.

*Messen'ia*, a province of Peloponessus, the capital of which was Messene. Its inhabitants rendered themselves famous for the war which they carried on against the Spartans, and which was called the Messenian war.

*Metho'dius*, bishop of Tyre, who maintained a controversy against Porphyry.

*Me'tis*, Jupiter's first wife, and one of the Oceanides; destroyed by her husband.

*Me'ton*, a noted astrologer of Athens.



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*Métra*, the daughter of Eresicthon, who, for prostituting herself to Neptune, received from him the power of changing herself into any shape, and as often as she pleased.

*Mezen'tius*, a king of the Tyrrhenians; expelled by his subjects for his atrocious cruelties. One of his modes of torture was to tie a man to a dead corpse face to face, and suffer him to die in that condition.

*Midas*, a king of Phrygia, who had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold; but had his ears lengthened like those of an ass, for giving judgment for Pan, against Apollo, in a trial of singing.

*Miletus*, the son of Apollo, who built the city Miletus, in Caria, famous for its fine wool.

*Milo*, a wrestler of remarkable strength.

*Min'al tones*, attendants on Bacchus.

*Mimas*, a giant, destroyed by Jupiter.

—A mountain of Asia Minor.

*Mimner'mus*, a Greek poet and musician of Colophon, in the age of Solon.

*Min'eides*, the three daughters of Minyas, king of Orchomenos, in Boeotia,—Alcithoe, Clymene, and Iris; changed into bats for despising the feasts of Bacchus.

*Min'er'va*, the goddess of wisdom, arts, and war; she sprang from Jupiter's brain.

*Minos*, the son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete; rewarded, after death, for his equity and justice, with the office of supreme and absolute judge in the infernal regions.

*Min'otaur*, a celebrated monster, half man and half beast, born of Pasiphæa, by a bull, and killed by Theseus.

*Min'the*, daughter of Coe'tus, and mistress of Pluto; whom Proserpine changed into the herb called mint.

*Min'tia*, a vestal virgin, buried alive from a suspicion of unchastity.

*Min'ya*, a name of the Argonauts.

*Misc'us*, a son of Æolus, and trumpeter to Hector; drowned on the coast of Campania for challenging one of the Tritons.

*Misith'us*, a noble Roman, celebrated for his virtues and his misfortunes. A.D. 213.

*Mith'ras*, a god of Persia.

*Mithrada'tes*, a herdsman of Astyages, who was ordered to put young Cyrus to death; but he refused, and educated him at home as his own son.

*Mithrida'tes*, the name of seven successive monarchs of Pontus; the last of whom, surnamed the Great, was, according to Cæcero, the bravest sovereign that ever sat on a throne. He conquered 21 nations, whose language he knew, and spoke with the same ease and fluency as his own. He was also skilled in physic; and there is now a noted ant doter which bears his name, and is called Mithridate. B.C. 63.

*Mithridat'isum Bellum*, the longest and most celebrated war ever carried on by the Romans against a foreign power; it lasted thirty years.

*Mithrida'tis*, daughter of Mithridates the Great, who poisoned her.

*Mitylene* and *Mitole'na*, the capital city of the island of Lesbos; famous for the fruitfulness of its soil, but more particularly for the great men it produced.

*Mitye*, a man whose statue fell upon his murderer, and crashed him to death.

*Mizæ'i*, a people of Elynaia.

*Musa'lices*, a Greek epigrammatic poet.

*Musa'sias*, an historian of Phœnicia.

*Mne'mon*, a surname given to Artaxerxes on account of his retentive memory.

*Mnemosyne*, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, mother of the nine Muses, by Jupiter, and goddess of memory.

*Mnesar'chus*, a noted philosopher of Greece.

*Mne'vis*, a celebrated bull, sacred to the sun, in the town of Heliopolis.

*Moder'stus*, an elegant Latin writer.

*Ma'cia*, one of the tribes at Rome.

*Ma'ris*, a celebrated lake in Egypt.

*Ma'ria*, a country of Europe.

*Mo'lo*, a philosopher of Rhodes.

*Moloch'us*, an old shepherd of Cleomæa, who entertained Hercules with great hospitality; and, in recompense thereof, the hero destroyed the Nemean lion, which laid waste the neighbouring country.

*Molos'si*, a people of Epirus.

*Molos'sus*, son of Pyrrhus and Andromache, and king of Epirus.

*Mom'us*, son of Nox, and god of railery.

*Mo'na*, an island between Britain and Hibernia, anciently inhabited by Druids. Some authors suppose it the modern island of Anglesey, and others the Isle of Man.

*Mon'da*, a river between the Durus and Tagus, in Portugal.

*Mon'e'ta*, a title of Juno among the Romans.

*Mony'chus*, a powerful giant, who could root up trees, and hurl them like a javelin.

*Mops'us*, a celebrated prophet, son of Manto and Apollo, and rival of Calchas, son of Thestor. These famous soothsayers were jealous of each other's fame, and determined on a trial of their skill in divination. Calchas first asked his antagonist how many figs a neighbouring tree bore. Mopsus replied, "Ten thousand, except one; and one single vessel can contain them all." The figs were gathered, and his conjectures were true. Mopsus now asked his adversary how many young ones a certain pregnant sow would bring forth. Calchas confessed his ignorance; and Mopsus said, that on the morrow the sow would litter ten, of which only one would be male, all black. This prediction was also verified; and Calchas died through the excess of grief which this defeat produced. After death, Mopsus was ranked among the gods, and had an oracle at Malia.—A son of Ampyx and Chloris, often confounded with the son of Manto. He was the prophet and soothsayer of the Argonauts; and died at his return from Colchis, by the bite of a serpent in Lybia.

*Mor'dini*, a people of Belgic Gaul, on the shores of the British Ocean.

*Mor'phcus*, the son and minister of Somnus, and god of sleep.

*Mors*, the goddess of death.

*Mo'sa*, a river of Belgic Gaul, falling into the German Ocean, now called the Meuse.

*Mul'eiber*, a title of Vulcan.

*Muti'cha*, a river of Africa, dividing Numidia from Mauritania.

*Musæ'us*, an ancient Greek poet.—A poet of Thebes, who lived during the Trojan war.

*Muses*, nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, presidents over musicians and poets: they were, Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.

*Mu'ta*, the goddess of silence.

*Muti'na*, a Roman colony of Cisalpine Gaul.

SAPIENS FILIUS LÆTIFICAT PATREM.—A WISE SON MAKETH A GLAD FATHER.

*Mut'nes*, one of Annibal's generals.  
*Mycale*, a celebrated magician, who boasted that he could draw down the moon from her orb by his incantations.

*Myrina*, a town of Asia, destroyed by an earthquake in Trajan's reign.

*Myrmecides*, an ingenious artist of Miletus.  
*Myrmidones*, a people on the southern borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war.

*Myron*, a famous statuary of Greece, who made a cow so much resembling life, that even bulls were deceived, and approached her.

*Myrrha*, the daughter of Cinyrus, king of Cyprus; who, lying with her father by the assistance of her nurse, was changed into a tree called myrrh.

*Myrsus*, the father of Candaules.—A Greek historian in the age of Solon.

*Myrtinus*, the son of Mercury and Myrtho, killed by Pelops for murdering his master, Enomaus, king of Pisa, in a chariot-race.

*Myrtis*, a Greek woman, who distinguished herself by her poetical talents.

*Myria*, a country of Asia Minor.

*Myson*, a native of Sparta, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

*Mythæus*, a sophist of Syracuse.

*Mytus*, a town of Ionia, on the confines of Caria, founded by a Grecian colony.

**NABATHEA**, a country of Arabia.

*Nabis*, a cruel tyrant of Laedæmon.

*Nenia*, the goddess of funerals at Rome.

*Nevius*, a Latin poet in the first Punic war.—An augur in the reign of Tarquin.

*Niades*, the nymphs of rivers and lakes.

*Nais*, a nymph of the Red Sea; who, by her incantations, turned into fishes all those she had admitted to her embraces.

*Napee*, daughters of Nereis and Doris, who presided over meadows and groves.

*Naphtha*, a secret and efficacious drug, used by Medea in her enchantments.

*Nar*, a river of Umbria, the waters of which were famous for their sulphureous properties.

*Narcissus*, a beautiful youth; who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a daffodil.

*Nasamonies*, a savage people of Libya.

*Nas'o*, one of the murderers of J. Cæsar.

*Nas'sus*, or *Nasus*, a town of Acarnania.

*Nat'io* and *Nas'cio*, goddesses of infants.

*Nau'plia*, a maritime city of Peloponnesus.

*Nau'plius*, the son of Neptune and Eubæa; who, understanding that his son was unjustly put to death in the Grecian camp, endeavoured to debauch the wives and daughters of the absent princes, and misguided their ships by false lights, when they returned home from Troy.

*Nau'tes*, a Trojan, who foretold Æneas that all his troubles would arise from the hatred of Juno.

*Nau'va*, now *Nape*, a river of Germany.

*Nax'os*, an island in the Ægean Sea, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades.

*Nazianzus*, a town of Cappadocia, in which St. Gregory was born.

*Néa*, a small island between Lemnos and the Hellespont, which arose out of the sea during an earthquake.

*Néera*, a beautiful nymph, mother of Phætusa and Lampetia, by Apollo.

*Néapolis*, a city of Campania, anciently called Parthenope, and now Naples.

*Nébo*, a high mountain near Palestine; from the top of which Moses viewed the Promised Land.

*Necessitas*, a divinity who presided over the destinies of mankind.

*Néchos*, a king of Egypt; who attempted to make a communication between the Mediterranean and Red Seas; in which attempt 12,000 men perished.

*Néleus*, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, and king of Thessaly, killed by Heracles.

*Nemæa*, a country of Argolis, famed for a terrible lion, killed by Hercules.

*Nemesis*, or *Adra'stia*, daughter of Nox, and goddess of revenge; violated by Jupiter in the shape of a goose.

*Nemetes*, a nation of Germany.

*Néochus*, a noted Athenian philosopher.

*Neoptol'emus*, son of Achilles and Deidamia; who greatly distinguished himself in the Trojan war.

*Néoris*, a large country of Asia, almost destitute of water. It was a custom among the inhabitants to suspend their dead bodies from the boughs of trees.

*Neph'ele*, the first wife of Athanas, king of Thebes; who, to preserve her children from the jealousy of Ino, whom Athanas had married, gave them a celebrated ram, sprung from the union of Neptune and Theophane, on whose back they escaped to Colchis.

*Népos*, *Cornélius*, a celebrated historian in the reign of Augustus. He was born at Hostilia; and, like the rest of his learned contemporaries, shared the favours and enjoyed the patronage of the emperor.

*Neptune*, son of Saturn and Ops, and brother of Jupiter, Pluto, and Juno. He was god of the sea, and more powerful than any of the other gods, except Jupiter. Not only the ocean rivers, and fountains, were subjected to him, but he could also cause earthquakes at his pleasure, and raise islands from the bottom of the sea, by a blow from his trident. The worship of Neptune was established in almost every part of the earth; the Lybians, in particular, venerated him above all other nations, and considered him the first and greatest of the gods.

*Neph'elia*, a colony of Magna Græcia.

*Neph'elium*, a promontory of Arabia, at the entrance of the gulf.

*Nep'tunius*, a name given to Sextus Pompey.

*Nereides*, sea-nymphs, the fifty daughters of Nereus and his sister Doris, the son and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

*Nerium*, a promontory of Spain.

*Nerio*, or *Neritene*, the wife of Mars.

*Néro*, emperor of Rome, and one of the greatest tyrants that ever swayed its sceptre. All the ancient writers agree in exhibiting him as a pattern of the most execrable barbarity and wantonness. His injustice and cruelty at length aroused the senate, and he was sentenced to be dragged naked through the streets, whipped to death, and afterwards thrown down from the Tarpelan rock, like the meanest malefactor. This, however, he prevented by a voluntary death, after a reign of 13 years. A.D. 68.

*Ner'va*, *Cæcilius*, a Roman emperor, after the death of Domitian; distinguished for his mildness and generosity, and the active part he took in the management of his affairs.

*Ner'vii*, a warlike people of Belgic Gaul.

*Nes'tor*, king of Pylos, son of Neleus and

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Chloris, and grandson of Neptune. He lived to an uncommon age, and greatly distinguished himself in the Trojan war by his eloquence, wisdom, and justice.

*Nestorius*, a bishop of Constantioople.

*Nessus*, a celebrated Centaur, the son of Ixion and the Cloud; killed by Hercules for attempting to ravish his wife, Dejanira, when he had carried her over the river Euenus.

*Nestum*, now *Noto*, a town of Sicily.

*Nestri*, a people of Sarmatia.

*Nicostratus*, a sophist of Athens, in the reign of Philip. He was one of the most learned men of his age.

*Nicanor*, a Greek grammarian, poet, and physician, of Colophon. B.C. 137.

*Nicophorus*, a title of Jupiter.

*Nicker*, now the Necker, a river of Germany, falling into the Rhine at the modern town of Mannheim.

*Nicias*, an Athenian general, celebrated for his courage and his misfortunes.

*Nicoetes*, an ancient Greek poet, who called physicians a happy race of men, because light published their good deeds to the world, and the earth hid all their faults and imperfections.

*Nicoerion*, a tyrant of Salamis; who ordered the philosopher Anaxarchus to be pounded to pieces in a mortar.

*Nicodemus*, a tyrant of Italy.

*Nicomolis*, a city of Lower Egypt.

*Niger*, or *Nēgris*, a river of Africa, rising in Æthiopia, and falling into the Atlantic; little known to the ancients, and not yet satisfactorily explored by the moderns.

*Nigidius*, a famous Roman astrologer.

*Nile*, or *Nīlus*, a river of Egypt, and one of the most celebrated in the world. It flows through the middle of Egypt in a northern direction, and falls into the Mediterranean by seven mouths. The Nile yearly overflows the country; and to these regular inundations the Egyptians are indebted for the fertile produce of their lands. The inhabitants on its banks were called Niliaci, Nilienses, &c.—One of the Greek fathers.

*Ninus*, the first king of the Assyrians.

*Ninyas*, the son of Ninus, whom he succeeded.

*Niohe*, the daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion; who, having her fourteen children killed, wept herself into a statue.

*Nissa*, a celebrated plain of Media, near the Caspian Sea, famous for its horses.

*Nissus*, a king of Megara, turned into a hawk as he pursued his daughter, Seylla, who had betrayed his kingdom to Minos.

*Nitocris*, a celebrated queen of Babylon.

*Nonades*, a name given to all uncivilized people, who had no fixed habitation.

*Noëmus*, a name of Apollo.

*Noricum*, a country of ancient Illyricum, which now forms part of Bavaria and Austria.

*Noëum*, a town of Æolia.

*Noëus*, the name of the south wind.

*Nox*, the most ancient of the deities, daughter of Chiron, and sister of Erebus.

*Nothones*, a people of Germany, inhabiting the country now called Mecklenburg.

*Numa Pompilius*, a famous philosopher, born at Cures, a village of the Sabines; who, on the death of Romulus, was elected emperor by the Roman senate, and revered for his moderation and humanity.

*Numantia*, a town of Spain, near the

sources of the river Durins; celebrated for the 14 years' war which, though unprotected by walls or towers, it maintained against the Romans, under Scipio Africanus.

*Numeria*, a goddess of numbers at Rome.

*Numitius*, a lover of Anna, Dido's sister.

*Namidia*, an inland country of Africa, now forming the kingdom of Algiers.

*Namitor*, son of Procas, king of Alba.

*Nuptidius*, a title of Juno.

*Nyctelia*, festivals in honour of Bacchus.

*Nyctelius*, a name of Bacchus.

*Nyctimene*, a nymph of Thessaly, changed into an owl for lying with her father, Nycteus, king of Thēbes.

*Nymphæ*, certain female deities, who presided over the land and sea.

*Nymphæum*, a building at Rome; in which the nymphs were worshipped.

*Nysa*, or *Nysa*, a town of Æthiopia, at the south of Africa; sacred to Bacchus, who was educated there by the nymphs of the place, called Nysiades.

*Nysas*, a river rising in Æthiopia.

*OARUS*, a river of Sarmatia.

*Oaxæ*, a large river of Crete.

*Osequens*, a title of Fortuna.

*Oceator*, the god of harrowing.

*Oceanus*, an ancient sea-god, the son of Cælus and Terra, and husband of Tethys; by whom he had the sea-nymphs, called from him Oceanides.

*Ocellia*, a Roman lady, sister of the emperor Augustus, and wife of Mark Antony; celebrated for her beauty and virtue.

*Ocellius Cæsar*, nephew of Cæsar, the dictator; upon whom the senate, after the battle of Actium, and the final destruction of the Roman republic, bestowed the title of Augustus, as expressive of his greatness.

*Ocyfete*, one of the three Harpies, who infected whatever she touched.

*Ocyroe*, a daughter of Chiron, by Chariclo; endowed with the gift of prophecy, and changed into a mare.

*Odenatus*, a prince of Palmyra; distinguished for his fidelity to the Romans, and his conquests over Sapor, king of Persia.

*Odesus*, a sea-port town at the west of the Euxine Sea, in Lower Mesia, below the mouth of the Danube.

*Odinus*, a celebrated hero of antiquity, who flourished, about 70 years before the Christian era, in the northern parts of ancient Germany, or the modern kingdom of Denmark.

*Odites*, son of Ixion, killed by Æolus.

*Odones*, a people of Thrace.

*Odia*, a city of Africa, now Tripoli.

*Odia*, the ancient name of Laconia.

*Oechalia*, a country of Peloponnesus.

*Oedipus*, the son of Laius and Jocasta, and king of Thebes. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterwards ran mad and tore out his own eyes.

*Oeneus*, a king of Calydonia, whose country was ravaged by a monstrous boar.

*Oenotrus*, a king of Pisa, who broke his neck in a chariot-race with Pelops, through the perfidy of his servant, Myrtilus.

*Oenone*, a nymph of Ida, and lover of Paris; who was endowed by Apollo with prophecy, and skill in physic.

*Oenopion*, king of Chios; of whose

TU SI SAPIS, ID QUOD SCIS NESCIIS.—IF YOU ARE WISE, KEEP YOUR OWN COUNSEL.



daughter, Merope, the giant Orion became enamoured; and Genopion, afraid of provoking him by a denial, invited him to a feast, where he made him intoxicated, and put out his eyes.

*O'eta*, now Banina, a celebrated mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, upon which Hercules burnt himself.

*O'fi*, a nation of Germany.

*Ogdolapis*, a river flowing from the Alps.

*Oglo'sa*, an island in the Tyrrhene Sea.

*Ogo'a*, a deity of Mylassa, in Caria.

*Ogyges*, son of Neptune, and husband of Thebe, daughter of Jupiter. He reigned in Boeotia, and was the most ancient of the Grecian monarchs. In his time there happened a dreadful deluge, which so inundated the territories of Attica, that they remained waste for nearly 200 years.

*Ogy'gia*, one of the daughters of Niobe and Amphion, changed into stones.

*O'lauc*, one of the mouths of the Po.

*Olbiopolis*, a city of Sarmatia.

*O'len*, a Greek poet of Lycia.

*Olenus*, a famous soothsayer of Etruria.

*O'lenus*, king of the Locrians, and father of Ajax; who, returning from Troy, was struck with thunder by Pallas, for violating Cassandra in her temple.

*Olympæum*, places in Delos and Syracuse.

*Olympia*, celebrated games in honour of Jupiter Olympian.—A town of Elis, in Peloponnesus; where Jupiter had a temple, with a celebrated statue 50 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

*Olympias*, the space of time that elapsed between the celebration of the Olympic games.

*Olympins*, a title of Jupiter at Olympia.

*Olympus*, a mountain in Thessaly, and the residence of the gods.

*Om'phale*, a queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules was so enamoured, that she made him submit to spinning, and other sedentary offices.

*Onesicritus*, a cynic philosopher of Aegina.

*Onomacritus*, a soothsayer of Athens.

*Opertus*, a name of Pluto.

*Ophe'tes*, one of the companions of Actætes, changed into a dolphin by Bacchus.

*Ophe'ades*, an island on the coast of Arabia; so called from the great number of serpents that infested it.

*Opig'ena*, a title of Juno.

*O'pis*, a town near the mouth of the Tigris.

*O'pia*, a vestal virgin, buried alive for her incontinence.

*Oppid'anus*, a famous Greek poet of Cilicia, in the second century.

*Op'pius*, a Roman, who saved his aged father from the dagger of the triumvirate.

*Ops*, daughter of Cælus and Terra, wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter. Her festivals were called Opalia.

*O'pus*, a city of Locris, on the Asopus, destroyed by an earthquake.

*O'ra*, one of Jupiter's mistresses.

*Oraculum*, an answer of the gods to the questions of men, or the place where those answers were given.

*Ore'a*, certain solemn sacrifices of fruits, offered to the goddesses who presided over the seasons, to obtain mild and temperate weather.

*Ora'tes*, a river of European Scythia.

*Orbil'us Pupillus*, a grammarian of Beneventum, the first instructor of the poet

Horace. He lived to his 100th year, and lost his memory some time before his death.

*Orb'na*, a mischievous goddess at Rome, who was supposed to be the cause of children's deaths. Her temple was near that of the gods Lares.

*Or'cades*, islands on the northern coasts of Britain, now called the Orkneys.

*Or'chamus*, a king of Assyria, who buried his daughter alive for her amours with Apollo.

*Or'cus*, one of the names of the god of hell.

*Ordo'veres*, the people of North Wales.

*Or'eades*, nymphs of the mountains in Diana's train.

*Ores'ta*, a people of Epirus, who received their name from Orestes, who fled to Epirus after the murder of Ægisthus, king of Argos.

*Ore'um*, one of the chief towns of Eubœa.

*Orestes*, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the constant friend of Pyllades. He revenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and her gallant, Ægisthus, and carried away the statue of Diana from Theas.—2. A governor of Egypt.—3. An ambassador, whose son was the last king of the western empire.

*Or'gia*, festivals in honour of Bacchus.

*Origen*, a Greek writer, distinguished as much for his humility and modesty, as for his learning and the sublimity of his genius. He suffered martyrdom in his 69th year.

*Or'innis*, an extensive river of Sicily.

*Ori'on*, a mighty giant, sprung from Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury. He was killed by a scorpion for attempting to ravish Diana, but was changed by Jupiter into a constellation.

*Or'nea*, a town of Argolis, celebrated for a battle fought there between the Lacedæmonians and Argives.

*Orith'ia*, one of the Amazons, famous for her warlike and intrepid spirit.

*Oro'bit*, a people of Italy, near Milan.

*Oro'des*, a prince of Parthia, who murdered his brother Mithridates, and ascended his throne. Orodes had 30 children; the eldest of whom, Phraates, strangled him, after a reign of 50 years.

*Orom'edon*, a lofty mountain in the island of Cos.—A powerful giant.

*Oron'tes*, a king of the Lycians, who followed Æneas to the Trojan war, and perished in a shipwreck.—A satrap of Mysia.

*Or'pheus*, son of Apollo and Calliope, who had great skill in music, and was torn in pieces by the Mænades for disliking women after the death of his wife Eurydice.

*Orph'ne*, a nymph of the infernal regions.

*Orsi'ochus*, a son of Idomenus, killed by Ulysses in the Trojan war.

*Orthag'oras*, a musician in the age of Epaminondas.—A tyrant of Sicily.

*Orth'rus*, or *Or'thus*, a dog which belonged to Geryon; from which, and the Chimæra, sprang the Sphynx and the Nemean lion, destroyed by Hercules.

*Orty'gia*, a small island of Sicily, within the Bay of Syracuse.

*O'rus*, or *Ho'rus*, one of the gods of the Egyptians, son of Osiris and Isis.

*Os'ci*, a people between Campania and the country of the Volsci.

*Os'iris*, son of Jupiter and Niobe; married to Isis, and worshipped by the Egyptians under the form of an ox; called also Apis.

*Osismii*, a people of Gaul in Brittany.

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*Os'sa*, a lofty mountain of Thessaly, once the residence of the Centaurs.

*O'tho*, emperor of Rome; he assassinated Galba, and thereby succeeded to his throne. But the sudden revolt of Vitellius in Germany rendered his situation precarious; and, after a reign of only three months, he stabbed himself. A.D. 69.

*Oth'rys*, a chain of mountains in Thessaly, the residence of the Centaurs.

*Ovid'us* (*Ovid*), a celebrated amatory Roman poet; whose genius and imagination gained him many admirers. The learned became his friends; Virgil, Propertius, Tibullus, and Horace, honoured him with their correspondence; and even the emperor Augustus patronized him with the most unbounded liberality. Ovid was the author of a number of works; and, although many of his poems abound in sweetness and elegance, yet, in others, the expressions are too wanton and Indelicate—a fault which is common in his compositions. His celebrity at Rome, however, was but of short duration; for, being suspected of a shameful amour with Livia, the wife of the emperor, he was banished to Tomos, on the Euxine Sea, where he died, in the 59th year of his age. A.D. 17.

*Ozic'ii*, a people of Liguria in Italy.

*Oz'us*, a large river of Bactriana.

*Oz'ole*, or *Oz'oli*, a people who inhabited the eastern parts of Attolia.

*PACO'NIUS*, a stoic philosopher of Rome, banished from Italy by Nero.

*Pact'o'us*, a celebrated river of Lydia; in which Midas washed himself at the time when he turned into gold whatever he touched; and from that circumstance it ever afterwards rolled with golden sands.

*Pad'ni*, an Indian nation, who devoured their sick before they died.

*Pa'dus*, now called the Po, a river in Italy.

*Pa'an* and *Pha'bus*, names of Apollo.

*Pema'ui*, a people of Belgic Gaul.

*Pæ'on*, a celebrated physician, who cured the wounds which the gods received during the Trojan war.—A Greek historian.

*Pal'dicium*, or *Palat'ium*, a small village on the Palatine Hill, where Rome was afterwards built.

*Palæ'mon*, a sea deity, son of Athamas.

*Palam'des*, a Grecian chief, son of Nauplius, and king of Eubœa; stoned at the siege of Troy through the false accusation of Ulysses, whose pretended madness, that he might not go to the Trojan war, Palamedes had before found out.

*Palat'ius Mons*, the largest of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Apollo was worshipped on the Palatine Hill, and therefore often called Palatinus.

*Pal'ici*, two deities, sons of Jupiter.

*Pal'lades*, certain virgins consecrated to Jupiter by the Thebans of Egypt.

*Pal'us*, one of the grants, son of Tartarus and Terra. He was killed by Minerva, who covered herself with his skin; whence she was called Pallas.

*Pa'tes*, the goddess of shepherds.

*Pal'ia*, feasts in honour of Pales.

*Palic'o'rum*, a sulphureous pool in Sicily.

*Palla'dium*, a celebrated statue of Minerva; on the preservation of which the fate of Troy depended.

*Pall'antia*, now Palencia, a town of Spain.

*Pallan'tides*, the 50 sons of Pallas; slain by Theseus, son of Ægeus, when he went to take possession of his father's kingdom.

*Pam'phius*, a celebrated painter of Macedonia, in the age of Philip.

*Pam'phos*, an ancient Greek poet.

*Pan*, the son of Mercury, and god of shepherds, huntsmen, &c.

*Panac'ea*, a goddess, daughter of Æsculapius; who presided over health.

*Panathen'ea*, festivals at Athens in honour of Minerva.

*Pan'darus*, a native of Crete; punished with death for carrying away a dog which guarded Jupiter's temple in Crete.

*Pando'ra*, a woman made of clay by Vulcan, and endowed with gifts by all the gods and goddesses. Jupiter gave her a box, which contained all sorts of evils, with Hope at the bottom.

*Pangæ'us*, a mountain in Thrace, on which Lycurgus, the Thracian king, was torn in pieces, and where Orpheus charmed the wild beasts with his music.

*Pan'o'nia*, a large country of Europe.

*Pan'ope*, one of the Nereides, whom sailors generally invoked in storms.

*Panop'olis*, a town of Egypt, where the god Pan was worshipped.

*Panor'mus*, a town of Sicily, built by the Phœnicians. It is now called Palermo.

*Panthe'on*, a celebrated temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, in the reign of Augustus, and dedicated to all the gods.

*Panticopæ'um*, a city near the Bosphorus.

*Pa'phia*, a title of Venus.

*Pa'phos*, a city in the isle of Cyprus, where Venus was particularly worshipped: the inhabitants were very lascivious, and prostitution was sanctioned by the laws.

*Po'pius*, an early Christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the Millennium.

*Papp'us*, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria.

*Parad'us*, a town of Syria or Phœnicia.

*Para'sia*, a country at the east of Media.

*Par'ce*, a name of the Fates.

*Parent'ia*, a festival annually observed at Rome in honour of the dead.

*Par'is*, or *Alexan'der*, the son of Priam and Hecuba; a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen, wife of Menelaus, which occasioned the Trojan war.

*Paris'i*, a people and a city of Celtic Gaul, now called Paris.

*Par'isus*, a river of Pannonia, falling into the Danube.

*Par'ma*, a town of Italy, celebrated for its wool; its inhabitants were called Parmenenses.

*Parmen'ides*, a Greek philosopher of Elis, and pupil of Xenophanes. He maintained that there were only two elements, fire and the earth; and contended that the first generation of men was produced from the sun. He supposed, also, that there were only two sorts of philosophy, one founded on reason, and the other on opinion.

*Parménio*, one of the generals of Alexander Parnas'sides, the Muses, so called from the mountain Parnassus, in Phœcis.

*Parnas'sus*, a mountain in Phœcis, famous for a temple of Apollo, and for being the residence of the Muses.—A son of Neptune.

*Paropam'isus*, a ridge of mountains at the north of India, called the Stoney Girdle, or Indian Caucasus.

NE LINGUA PRÆCURRAT MENTEM.—LET NOT THE TONGUE FORERUN THE THOUGHT.



*Pa'ros*, an island among the Cyclades, famous for its marble.

*Par'rh'a'sius*, a famous painter of Ephesus.  
*Par'thenon*, a temple of Athens, sacred to Minerva; it was destroyed by the Persians, and afterwards rebuilt by Pericles.

*Par'then'ope*, a syren, who drowned herself because she could not charm Ulysses.

*Par'thia*, a celebrated country of Asia.

*Par'tur'da*, a nuptial goddess.

*Parys'atis*, a Persian princess, wife of Darius Oebus, by whom she had Artaxerxes, Menmon, and Cyrus the Younger. Parysatis revenged with the utmost cruelty the death of her son Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, and immolated all those who had been concerned in his fall.

*Pasiph'æ*, the daughter of Sol and Perseis, and wife of Minos, king of Crete; she was inspired by Venus with a passion for a bull, and had by it the Minotaur.

*Pastoph'ori*, priests of Isis.

*Patav'ium*, a city of Italy, at the north of the Po, now called Padua.

*Patel'ina*, a goddess of corn.

*Pat'mos*, one of the Cyclades, whither the Romans generally banished their culprits.

*Patro'cles*, an officer of the fleet of Seleucus and Antiochus; who discovered several countries, and wrote a history of the world.

*Patro'clus*, the son of Menæus and Sthenelus, and intimate friend of Achilles; in whose armour he was slain by Hector, at the siege of Troy.

*Patro'cius*, a surname of Janus.

*Patule'ius*, a name of Jupiter.

*Paul'ina*, wife of the philosopher Seneca, who attempted to destroy herself when Nero ordered her husband to death.

*Pau'lus Æmyli'us*, a noble Roman, who received the surname of *Macedonicus*, from his conquest of Macedonia. B.C. 168.

*Pausa'nias*, a Spartan general, who greatly signalized himself in the wars against the Persians.—2. A celebrated orator and historian of Rome, who wrote a history of Greece in the Ionic dialect.—3. A noted physician in the age of Alexander.

*Pausily'pus*, a mountain near Naples, on which is the tomb of Virgil.

*Paven'tia* and *Pol'ina*, goddesses of infants.

*Pax*, an allegorical divinity among the ancients, emblematical of peace.

*Pax'os*, a small island in the Ionian Sea.

*Peg'asium Stag'num*, a lake near Ephesus, which arose from the earth when Pegasus struck it with his foot.

*Peg'asus*, a winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses, which sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Persen cut off her head.

*Pelas'gi*, a people of Greece, supposed the most ancient in the world.

*Pel'ius*, king of Thessaly; who married Thetis, one of the Nereides, by whom he had Achilles, the famous Grecian warrior.

*Pel'ias*, the son of Neptune and the Nereid Tyro, and king of Thessaly; a most cruel wretch, pulled to pieces and boiled by his own daughter, at the instigation of Medea, from the hope of restoring him to youth. [See Jason.]

*Peligi'ni*, a people of Italy; among whom were the most famous magicians.

*Pel'ion*, a celebrated mountain in Thessaly; upon the top of which the giants, in their wars

against the gods, placed Mount Ossa, in order to scale the heavens with more facility.

*Pel'ta*, a town of Macedonia, in which Alexander the Great was born.

*Pelo'nia*, a goddess of grown persons.

*Pelope'ia*, a festival observed at Elis in honour of Pelops.

*Pelopi'das*, a distinguished general of Thebes.  
*Peloponnes'iacum Bellum*, the celebrated war which continued for 27 years between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, with their respective allies.

*Peloponnes'us*, a peninsula which comprehended the most southern parts of Greece. It received its name from Pelops, who settled there. The inhabitants of this peninsula rendered themselves illustrious, like the rest of the Greeks, by their genius, their fondness for the fine arts, the cultivation of learning, and the profession of arms.

*Pel'ops*, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia. He was murdered by his father, who, wishing to try the divinity of the gods, placed on their table the limbs of his son. The gods perceived the perfidious cruelty of Tantalus, and they all refused to touch the meat except Ceres, who ate one of the shoulders of Pelops; and, when Jupiter afterwards restored him to life, he replaced it with an ivory one which had uncommon power; and could heal by its touch every complaint and disorder.

*Penates*, small statues or household gods.

*Penelope*, daughter of Icarus, celebrated for her chastity during the absence of her husband, Ulysses, in the Trojan war.

*Penens*, a celebrated river in Thessaly.

*Penthesil'ea*, a queen of the Amaraons, daughter of Mars; she was slain by Achilles in the Trojan war.

*Pent'heus*, the son of Echion and king of Thebes; torn in pieces by his mother and sisters for despoiling the rites of Bacchus.

*Perdic'as*, one of the friends and favourites of Alexander the Great; who, on that king's death, wishing to make himself absolute, was assassinated in his tent by his own officers.

*Per'dia*, the inventor of the saw and compass; killed by his uncle, Dædalus, but turned by Minerva into a partridge.

*Per'gamus*, now called Bergamo, a town of Mysia, on the banks of the Cæreus.

*Per'ian'der*, a tyrant of Corinth; who committed incest with his mother, put to death his wife Melissa, and banished his son Lycophron to the island of Coreyra. B.C. 585.

*Per'icles*, a celebrated commander, statesman, and orator, of Athens. He distinguished himself by opposing Cimon, whom he caused to be banished, and waged a successful war against the inhabitants of Samos. Pericles was for forty years at the head of the administration; but the dreadful pestilence which had diminished the number of his family, at last proved fatal to him; and, in his 70th year, he fell a sacrifice to that terrible malady which robbed Athens of so many of her citizens. B.C. 429.

*Pericly'menus*, the son of Neleus and brother of Nestor; who received from his grandfather, Neptune, the power of changing himself into any shape, and was killed by Hercules in the form of a ty.

*Peril'la*, a daughter of Ovid, the poet.

*Peril'lus*, an artist of Athens, who made a brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigento.



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tum; into which men were put when it was heated red hot, and their cries were like the roaring of a bull.

*Perimela*, daughter of Hippodamus; who, returning the love of Archelous, was cast into the sea, and changed into an island.

*Peripatetici*, a sect of philosophers at Athens, disciples of Aristotle.

*Periphas*, a king of Athens, changed into Jupiter's favourite eagle.

*Peripheus*, an ancient hero of Greece, to whom Solon sacrificed at Salamis.

*Perisiera*, a nymph, changed by Cupid into a dove for assisting his mother in a contest of gathering flowers.

*Pernesus*, a river flowing from Helicon, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

*Perro*, a daughter of Cimón; who, when her father was ordered to prison, and condemned to starve, supported his life by giving him the milk of her breasts.

*Persephone*, a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, called also Proserpine.

*Persepolis*, a famous city, once the capital of the Persian empire. It was laid in ruins by Alexander, after his conquest over Darius.

*Perses*, a son of Persens and Andromeda; from whom the Persians, who were originally called Cephenes, received their name.

*Perses*, a celebrated hero, son of Jupiter and Danae. He slew Medusa, the only one of the Gorgons subject to mortality; and, after performing a number of wonderful exploits by means of her head, which had the power of turning into stone whoever fixed their eyes upon it, went and settled on the Peloponnesus, and founded a new city, which he called Mycenæ. At his death, Persens was made a constellation; and the Egyptians paid particular honour to his memory.

*Persia*, a well-known kingdom of Asia, which, in its ancient state, extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, above 2800 miles, and from Pontus to the shores of Arabia, above 2000 miles. The Persian monarchy was first founded by Cyrus the Great, about 559 years before the Christian era; and it became one of the most powerful nations of the earth.

*Perstinax*, a Roman emperor after the death of Commodus; who, although a wise, virtuous, and benevolent monarch, was murdered by his soldiers, and his head carried about in triumph. A.D. 193.

*Petronius*, a governor of Britain in Nero's reign, put to death by Galba. A.D. 66.

*Peuce*, an island at the mouth of the Danube.

*Peucini*, a nation of Germany.

*Phaenici*, ancient gods of Greece.

*Phædra*, the daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who fell in love with her son-in-law, Hippolytus, whom Neptune caused to be crushed to death by his own horses.

*Phædrus*, one of the disciples of Socrates.—An epicurean philosopher.

*Phaëton*, the son of Sol and Clymene, who obtained the guidance of his father's chariot for one day; but, unable to manage the horses, he set the world on fire, and was therefore struck by Jupiter with a thunderbolt into the river Po.

*Phaëtonides*, the sisters of Phaëton; changed into poplars by Jupiter.

*Phalaris*, a tyrant of Agrigentum, murdered by his subjects for his cruelty and barbarity.—A Trojan, killed by Turnus.

*Phaleron*, an ancient harbour of Athens.

—A place of Thessaly.

*Phallica*, festivals in honour of Osiris.

*Phanocles*, an elegiac poet of Greece.

*Phaon*, a boatman of Mytelene, in Lesbos, beloved by Sappho the poetess.

*Pharsalia*, a large plain near Pharsalus in Thessaly, famed for a battle fought there between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, in which the latter was signally defeated.

*Pharos*, a small island in the bay of Alexandria, in which was a famous tower, built of white marble, which could be seen at the distance of 100 miles. Fires were kept on its top, to direct navigators in the bay, which was dangerous and difficult of access.

*Phasis*, a prince of Colchis, changed into a river by Thetis, for rejecting her love.

*Phemonoe*, the daughter of Apollo, who first gave out oracles at Delphos, and invented heroic verse.

*Pheneus*, a lake in Arcadia, whose waters are poisonous in the night, and wholesome in the daytime.—A son of Melas.

*Pherecrates*, a comic poet of Athens.

*Pherephate*, a surname of Proserpine, from the production of corn.

*Phereima*, wife of Battus, king of Cyrene; who was devoured alive by worms; a punishment inflicted by Providence for her unparalleled cruelties.

*Phidias*, a noted sculptor of Athens; who made the famous statue of Jupiter Olympius.

*Phiæ*, an island and town of Egypt, in which Isis was worshipped.

*Phileni*, two brothers of Carthage, who chose rather to be buried alive than that their country should lose its just bounds.

*Philemon*, the son of Apollo and Chione, a skillful musician.

*Philemon*, a comic Greek poet, contemporary with Menander; he lived till his 97th year, and died through excess of laughter at seeing an ass eat figs. B.C. 274.

*Phileas*, a grammarian and poet of Cos; who was so small and slender, that he always carried pieces of lead in his pockets, to prevent being blown away by the wind.

*Philippi*, king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great and Cleopatra. He succeeded to the throne when but very young, and soon distinguished himself by his warlike and enterprising spirit. He was successively engaged in war with the Athenians, the Thracians, the Illyrians, and the Scythians; and was meditating an attack on the Persians, under Darius, when he was stopped in the midst of his preparations by the hand of an assassin, as he was entering the theatre during the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra. B.C. 336.

*Philippi*, a town of Macedonia; famous for a battle fought there between Augustus and Antony, and the republican forces under Brutus and Cassius, in which the former obtained the victory. B.C. 42.

*Philippa*, daughter of Oceanus, turned by her lover Saturn into a linden tree.

*Philo*, a Jewish writer of Alexandria, sent as ambassador from his nation to the emperor Caligula. A.D. 40.

*Philoctetes*, a tragic writer of Athens.

*Philoctetes*, one of the Argonauts, and the arm-bearer and particular friend of Hercules, whom he attended in his last moments, and from whom he received the

TEMPERANTIA EST ROBUR ANIMÆ.—TEMPERANCE IS THE STRENGTH OF THE SOUL.

arrows which had been dipped in the gall of the hydra. He afterwards discovered them to the Greeks, without which Troy could not have been taken. His numerous adventures and sufferings are the subject of one of Sophocles' finest tragedies.

*Philomela*, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens; who was ravished, and had her tongue cut out, by her brother-in-law, Tereus, king of Thrace, and was changed into a nightingale.

*Philopæmen*, a celebrated general of the Achæan league, born at Megalopolis. He subdued Sparta, and killed with his own hand Mechanidas, its tyrant; but during the revolt of the Messenians from the Achæan league, he was thrown from his horse, and, being taken prisoner, was compelled to swallow poison. This event happened in his 70th year, B.C. 183. This murder was afterwards revenged by his countrymen, who erected statues to his memory, and justly called him "the last of the Greeks."

*Phineus*, the son of Agenor, and king of Paphlagonia, who had his eyes torn out by Boreas, but was recompensed with the knowledge of futurity.—A king of Thrace, turned into a stone by Perseus, by the help of Modusa's head.

*Phleg'ethon*, a boiling river in hell.

*Phlegon*, one of the four horses of Sol.

*Phlegya*, a people of Boeotia, destroyed by Neptune on account of their piracies.

*Phlegyas*, the son of Mais and Chryse, and king of the Lapithæ; killed and set under a huge stone in hell by Apollo, for burning his temple at Delphi.

*Phobos*, son of Mars, and god of terror among the ancients.

*Phocion*, surnamed the Good, an Athenian administrator, distinguished for his prudence and moderation.

*Phocis*, a country of Greece; its chief town was Delphi, and Parnassus was the most famous of its mountains.

*Phocæus*, son of Phocio, the Good; he cruelly revenged the death of his father, whom the Athenians had forced to drink poison.

*Phæbas*, the name of the priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

*Phæbe*, a name given to Diana, or the moon.

*Phæbus*, a name of Apollo, or the sun.

*Phænice* or *Phænicia*, a country of Asia, at the east of the Mediterranean.

*Phœnix*, the son of Amynter; who, being falsely accused of having attempted the honour of one of his father's concubines, was condemned to have his eyes torn out; but was cured by Chiron, and went with Achilles to the siege of Troy.

*Pholus*, a Centaur, killed by one of the poisoned arrows of Hercules.

*Phorbas*, a famous robber, killed by Apollo.

*Phor'cus*, a sea god, son of Pontus and Terra, who could assume any form.

*Phoronæus*, the god of a river of Peloponnesus of the same name.

*Phosphorus*, the morning star.

*Phoxus*, a tyrant of Chalcis, banished by his subjects.—A general of the Phœnicians.

*Phryges*, the name of four successive kings of Parthia.—A Parthian satrap.

*Phra'sius*, a Cyprian soothsayer, sacrificed on an altar by Balaïs, king of Egypt.

*Phron'ima*, a daughter of Etearchus, king

of Crete, and mother of Battus, the founder of Cyrene.

*Phron'tis*, one of the Argonauts.

*Phryges*, a river of Asia Minor.

*Phry'gia*, a city of Thrace, and a country of the Lesser Asia.

*Phryne*, a celebrated courtesan of Athens; who, when accused of impiety, unveiled her bosom, which so influenced her judges, that she was acquitted. B.C. 323.

*Phryn'icus*, a tragic poet of Athens; he was the first who introduced female characters on the stage.

*Phryzus*, the son of Athamas, who fled his country on a golden run to Colchis.

*Phth'ia*, a nymph of Achaia, beloved by Jupiter; who, to seduce her, disguised himself in the form of a pigeon.

*Phyllis*, the daughter of Lyeurgus, king of Thrace; who hanged herself because she was slighted by Demophoon, son of Theseus, and was changed into an almond-tree.

*Phys'cion*, a famous rock of Boeotia, the residence of the Sphinx, and against which the monster destroyed himself when his enigmas were explained by Edipus.

*Phys'cus*, a river of Asia, falling into the Tigris; over which the 10,000 Greeks crossed on their return from Cunaxa.

*Piculi'ni*, a people of Italy, between Lucania and Campania, on the Tuscan Sea.

*Pic'ta*, or *Pic'ti*, a people of Scythia.

*Pic'm'nus* and *Pil'm'nus*, rural gods.

*Pic'us*, a son of Saturn, beloved by Circe, by whom he was changed into a woodpecker.

*Pier'ides*, a name of the Muses, from Mount Pierus.—The daughters of Pierus, whom the Muses changed into magpies, for challenging them to sing.

*Pindarus* (*Pindar*), a celebrated poet of Thebes, greatly honoured by the Greeks, the Thebans, the Spartans, and by Alexander the Great, when Thebes was reduced to ashes, B.C. 435.—A tyrant of Ephesus.

*Pind'arus*, a mountain of Troas.

*Pind'us*, a mountain of Thessaly.

*Pin'tia*, a town of Spain, now Valladolid.

*Pion*, one of the descendants of Hercules, who built Pionia, a town in Mysia.

*Pire'ne*, a fountain of Acrocorinthus.

*Pirith'ous*, the son of Ixion, and intimate friend of Theseus; killed by Cerberus.

*Pisa*, a town of Elis, famous for its horses.

*Pisan'der*, a poet of Rhodes; who composed a work which contained an account of the celebrated labours and exploits of Hercules.—A Spartan admiral.

*Pisist'ratu*s, an Athenian, son of Hippocrates; distinguished for his valour in the field, and his address and eloquence at home.

*Piso*, one of the thirty tyrants appointed over Athens by Lyxander.

*Pithe'usa*, a small island on the coast of Etruria, the inhabitants of which were transformed into monkeys by Jupiter.

*Pitho*, the daughter of Mercury and Venus, and goddess of eloquence.

*Pithys*, a nymph, changed into a pine-tree by Boreas, for slighting his addresses.

*Pit'heus*, a king of Argolis; universally admired for his wisdom and learning.

*Pitua'nus*, a mathematician in the age of the emperor Theodosius; thrown down from the Tarpeian rock.



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*Pityræa*, two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Spain.

*Placentia*, now called *Placenza*, an ancient town and colony of Italy.

*Plana'sia*, an island on the coast of Gaul, where Tiberius ordered Agrippa to be put to death.—A town on the Rhone.

*Platanus*, a river of Bœotia.

*Platæa*, a town of Bœotia, celebrated for the great battle fought near it between the Persian army of Xerxes, consisting of 300,000 men, under the command of Mardonius, and that of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, under Pausanias. In this battle, which occurred 479 years B. C., 3000 Persians escaped, and the Greeks were for ever freed from the alarms to which they had before been subject in consequence of Persian invasions, the latter never from that time daring to appear with a hostile force beyond the Hellespont.

*Plato*, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, descended from a noble, illustrious, and opulent family. He was for eight years the pupil of Socrates, and early imbibed the firmness, virtues, and moral sentiments of that great man. After the death of Socrates, Plato began his travels over Greece, and visited Megara, Thebes, Elis, and Magna Græcia, attracted by the fame of the Pythagorean philosophy, and the learning and reputation of its professors. He next passed into Sicily, and examined the eruptions and fires of the volcano of that island; and, after visiting Egypt, where the mathematician Theodorus then flourished, he returned to the groves of Academus, near Athens, where his lectures were attended by crowds of illustrious pupils. During forty years he presided over the academy, devoting his time to the instruction of the people, and composing those dialogues which have been the admiration of every age and country. Plato died on his birth-day, aged 81, about 318 years before the Christian era.

*Plavis*, a river of Venetia, in Italy.

*Plautus*, a comic poet, born at Sarsina.

*Pleuonæii*, a people of Belgium, the inhabitants of modern Tournay.

*Plêades*, the seven stars, or daughters of Atlas and Pheone; Sterope, Celeno, Electra, Alcyone, Maia, Merope, and Taygeta.

*Plinius*, S. [*Pliny*], surnamed the Elder, born of a noble family at Verona. He was made one of the æturs at Rome, and afterwards appointed governor of Spain. Pliny was a great writer, and the author of many works; he composed a natural history in 37 books, which has ever been admired and esteemed as a judicious collection from the most excellent treatises that were written before his age, on the various productions of nature. The death of Pliny was both singular and tragical. While commanding the fleet at Misenum, he was surprised at the sudden appearance of a cloud of dust and ashes, which proceeded from Mount Vesuvius; and immediately embarked on board a small vessel, and landed on the coast, where he remained during the night, the better to observe the mountain, which appeared to be one continual blaze. He was soon disturbed by a dreadful earthquake; and, the eruption of the volcano increasing, the fire at length approached the place where the philosopher was making his observations. He endeavoured

to fly before it, but was unable to escape, and soon fell, suffocated by the thick vapours that surrounded him, and the insupportable stench of sulphureous matter. His body was found three days afterwards, and buried by his nephew. This memorable event happened in the 79th year of the Christian era, and in the 56th year of his age.—*Plinius*, *Cæcilius Secundus*, called the Younger, son of the sister of Pliny the Elder. He was adopted by his uncle, whose name he assumed, and whose estate and effects he inherited. At the age of 19, he appeared at the bar, and distinguished himself so much by his eloquence, that he and Tacitus were reckoned the greatest orators of their age. Pliny was afterwards created consul by the emperor Trajan; and was highly respected at Rome, as the friend of the poor, the patron of learning, and an example of good breeding, sobriety, and modesty. He died in the 52d year of his age, A.D. 113.

*Plinthivæ*, a town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean.

*Plote*, small islands on the coast of Ætola, *Plotina Pompeia*, wife of the emperor Trajan; who, after death, received divine honours, from her regard for the good and prosperity of the Roman empire. A.D. 122.

*Plotinopolis*, a town of Thrace, built by Trajan.—Another in Dacia.

*Plotinus*, a platonic philosopher of Egypt.

*Plutarchus* [*Plutarch*], a celebrated writer of biographies, was a native of Chæronea. He studied philosophy and mathematics under Ammonius, a reputable teacher at Delphi; and so well established his character, that his countrymen selected him to go on an embassy to Rome, of the most important nature. After travelling through Egypt and Greece in quest of knowledge, he retired to Rome, where he opened a school. The emperor Trajan honoured him with the office of consul, and appointed him governor of Illyricum. On the death of Trajan, Plutarch removed to Chæronea, where he closely applied himself to study, and wrote the greater part of his works, particularly his *Lives of Illustrious Men*. He died at an advanced age.

*Pluto*, the son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and god of hell.

*Plutonium*, a temple of Pluto in Lydia.

*Plutos*, the son of Jasius and Ceres, and god of riches; blind, lame, and timorous.

*Po*, or *Eridanus*, a river of Italy.

*Podalirius*, son of Æsculapius, a famous Grecian physician at the siege of Troy.

*Podarge*, one of the Harpies, and mother of two of the horses of Achilles.

*Podargus*, a charioteer of Hector.

*Pœcile*, a celebrated portico at Athens.

*Pœvi*, a name given to the Carthaginians.

*Polemion*, a youth of Athens, much given to drunkenness and debauchery. He once, when intoxicated, entered the school of Xenocrates, while the philosopher was descending upon the effects of intemperance; and was so struck with the eloquence of the academician, and the force of his arguments, that from that moment he renounced the dissipated life he had led, and applied himself totally to the study of philosophy. He was then in his 30th year, and lived to an extreme old age.—A rhetorician at Rome.

*Polisæritus*, an Epicurean philosopher, friend of Hippoclitides; they were both born

SILENTIUM EST QUANDOQUE ELIGIBILIS SERMO. — SILENCE IS OFTEN PREFERABLE TO SPEECH.



on the same day, and died at the same hour.

*Pol'lio, C. Asin'ius*, a Roman consul in the reign of Augustus; distinguished as much by his eloquence and writings, as his military prowess in the field. A.D. 4.—An historian in the age of Constantine the Great.

*Pol'lux*, son of Jupiter and Leda, and the twin brother of Castor.

*Polus'ca*, a town of Latium, formerly the capital of the Volsci.

*Poly'anus*, a mountain of Macedonia.

*Polyb'ius*, a soothsayer of Corinth, who foretold to his sons the fate that attended them in the Trojan war.

*Polybo'tes*, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter; he was killed by Neptune, who crushed him under a part of the island of Cos.

*Polycarp'us*, a famous Greek writer, born at Smyrna. Some authors suppose he was a disciple of St. John. His epistle to the Philippians is simple and modest, yet replete with useful precepts. Polycarp was condemned to be burnt at Smyrna, A. D. 167.

*Poly'crates*, a tyrant of Samos, famous for his successes and prosperity, but at last hanged.—A sophist of Athens.

*Polydam'as*, a famous wrestler, who strangled a lion, lifted a mad bull, and stopped a coach in full career; but was at length killed in attempting to bear a rock.

*Polyde'ces*, the son of Magnes, and king of Seriphus, who brought up Persus.

*Polyd'ius*, a famous prophet and physician.

*Polydo'rus*, the son of Priam and Hecuba killed by Polymnestor, king of Thrace, in order to obtain his riches.

*Polyhym'nia*, the Muse of rhetoric.

*Polym'nestor*, a covetous and cruel king of Thrace.—A king of Arcadia.

*Polyne'ces*, son of Œdipus, king of Thebes; who inherited his father's throne in conjunction with Eteocles, his brother; but, becoming jealous of each other, they resolved to settle their difference by a single combat, in which they both were slain.

*Polyph'e'mus*, the son of Neptune, a huge and cruel giant, with only one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses destroyed with a firebrand.

*Polyx'ena*, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, married to Achilles, and sacrificed by Pyrrhus to appease his ghost.

*Polyx'o*, a woman of Lemnos, and priestess of Apollo, who advised the Lemnian women to kill all the men, because they took their wives from Thrace; which advice was accordingly put in execution, except upon Thoas, king of Lemnos.

*Polyze'us*, a Greek poet of Rhodes.

*Pomeli'na*, one of the tribes at Rome.

*Pomona*, the goddess of fruits and autumn.

*Pompe'ia*, daughter of Pompey the Great, and wife of Julius Cæsar, who repudiated her for incontinence.

*Pompe'ti*, a town of Campania, built by Hercules. It was swallowed up by an earthquake in the year 79. Herculaneum, in its neighbourhood, also shared the same fate.

*Pompe'ius, Cne'us*, surnamed the Great, from his wonderful exploits, was son of Pompeius Strabo and Lucilla. He early distinguished himself in the field of battle; and, by pleading at the bar, he displayed his eloquence, and received the most unbounded

applause. Pompey followed the interest of Sylla; and, in his 25th year, he conquered Sicily, which was then in the power of Marius, and regained all the territories of Africa, which had revolted from Sylla. After the death of Sylla, Pompey was made consul; and, by the influence of his friends at Rome, he was empowered to finish the war against Mithridates, king of Pontus, and Tigranes, king of Armenia. He totally defeated the army of the king of Pontus, and that monarch with difficulty escaped; he next entered Armenia, and received the submission of King Tigranes; and, after he had conquered the Albanians and Iberians, visited countries which were scarcely known to the Romans, and, like a master of the world, disposed of kingdoms and provinces, receiving the homage of twelve crowned heads. He entered Syria, and pushed his conquests as far as the Red Sea. Part of Arabia was subdued, Judæa became a Roman province, and, when he had nothing to fear from Mithridates, who had destroyed himself, Pompey returned to Italy with all the pomp and majesty of an eastern conqueror. To strengthen himself still further, Pompey united with Cæsar and Crassus, and formed the first triumvirate; and the provinces of the republic were arbitrarily divided between the triumvirs. But this powerful confederacy was soon broken by the death of Julia, daughter of Cæsar, whom Pompey had married; and the total defeat of Crassus in Syria. While the conqueror of Mithridates was considered as a sovereign at Rome, the adherents of Cæsar were not silent: they demanded that either the consulship should be given to him, or that he should be continued in the government of Gaul, of which he had been deprived. This demand was refused, and a civil war was the consequence. Cæsar collected his forces, and crossed the Rubicon; and, in sixty days, all Italy acknowledged his power. Several famous battles were fought between these great men, with alternate success; at length the two armies met and engaged on the plains of Pharsalia, where Pompey was obliged to give way, overwhelmed with grief and shame. He disguised himself, and fled to the sea-coast, whence he passed into Egypt, and claimed protection from Ptolemy, who basely betrayed him. A boat was sent to fetch him on shore, and, after an affectionate parting with his wife Cornelia, Pompey disembarked, and was assassinated by Achilles and Septimius. His head was cut off, and sent to Cæsar, who turned away from it with horror, and shed a flood of tears. The body remained for some time naked on the sea-shore, till Philip, one of his freedmen, raised a burning pile, and deposited his ashes under a mound of earth. The two sons of Pompey the Great, Cneius and Sextus, after the death of their father, prepared to oppose the conqueror; but Cæsar met them with vigour and success; and at the battle of Munda they were defeated, and Cneius left among the slain. Sextus fled to Sicily, and was shortly afterwards murdered by order of Mark Antony.

*Pom'pelon*, a town of Spain, now Panpe-luna, the capital of Navarre.

*Pompi'us Numa*, the second king of Rome.

ALIUD EST VENTILARE, ALIUD PUGNARE.—TO FLOURISH IS ONE THING, TO FIGHT ANOTHER.

SUPERBIA COMITARI SOLIT HONORES.—PRIDE USUALLY ACCOMPANIES PROMOTION.

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*Pompilius*, a fisherman of Ionia; who carried into Miletus, Ocyroe, the daughter of Chesias, of whom Apollo was enamoured; but, before he had reached the shore, the god changed the boat into a rock, Pompilius into a fish, and carried away Ocyroe.

*Pompōnia*, the mother of Scipio, by Jupiter, under the form of a snake.

*Pons Ælius*, a celebrated bridge at Rome, built by the emperor Adrian.

*Pontia*, an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, in which Pilate, surnamed Pontius, is supposed to have lived.

*Ponticum Mære*, the sea of Pontus, generally called the Euxine.

*Pontina*, or *Pontina Lacus*, a lake in the country of the Volsci, through which the great Appian road passed.

*Pontus*, a kingdom of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Colchis, west by the Halys, north by the Euxine Sea, and south by part of Armenia.

*Pontus Euxinus*, a celebrated sea, situate at the west of Colchis, between Asia and Europe, at the north of Asia Minor. It is called the Black Sea by the moderns.

*Poppæa Sabina*, wife of the emperor Nero; distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments. Shortly after marriage, the tyrant despised her, and even treated her with great barbarity. She died of a blow received from his foot, when many months advanced in pregnancy.

*Porcia*, daughter of Cato, and wife of Brutus; celebrated for her prudence, philosophy, courage, and conjugal affection. When Brutus was dead, she refused to survive him, and attempted to end her life as a daughter of Cato; but, when she was told that every weapon was removed from her reach, she destroyed herself by swallowing burning coals. B.C. 42.

*Porcius, Licinius*, a noted Latin poet during the time of the third Punic war.

*Porcino*, a river of Peloponnesus.

*Porosolene*, an island near Lesbos.

*Porphyrim*, one of the giants that warred against the gods.

*Porphyrius*, a Platonic philosopher of Tyre.—A Latin poet in the reign of Constantine the Great.

*Portuna*, a goddess of women in labour.

*Portunus*, a sea deity among the Latins.

*Posrus*, the god of plenty, at Rome.

*Posidon*, Neptune's name among the Greeks.

*Postvertia*, a goddess of women in labour.

*Potamides*, nymphs who presided over rivers and fountains.

*Potamon*, a philosopher of Alexandria.

*Pothinus*, an eunuch, tutor to Ptolemy, king of Egypt; who advised that monarch to murder Pompey. When Cesar arrived in Egypt, he ordered Pothinus to be executed.

*Potinie*, a town of Bœotia, where Bacchus had a temple.—A town of Magnesia, the pastures of which produced madness in asses.

*Prænestina*, a name of Fortuna.

*Protes*, a title of Jupiter and Minerva.

*Protor*, a chief magistrate at Rome.

*Prosidæne*, now Verdant, a large island at the mouth of the Indus.

*Prostiles*, a famous struary of Italy.

*Protiua*, a lake of Tuscany, now Castiglione.

*Proton*, the last king of Troy, was son of Laomedon, and father of Paris, Hector, &c.

He was slain by Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, after the sacking of Troy.

*Priapus*, the son of Bacchus and Venus, and god of gardens and debauchery; enormously large, and very deformed.

*Priene*, a maritime town of Asia Minor, in which Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born.

*Probus*, a native of Sirmium, in Pannonia; who, on the death of the emperor Tacitus, was invested with the imperial purple by the voluntary choice of the soldiers, and greatly distinguished himself in Gaul and Germany.

*Procles*, a tyrant of Epidaurus, killed by his subjects, and thrown into the sea.

*Procris*, the daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens; killed through mistake by the unerring dart of her husband Cephalus, and turned by Jupiter into a star.

*Procrustes*, a famous robber of Attica, killed by Theseus.

*Prodicus*, a sophist and rhetorician of Cos; put to death by the Athenians on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth.

*Prætus*, the son of Abas, and king of Argos: whose daughters, the Prætidæ, were inspired with madness for daring to vie with Juno in beauty.

*Progne*, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and wife of Tereus, king of Thracæ, changed into a swallow.

*Prometheus*, the son of Iapetus and the nymph Asia, who animated a man that he had formed of clay with fire, which, by the assistance of Minerva, he stole from heaven; and was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.

*Propertius*, a famous Latin poet, born at Mevania, in Umbria. B.C. 19.

*Propeidæ*, nymphs of Amathus, in Cyprus, who were made shameless prostitutes for denying the divinity of Venus.

*Propontis*, a sea which has a communication with the Euxine and the Ægean by the Thracian Bosphorus and the Hellespont.

*Prophylla*, a name of Hecate.

*Proserpina*, a daughter of Ceres, by Jupiter; whom Pluto stole out of Sicily, as she was gathering flowers, and carried to his subterranean dominions, of which she became queen.

*Prætilæus*, the son of Iphiclus, and king of a part of Thessaly, passionately loved by his wife Laodamia, and killed by Hector at the siege of Troy.

*Proteus*, a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys; who received the gift of prophecy from Neptune, and could change himself into any shapes.

*Protagoras*, a celebrated painter of Rhodes.

*Protares*, principal magistrates of Athens and Corinth.

*Psyche*, the goddess of pleasure, beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

*Psylli*, a people of Africa, whose bodies are said to have been a natural antidote against the bite of serpents.

*Ptolemæus*, the name of a race of kings of Egypt, who reigned in the following order:—Ptolemy the First, surnamed Lagus, was an illegitimate son of Philip of Macedonia, by Arsinoë, he married Lagus, a man of mean extraction. Ptolemy was educated in the court of his father, and attended Alexander the Great as one of his

SERMO EST IMAGO COGITATIONIS.—SPEECH IS THE IMAGE OF THOUGHT.



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generals, when that monarch invaded Asia. After the conqueror's death, in the general division of the Macedonian empire, Ptolemy obtained as his share the government of Egypt, with Lybia, and part of the neighbouring territories of Arabia. He added greatly to his Egyptian dominions, and enriched the city of Alexandria with the spoils of the different nations he had conquered.

—The second Ptolemy was the son of the preceding, and called Philadelphus. He showed himself worthy in every respect to succeed his great father; and could boast of reigning over 33,339 well-peopled cities. His army consisted of 200,000 foot and 40,000 horse, besides 300 elephants and 2000 armed chariots. He gave every encouragement to commerce; and, by keeping two powerful fleets, one in the Mediterranean, the other in the Red Sea, made Egypt the mart of the world. This monarch was accounted the richest prince of his age; and, at his death, he left in his treasury a sum equivalent to two hundred millions sterling. —The third, surnamed Evergetes, succeeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne, and distinguished himself by his clemency, moderation, and prudence. —Ptolemy the Fourth was surnamed Philopater; and began his reign with acts of the greatest cruelty, sacrificing successively to his avarice his mother, wife, sister, and brother. He made war against the Jews, and ordered an immense number of that nation to be exposed on a plain, and trodden to death under the feet of elephants. After a dissipated reign of 17 years, he died, and his death was immediately followed by the murder of the companions of his voluptuousness and extravagance, whose bodies were dragged with ignominy through the streets of Alexandria. —The fifth succeeded his father Philopater when at the age of only four years, and was, during his minority, under the protection of Aristomenes. At 14, he was crowned at Alexandria, and received the surname of Epiphanes, or Illustrious. Young Ptolemy was no sooner delivered from the shackles of a superior, than he betrayed the same vices which had characterized his father; the counsels of Aristomenes were despised, and that minister, who for ten years had governed the kingdom with equity and moderation, was sacrificed to the caprice of the sovereign. His cruelties raised seditions among his subjects, and he was at length poisoned by his ministers, after a reign of 24 years. —The sixth was son of the preceding, and called Philometor, on account of the hatred he bore his mother Cleopatra. During part of his reign, he shared his throne equally with his younger brother, Ptolemy Physcon, and they united to expel their common enemy, Antiochus, king of Syria, who had entered Egypt with a large army. No sooner were they delivered from the impending war by the Romans, who had checked the progress of Antiochus, and obliged him to retire, than Philometor and Physcon began with mutual jealousy to oppose each other's views. Physcon was banished by the superior power of his brother, and repaired to Rome, where he claimed the assistance of the senate, who settled the dispute between the two royal brothers, by making them independent of each other, and

giving the government of Lybia and Cyrene to Physcon, and confirming Philometor in the possession of Egypt and the Island of Cyprus. These terms of accommodation were gladly accepted; but Physcon soon afterwards claimed the dominion of Cyprus, which Philometor refusing to deliver up, an open rupture ensued between the brothers. The death of Philometor, however, left Physcon master of Egypt, and of all the dependent provinces; although the wife and son of the deceased monarch laid claim to the crown. Ptolemy Physcon was stigmatized with the appellation of Rakergetes, or Evil-Doer; a surname which he merited for his tyranny and oppression. A series of barbarities rendered him odious; and he died at Alexandria, after a reign of 29 years, hated and despised by his subjects. —

Ptolemy the Eighth, called Lathyrus, succeeded his father Physcon on the throne of Egypt; whence he was expelled to Cyprus by his mother Cleopatra, who placed the crown on the head of his brother, Ptolemy Alexander, her favourite son. Lathyrus became king of Cyprus, appeared at the head of a large army, and marched against the king of Judea, through whose assistance and intrigue he had been banished from Egypt by his mother. He conquered the Jewish monarch, leaving 50,000 of his men dead on the field; and, after many vain attempts to recover the kingdom of Egypt, retired to Cyprus, until the death of his brother Alexander restored him to his native dominions. Some of the cities of Egypt refused to acknowledge him as their sovereign; Thebes, in particular, for its obstinacy, was closely besieged for three successive years, and, from a powerful and populous city, was reduced to a heap of ruins. Lathyrus was succeeded by his only daughter, Cleopatra, whom Alexander, son of Ptolemy Alexander the First, soon afterwards married and murdered. —

The ninth of the Ptolemean kings of Egypt was named Ptolemy Alexander the First, brother of Lathyrus. He reigned conjointly with his mother Cleopatra, who expelled and soon afterwards recalled him; but Alexander, to prevent a second expulsion, put her to death, and for this unnatural act was himself murdered by one of his subjects. —Ptolemy, Alexander the Second, son of the preceding, succeeded. He was educated in the Island of Cos, and, falling into the hands of Mithridates, king of Pontus, escaped to Sylla, who restored him to his kingdom; but was slain by his subjects a few days after his restoration. —His brother, Ptolemy Alexander the Third, next ascended the throne: after a peaceful reign, he was banished by his subjects, and died at Tyre, leaving his kingdom to the Romans. —The twelfth was an illegitimate son of Ptolemy Lathyrus, and was surnamed Auletes, from his skill in playing on the flute. As his predecessor, by his will, had left the kingdom of Egypt to the Romans, Auletes knew that he could not be firmly established without the consent of the senate. He accordingly applied to Caesar, who was then consul, and, on the payment of an immense sum of money, his succession was acknowledged. But these measures rendering him unpopular at Rome, he was obliged to fly his kingdom, and seek protection among his allies. After a long ab-

NON MORITUR CUIUS FAMA VIVIT.—HE IS NOT DEAD WHOSE FAME SURVIVES.

VINO FORMA PERIT, VINO CORRUMPTUR ETAS.—DRUNKENNESS DESTROYS BEAUTY AND SHORTENS LIFE.



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sence from Alexandria, during which period his daughter Berenice had made herself absolute, Auletes was replaced on his throne by the Romans, and died four years after his restoration. He left two sons and two daughters, and directed by his will his eldest son to marry the eldest sister, Cleopatra, and ascend with her the vacant throne. As these children were very young, the dying monarch recommended them to the care and protection of the Romans, and Pompey the Great was appointed their patron and guardian. The young king, who was called Dionysius or Bacchus, was in his 13th year, when his protector, after the fatal battle of Pharsalia, came to the shores of Egypt, and claimed his assistance. [See *Pompey the Great*.] When Cæsar arrived at Alexandria, he sat as judge to hear the various claims of the younger brother and sister to the throne; and, to satisfy the people, ordered the will of Auletes to be read, confirmed Ptolemy and Cleopatra in the possession of Egypt, and appointed the infant princes masters of the island of Cyprus. But Ptolemy, who was governed by cruel and avaricious ministers, refused to acknowledge Cæsar as a judge or mediator; the Roman enforced his authority by arms, and three victories were obtained over the Egyptian forces. In attempting to save his life by flight, Ptolemy was drowned in the Nile; and Cleopatra became sole mistress of Egypt; but, as the Egyptians were averse to female government, Cæsar obliged her to marry her younger brother, then in his 11th year. This reign was the last of the Egyptian monarchs of the family of Lagus; and, at the death of Cleopatra, who was queen for 24 years, Egypt became a Roman province.

*Ptolemais*, a town of Thebais, in Egypt, called after the Ptolemies, who beautified it.

*Ptolemy Claudius*, a celebrated geographer and astrologer in the reign of Adrian, born at Alexandria.

*Publius Syrus*, a mimic poet of Syria.

*Publius Bellum*, the ancient name of the celebrated wars undertaken by the Romans against Carthage; in which Annibal and the two Scipios greatly distinguished themselves. The first Punic war was concluded in favour of the Romans, who bound the Carthaginians by a very submissive treaty, the conditions of which were for some time faithfully performed; but, when Annibal succeeded to the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, he spurned the boundaries which the jealousy of Rome had set to his arms, and war was determined on by the influence of Annibal in the Carthaginian senate. Without delay, he marched a numerous army towards Italy, and resolved to carry on the war to the very gates of Rome. He crossed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity, and the Roman consuls who were stationed to stop his progress were severally defeated. The battles of Trebia, Ticinus, and of the Lake of Trasymenus, but more particularly the decisive action at Cannæ, in which 43,000 men were slain, caused so much consternation at Rome, that, if Annibal had marched from the plains of Cannæ to the city, he would have met with no opposition, but have terminated a war with glory to himself, and inestimable advantages to his country. The victory of

Cannæ left the conqueror master of two camps, and of an immense booty; and the cities which had hitherto observed a neutrality eagerly embraced the interest of Carthage. In order to establish himself more firmly in Italy, Annibal called his brother Asdrubal from Spain, with a large reinforcement; but this army was intercepted and defeated by the Romans, and Asdrubal slain. Affairs now began to take a different turn, and the Carthaginians to experience a bitter reverse of fortune. The conquests of young Scipio, surnamed Africanus, in Spain, had raised the expectations of his countrymen; and, when recalled to Rome, he proposed to remove Annibal from the capital of Italy, by carrying the war into the heart of Carthage. This was a bold and hazardous enterprise; and, though opposed by the dictator Fabius, was at length approved by the senate, who empowered Scipio to sail to Africa. The successes of the young Roman were as rapid here as in Spain; and the Carthaginians, apprehensive for the fate of their capital, recalled Annibal from Italy. He received their orders with indignation, and, with tears in his eyes, departed from a country, where, for sixteen years, he had known no superior in the field of battle. On his arrival in Africa, the Carthaginian general soon collected a large army, and met his exulting adversary in the plains of Zama. The battle was long and bloody; the Romans ultimately obtained the victory; and Annibal, who had sworn eternal enmity to the gods of Rome, fled from Carthage, after advising his countrymen to accept the terms of the conqueror. The victory of Zama was decisive of the fate of Carthage, and concluded the second Punic war. During the 50 years which followed, the Carthaginians were employed in repairing their losses; but they still found in Rome a jealous rival and a haughty conqueror; they were also sorely oppressed and harassed by Masinissa, king of Numidia, the ally of Rome, who had made himself master of one of their provinces; and as, by one of the conditions of the treaty of Zama, the Carthaginians were unable to make war without the consent of Rome, they complained to the senate of this injustice, and sought its protection against the tyranny of Masinissa. But their petitions were received with indifference, and the king of Numidia continued his depredations. The Carthaginians, therefore, resolved to do themselves that justice which the Romans had denied them, and entered the field against Masinissa, by whom they were defeated with immense loss. By this desperate measure they had broken the treaty, and placed their destiny entirely at the disposal of the Romans; who, in order to prevent further hostilities, exacted from them conditions the most abject and submissive. The Carthaginians agreed to deliver up 300 hostages, all children of senators and of the most noble and respectable families; also, all their ships, their arms, engines of war, with all their naval and military stores. The Roman consuls next demanded, that they should leave their ancient habitations, and retire into the inland parts of Africa, and found another city, at the distance of not less than ten miles from the sea. This was heard with horror and indignation; the Romans were fixed and

NON TUA TEMERE VOTA.—LET NOT YOUR OWN, BUT THE PUBLIC WISHES, ACTUATE YOU.

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inexorable; and Carthage was filled with tears and lamentations. But the spirit of liberty was not entirely extinguished in the capital of Africa; and the Carthaginians resolved to sacrifice their lives for the protection of their gods, the tombs of their forefathers, and the place which had given them birth. They covered the ramparts with stones, to compensate for the weapons and instruments of war which they had given up to their enemies; the town was blocked up by the Romans, commanded by Scipio, surnamed Africanus the Younger, a descendant of the great Scipio, who finished the second Punic war, and a regular siege was begun. The operations of the Roman general, however, soon baffled the extraordinary efforts and determined resistance of the besieged; the communications they had with the land were cut off, and the city, which was twenty miles in circumference, was completely surrounded by the enemy. Despair and famine at length raged in the interior: Scipio gained access to the walls, but his entrance into the streets was disputed with uncommon fury; the houses as he advanced were set on fire to stop his progress, and such of the inhabitants as disdained to be made prisoners, perished in the flames, which gradually consumed their habitations. During seventeen days Carthage continued burning; and that city, which had once been the seat of commerce, the model of magnificence, the common store of the wealth of nations, and one of the most powerful states of the world, left behind no traces of its splendour, of its power, or even of its existence. This memorable event happened 147 years B. C.

*Puppius*, a tragic poet in the age of J. Cæsar  
*Pyd'na*, a town of Macedonia, originally called Citron.

*Pygmæi*, a nation of dwarfs, in the extreme parts of India. Some authors affirm, that they were only a span high, and built their houses with egg-shells. Aristotle says, they lived in holes under the earth, and came out in the harvest-time with hatchets, to cut down the corn, as if to fell a forest. Hercules once fell asleep in the deserts of Africa, after he had conquered Antæus; and was suddenly awakened by an attack of an army of these Lilliputians, who discharged their arrows with great fury upon his arms and legs. The hero, pleased with their courage, wrapped a great number of them in his lion's skin, and carried them to the King of Argos.

*Pygmalion*, the son of Belus, and king of Tyre, who slew his brother-in-law, Sicleus, for his money.—A famous statuary of the Island of Cyprus, who fell in love with and married a statue of his own making, which Venus animated.

*Pythædes*, son of the king of Phocis; the constant friend and companion of Orestes.

*Pylicæ*, a town of Asia, near Cappadocia.

*Pylius*, a Trojan chief, killed by Achilles.

*Pylos*, now Navarin, a town of Messina, situate on the western coast of the Peloponnesus.—Two towns of Elis.

*Pyra*, a part of Mount Oeta, on which the body of Hercules was burnt.

*Pyramus* and *Thisbe*, two fond lovers of Babylon who killed themselves by the same sword, and were the occasion of turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to a blood colour.

*Pyrene'i*, a long ridge of high mountains, which separate Gaul from Spain, and extend from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean Sea. They received their name from Pyrene, the daughter of Bebrycius, king of the southern parts of Spain; who, having been violated by Hercules, fled into the woods, and was torn to pieces by wild beasts.

*Pyreneus*, a king of Thrace, who broke his neck in attempting to fly after the Muses.

*Pyrodes*, the son of Cilix, who first struck fire out of flint.

*Pyra'tis*, one of the four horses of the sun.  
*Pyrrha*, daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, and wife of Deucalion, who reigned over part of Thessaly. In her age all mankind were destroyed by a deluge, and she and her husband alone escaped the general destruction. They repaired to the oracle of Themis, where they were directed, in order to repair the loss of mankind, to throw stones behind their backs. They obeyed; and those that Phyrre threw were changed into women, those of Deucalion into men.

*Pyrrho*, a philosopher of Elis; much venerated by his countrymen, who raised statues to his memory, and exempted all the philosophers of Elis from taxes. B.C. 304.

*Pyrrhus*, son of Achilles, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy; Orestes slew him in the temple of Apollo.—A king of Epirus and Macedonia, famous for his wars against the Romans and Carthaginians.

*Pythagoras*, a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos. He was early made acquainted with poetry and music; eloquence and astrology became his private studies; and, in gymnastic exercises, he often bore the palm for strength and dexterity. About the age of twenty, he visited Egypt and Chaldea; and, after he had spent many years in gathering all the information which could be collected from antique tradition, concerning the nature of the gods, and the immortality of the soul, Pythagoras revisited his native island. But the tyranny of Polycrates disgusted the philosopher; and, though he was the favourite of the monarch, he retired from Samos, and a second time assisted at the Olympic games. From Olympia, he repaired to Elis and Sparta, and also to Magna Græcia, where he fixed his habitation, in the town of Crotona, about the 40th year of his age. Here he founded a sect which received the name of the Italian, and soon saw himself surrounded by a great number of pupils, which the recommendation of his mental as well as personal accomplishments had procured. The animated harangues of the Samian sage were attended with rapid success, and a reformation soon took place in the morals and lives of the people of Crotona. The females were exhorted to become modest, the youths were called from the pursuit of pleasure and intemperance; and the aged were directed no longer to waste their time in amassing riches, but to seek that peace and comfort of mind which frugality, benevolence, and philanthropy alone can produce. When they were capable of receiving his secret instructions, Pythagoras taught his pupils the use of ciphers and hieroglyphic writings; so that they could correspond together, though in the most distant regions, in unknown characters. The great influence which the philosopher possessed in his school

TIMIDI NUNQUAM STATUT RUNT TROPÆUM.—CONWARDS NEVER BUILD TROPHIES.

BONA NOMINA MALA PIUNT, SI NON APPELLER.—GOOD DEBTS BECOME BAD, IF YOU CALL THEM NOT IN.



was transferred to the world; and, in a short time, the rulers and legislators of the principal towns of Greece, Sicily, and Italy, boasted of being the disciples of Pythagoras. The Samian philosopher was the first who supported the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul into different bodies. In his theological system, he maintained that the universe was created from a shapeless heap of passive matter by the hands of a powerful Being, himself the mover and soul of the world, and of whose substance the souls of mankind were a portion. He considered numbers as the principles of every thing, and perceived in the universe regularity, correspondence, beauty, proportion, and harmony, as intentionally produced by the Creator. Pythagoras also distinguished himself by his discoveries in geometry, astronomy, and mathematics; and it is to him that the world is indebted for the demonstration of the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid's elements, concerning the square of the hypothenuse. His system of the universe, in which he placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits around it, was deemed chimerical and improbable, until the deep inquiries of the 16th century proved it, by the most accurate calculations, to be true and incontestible. The time and place of the death of this great man are unknown; yet many authors suppose that he died at Metapontum, about 497 years before Christ; and so highly was his memory venerated by the people of Magna Græcia, that he received the same honours as were paid to the immortal gods. There is now extant a poetical composition, ascribed to him, entitled, *The Golden Verses of Pythagoras*.

*Pythæas*, a native of Massilia, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, philosophy, and geography. He was likewise a great traveller, and advanced far into the northern seas; he discovered the island of Thule, and entered the then unknown sea, now called the Baltic.

*Pythæus*, a Lydian, in the age of Xerxes, renowned for his immense riches.

*Pythia*, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

*Pytho*, the ancient name of Delphi.

*Pythoëus*, a musician, who allayed the fury of some wolves by playing on an instrument.

*Pythian*, a huge serpent produced from the mud of the deluge of Deucalion; killed by Apollo, who, in memory thereof, instituted the Pythian games.

*Pythoëssa*, a priestess of Apollo.

*QUADEIRA*, a town of Italy.

*Quadi*, an ancient nation in Germany, on the borders of the Danube, in modern Moravia.

*Quadrifrons*, a title of Janus.

*Quæstors*, officers at Rome, who collected the revenues of the state, and had the whole management of the public treasury.

*Quæci*, a people of Gaul.

*Quies*, the goddess of rest.

*Quintilis* and *Quintus*, names of Pluto.

*Quindæciviri*, an order of priests at Rome, whom Tarquin the Proud appointed to take care of the Sibylline books.

*Quinquætræ*, feasts in honour of Pallas.

*Quintilianus*, a celebrated rhetorician, born in Spain. He opened a school of rhetoric

at Rome, and was the first who obtained a salary from the state as a public teacher. Quintilian is the author of a work, entitled *Institutiones Oratoriæ*; it is divided into 12 books, and is considered the most perfect and complete system of oratory extant. A.D. 95.

*Quintus*, *Quintus Rufus*, a Latin historian in the reign of Vespasian.

*Quirinalia*, feasts in honour of Romulus.

*Quirinalis*, one of the gates of Rome, near Mount Quirinalis.

*Quirinus*, a surname of Romulus.

*Quiris* and *Quirites*, formerly the name of the Sabines, but afterwards used to signify the Roman people.

*RABIRIUS*, a Latin poet in the age of Augustus.—A famous architect in the reign of Domitian.

*Raven'na*, a town of Italy, on the Adriatic; famous for its capacious harbour, which could contain 250 ships.

*Rauv'ci*, a people of Gaul.

*Reate*, a pleasant town of Umbria, near the Lake Velinus, built before the Trojan war; it was celebrated for its asses.

*Reet'us*, a title of Bacchus.

*Red'oucs*, a nation among the Armorici, now the people of Rennes and St. Maloes, in Brittany.

*Re'dux* and *Re'gia*, titles of Fortuna.

*Reg'ua*, a title of Juno.

*Reg'uum*, a town of Germany, supposed to be now Ratibon or Regensburg.

*Reg'ulus*, *M. Attilius*, a Roman consul during the first Punic war; he was cruelly put to death by the Carthaginians, by whom he had been taken prisoner. B.C. 251.

*Re'nd*, a nation of Gaul, whose principal town, Duricortorium, is now Rheims, in the north of Chaupagne.

*Rem'ulus*, a king of Alba, destroyed by lightning on account of his impiety.

*Remu'ria*, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, to appease the manes of his brother.

*Re'mus* [See *Romulus*.]

*Rha*, a large river of Russia, now the Volga.

A medicinal root which grew on its banks was called *rha barbarum*—rhubarb.

*Rhadama'thus*, the son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia; made one of the three infernal judges on account of his justice and impartiality.

*Rhadamis'tus*, son of Pharnasmanes, king of Iberia; slain by his father for his cruelty.

*Rhe'tia*, a country at the north of Italy, between the Alps and the Danube, which now forms the territories of the Grisons, of Tyrol, and part of Italy.

*Rhe'tus*, one of the Centaurs.

*Rhe'a*, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who married Saturn, by whom she had Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, and Neptune.

*Rhe'a Syl'cia*, the mother of Romulus and Remus.

*Rhe'ac*, a small island of the Ægean, near Dros; consecrated to Apollo.

*Rhe'ni*, a people on the borders of the Rhine.

*Rhe'nus*, now called the Rhine, one of the largest rivers of Europe, which divides Germany from Gaul.

*Rhe'nus*, a king of Thrace; who, after many warlike exploits and conquests in Europe, marched to the assistance of Priam, against the Greeks. He was expected with great impatience; as an ancient oracle had



declared that Troy should never be taken if the horses of Rhesus drank the waters of the Xanthus, and fed upon the Trojan plains. This oracle was well known to the Greeks, and therefore Diomedes and Ulysses intercepted the Thracian king, slew him, and carried his horses to their camp.

*Rhelenor*, one of the companions of Diomedes, changed by Venus into a heron.

*Rhidnus*, a Greek poet of Thrace, originally a slave.

*Rhoda*, a town of the Rhone, from which the river takes its name. The Rhone was anciently called Rhodanus, and is one of the most rapid and largest rivers in Europe, rising in the Rhaetian Alps, and falling into the Mediterranean Sea.

*Rhodope*, wife of Hæmus, king of Thrace; changed into a high mountain in that country, extending as far as the Euxine Sea, because she preferred herself to Juno in beauty.

*Rhodus*, a celebrated island in the Carpathian Sea, at the south of Caria. Its principal cities were Rhodes, Lindus, Camisus, and Jalytus. Rhodes was famous for the siege which it supported against Demetrius, surnamed the Destroyer of Towns, and for a celebrated statue of Apollo. The Rhodians were a warlike and independent people, and originally governed by kings; but, when Alexander made himself master of Asia, they lost their independence, and subsequently became dependent upon Rome.

*Rhæus*, one of the giants who warred against Jupiter; killed by Bacchus.

*Rigodunum*, a village of Germany, now Rigol, near Cologne.

*Robigo*, a goddess of corn.

*Roma (Rome)*, a city of Italy, the capital of the Roman empire, situate on the banks of the river Tiber, about sixteen miles from the sea. According to Varrø, the foundation of this celebrated city was laid by Romulus in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, and 431 after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of Mount Palatine; and its founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarous horde, erected a standard as a common asylum for criminals who fled from their native country, to avoid the consequent punishment. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected; and, before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Esquiline hills, with Mounts Cælius and Quirinalis. Their dwellings were destitute of every ornament; they were made with unequal boards, and covered with mud, and served rather as a shelter against the inclemency of the seasons, than for relaxation or ease. Till the age of Pyrrhus, they despised riches; and many salutary laws were enacted to restrain luxury and punish indolence. The national spirit of the Romans was supported by policy: the triumphal procession of a conqueror along the streets, amidst the applause of thousands, was well calculated to promote emulation; and the number of gladiators which were introduced in the public games and spectacles, served to cherish their fondness of war, while it steeled their

hearts against the calls of compassion. In their worship and sacrifices the Romans were very superstitious; the will of the gods was consulted on every occasion, and no general marched to an expedition without the previous assurance from the augurs, that the omens were propitious. Their wars were declared in the most solemn manner, and prayers were offered in the temples for the prosperity of Rome, whenever a defeat had been sustained, or a victory won. Their sanctuaries were numerous; and there were no less than 420 temples, crowded with statues. During 244 years the Romans were governed by kings, who reigned as follows: Romulus, Numa, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquin Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquin the Proud. But the tyranny and oppression of the last of these monarchs became so atrocious, that a revolution was effected in the state, and the democratical government established. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, the Romans became more sensible of their consequence, and turned their arms against those states which refused to acknowledge their superiority, or yield their independence. The wars with Pyrrhus and the Tarentines displayed their character in a different view: if they before had fought for freedom, they now drew the sword for glory, and the Roman name became known in Greece, Sicily, Spain, Africa, and, indeed, in all parts of the known world. After they had been governed by a race of princes, remarkable for the variety of their characters, the Roman possessions were divided into two distinct empires, by the enterprising Constantine; Constantinople became the seat of the eastern empire, and Rome remained in the possession of the western emperors, and continued to be the capital of their dominions. In the year 800, Rome, with Italy, was delivered by Charlemagne, the then emperor of the west, into the hands of the Pope, who still continues to hold the sovereignty, and to maintain his independence, under the name of the Ecclesiastical State, or States of the Church.

*Romulus*, son of Mars and Rhea Sylvia, born at the same birth with Remus. They were thrown into the Tiber by order of Amulius, who usurped the crown of his brother Numitor, king of Alba; but they were preserved by Faustulus, one of the king's shepherds, whose wife, Lupa, brought them up as her own. When the twins knew their real origin, they put Amulius to death, and restored the crown to Numitor. They then undertook to build a city, and had recourse to omens, and the flight of birds, to determine which of them should have the management of it. Remus first saw a flight of six vultures, and, soon afterwards, Romulus saw twelve; and he therefore began to lay the foundations of the city by marking with a furrow the place where he wished to erect the walls; but their slenderness was ridiculed by Remus, who leaped over them with great ease. This irritated Romulus, and his brother was immediately put to death, either by the hand of the former, or by one of his workmen. Romulus afterwards finished the walls of Rome, and peopled the country with foreigners and fugitives, whom he received as his lawful subjects. The Sabines, also,

NE TENTES, AUT PERFICE.—EITHER ATTEMPT NOT, OR ACCOMPLISH.

NE TR QUESIVERIS EXTRA.—SEEK NOTHING BEYOND YOUR SPHERE.

left their original possessions, and came and dwelt in Rome, where Tatius, their king, shared the sovereign power with Romulus; and, by admitting the conquered nations among their citizens, the Romans soon rendered themselves most powerful and formidable opponents. After death, Romulus was ranked among the twelve great gods by the Romans, as being the founder of their city and empire, and son of the god of war.

*Roscus*, *Q.*, a Roman actor, born at Lanuvium; he was so celebrated on the stage that every actor of superior excellence and merit has received his name. B.C. 60.

*Rotomagus*, a town of Gaul, now Rouen.

*Roxana*, a Persian woman, taken prisoner by Alexander. The conqueror became enamoured of her, and married her. After Alexander's death, she behaved with great cruelty, and was at length put to death.

*Rubicon*, now *Rugone*, a small river of Italy, which it separates from Cisalpine Gaul.

*Rubra*, now the *Dwina*, which falls into the Baltic at Riga.

*Rubrum M're* (the Red Sea), situate between Arabia, Egypt, and Ethiopia.

*Rufus*, *P. Rutilius*, a celebrated Roman consul and writer in the age of Sylla.

*Rumina*, a goddess of newborn infants.

*Runciua*, the goddess of wedding.

*Ruscino*, a town of Gaul, at the foot of the Pyrennes.—A sea-port town of Africa.

*Rusina*, a rural deity.

*Rusucurum*, a town of Mauritania, supposed to be the modern Algiers.

*Rutuba*, a river of Liguria, falling from the Apennines into the Mediterranean.—A river of Latium, falling into the Tiber.

*Rutuli*, a people of Latium, known, as well as the Latins, by the name of Aborigines.

*Rictusæ*, a sea-port town on the southern coast of Britain, abounding in excellent oysters. Some suppose it is the modern town of Dover; others, Richborough or Sandwich.

*SABA*, a town of Arabia, famous for frankincense, myrrh, and aromatic plants.

*Sabæa*, feasts of Proserpine, &c.

*Sabæi*, a people of Arabia Felix.

*Sabina*, wife of the emperor Adrian; who treated her with great cruelty, and by whom she was poisoned.

*Sabini*, an ancient people of Italy, reckoned among the aborigines. [See *Romulus*.]

*Sabinus Aulus*, a Latin poet, intimate with Ovid.—A man from whom the Sabines received their name.

*Sabrina*, the river Severn, in England.

*Sacerum Bellum*, the name of the wars carried on concerning the temple of Delphi.

*Saguntum*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, at the west of Iberus. In the second Punic war, Annibal took it, after a siege of eight months; and the inhabitants, rather than fall into the enemy's hands, destroyed their town, and perished in the flames.

*Sala*, a river of Germany, falling into the Elbe, near which are salt-pits.—The ancient name of another river falling into the Rhine, now the Isel.

*Salaia*, a wife of Neptune, and the goddess of the sea.

*Salamis*, or *Salamina*, a town at the east of the Island of Cyprus; it was destroyed by an earthquake, rebuilt in the fourth century, and called Constantia.

*Sala'pia*, a town of Apulia, whither Annibal retired after the battle of Cannæ.

*Salica*, a town of Spain.

*Salii*, the twelve priests of Mars.—A nation of Germany who invaded Gaul.

*Sallustius*, *Crispinus*, a Latin historian, born in the country of the Sabines. He received his education at Rome, and was made quaestor and consul. Sallust peculiarly distinguished himself by his writings, in which he displayed a wonderful knowledge of the human heart, and painted with a masterly hand the causes that gave rise to the great events which he related. He died at the age of 51.

*Salmaeis*, a fountain of Caria, near Itali-carnassus, which rendered effeminate all those who drank of its waters.

*Salmanica*, now Salamanea, in Spain. *Salmo'neus*, the son of Æolus, and king of Elis, killed by Jupiter for imitating his thunder, and arrogating divine honours.

*Salus*, the goddess of health and safety.

*Salyes*, a people of Gaul, on the Rhone.

*Sama'ra*, a river of Gaul, now called the Somme, which falls into the British Channel.

*Sama'ria*, a city and country of Palestine, famous in sacred history. The inhabitants were composed of heathens and rebellious Jews, and called Samaritans.

*Samarob'ria*, now Amiens, a town of Gaul.

*Samos*, an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor; distinguished as being the birthplace of Pythagoras.

*Sanicus*, or *Sau'cus*, a god of the Sabines.

*Sandalotus*, a name given to Sardinia, from its resemblance to a sandal.

*Sanga'rius*, or *Saug'ris*, a river of Phrygia, falling into the Euxine.

*Sannyrion*, a tragic poet of Athens.

*Sapor*, a king of Persia; distinguished for his conquests over Mesopotamia, Syria, &c.

*Sappho*, or *Sopho*, daughter of Herodotus; celebrated for her beauty, poetical talents, and amorous disposition. B.C. 600.

*Saracene*, part of Arabia Petraea, the country of the Saracens, who embraced the religion of Mahomet.

*Sardinia*, the largest island in the Mediterranean except Sicily, situate between Italy and Africa, at the south of Corsica.

*Sarmatia*, an extensive country at the north of Europe and Asia: the inhabitants were a savage uncivilized people, often confounded with the Scythians; they lived by plunder, and fed upon milk mixed with the blood of horses.

*Saron*, a king of Træzene, excessively fond of hunting. He was drowned in the sea, near the Isthmus of Corinth, in which he had swam for some miles in pursuit of a stag, and was made a sea god by Neptune.

*Sarpedon*, the son of Jupiter and Laodamia, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

*Sator* and *Sorri'tor*, rural gods.

*Saturnalia*, feasts in honour of Saturn.

*Satur'ia*, an ancient town of Italy, on the Tarpeian Rock, built by Saturn.

*Saturninus*, *Pompeius*, a writer in the reign of Trajan: he was greatly esteemed by Pliny, who always consulted his opinion before he published his compositions.

*Satur'us*, or *Sat'urn*, the son of Cœlus and Terra, and god of heaven: he wished to devour all his male children; but, being de-

DICENDA BONA SUNT BONA VERBA DIC.—THE BETTER DAY, THE BETTER DEED.



posed by his son Jupiter, he fled into Italy, and taught men husbandry.

*Satyr's*, horned monsters, the attendants of Bacchus, half-men, half-goats.

*Scauld's*, or *Scauldium*, a river of Belgium, now called the Scheld, dividing the modern country of the Netherlands from Holland.

*Scamander*, the son of Jupiter and Doris; turned into a river near Troy, in which virgins washed themselves before marriage.

*Scandinavia*, a name given by the ancients to that tract of territory which contains the modern kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Lapland, Finland, &c.

*Scen'a*, a town on the confines of Babylon.

—A river of Ireland, now the Shannon.

*Scen'ite*, Arabians who live in tents.

*Sc'ius*, a cruel robber, who tied men to the boughs of trees which he had forcibly brought together, and, by immediately loosing them, their limbs were torn in an instant from their bodies.

*Scip'io*, the name of a celebrated family at Rome, who obtained the highest honours in the republic. The most illustrious were—1. Cneus Scipio, surnamed *Asina*; he was father of Publius and Cneus Scipio. Publius, in the beginning of the second Punic war, was sent with an army to Spain to oppose Annibal, by whom he was conquered near the Ticinus, and would have lost his life, had not his son, who was afterwards called Africanus, courageously defended him. He again passed into Spain, and gained some memorable victories over the Carthaginians. His brother Cneus shared the supreme command with him; but their confidence proved their ruin. They separated their armies; and, soon afterwards, Publius was furiously attacked by the two Asdrubals and Mago, who commanded the Carthaginian forces. The Romans were cut to pieces, and their commander left dead on the field. Flushed with this success, the Carthaginians immediately marched against Cneus, whom the revolt of 30,000 Celtiberians had weakened and alarmed.

The general, who was already apprised of his brother's death, secured an eminence, where he was soon surrounded on all sides. After desperate acts of valour, he was also defeated, and left among the slain.—2. Publius Cornelius, surnamed Africanus, was son of Publius Scipio, who was killed in Spain. He first distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus, where he saved his father's life by deeds of unexampled valour and boldness. In his 21st year, he was made an edile; an honourable office, and never given but to such as had reached their 27th year. Some time afterwards, the Romans were alarmed by the intelligence that the commanders of their forces in Spain, Publius and Cneus Scipio, had been slaughtered; and young Scipio was immediately appointed to avenge the death of his father and uncle, and to vindicate the military honour of the republic. Cornelius soon proved how well qualified he was to be at the head of an army: the various nations of Spain were conquered; in four years, the Carthaginians were banished from that part of the continent, and the whole province became tributary to Rome. After these signal victories, Scipio was recalled to Rome, which still trembled at the continual alarms of Annibal, who was then at her gates. [See *Punicum Bellum*.] The battle of Zama was

decisive of the fate of Carthage; and the conqueror returned to Rome, where he was received with most unbounded applause, honoured with a triumph, and dignified with the appellation of Africanus. He afterwards, in the capacity of lieutenant, accompanied his brother against Antiochus, king of Syria. In this expedition his arms were attended with his usual success, and the Asiatic monarch submitted to the conditions of the conquerors. At his return to Rome, Cato, his inveterate rival, raised seditions against him; and the Petilli, two tribunes of the people, accused him of extortion in the provinces of Asia, and of living in an indolent and luxurious manner. Scipio descended to answer his calumniators: the first day was occupied in hearing the different charges; but, when he again appeared on the second day, he interrupted his judges, and exclaimed, "Tribunes and fellow-citizens, on this day, this very day, did I conquer Annibal and the Carthaginians. Come, therefore, with me, Romans; let us go to the capitol, and there return our thanks to the immortal gods for the victories which have attended our arms." These words had an electric effect: the tribes and all the assembly followed Scipio, the court was deserted, and the tribunes were left alone in the seat of judgment. Yet, when this memorable day was forgotten, Africanus was a third time summoned to appear; but he had fled from the impending storm, to his country house at Liternum. Some time afterwards, Scipio died, in his 46th year; and so great an aversion did he express, as he expired, for the depravity of his countrymen, and the ingratitude of their senators, that he desired his bones might not be conveyed to Rome. They were accordingly inhumated at Liternum; and his wife, *Æmilia*, raised a mausoleum, and placed upon it his statue.—

3. *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* was brother to Africanus, and accompanied him in his expeditions to Spain and Africa. He was rewarded with the consulship for his services to the state, and, after the defeat of Antiochus, king of Syria, surnamed Asiaticus. After the death of Africanus, Cato and the two Petilli, his devoted favourites, and the inveterate enemies of the family of the Scipios, turned their fury against Asiaticus, whom they charged with having received 6000 pounds' weight of gold, and 480 of silver, from the monarch against whom, in the name of the Roman people, they were enjoined to make war. Scipio was condemned, and ordered to pay an immense fine, as were also his two lieutenants and his quaestor, who were included in the charge. Some time afterwards, he was appointed to settle the disputes between Fimenes and Seleucus; and, at his return, the Romans, ashamed of their severity towards him, rewarded his merit with such uncommon liberality, that Asiaticus was enabled to celebrate games in honour of his victory over Antiochus, for ten successive days, at his own expense.—4. *Nos'ica Scipio* was son of Cneus Scipio, and cousin to Scipio Africanus. He obtained the consulship after the death of his cousin; in which honourable office he conquered the Boii, and gained a triumph. He was also successful in an expedition which he undertook to Spain. Nasica also distinguished himself by the active



part he took in confuting the accusations against the two Scipios, Africanus and Asiaticus.—5. *Publius Æmilius*, son of Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus, was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. He received the same surname as his grandfather, and was called Africanus the Younger, on account of his victories over Carthage. Æmilius first appeared in the Roman armies under his father, and afterwards distinguished himself as a legionary tribune in the Spanish provinces. He passed into Africa to demand a reinforcement from King Masinissa, the ally of Rome; and was a spectator of the long and bloody battle fought between that monarch and the Carthaginians, and which produced the third Punic war. Shortly afterwards, Æmilius was made edile, and next appointed consul, though under the age required for that important office. The surname he had received from his grandfather he was doomed lawfully to claim as his own. He was empowered to finish the war with Carthage, the siege of which city had already begun; but the operations of the Romans were not continued with vigour. [See *Punicum Bellum*.] Though Scipio was obliged to demolish its very walls, to obey the orders of the Romans, yet he wept bitterly over the melancholy and tragical scene. The return of Æmilius to Rome was as that of another conqueror of Annibal, and, like him, he was honoured with a magnificent triumph. Shortly afterwards, Scipio was appointed to finish the war which the Romans had hitherto carried on without success against Numantia; the fall of which was more noble than that of the capital of Africa, and the conqueror of Carthage obtained the victory only when his enemies had been consumed by famine or self-destruction. From his conquests in Spain, Æmilius was honoured with a second triumph, and received the name of Numantinus. Yet his popularity was of short duration; for, by telling the people that the murder of Gracchus, his brother-in-law, was lawful, since he was turbulent, and inimical to the peace of the republic, Scipio incurred the displeasure of the tribunes, and was received by them with great disapprobation. His authority for a moment quelled their sedition, when he reproached them for their cowardice; and he exclaimed, "Factionary wretches! do you think that your clamours can intimidate me? Me, whom the fury of your enemies never daunted? Is this the gratitude that you owe to my father Paulus, who conquered Macedonia! and to me! Without my family, you were slaves. Is this the respect you owe to your deliverers? Is this your affection?" This firmness silenced the murmurs of the assembly, but proved fatal to Scipio; who retired to Calæta, where, with his friend Lælius, he passed the rest of his time in innocent pleasure and amusement. But this he was not long permitted to enjoy; his secret enemies thirsted for his blood, and he was one morning found dead in his bed, with violent marks on his neck, as if he had been strangled. This assassination caused the utmost consternation throughout Rome; and it was then generally believed to have been committed by the triumvirs, Papirius Carbo, C. Gracchus, and Fulvius Flaccus, and by his wife Sempronilla, who was charged with having introduced the murderers into his

room. No inquiries, however, were made after the authors of his death; and the only atonement which the populace made was to attend his funeral, and show their concern by loud cries and lamentations.

*Sciron*, a noted robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, whom Theseus slew.

*Scoti*, the ancient inhabitants of Scotland.

*Scylax*, a geographer and mathematician of Caria, in the age of Darius.

*Scylla*, the daughter of Nisus, who betrayed her country to Minos, by cutting off her father's golden locks, and was turned into a lark.—The daughter of Phorcys, courted by Glaucus, one of the deities of the sea; turned by her rival Circe into rocks in that part of the sea which separates the coast of Italy and Sicily. They still continue to bear her name, and, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis on the coast of Sicily, have always been considered fatal to navigators.

*Scythrus*, a king who had eighty sons. He called them to his bedside as he expired, and, by enjoining them to break a bundle of sticks tied together, and afterwards separately, he convinced them that, when altogether firmly united, their power would be insuperable, but, if ever disunited, they would fall an easy prey to their enemies.

*Scyros*, a rocky and barren island in the Ægean Sea, sixty miles in circumference.

*Scythia*, a large country situate in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. Scythia comprehended the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Russia in Asia, Siberia, Muscovy, the Crimea, Poland, part of Hungary, Lithuania, and the northern parts of Germany, Sweden, Norway, &c. The Scythians were divided into several nations or tribes, and inured themselves to bear labour and fatigue; they despised money, lived on milk, and covered themselves with the skins of their cattle. Their government was monarchical, and they paid the utmost deference to their sovereigns.

*Segestia*, or *Segesta*, a rural deity.

*Segovia*, a town of Spain, of great importance in the time of the Cæsars.

*Seguntium*, a town of Britain, supposed to be Caernarvon, in Wales.

*Sejanus*, a native of Tuscany, the favourite of Tiberius: he was strangled by order of the emperor, for conspiring to dethrone him, and his body thrown into the Tiber. A.D. 31.

*Sella* and *Segestia*, goddesses of corn.

*Selenicia*, a town of Syria, on the sea-shore, generally called Pieria. There were eight other towns in the kingdom of Syria called Selenicia, which had all received their names from Selenus Nicator, the founder of Syria. *Selenicide*, a name given to those monarchs of the Selenician family who sat on the throne of Syria. The era of the Selenicide begins with the taking of Babylon by Selenus, and ends at the conquest of Syria by Pompey.

*Selenus*, the first of the Selenicide, surnamed Nicator, or Victorinus, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, was son of Antiochus, king of Syria and Asia. After the king's death, he received Babylon as his province; but his ambitious views rendered him unpopular, and he was obliged to fly for safety to the court of his friend Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He afterwards recovered Babylon, which Antiochus had seized in his absence, and increased his dominions by the

SUA CUIQUE RES EST CARISSIMA.—EVERY MAN LIKES HIS OWN THINGS BEST.

BENEFICIUM ACCEPTUM MEMOR ESTO.—BE MINDFUL OF FAVOURS RECEIVED.

conquest of Media, and some of the neighbouring provinces. Seleucus next made war against Antigonus, with the united forces of Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus; this monarch was defeated and slain, and his territories divided among the conquerors. When Seleucus became master of Syria, he built a city there, which he called Antioch, in honour of his father, and made it the capital of his dominions. He was preparing to set out to conquer Macedonia, when he was murdered by one of his servants, named Ptolemy Ceraunus, a man on whom he had bestowed great favours, and whom he had distinguished by acts of unbounded confidence. Seleucus was succeeded by Antiochus Soter.—The second, called Callinicus, ascended the throne after his father, Antiochus Theus. He attempted to make war against Ptolemy, king of Egypt; but his fleet was shipwrecked in a violent storm, and his armies conquered by the enemy. Seleucus was taken prisoner by Arsaces, an officer who had made himself powerful by the dissensions in the family of the Seleucidæ; and, after he had been detained for some time in Parthia, he died of a fall from his horse.—The third succeeded his father, Seleucus the Second, and received the name of Ceraunus, from being a weak, timid, and irresolute monarch. He was murdered by two of his officers, after a reign of three years, and his brother Antiochus ascended the throne, and rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of Great.—The fourth of the Seleucidæ was the son of Antiochus the Great, and surname Philopater. His empire had been weakened by the Romans when he became monarch, and the yearly tribute of a thousand talents to those victorious enemies lessened his power and consequence among nations. Seleucus was poisoned after reigning twelve years.—The fifth succeeded his father, Demetrius Nicator, on the throne of Syria. He was murdered in the first year of his reign by his mother Cleopatra, who also sacrificed her husband to her ambition.—The sixth was son of Antiochus Gryphus: he was banished from his kingdom by Antiochus Pius, and fled to Cilicia, where he was consumed in a palace which the inhabitants had set fire to.

*Selinus*, a river of Achala.

*Selinus*, or *Selinus*, a town on the southern parts of Sicily, founded by a colony from Megara.

*Sellis*, a river of Peloponnesus, falling into the Ionian Sea.

*Selli*, an ancient nation of Epirus.—Priests of Jupiter.

*Senete*, the daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, destroyed by the embraces of Jupiter in all his majesty, which Juno persuaded her to desire.

*Semiramis*, a celebrated queen of Assyria, daughter of the goddess Derceto. She was exposed in a desert, but her life was preserved by doves for a whole year, until found by one of the shepherds of Ninus, who brought her up as his own child. When grown up, Semiramis married Menones, governor of Nioevah; who hung himself when Ninus, king of Assyria, demanded her as his wife. Semiramis had a son by Ninus, called Ninus, of whom she was passionately fond. To establish herself firmly on the throne, she

killed Ninus, and caused herself to be proclaimed queen and sole empress of Assyria. Semiramis then began to repair the capital of her empire; and, by her means, Babylon became the most superb and magnificent city of the world. She visited every part of her dominions, and left every where immortal monuments of her greatness and benevolence. But her unconquerable and unnatural passion for her son Ninus induced him to destroy her with his own hands, and she was changed into a dove.

*Sentones*, a people of Italy on the borders of Umbria.—Also, of Germany, on the Elbe and Oder.

*Sempornia*, a Roman matron, sister of the Gracilli; who was accused of having assisted to murder her husband, Scipio the Younger.

*Sempornius*, the surname of several celebrated senators, consuls, &c., of Rome.

*Seneca*, *M. Annæus*, a native of Corduba, in Spain, and father of Seneca, the philosopher. He made a collection of declamations from the most celebrated orators of the age, and from that circumstance received the appellation of Declamator. His son, *L. Annæus Seneca*, early distinguished himself by his extraordinary abilities. He was taught eloquence by his father, and received lessons in philosophy from the best and most celebrated stoics of the age. In the character of a pleader, Seneca appeared to great advantage; but the fear of Caligula, who aspired to the name of an eloquent speaker, deterred him from pursuing his favourite study, and he sought a safer employment in canvassing for the honours and offices of the state. He was made quaestor; but the aspersions which were thrown upon him on account of a shameful amour with Julia Livilla, the sister of Caligula, removed him from Rome, and he was banished by the emperor to Corsica. After he had remained five years in Corsica, he was recalled by the empress Agrippina, to take charge of the education of her son Nero, who was destined to succeed to the empire. In the honourable duty of preceptor, Seneca gained much credit; and, as long as Nero followed his advice, Rome enjoyed tranquillity. But Seneca was too well acquainted with the natural disposition of Nero to think himself secure: he had been accused of having amassed ample riches during the four years in which he had attended Nero as a preceptor, and also of having initiated his pupil in those unnatural vices and abundant indulgences which disgraced him as a monarch and a man; and he therefore desired his imperial pupil to accept of the riches and possessions which his attendance on his person had procured, and to permit him to retire to solitude and study. Nero refused with artful duplicity, and Seneca, to avoid further suspicions, kept himself at home, as if labouring under a disease. In the conspiracy of Piso, which happened some time afterwards, and in which some of the most noble of the Roman senators were concerned, Seneca's name was mentioned by Natus; and Nero, glad of an opportunity of sacrificing him to his jealousy, ordered the philosopher to destroy himself. Seneca was at table with his wife Paulina and two friends, when the messenger from the tyrant arrived. He heard the words which commanded him to commit suicide



with philosophic firmness, and even with joy; and observe, that such a mandate might long have been expected from a man who had murdered his own mother, and assassinated all his friends. Seneca ordered his veins to be opened, but they bled so slowly, that he drank a dose of poison to accelerate his death. This had no effect; the soldiers became clamorous, and he was carried into a stove, and suffocated by the steam. His body was buried without pomp or ceremony, according to the will he had made when enjoying the unbounded favours of Nero. The compositions of Seneca are numerous, and chiefly on moral subjects. There are also some tragedies ascribed to him. He died at the age of 53. A.D. 65.

*Sen'ia*, a goddess of married women.

*Ser'pis*, one of the Egyptian deities.

*Serbon'is*, a lake between Egypt and Palestine.

*Ser'es*, a nation of Asia, between the Ganges and the eastern ocean in the modern Thibet.

*Ser'iphus*, a barren and uncultivated island in the Aegean Sea, to which the orator Cassius Severus was exiled, and where he died.

*Sertorius, Quintus*, a Roman general, famous for his magnanimity in the field, and his social and domestic virtues. He was stabbed at a banquet by one of his officers.

*Servilius, Nonianus*, a Latin historian, who wrote a history of Rome in the reign of Nero.

*Servius Tullius*, the sixth king of Rome, son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum. Servius was brought up and educated in the palace of Tarquin, and raised himself to such consequence, that the monarch gave him his daughter, Tarquinia, in marriage. Servius soon endeared himself to the Romans as a warrior and a legislator; and, on the death of his father-in-law, he ascended the throne. He defeated the Veientes and Tuscans, and established the census; he increased the number of the tribes; he beautified and adorned the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquilinus. He also built several temples to the goddess of fortune, to whom he deemed himself particularly indebted for obtaining the kingdom. Servius was murdered by his son-in-law; and his daughter Tullia ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father. His death was universally lamented; and the slaves annually celebrated a festival in his honour, in the temple of Diana on Mount Aventine, which Servius had built. B.C. 534.

*Sefabis*, a town of Spain, famous for the manufacture of linen.

*Severus, Lucius Septimius*, a Roman emperor, born at Lepcis, in Africa. After the murder of Pertinax, Severus resolved to remove Didius Julianus, who had bought the imperial purple; and therefore he proclaimed himself emperor on the borders of Illyricum, where he was stationed against the barbarians. He took as his partner in the empire, Albinus, who was at the head of the Roman forces in Britain, and marched towards Rome. He was received with universal acclamations; Julianus was deserted by his favourites, and assassinated by his own soldiers. But while he was victorious at Rome, Severus did not forget that his competitor, Pescennius Niger, was in the

east, at the head of a powerful army. Many obstinate battles were fought between the troops of the imperial rivals, till, on the plains of Issus, Niger was totally ruined by the loss of 20,000 men. Severus afterwards pillaged Byzantium, and conquered several nations in the east; he then returned to Rome, and resolved to destroy his only remaining rival, Albinus, with whom he had hitherto reluctantly shared the imperial power. He attempted to assassinate him by his emissaries; but, when this had failed, Severus had recourse to arms, and the fate of the empire was again decided on the plains of Gaul. Albinus was defeated, and the conqueror was so elated, that he insulted the dead body of his rival, and ordered it to be thrown into the Rhone. After enjoying a short respite from the toils of war, Severus again marched into the east, with his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, and made himself master of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon, and advanced without opposition into the Parthian territories. From Parthia he marched towards the more southern provinces of Asia; and, after he had visited the tomb of Pompey the Great, he entered Alexandria, to which city he granted a senate, and viewed with curiosity the monuments and ruins which that ancient kingdom contained. The revolt of Britain recalled Severus from the east; thither he directed his attention, reduced it under his power, and built a wall across the northern part of the island, to defend it against the frequent invasions of the Caledonians. Severus died at York, aged 66, exclaiming, that he had been every thing man could wish, but was then nothing.

*Severus, Alexander*, a native of Phenicia, adopted by Heliogabalus; at whose death he was proclaimed emperor, by the unanimous approval of the army and the congratulations of the senate. Shortly after he ascended the throne, the empire was disturbed by the incursions of the Persians; and Alexander marched into the east, and obtained a decisive victory over them. At his return to Rome, he was honoured with a triumph; but the revolt of the Germans called him away from the indolence of the capital. Severus was murdered in his tent. In the midst of his camp, after reigning 13 years. A.D. 235.

*Sextilius*, a governor of Africa, who ordered Marius, when he landed there, to depart immediately from his province. Marius heard this with some concern, and said to the messengers, "Go and tell your master that you have seen the exiled Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage."

*Sextus*, a philosopher in the age of Antoninus.

*Sibi'ni*, a people near the Snevl.

*Sibyl'le*, certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. They were ten in number; the most celebrated of whom was that of Cumæ, in Italy. Apollo became enamoured of her, and offered to give her whatever she should ask. The Sibyl demanded to live as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand, but forgot to ask for the enjoyment of the health, vigour, and bloom, of which she was then in possession. The god granted her request, but she refused to gratify the passion of her lover, though he promised her perpetual youth and beauty. She became old and de-



crepid, her form decayed, and melancholy paleness and haggard looks succeeded to bloom and cheerfulness. She had already lived about 700 years when Æneas went to Italy, and had three centuries more to exist before her years were as numerous as the grains of sand she had held in her hand. Another of these Sibyls went to the palace of Tarquin the Proud, and offered three books for sale, at a very high price. The monarch bought the books, and she instantly vanished, and never afterwards appeared to the world. They were preserved with great care by Tarquin, and called the Sibylline verses. A college of priests was appointed to keep them; and such reverence did the Romans entertain for them, that they were consulted with the greatest solemnity, and only when the state seemed to be in danger.

*Sicanî*, a people of Spain, who left their country, and passed into Italy, and afterwards into Sicily, which they called Sicania.

*Sicilia*, the largest and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean Sea, at the bottom of Italy. The highest mountain in the island is Ætna, whose frequent eruptions are dangerous, and often fatal to the country and its inhabitants. Ceres and Proserpine were the chief deities of the place; and it was hence that the latter was carried away by Pluto, and made his queen.

*Scin'ius*, *L. Dentat'us*, a tribune of Rome, celebrated for his valour in the field during the period of 40 years. He was present in 121 battles, and obtained 14 civic crowns, 3 mural crowns, 8 crowns of gold, 83 golden collars, 60 bracelets, 18 lances, and 23 horses, with all their ornaments, as the reward of his uncommon services. He could show the scars of 45 wounds, all in the breast; the greater part of which he received in opposing the Sabines when they took the capitol. The popularity of Scinius became odious to Appius Claudius, and he was attacked and killed. Of 100 men who were ordered to fall upon him, he killed 15, and wounded 30. For this extraordinary courage, Scinius was called the Roman Achilles.

*Si'cyon*, a city of Peloponnesus.

*Sid'e*, the wife of Orion, one of the giants; thrown into hell by Juno, for boasting that she was fairer than that goddess.

*Sidon*, an ancient city of Phœnicia, the capital of the country, situate on the shores of the Mediterranean.

*Siga'lon*, an Egyptian god of silence.

*Siga'um*, a promontory near Troy.

*Sih'eus*, the priest of Heracles.

*Sile'us*, a people on the banks of the Indus.

*Sile'us*, a demi-god, the foster-father and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, and was every day drunk.

*Sil'is*, a river of Venetia, in Italy, falling into the Adriatic.

*Sil'ius*, *C. Ital'icus*, a Latin poet in the reign of Nero.

*Sile'a'us*, a rural deity, son of a shepherd.

*Sih'res*, the people of South Wales.

*Si'mis*, a famous robber, killed by Hercules.

*Si'mois*, a river near Troy.

*Si'mon*, a courier of Athens, whom Socrates often visited on account of his genius.

*Simon'ides*, a celebrated poet of Cos, who wrote elegies, epigrams, and dramatic pieces.

*Simpli'cius*, a Greek commentator on Aristotle.

*Singul'is*, a river of Spain, falling into the Guadalquivir.

*Si'nus*, a gulf that dwelt in the Isthmus of Corinth, and put all strangers to death.

*Si'non*, the son of Sisyphus, a most crafty Grecian, employed to deceive the Trojans about the wooden horse.

*Si'on*, one of the hills on which the city of Jerusalem was built.

*Sirenu'sæ*, three small rocky islands near the coast of Campania, in which the syrens were supposed to reside.

*Sisam'us*, a judge, flayed alive for his partiality, by order of Cambyses; his skin was nailed on the benches of his brother judges, to incite them to act with candour.

*Siscu'na*, an ancient historian of Rome.

*Sis'yphus*, son of Æolus; killed by Theseus, and doomed, for his perfidy, to roll incessantly a huge stone up a mountain.

*Smarag'dus*, a town of Egypt on the Arabian Gulf, where emeralds were dug.

*Smilax*, a beautiful virgin, who, being slighted by Crocus, died through grief, and was turned into a shrub of the same name, with yellow flowers.

*Smil'theus*, a name of Apollo.

*Smyr'na*, a famous seaport of Ionia, in Asia Minor, built by Tantalus, king of Lydia.

*Soa'us*, a people of Colchis, near Caucasus, in whose territories the rivers abound with golden sands.

*Soc'rates*, the most celebrated philosopher of antiquity, was a native of Athens. His father was a statuary, and his mother followed the profession of a midwife. For some time Socrates laboured with his father; but he was called away from this meaner employment by Crito, who admired his genius and courted his friendship. Philosophy soon became the study of Socrates; and, under Archelaus and Anaxagoras, he laid the foundation of that exemplary virtue, which succeeding ages have ever loved and venerated. He appeared with the rest of his countrymen in the field of battle; he fought with boldness and intrepidity; and to his courage two of his friends and disciples, Xenophon and Alcibiades, owed the preservation of their lives. But the character of Socrates appears more conspicuous as a philosopher and a moralist, than as that of a warrior. He was fond of labour, and injured himself to suffer hardships; he bore injuries with patience; and the insults of malice or resentment he not only treated with contempt, but even received with a mind that expressed some concern for the depravity of human nature. Socrates was attended by a number of illustrious pupils, whom he instructed by his exemplary life and doctrines. He spoke with freedom on every subject, religious as well as civil; and this independence of spirit, and visible superiority of mind, created him many enemies; but, as his character was irreproachable, and his doctrines pure, the voice of malevolence was silent. Yet Aristophanes undertook, at the instigation of Melitus, in his comedy of the Clouds, to ridicule the venerable character of Socrates on the stage; and, when once the way was open to calumny and defamation, the fickle populace paid no reverence to the philosopher whom they had before regarded as a being of a superior order. Melitus, together with Anitus and Lycon, stood forth to criminate him; and Socrates was

SERA EST IN FUNDO PARCIMONIA.—BETTER SPARE AT THE BRIM THAN AT THE BOTTOM.

CARIOR EST DEO HOMO QUAM SIBI.—GOD LOVES MAN BETTER THAN MAN LOVES HIMSELF.

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summoned before the tribunal of five hundred. He was accused of corrupting the Athenian youth, of making innovations in the religion of the Greeks, and of ridiculing the gods. In his defence he modestly said, that what little knowledge he possessed was applied to the service of the Athenians; it was his wish to make his fellow citizens happy, and it was a duty which he performed by the special command of the gods, "Whose authority," said he emphatically to his judges, "I regard more than yours." Such language from a man who was accused of a capital crime astonished and irritated the tribunal. Socrates was condemned; and when he was demanded, according to the Athenian laws, to pass sentence on himself, and mention the death he preferred, he said, "For my attempts to teach the Athenian youth justice and moderation, and render the rest of my countrymen more happy, let me be maintained at the public expense the remaining years of my life in the Prytæneum; an honour, O Athenians! which I deserve more than the victors of the Olympic games. They make their countrymen more happy in appearance, but I have made you so in reality." This exasperated the judges in the highest degree; and he was condemned to drink hemlock. Before he left the tribunal, he recommended to their care his defenceless children, and said, that to die was a pleasure, since he was going to hold converse with the greatest heroes of antiquity. The solemn celebration of the Delian festivals prevented his execution for thirty days, during which time he was confined in the prison, and loaded with irons. He disregarded the intercession of his friends; and, when it was in his power, he refused to escape from prison. When the hour to drink the poison arrived, the executioner presented him the cup with tears in his eyes. Socrates received it with composure, and, after he had made a libation to the gods, he drank it with an unaltered countenance, and in a few moments expired, in the 70th year of his age. He was scarcely buried, when the Athenians repented of their cruelty; his accusers were universally shunned and despised; one suffered death, some were banished, and others put an end to that life, which their severity to the best of their countrymen had rendered unsupportable. B.C. 400.

*Sol*, the sun.—A name of Apollo.

*Solon*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Salamis, and educated at Athens. After he had devoted part of his time to philosophical and political studies, he travelled over the greatest part of Greece; and, at his return, found that dissensions were kindling among his countrymen, who fixed their eyes upon him as their deliverer, and he was elected archon and sovereign legislator. He made many salutary regulations in the state, and bound the Athenians by a solemn oath that they would faithfully observe his laws for the space of one hundred years. Solon then resigned the office of legislator, and travelled into Egypt. After ten years' absence, he returned to Athens; and had the mortification to find the greater part of his regulations disregarded by the factious spirit of his countrymen, and the usurpation of Pisistratus, his near relation. Solon therefore quitted Athens in disgust, and retired to

Cyprus, where he died, in the court of King Philocyprus, aged 80 years. B.C. 558.

*Solus*, a maritime town of Sicily.

*Somnus*, the son of Erebus and Nox, and god of sleep.

*Sophocles*, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, who obtained, at different times, 20 poetical prizes. He wrote 120 tragedies, which were admired for their beauty and tenderness; and died, in the 91st year of his age, through excess of joy at having obtained a prize at the Olympic games. B.C. 406.

*Sophon*, a comic poet of Syracuse.

*Sosipolis*, the god of the Elians.

*Sospita*, a surname of Juno.

*Sostrius*, a wrestler, who held an antagonist's hands so firmly, that he broke his fingers, and obliged him to yield.

*Sotades*, a Greek poet of Thrace; thrown into the sea in a cage of lead, for writing some verses against Philadelphus Ptolemy.

*Sotericus*, a poet and historian in the age of Dioclesian.

*Sotion*, a grammarian and philosopher of Alexandria, preceptor to Seneca.

*Sparta*, a celebrated city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, situate on the Eurotas.

*Spartacus*, a Thracian shepherd, famous for his abilities as a warrior, and the victories he obtained over the Romans. B.C. 71.

*Spartæ*, or *Spartæ*, a name given to those men who sprang from the dragon's teeth, which Cadmus sowed.

*Spartianus Ælius*, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of all the Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Dioclesian.

*Spercheius*, a river of Macedonia.

*Spensippus*, an Athenian philosopher, nephew to Plato.

*Sphinx*, a monster, born of Siphon and Echinda, who destroyed herself because Cædipus solved her enigma.

*Spondus*, a surname of Apollo.

*Spurina*, a mathematician and astrologer, who cautioned Julius Cæsar to beware of the Ides of March. Cæsar went to the senate-house on the morning of the Ides, and said to Spurina, "The Ides are at last come." "Yes," he replied, "but not yet passed." Cæsar was slain a few minutes afterwards.

*Stagira*, a town on the borders of Macedonia, where Aristotle was born.

*Stata*, a goddess of grown persons, and a title of Fortuna.

*Stamæter*, a deity worshipped at Rome in the public market-place.

*Statanus* and *Stentio*, deities of Infants.

*Statira*, daughter of Darius, king of Persia, whom Alexander the Great married; after whose death she was murdered by Roxana.

*Statius*, an epic poet of Naples.

*Stator*, a surname of Jupiter.

*Sten'or*, a Greek, whose voice was as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

*Stephanus*, a Greek writer of Byzantium.

*Strope*, one of the Melades.

*Stropeus*, a Cyclop, son of Vulcan.

*Strogon*, one of the three Gorgons.

*Stenobæa*, the wife of Prætus, son of Abas, who killed herself because she could not entice Bellerophon to adultery.

*Stilpo*, a famous philosopher of Megara.

*Strophæus*, one of the Centaurs.

*Stoici*, a celebrated sect of philosophers, founded by Zeno, of Citium.

*Strabo*, a famous geographer in the age

QUI NIHIL DEBIT, LICTORES NON TIMET.—OUT OF DEBT, OUT OF DANGER.



of Augustus and Tiberius; he was a native of Amasia, on the borders of Cappadocia.

*Strabo*, a Greek historian, who wrote the lives of some of the Macedonian kings.

*Strenia*, a goddess, who gave vigour and energy to the weak and indolent.

*Strophæades*, two islands in the Ionian Sea.

*Strophæus*, king of Phocis, father of Pylades.

*Struthophagi*, a people of Æthiopia, who fed on sparrows.

*Strymon*, a river which separates Thrace from Macedonia, and falls into the Ægean.

*Stymphalus*, a high hill of Arcadia.

*Styx*, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

She married Pallas, by whom she had three daughters—Victory, Strength, and Valour.

—A celebrated river of hell, round which it flows nine times.

*Sudâda*, the goddess of persuasion.

*Subulânus*, one of the principal winds.

*Suesones*, a powerful nation of Belgic Gaul.

*Suetonius*, a Latin historian, son of a Roman knight. He was favoured by the Emperor Adrian, and became his secretary.

*Suetri*, a people of Gaul, near the Alps.

*Suevi*, a people of Germany, between the Elbe and Vistula.

*Suæones*, a nation of Germany, supposed the modern Swedes.

*Sulga*, now *Sorgue*, a small river of Gaul, falling into the Rhone.

*Sulpitius Galbus*, a celebrated astrologer in the age of Paulus.

*Summanus*, a name of Pluto.

*Surrentum*, a town of Campania, famous for its wine.

*Susa*, now *Susler*, a noted city of Asia, the chief town of Susiana, the capital of the Persian empire.

*Sylaris*, a river of Lucania, in Italy, whose waters had the property of making men strong and robust.

*Sylla*, a celebrated Roman, born of a noble family. He first entered the army under the great Marius, and rendered himself conspicuous in military affairs. The character of Sylla is that of an ambitious, dissimulating, credulous, and tyrannical commander; and the surname of Felix, or the Fortunate, which he assumed, showed that he was more indebted to fortune than to valour for the great fame he acquired. He was revengeful in the extreme, and sacrificed thousands of his fellow-countrymen to his caprice and passion; and, when one of the senators had the boldness to ask the tyrant when he meant to stop his cruelties, Sylla, with an air of unconcern, answered, that he had not yet determined; but that he would take it into his consideration. His intemperance at length hastened his end; his blood was corrupted, an imposthume bred in his bowels, and he died, at 60, in the greatest torments. B.C. 78.

*Sylvanus*, a god of woods and forests.

*Sylvia Rhœa*, the daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, made a vestal by her uncle Amulius, and violated by Mars.

*Symmachus*, a celebrated orator in the age of Theodosius the Great.

*Syracuse*, a celebrated city of Sicily, founded about 732 years before the Christian era, by Archias, a Corinthian. Syracuse gave birth to Theocritus and Archimedes.

*Syræne*, sea-monsters, the daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite; who enticed pas-

sengers by music, and then devoured them. They were overcome by Orpheus, and turned into stones.

*Syria*, a large country of Asia, bounded on the east by the Euphrates, north by Mount Taurus, west by the Mediterranean, and south by Arabia.

*Syriacum Mære*, that part of the Mediterranean Sea which is on the coast of Phœnicia and Syria.

*Syrinx*, a nymph of Arcadia, who, flying from the god Pan, was turned into a reed.

*Surtus*, a surname of Jupiter.

*Syrtes*, two large sand-banks in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa.

*Sythas*, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing through Siegonia into the Bay of Corinth.

*TABUDA*, a river of Germany, now the Scheldt.

*Tacita*, a goddess of silence.

*Tacitus*, *C. Cornelius*, a celebrated Latin historian, born in the reign of Nero. The emperors Vespasian and Domitian patronized him, and he was raised to places of trust and honour, and made consul. The friendly intercourse of Pliny and Tacitus was very great, and arose from similar principles, and a perfect conformity of manners and opinions. Tacitus wrote a treatise on the manners and customs of the Germans, which was admired for its fidelity and exactness. His life of C. Julius Agricola, whose daughter he had married, is distinguished for its purity and elegance; and his history of the Roman emperors, for the most part is treated with attention and accuracy. The style of Tacitus has always been admired; and his Latin is remarkably pure and classical.

*Tacitus*, *M. Claudius*, a Roman, chosen emperor by the senate in the 70th year of his age, after the death of Aurelianus. The time of his administration was very popular; the good of his country was his care; and, as a pattern of moderation, temperance, and impartiality, Tacitus found no equal. He died in Cilicia, as he was on an expedition against the Persians, after a short reign of six months.

*Tader*, a river of Spain, near New Carthage.

*Tænarus*, a promontory of Laconia, under which is a hollow cave with a large mouth, said by the ancients to be the mouth of hell.

*Tæges*, the grandson of Jupiter; he first taught the Tuscans the art of divination.

*Tægis*, a river of Spain, which falls into the Atlantic after it has crossed Portugal.

*Tætus*, the nephew of Dædalus, who invented the saw from the sight of a serpent's teeth, and became so expert an artist, that his uncle slew him out of jealousy.

*Tamēsis*, a river of Britain now the Thames.

*Tanagra*, a town of Bœotia, famous for its fighting cocks.

*Tanais*, a river of Scythia, now the Don, which divides Europe from Asia.—A deity among the Persians and Armenians, who patronized slaves.

*Tanis*, a city of Egypt, on one of the eastern mouths of the Nile.

*Tantalus*, the son of Jupiter and the nymph Plota, and king of Lydia; who, for serving up the limbs of his son Pelops, to try the divinity of the gods, was plunged up to the chin in a lake of hell, and doomed to everlasting thirst, as a punishment for his barbarity.



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*Taprobane*, an island in the Indian Ocean, now called Ceylon.

*Tarenium*, a town of Calabria, situate on a bay of the same name near the mouth of the river Galesin. It was built by Taras, a son of Neptune.

*Tatichæum*, a fortified town of Judæa. Several towns on the coast of Egypt bore this name, from pickling fish.

*Tar'pa*, a critic at Rome in the age of the Emperor Augustus.

*Tarpëia*, a vestal virgin at Rome, who agreed with the Albans to deliver up the Capitol to them; they entered it, threw their shields upon her, and buried her under them. Hence is derived the name of the Tarpeian Rock.

*Tarpëius Mons*, a hill at Rome, whence the Romans threw down their condemned criminals.

*Tarquinius, Priscus*, the fifth king of Rome, was son of Demaratus, a native of Greece. He succeeded Ancus Martins on the throne, and reigned with moderation and popularity. He defeated the Latins and Sabines, and conquered the twelve nations of Etruria. In the time of peace, Tarquin repaired the walls of the capital, and adorned the public places with elegant buildings and useful ornaments. To him the Romans were also indebted for their aqueducts and subterranean sewers, which supplied the city with fresh and wholesome water, and removed all the filth and odour which too often breed pestilence and disease. Tarquin was assassinated by the two sons of his predecessor, in his 80th year. B.C. 578.—The 2nd Tarquin, surnamed the Proud, was grandson of the preceding. He ascended the throne after his father-in-law, Servius Tullius, and was the seventh and last king of Rome. He married Tullia, the daughter of Tullius; at whose instigation he murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom. The crown he had obtained by violence, he endeavoured to keep by a continuation of tyranny. The public treasury was soon exhausted by the continual extravagance of Tarquin; and, to silence the murmurs of his subjects, he called their attention to war. He was successful in his military operations; the neighbouring cities submitted; but, while the siege of Ardea was continued, the wantonness of his son Sextus, at Rome, for a while stopped the progress of his arms [see *Lucretia*]; and the Romans, whom a series of barbarities and oppression had hitherto provoked, no sooner saw the virtuous Lucretia stab herself, than the whole city and camp arose with indignation against the monarch. The gates of Rome were shut against him, and Tarquin and his race were for ever banished from the throne. B.C. 509.

*Tar'tarus*, the place of the wicked in hell. *Tarraco*, now *Tarragona*, a city of Spain, situate on the shores of the Mediterranean, founded by the two Scipios, who planted a Roman colony there.

*Tatius*, king of Cures, among the Sabines; who, with his subjects, left his ancient possessions, and settled in Rome, where, for six years, he shared the royal authority with Romulus. Tatius was murdered at Lavinium, for an act of cruelty to the ambassadors of the Laurentes.

*Taurica Chersonesus*, a large peninsula

of Europe, at the south-west of the Palus Mæotis, now called the Crimea.

*Taurus*, the bull under whose form Jupiter carried away Europa.—The largest mountain in Asia, extending over a considerable tract of land.

*Tæcum*, a river of Gaul, falling from the Pyrenees into the Mediterranean.

*Tæum*, or *Téos*, a city of Ionia, in which Anacreon, the famous poet, was born.

*Telamon*, the son of Ææens, and king of Salamis, who first sealed the walls when Hercules took the city of Troy, in the reign of Laomedon.

*Telchines*, a people of Rhodes; who were the inventors of many useful arts, and passed for the sons of the sea. They were the first who raised statues to the gods; and had the power of changing themselves into whatever shape they pleased, and could poison and fascinate all objects with their eyes, and cause rain and hail to fall at their pleasure. They were destroyed by Jupiter in a deluge.

*Teleboas*, one of the Centaurs.

*Telchides*, a comic poet of Athens, in the age of Pericles.

*Telegonus*, the son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his own father through mistake, according to the oracle.

*Telenachus*, the only son of Ulysses and Penelope, who went in quest of his father after the siege of Troy, and married Circe.

*Telenus*, one of the Cyclops, who was acquainted with futurity, and foretold to Polyphemus all the evils which he afterwards suffered from Ulysses.

*Telophus*, the son of Hercules and Anceæ, and king of Mysia, who was wounded and cured by the same spear.

*Telesphorus*, a god of medicine.

*Telluro*, a surname of Pluto.

*Tellus*, a divinity, the same as the earth, the most ancient of the gods after Chaos.

*Telme'sus*, a town of Caria; whose inhabitants were skilled in augury and the interpretation of dreams.

*Tem'sa*, a town of Calabria, in Italy, famous for its mines of copper.

*Tem'pe*, a beautiful valley in Thessaly, the resort of the gods, &c.

*Ten'edos*, a small and fertile island of the Ægean Sea, opposite Troy.

*Tenes*, a son of Cyrenus and Procles, and king of Tenedos; killed by Achilles as he defended his country against the Greeks.

*Ten'es*, a king of Sidon, who, when his country was besieged by the Persians, burned himself and the city together.

*Ténos*, an island in the Ægean Sea.

*Terentius, Publius*, a native of Carthage, celebrated for the comedies he wrote. He was sold as a slave to Terentius Lucianus, a Roman senator, who educated him with great care, and transmitted him for the brilliancy of his genius. Terence was the most elegant and refined of all the comedians whose writings appeared on the stage.

*Térens*, the son of Mars, and king of Thrace; changed into a hawk for ravishing Philomela, his wife's sister.

*Terid'li*, now *Tyr'ol*, a fortified town at the north of Italy, in the country of the Grisons.

*Ter'm'erus*, a robber of Peloponnesus, who killed people by crushing their heads against his own. He was slain by Hercules in the same manner.

MAGIS EXURUNT, QUAE SECRETO LACERANT CURÆ.—HIDDEN TROUBLES DISQUIET MOST.

*Terminus*, the god of boundaries.  
*Terpan'der*, a lyric poet and musician of Lesbos.

*Terpsichore*, the muse of dancing, &c.  
*Terra*, one of the most ancient deities in mythology, wife of Uranus, and mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclopes, Giants, &c.

*Terror*, the god of dread and fear, and one of the attendants of Mars and Bellona.  
*Tertullianus*, a celebrated Christian writer of Carthage, who flourished A. D. 196.

*Tethys*, the daughter of Uranus and Terra, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the river nymphs.

*Teucer*, a son of Telemachus, King of Salamis; he was one of Helen's suitors, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, where he greatly signalized himself.

*Teuta*, a queen of Illyricum, who ordered some Roman ambassadors to be put to death.

*Tentoburgensis Salus*, a forest of Germany, between the Ems and Lippe, in which Varus and his legions were cut to pieces.

*Ten-toni* and *Ten-tones*, a people of Germany, who made incursions upon Gaul, and defeated and destroyed two Roman armies.

*Thais*, a famous courtesan of Athens, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his Asiatic conquests.

*Thalas'sius*, a god of marriage.

*Thales*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Miletus, in Ionia. He began his travels when very young, and for some time resided in Crete, Phoenicia, and Egypt. Under the priests of Memphis, he was taught geometry, astronomy, and philosophy, and enabled to measure with exactness the vast height and extent of a pyramid merely by its shadow. His discoveries in astronomy were great and ingenious, and he was the first who calculated with accuracy a solar eclipse. Thales was the founder of the Ionic sect, which was distinguished for its deep and abstruse speculations. He died at the age of 96. B.C. 548.

*Thales*, a Greek poet of Crete.

*Thalia*, the muse of lyric poetry and comedy  
*Thamyras*, a grandson of Apollo, who had his eyes torn out by the Muses, for challenging them to sing.

*Thasos*, or *Tha'sus*, a small island in the Aegean, on the coast of Thrace, built by Thasus, a son of Neptune.

*Thaumas'sius*, a mountain in Arcadia, on the top of which Jupiter was born.

*Thes'a*, a daughter of Uranus and Terra, who married her brother Hyperion, by whom she had the sun, the moon, Aurora, &c.

*Theagenes*, an athlete of Thasos, famous for his strength.

*Thra'ges*, a Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates.

*Theano*, a priestess of Apollo.

*Thebe*, a celebrated city, capital of Bœotia, situate on the banks of the river Ismenus. Thebes revolted from Alexander, who ordered it to be totally demolished, except the house in which the poet Pindar was born. It was afterwards repaired by Cassander, but it never rose to its original consequence. The monarchical government was abolished at the death of Xanthus, and Thebes became a republic.

*Thebais*, a country in the southern parts of Egypt, of which the celebrated city of Thebes was the capital.

*Themis*, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, sister of Saturn, and goddess of laws.

*Themison*, a famous physician of Laodicea, who founded a sect called Methodists.

*Themistius*, a celebrated philosopher of Paphlagonia, in the age of Constantius; greatly esteemed by the Roman emperors, and called Euphrades, from his eloquent and commanding delivery.

*Themisto*, the wife of Athamas, who divorced her; and she, by mistake, murdered her own children instead of her husband's, and afterwards stabbed herself.

*Themistocles*, a celebrated general, born at Athens; distinguished for his courage and bravery against the Persians. B.C. 449.

*Themistog'enes*, an historian of Syracuse, in the age of Artaxerxes Memnon.

*The'ochus*, a Messenian poet and soothsayer.

*Theod'ritus*, a Greek poet of Syracuse, whose compositions were admired for their beauty, elegance, and simplicity. B.C. 382.

*Theodectes*, a Greek orator and poet of Phaselis, in Pamphylia.

*Theodon'is*, a town of Germany, on the Moselle.

*Theodo'ra*, a woman, who, from a prostitute, became empress to Justinian.

*Theodore'tis*, one of the Greek fathers, who flourished A. D. 425.

*Theodor'itus*, a Greek ecclesiastical historian.

*Theod'orns*, a philosopher, disciple of Aristippus, who denied the existence of a God. He was condemned to die for his impiety.  
 —A Greek poet, in the age of Cleopatra.

*Theodo'sia*, now *Caffa*, a town in the Chimerian Bosphorus.

*Theodo'sius*, *Fla'vius*, surnamed *Magnus*, from the greatness of his exploits; he was the last of the emperors who was sole master of the whole Roman empire.—The second *Theodosius* succeeded his father Arcadius as emperor of the western Roman empire, though only in the eighth year of his age. He was a warm advocate for the Christian religion; and the laws and regulations which were promulgated under him, selected from the most useful and salutary institutions of his imperial predecessors, have been called the Theodosian Code. B.C. 450.

*Theodotus*, preceptor and counsellor of Ptolemy, king of Egypt; who advised that feeble monarch to murder Pompey. He was afterwards killed by Brutus.

*Theog'nis*, a Greek poet of Megara.

*Theon*, a philosopher, who frequently walked in his sleep.—An astronomer of Smyrna, in the reign of Adrian.

*Theophilus*, a comic poet of Athens.—One of the Greek fathers. The name of Theophilus is common among the primitive Christians.

*Theophrastus*, a native of Lesbos, son of a fuller. He studied under Plato, and afterwards under Aristotle; and to him the world is indebted for the works of the latter, which the dying philosopher entrusted to his care. Theophrastus composed many books, and Diogenes has enumerated the titles of above 200 treatises, which he wrote with great elegance and copiousness. He died in his 107th year, lamenting the shortness of life, and complaining of the partiality of nature, in granting longevity to the crow and the stag, but not to man.



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*Theopompus*, a famous Greek historian of Chios, disciple of Isocrates.—A philosopher of Cheronæa, in the reign of Philip.—A king of Sparta, of the Proclidæ family.

*Thoroamas*, a cruel king of Scythia, who is said to have fed lions with human flesh.

*Therapne*, or *Terapne*, a town of Laconia, at the west of the Eurotas, where Castor and Pollux were born.

*Thermopyla*, a small pass leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis; famous for a battle fought there between Xerxes and the Greeks.

*Thersilochus*, the son of Antenor, a famous Grecian, slain at the siege of Troy.

*Thersites*, a deformed Greek officer, fond of ridiculing his fellow-soldiers. Achilles killed him with one blow of his fist.

*Thesæus*, the son of Ægeus and Æthra, daughter of Pittheus, king of Athens, and intimate friend of Pirithous; reckoned the next hero to Hercules.

*Thesmophoria*, a surname of Ceres, as law-giver; in whose honour festivals were instituted, called Thesmophoria.

*Thespis*, a Greek poet of Attica, supposed to be the inventor of tragedy. B.C. 536.

*Thespius*, the son of Erectheus, king of Athens; whose fifty daughters, called the Thespiades, were debauched by Hercules in one night.

*Thessalia*, a country of Greece, famous for a deluge which happened there in the reign of Deucalion. Thessaly was governed by kings, until it became subject to the Macedonian monarchs. The inhabitants were very treacherous and superstitious, and addicted to the study of magic. It is now called Janna.

*Thessalonica*, an ancient town of Macedonia, first called Therna.

*Thesior*, a great prophet, the father of Calchas, and one of the Argonauts.

*Thetis*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and goddess of the sea.

*Thiæbe*. See *Pyramus*.

*Thoas*, a Trojan prince, slain at the siege of Troy.—A king of Lemnos, who was saved by his daughter Hipsipyle, when the Lemnian women conspired to kill all the males in the island.

*Thomyris*, a queen of the Massagette; who marched against Cyrus, cut his army to pieces, and killed him on the spot.

*Thoon*, a Trojan chief, killed by Ulysses.

—One of the giants who made war against Jupiter.

*Thoosa*, a sea-nymph, mother of Polyphemus, by Neptune.

*Thraz*, a mountain near Magnesla, in Ionia, where the grammarian Daphilas was suspended on a cross for his abuse against kings and absolute princes.

*Thrax*, a mountain of Argolis, where Jupiter changed himself into a cuckoo.

*Thoth*, an Egyptian god, same as Mercury.

*Thracia*, a large country of Europe, at the south of Scythia, bounded by Mount Hæmus; it had the Ægean Sea on the south, on the west Macedonia and the river Strymon, and on the east the Euxine Sea, the Propontis and the Hellespont. The Thracians were looked upon as a cruel and barbarous nation; they were naturally brave and warlike, addicted to drinking and venereal pleasures, and they sacrificed without the

smallest humanity their enemies on the altars of their gods. Thrace received its name from Thrax, son of Mars, the chief deity of the country. It now forms the province of Romania.

*Thrasylus*, a famous general of Athens, who began the expulsion of the thirty tyrants of his country, though he was assisted by only thirty of his friends, and his efforts were attended with success. This great man was afterwards killed in his camp by the inhabitants of Aspendus, whom his soldiers had plundered without his knowledge.

*Thrasylus*, a Greek Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician, favoured by Augustus and Tiberius.

*Thrasymachus*, a native of Carthage, pupil of Isocrates and Plato, who laughed himself for want of bread.

*Thrasymenus*, a lake of Italy, near Perusium; famous for a battle fought there between Annibal and the Romans, under Flaminus, 217 years before Christ.

*Thucydides*, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Athens. B.C. 391.

*Thuisio*, one of the deities of the Germans.

*Thule*, an island in the northern parts of the German Ocean, to which, on account of its great distance from the continent, the ancients gave the epithet of Ultima.

*Thyamis*, a river of Epirus, falling into the Ionian Sea.

*Thyestes*, a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, who debauched Eriope, the wife of his brother Atreus, because he refused to take him as his colleague on the throne of Argos.

*Thymetes*, a Trojan prince, whose wife and son were put to death by order of Priam.—A king of Athens, the last of the descendants of Theseus.

*Thyrus*, the rod of Bacchus.

*Tiberias*, a town of Galilee, built by Herod, and called after Tiberius.

*Tiberinus*, king of Alba, who was drowned in the river Albula; whence it was called Tiberis, of which he became the god.

*Tiberis*, *Tyberis*, *Tiber*, or *Tibris*, a river of Italy, on the banks of which the city of Rome was built. It rises in the Appennines, and falls into the Tyrrhene Sea, after dividing Latium from Etruria.

*Tiberius*, *Claudius Drusus Nero*, a Roman emperor, successor to Augustus. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquillity to the world; but the real character of Tiberius soon manifested itself. His ingratitude to his mother Livia, to whose intrigues he was indebted for the purple, his cruelty to his wife Julia, and his tyrannical oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious and disgusting to the people. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent, were sacrificed to his ambition or caprice; and there was scarcely one family in Rome that did not reproach Tiberius for the loss of a brother, a father, or a husband. He at last retired to the island of Capree, on the coast of Campania, where he buried himself in unlawful pleasures. The care of the empire was entrusted to favourites, among whom Sejanus shone with great splendour. Tiberius nominated Caligula as his successor, and died, after a reign of 22 years. A.D. 37.

*Tibullus*, a Roman knight, celebrated for his poetical compositions.

STUDIORUM DISSIMILITUDO DISSOCIAT AMICITIAS.—DIFFERENCE OF PURSUITS SEVERS FRIENDSHIPS.



*Tibur*, an ancient town of the Sabines, about 20 miles north of Rome.

*Tigranes*, a king of Armenia, who declared war against Rome, and made himself master of Assyria and Cappadocia.

*Tigvanocerta*, now Sere, the capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes during the Mithridatic war, on a hill between the springs of the Tigris and Mount Taurus.

*Tigres*, a river of Peloponnesus.

*Tigris*, a famous river of Asia, rising on Mount Niphate, in Armenia, and falling into the Euphrates.

*Tigurini*, a warlike people among the Helveti, forming the modern cantons of Switz, Zurich, Schaffhausen, and St. Gall. Their capital was Tigurum.

*Timæus*, an historian of Sicily.—A Pythagorean philosopher, born at Loeris.

*Timandra*, the daughter of Leda, and the most beautiful woman of her age.

*Timanthes*, a painter of Sicily.—An athlete of Cleone, who destroyed himself when he perceived his strength began to fail.

*Timavus*, a broad river of Italy, rising from a mountain; at the mouth of which are several small islands, with hot springs.

*Timocles*, two Greek poets of Athens.

*Timocrates*, a Greek philosopher of uncommon austerity.

*Timocreon*, a comic writer of Rhodes, who obtained poetical as well as gymnastic prizes at Olympia. B.C. 476.

*Timoleon*, a celebrated Corinthian, son of Timolemus; he was a great enemy to every species of tyranny, and killed his own brother, Timophanes, who attempted to make himself absolute in Corinth. B.C. 337.

*Timon*, a native of Athens, called Misanthrope, from his unquerable aversion to mankind.—A Greek poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

*Timotheus*, a celebrated poet and musician of Miletus.—An Athenian general, son of Conon.—A tyrant of Heraclea.

*Tin'gis*, now Tangiers, a maritime town of Mauritania, built by the giant Antæus.

*Tiphys*, the pilot of the ship Argo.

*Tiresias*, a Theban, who gave judgment for Jupiter against Juno in a dispute on the pleasures of love; and was therefore struck blind by her, but ended by Jupiter with the spirit of prophecy.

*Tisiphone*, one of the three Furies.

*Titan*, the son of Cælus and Terra, whose sons, the giants, warred against heaven.

*Tithonus*, the son of Laomedon, beloved passionately by Aurora, and turned by her in his old age into a grasshopper.

*Vitellius Vespasianus*, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, a Roman emperor, distinguished for his benevolence, moderation, and justice. A.D. 81.

*Titus*, a son of Junius Brutus, put to death by order of his father, for conspiring to restore the Tarquins.

*Tityus*, the son of Jupiter and Terra, a giant, whose body covered nine acres of land.

*Toletum*, a town of Spain, on the Tagus, now called Toledo.

*Tolosa*, now Toulouse, the capital of Languedoc, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, which became a Roman colony under Augustus.

*Topazos*, an island in the Arabian Gulf, anciently called Ophioder, in which the valuable stone called topaz is found.

*Trachonitis*, a part of Judea, on the other side of the Jordan.

*Trajanus*, a Roman emperor, born at Italica, in Spain. He succeeded to the throne on the death of Nerva, and rendered himself deservedly popular by his victories over the barbarians, and his attention to the public works of his capital. Trajan reigned 19 years, and died at the age of 64.

*Trajectus Rheni*, now Utrecht, the capital of one of the provinces of Holland.

*Trebellius Pollio*, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of the Roman emperors.

*Trebia*, a river of Cisalpine Gaul.

*Tribuni Plebis*, magistrates at Rome.

*Trinacria*, or *Trinacris*, one of the ancient names of Sicily, from its triangular form.

*Trinobantes*, a people of Britain, in modern Essex and Middlesex.

*Tripod*, a kind of stool, on which the priests of Apollo uttered their oracles.

*Tripolis*, an ancient town of Phœnicia, built by the liberal contributions of Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus.—A district of Africa, between the Syrtis.

*Triptolemus*, the son of the nobleman Eleusius, taught husbandry by Ceres.

*Triton*, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and his father's trumpeter.

*Tritonis*, a lake and river of Africa, near which Minerva had a temple; whence she is surnamed Tritonia.

*Triumviri*, three magistrates appointed to govern the Roman state with absolute power.

*Trivia*, a surname of Diana.

*Troilus*, the son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles during the Trojan war.

*Troja*, a celebrated city, the capital of Troas, a country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. This city has been distinguished by the poems of Homer and Virgil; and, of all the wars which were carried on by the ancients, that of Troy was the most famous. It was undertaken by the Greeks to recover Helen, whom Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy, had carried away from the house of Menelaus, her husband. After a siege of ten years, it was taken, and totally destroyed.

*Trophonius*, the son of Apollo, who gave oracles in a gloomy cave; into which whoever entered, laughed no more.

*Tullia*, a daughter of Servius Tullius, king of Rome; who married Tarquin the Proud, after she had murdered her first husband, Arunx, and her father Servius. In order that Tarquin might be raised to the throne. She was afterwards, with her husband, banished from Rome.—A daughter of Cicero.

*Tullus Hostilius*, the third king of Rome; who signalized himself in his expedition against the people of Alba, whom he conquered, and whose city he destroyed, after the famous battle of the Horatii and Curiatii.

*Turicum*, a town of Gaul, in Switzerland, now called Zurich.

*Turonus*, a king of the Rutuli, in Italy. He was a man of uncommon strength, but killed by Æneas in single combat.

*Turours*, a people of Gaul, the capital of which is the modern Tours.

*Tutelina*, a goddess of corn.

*Tutia*, a vestal virgin, who, being accused of incontinence, proved herself innocent by carrying water from the Tiber to the temple of Vesta in a sieve.

*Tychius*, a famous artist of Boeotia, who

NIL NON MORTALE TENEMUS.—WE POSSESS NOTHING BUT WHAT IS MORTAL.

NITIDÆ VESTES ORNATIOREM REDDUNT.—FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS.

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made Hector's shield, which was covered with the hides of seven oxen.

*Tydeus*, the son of *Æneus* and *Peribœa*, who overcame *Eteocles*, king of Thebes, at various kinds of exercises.

*Tyndarides*, the descendants of *Tyndarus*, king of *Cēbalia*.

*Typhæus*, a most huge giant, who warred against heaven, but was crushed by the gods under Mount *Ætna*.

*Typhon*, a giant, whom *Juno* produced, by striking the earth.

*Tyvo*, one of the *Nereides*.

*Tyros*, or *Tyros*, a very ancient city of Phœnicia, built by the *Sidonians*, on a small island at the south of *Sidon*. *Tyre* was destroyed by the princes of *Assyria*, and afterwards rebuilt. It had two large and capacious harbours, and a powerful fleet; and was built about 2760 years B. C.

*U'BI*, a people of Germany, near the *Rhine* *Ulysses*, the son of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*, and king of *Ithaca*; who, by his valour and eloquence, was eminently serviceable in the *Trojan* war, but was afterwards unwittingly killed by his own son *Telegonus*.

*Umbria*, a country of Italy, separated from *Etruria* by the *Tiber*, bounded on the north by the *Adriatic* Sea, east by *Picenum* and the country of the *Sabines*, and south by the river *Nar*. The *Umbrians* opposed the early *Romans*, but afterwards became their allies.

*Umbri'gius*, a snobsayer, who foretold the calamities that befel *Galba*.

*Un'bro*, a navigable river of Italy.

*Undecem'viri*, magistrates at *Athens*, to whom such as were publicly condemned were delivered to be executed.

*Un'xia*, a title of *Juno*.

*Uru'nia*, the muse of astronomy.

*Uranus*, or *Ovranus*, a deity, the same as *Cœlus*, the most ancient of all the gods.

*Ur'go*, now *Gorgona*, an island in the Bay of *Pisa*, famous for anchovies.

*Urites*, a people of Italy.

*Utica*, a celebrated city of Africa, on the coast of the *Mediterranean*, where *Cato* died.

*Uxama*, a town of Spain, on the *Iberus*.

*Uxant'is*, now *Ushant*, an island on the coast of *Brittany*.

*Uz'ii*, mountains of *Armenia*, with a nation of the same name, conquered by *Alexander*. The *Tigris* rises in their country.

*Uz'idana*, an island in the Western Ocean.

*Uz'ita*, an inland town of Africa, destroyed by *Cæsar*.

*VACCA*, a town of *Numidia*.—A river of Spain.

*Vaccæ'i*, a people at the north of Spain.

*Vacc'na*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over leisure and repose.

*Vah'al'is*, a river of modern *Holland*, now called the *Waal*.

*Valens*, *Flavius*, son of *Gratian*, born in *Pannonia*. He reigned conjointly with his brother *Valentinian*, who apportioned him over the eastern parts of the Roman empire. *Valens* did not possess any of the qualities which distinguish a good and powerful monarch; he was illiterate, and of a disposition naturally indolent and inactive. He suffered the *Goths* to make depredations upon his subjects, and he was slain in a battle against them. A.D. 378.

*Valentia*, one of the ancient names of Rome.—A town of Spain, near *Saguntum*, founded by *J. Brutus*.

*Valentinianus I.*, brother of *Valens*, was raised to the imperial throne for his merit and bravery. He governed the western part of the Roman empire; and signalized himself by the victories he obtained over the barbarians in the provinces of Gaul, the deserts of Arabia, and on the banks of the *Rhine* and the *Danube*. He broke a blood-vessel while in the act of speaking with much warmth against the insolence of the *Quadi*, an ancient nation of Germany, and expired in great agonies. A.D. 375.—His son, *Valentinian II.*, was proclaimed emperor after his death, though only five years of age. After a peaceful reign of nine years, he was strangled by one of his officers, at *Vienne*, a modern town in France.—*Valentinian III.* was the son of *Constantius* and *Placidia*, the daughter of *Theodosius the Great*. He was created emperor when very young, and governed by his mother, and the intrigues of his generals and courtiers; and when he came to years of discretion, he disgraced himself by violence, oppression, and incontinence; and was murdered in the midst of his capital. A.D. 454. *Valentinian III.* was the last of the family of *Theodosius*.

*Valeria*, a daughter of *Publicola*, given as an hostage to *Porcenna* by the *Romans*. She fled from the enemy's country with *Clælia*, and swam across the *Tiber*.

*Valerianus*, *Publius Licinius*, a Roman emperor, father of *Gallienus*, whom he took as his colleague in the empire. *Valerian* was a weak and imbecile monarch, and soon showed the malevolence of his heart by persecuting the *Christians*, whom he had for a while tolerated. He made war against the *Goths* and *Scythians*; but, in an expedition against *Sapor*, king of *Persia*, he was defeated, and his person seized by the conqueror, and carried in triumph to his capital, where he was exposed to the insolence and ridicule of his subjects. The *Persian* monarch then ordered him to be flayed alive, and salt thrown over his mangled body; his skin was tanned, and nailed in one of the temples of *Persia*. A.D. 260.

*Valerius*, *Publius*, a celebrated Roman, who was very active in assisting *Brutus* to expel the *Tarquins*, and was the first that took an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country.—*Valerius Corvinus*, a tribune of the soldiers under *Camillus*; he was six times honoured with the consulship, and died at the age of 100.—*Valerius Antias*, an excellent Roman historian.—*Valerius Flaccus*, a consul with *Cato*, whose friendship he shared; he made war against the *Insures* and *Belli*, and killed 10,000 of the enemy.—A famous Latin poet, who flourished under *Vespasian*.—*Valerius Asiaticus*, a noble Roman, accused of having murdered a relative of the emperor *Claudius*; although innocent, he opened his veins, and bled to death.—*Valerius Saronus*, a Latin poet in the age of *Julius Cæsar*, put to death for betraying a secret.—*Valerius Mavens*, who defeated the army of the *Sabines* in two battles.

*Vallo'nta*, a goddess of valleys.

*Vandol'i*, a people of Germany.

*Var'nces*, a name common to some of the

SPES SOLA HOMINEM IN MISERIIS SOLATUR.—HOPE IS A MAN'S ONLY COMFORT IN GREAT AFFLICTIONS.



Persian monarchs in the age of the Roman emperors.

*Varro*, a Latin writer, celebrated for his great learning. B.C. 29.

*Varrus, Quintilius*, a Roman proconsul, descended from an illustrious family. He was appointed governor of Syria, and afterwards made commander of the armies in Germany. Varus was surprised by the enemy under Arminius, and killed himself, and his example was followed by most of his officers. The father and grandfather of Varus slew themselves with their own swords; the one after the battle of Philippi, the other in the plains of Pharsalia.—*Varrus, Lucius*, an epicurean philosopher, intimate with Julius Caesar.—*Varrus, Alfrenus*, a Roman, who, although originally a shoemaker, became consul, and distinguished himself as an orator.

*Vascones*, a people of Spain, on the Pyrenees. They were so reduced by a famine, that they fed on human flesh.

*Valerianus*, a hill at Rome, near the Tiber and the Janiculum; celebrated for its ancient monuments and pillars, for a splendid public library, and for the palace of the Pope.

*Veclis*, an island in the south of Britain, now called the Isle of Wight.

*Veia*, a sorceress, in the age of Horace.

*Veii*, a powerful city of Etruria, which sustained many long wars against the Romans, but was taken and destroyed by Camillus, after a siege of ten years. Its inhabitants were called Veientes.

*Vesovis*, or *Vesupiter*, a deity of ill omen at Rome, where he had a temple.

*Velia*, a maritime town of Lucania, founded by a colony of Phocians.

*Veliua*, a part of the city of Rome, adjoining Mount Palatine.

*Veneli*, a people of Gallia Celtica.

*Venetii*, a people of Italy, in Cisalpine Gaul, near the mouths of the Po. They were descended from a nation of Paphlagonia, who settled there under Antenor, some time after the Trojan war. The Venetians, who have long been a powerful and trading people, were originally very poor and defenceless.

*Venilia*, a wife of Neptune.

*Vennones*, inhabitants of the Rætian Alps.

*Venus*, the goddess of love, beauty, and marriage, and wife of Vulcan, born of the froth of the sea.

*Vesuvius*, a governor of Britain, under Nero. He succeeded Didius Gallus.

*Verbanus Lacus*, now Majora, a lake of Sicily, in the modern duchy of Milan.

*Vergilius*, a small river near Caune, falling into the Ausidus, over which Annibal made a bridge with the slaughtered bodies of the Romans.

*Vergilia*, a town of Spain, supposed to be Murcia.

*Vergilia*, a title of the seven Pleiades.

*Verginius*, a rhetorician in the age of Nero, banished on account of his great fame.

*Veritas* (*Truth*), made a deity by the ancients, and called the daughter of Saturn and mother of Virtue. According to Democritus, she hid herself at the bottom of a well, to intimate the difficulty with which she is found.

*Vesuvia*, a town of Venetia, on the Adriatic, in Italy, founded by Brennus, the leader of the Gauls; it is the birthplace of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, and Pliny the Elder.

*Verres*, C., a Roman who governed the province of Sicily, as prætor; but was guilty of great oppression and rapine while in office, for which he was banished, and killed by the soldiers of Antony, the triumvir.

*Verrius, Flaccus*, a freedman and grammarian, distinguished for his writings.

*Vertumnus*, the constant lover of Pomona, and god of the spring, who could change himself into any shape.

*Verus, Lucius C. Commodus*, adopted by M. Aurelius as his colleague on the Roman throne. He died in an expedition against the Marcomanni in Germany, after a reign of eight years. Verus was a most debauched and dissolute monarch, and for four years left the care of the war to his officers, while he retired to the voluptuous retreats of Daphne and the luxurious banquets of Antioch.

*Veseris*, a river near Mount Vesuvius.

*Vespasianus, Titus Flavius*, a Roman emperor, descended from an obscure family at Reate. He was honoured with the consulship when young, and accompanied Nero into Greece. Vespasian was next sent to carry on a war with the Jews; many of the cities of Palestine surrendered, and he began the siege of Jerusalem, which was afterwards achieved by his son Titus. Vespasian was crowned at Alexandria by the unanimous approval of the army, and by every province in the empire; and, although originally a horse-doctor, so fitted had he become for an exalted station, that he believed, when invested with the imperial purple, with all the dignity and greatness which became a successor of Augustus. He reformed the manners of the Romans, repaired the public buildings, embellished the city, and made the great roads more spacious and convenient. To men of learning and merit he was a great friend and patron: one hundred thousand sesterces were annually paid from the public treasury to the different professors that were appointed to encourage and promote the arts and sciences. Vespasian died of a disorder in his bowels, aged 70, and was the first of the Roman emperors that died a natural death.

*Vesta*, daughter of Rhea and Saturn, and goddess of fire; whose mysteries were celebrated by virgins only, who kept lamps perpetually burning in her temple. The priestesses of Vesta were called *Vestales*.

*Vestalia*, festivals in honour of Vesta.

*Vestilia*, a matron of a patrician family, banished to the Island of Seriphos for her immodesty.

*Vestini*, a people of Italy, near the Sabines, famous for the making of cheese.

*Vesuntius*, now *Fisio*, a large mountain of Liguria, near the Alps, whence the Po takes its rise.

*Vesuvius*, a mountain of Campania, about six miles to the east of Naples, celebrated for its volcano. The first eruption was in the 79th year of the Christian era, under Titus; it was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities of Campania, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and the burning ashes it threw up were carried as far as the shores of Egypt, Libya, and Syria. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny, the naturalist. [See Pliny.] Vesuvius continually throws up a smoke, and sometimes ashes and flames. The perpendicular height of this mountain is 3780 feet.



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*Vetúria*, one of the Roman tribes, divided into two branches of the Junii and Senii.

*Vindrus*, the classical name of the Oder, which rises in Moravia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic.

*Vindes*, deities of the highways. Mercury was the principal.

*Vibilia*, the goddess of wanderers.

*Vicentia*, or *Vicetia*, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, at the north-west of the Adriatic.

*Victor*, *S. Aurelius*, a writer in the age of Constantius, highly esteemed by the emperor, and honoured with the consulship.

*Victoria*, one of the deities of the Romans, supposed to be the daughter of the giant Pallas, or of Titan and Styx. The goddess of victory was sister of Strength and Valour, and one of the attendants of Jupiter.

*Victorina*, a celebrated matron, who placed herself at the head of the Roman armies, and made war against the emperor Gallienus. She was afterwards poisoned by one of her favourites, called Tetricus, whom she had raised to the throne. A.D. 269.

*Viciua*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhone, below Lyons.

*Viminalis*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built; so called from the number of ozers which grew there.

*Vincenius*, one of the Christian fathers, who flourished A.D. 434.

*Vindelici*, an ancient people of Germany, between the Rhine and the Danube. Their country, which was called Vindelicia, now forms part of Suabia and Bavaria.

*Virgilius* (*Virgil*), called the Prince of the Latin poets, was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, about 70 years before Christ. He repaired to Rome with his father, where he soon formed an acquaintance with Mæcenas, and recommended himself to the favours of the emperor Augustus. Some time afterwards, Virgil wrote his *Georgics*; a poem the most perfect of all Latin compositions. The *Æneid* was begun at the particular request of Augustus; but the poet died before he had revised this immortal work, which had engaged his attention for eleven successive years; and he ordered, in his will, his unfinished poem to be burned. This injunction, however, was disobeyed: the poem was delivered by the emperor to three of his literary friends, who were directed to revise it, and expunge whatever they deemed improper, but they were strictly enjoined not to make any additions; hence the cause that so many lines of the *Æneid* are unfinished, particularly in the last books. The great merit of this work is well known; and it will ever remain undecided which of the two poets, Homer or Virgil, is more entitled to our praise and admiration. The writer of the *Iliad* stood as a pattern to the favourite of Augustus; the voyage of *Æneas* is copied from the *Odyssey*; and for his battles, Virgil found a model in the wars of Troy, and the animated descriptions of the *Iliad*. The Romans were not insensible to the merit of their poet: Virgil received great applause in the capital; and, when he entered the theatre, he was astonished and delighted to see the crowded audience rise up to him as to an emperor, and welcome him by reiterated plaudits. In the works of Virgil, there is a more perfect and satisfactory account of the religious ceremonies and cus-

oms of the Romans, than in all the other Latin poets, Ovid excepted. In his connexions, Virgil was remarkable: his friends enjoyed his unbounded confidence, and his library and possessions seemed to be the property of the public. Like other great men, he was not without his enemies and detractors; but from their aspersions he received additional lustre. The poet, in his latter years, attended his patron, the emperor, in the east, but was detained at Naples by ill health. He however, went to Athens, and met Augustus on his return; but he again fell sick, and ordered himself to be removed to Italy, where he died, in his 51st year.

*Virginensis* and *Viriplæca*, nuptial goddesses.

*Virinia*, the daughter of the centurion, L. Virgilius; of whom Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamoured, and claimed as the daughter of a slave. Virgilius, when informed of these violent proceedings, left the camp, and demanded to see his daughter. His request being granted, he plunged a knife into the breast of Virinia, to preserve her from the lust and violence of a tyrant. Virgilius then ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand; the soldiers were astonished and incensed against the decemvir who was the cause of Virinia's death, and immediately marched towards the capital. Appius was seized, but he destroyed himself in prison; Spurius Oppius, another decemvir, also killed himself; and Marcus Claudius, the favourite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished.

*Virgilius*, one of the generals of Nero in Germany, who made war against Vindex, governor of Gaul, and conquered him.—A Roman orator and rhetorician.

*Virtus* (*Virtue*).—All virtues were made deities among the Romans, and Marcellus erected two temples, one to Virtue, and the other to Honour, so constructed, that to see the temple of Honour, it was necessary to pass through that of Virtue. The principal virtues were distinguished by their attire: Prudence was known by her riddle, and her pointing to a globe at her feet; Temperance had a bridle; Justice, an equal balance; and Fortitude leaned against her sword; Honesty was clad in a transparent vest; Modesty appeared veiled; Clemency wore an olive branch; and Devotion threw incense upon an altar; Tranquillity was seen to lean on a column; Health was known by her serpent; Liberty by her cap; and Safety by her myrtle.

*Vesagis*, a river of Germany, now called the Weser, falling into the German Ocean.

*Vistula*, a river falling into the Baltic, the eastern boundary of ancient Germany.

*Vitellius Aulus*, a Roman, descended from an illustrious family, and created emperor after Otho. He did not, however, long enjoy his exalted station: his continual gluttony, intemperance, and debauchery, disgusted his subjects, and they rose against him, tied his hands behind his back, and dragged him naked through the streets. After being for some time exposed to the reproaches and insults of the populace, he was carried to the place of execution, and put to death with repeated blows; his head was then cut off, and fixed on a pole, and his body thrown into the Tiber. A.D. 69.

AMOR ET TUSSIS NON CELANTUR.—LOVE AND A COUGH CANNOT BE HID.

*Vitula*, the goddess of mirth.

*Volca*, or *Volgæ*, a people of Gaul, between the Garonne and the Rhone.

*Vologeses*, a name common to many of the kings of Parthia, who made war against the Roman emperors.

*Volsci*, or *Volci*, a people of Latium, who were formidable enemies to the Roman republic, until conquered with the rest of the Latins.

*Volsinium*, a town of Etruria, in Italy, destroyed by fire from heaven.

*Voluptas* and *Voluptia*, the goddess of sensual pleasures.

*Volsia*, a goddess of corn.

*Vomanius*, a river of Picenum in Italy.

*Vopiscus*, a noted writer of Syracuse.

*Vulcan*, the son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, and god of subterraneous fires; so deformed, that Jupiter kicked him out of heaven into the Isle of Lemnos, where he erected forges, and made thunderbolts for his father.

*Vulcanalia*, festivals at Rome in honour of Vulcan.

*Vulcani Insula*, or *Vulcania*, a name given to the islands between Sicily and Italy, now called Lipari, from the subterraneous fires supposed to be excited there by Vulcan.

*Vulturinus*, a river of Campania, rising in the Apennines, and falling into the Tyrrhene Sea, after passing by the town of Capua. The god of the Fiber was also known by the name of Vulturinus.

*Vulsinum*, a town of Etruria, where Sertanus was born.

*Wise Men of Greece* (seven), viz., Bias, of Priene; Chilo, of Lacedæmon; Clæubulus, of Lindi; Periander, of Corinth; Pittacus, of Mitylene; Solon, of Athens; and Thales, of Miletus.

*Wonders of the World* (seven), viz., the colossus at Rhodes; the mausoleum, or sepulchre of Mausolus; the palace of Cyrus, king of the Medes; the pyramids of Egypt; the statue of Jupiter in the city of Olympus; the temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and the walls of Babylon.

*XANTHE*, one of the Oceanides.

*Xanthi*, a people of Thrace.—The inhabitants of Xanthus, in Asia.

*Xanthus*, or *Xanthos*, a river of Troas, in Asia Minor, the same as the Scamander.—One of the horses of Achilles, who spoke to his master when chid with severity, and told him that he would soon be killed.

*Xantippe*, the wife of the philosopher Socrates, remarkable for her ill-humour and peevish disposition.

*Xanthippus*, a Lacedæmonian general, who greatly assisted the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, but was afterwards assassinated by them.—A celebrated Athenian general, who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycale.

*Xenarchus*, a peripatetic philosopher of Seleucia, who taught at Alexandria and Rome, and was intimate with Augustus.

*Xenades*, a Corinthian, who went to buy Diogenes when sold as a slave. He asked him what he could do—"Command freemen," replied the cynic; which answer so pleased Xenades, that he gave him his liberty, and entrusted him with the education of his children.

*Xenoclea*, a priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

*Xenocles*, a famous tragic writer, who obtained four poetical prizes for his compositions.—One of Cicero's friends.

*Xenocrates*, an ancient philosopher, born at Calchedonia, and educated in the school of Plato. He was remarkable as a disciplinarian, and required that his pupils should be acquainted with mathematics before they came under his care; and even rejected such as had not the necessary qualifications, saying, that they had not yet found the key of philosophy. His contempt of riches was very conspicuous; and, when Alexander, in order to gain his confidence, sent some of his officers with fifty talents, as a present to the philosopher, he said, "Tell your master to keep his money—he has more people to maintain than I have." His integrity was also so well known, that, when he appeared in a court as a witness, the judges dispensed with his oath. The character of Xenocrates was also distinguished in every other particular; and he has been held up as a pattern of virtue from the following circumstance: the courtesan Lais had pledged herself to forfeit an immense sum of money if she did not triumph over the virtue of Xenocrates. She tried every art, assumed the most captivating looks, and used the most tempting attitudes to gain the philosopher, but all to no purpose; and Lais declared that she had not lost her money, as she had pledged herself to conquer a human being, and not a lifeless stone. Xenocrates wrote above 60 treatises on different subjects, and acknowledged no other deities but heaven and the seven planets. It is said that he fell in the night with his head in a basin of water, and was suffocated, at the age of 82.

*Xenophanes*, a Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus. He wrote several poems and treatises, and founded a sect, called the Eleatic, in Sicily; but his incoherent opinions respecting the divinity raised the indignation of his countrymen, and he was banished, and died in his 100th year.

*Xenophilus*, a Pythagorean philosopher, who lived till the age of 170, and enjoyed all his faculties to the last.

*Xenophon*, an Athenian, celebrated as a general, an historian, and a philosopher. In the school of Socrates he received those instructions and precepts which afterwards so eminently distinguished him. He joined the army of Cyrus the younger in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, king of Persia, and showed he was a true disciple of Socrates, and that he had been educated in the warlike city of Athens. After the decisive battle in the plains of Cunaxa, and the fall of Cyrus, the prudence and vigour of his mind were called into action. The 10,000 Greeks, who had followed the standard of an ambitious prince, were now at the distance of 600 leagues from their native home, in a country surrounded on every side by a victorious enemy, without money, without provisions, and without a leader. Xenophon was selected from among the officers to superintend the retreat of his countrymen; and, although he was opposed by malevolence and envy, he rose superior to every danger. Notwithstanding he was under continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Per-



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sians, he was still enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, and gain the tops of mountains, where he rested secure for a while, and refreshed his fatigued companions. This celebrated retreat was at length happily effected; and the Greeks returned home, after a march of 1115 leagues, which was performed in 215 days; the whole particulars of which had now, perhaps, been forgotten, had not the great philosopher who planned it employed his pen in describing the dangers he had escaped, and the difficulties he had surmounted. Xenophon afterwards gained new honours, under Agesilaus, in Asia; but his fame did not escape the aspersions of jealousy, and he was banished from Athens for accompanying Cyrus against his brother. He retired to Scillus, a small town of the Lacedæmonians, and dedicated his time to literary pursuits, and to the composition of those works which gained him such renown in after ages. The sentiments of Xenophon as to religion and the divinity were the same as those of the venerable Socrates: he supported the immortality of the soul, and, with all the zeal and fervour of a Christian, he exhorted his friends to cultivate those virtues which alone insure the happiness of mankind. Xenophon died at the age of 90. B.C. 359.

*Xerxes*, a town of Spain, famous for a battle which the Moors obtained over Roderic, king of the Goths.

*Xerolihya*, a part of Africa, between Egypt and Cyrene.

*Xerxæna*, a part of Armenia.

*Xerxes*, the second son of Darius, succeeded his father on the throne of Persia. He continued the warlike preparations of his predecessor, and added the revolted kingdom of Egypt to his extensive possessions. Xerxes afterwards invaded Europe, and entered Greece with an army which, with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women, that attended it, amounted to 5,283,220 souls. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylae by the intrepidity and valour of 300 Spartans, under King Leonidas. The Persian monarch, astonished that such a handful of men should dare to oppose his progress, ordered some of his soldiers to bring them alive into his presence; but, for three successive days, the most valiant of the Persian troops were repeatedly defeated in endeavouring to execute the monarch's injunctions. The heroic Spartans would have triumphed much longer, but for the treachery of a Trachinian, who led a detachment of Persians by a secret path up the mountains, whence they suddenly fell upon the rear of the Spartans, and cut them to pieces. The battle of Thermopylae was the commencement of the disasters which befell Xerxes: the more he advanced, the greater disappointments he experienced; his fleet was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis; and he found his millions unable to conquer a nation that was superior to him in the knowledge of war and maritime affairs. He therefore hastened back to Persia, and, in 50 days, marched over all that territory which he had before passed with such pomp and magnificence in the space of six months. When he arrived in his capital, Xerxes forgot his dangers, losses, and defeats, and gave himself up to riot and de-

bauchery. His indolence and luxurious voluptuousness at length caused great discontent among his subjects, and he was murdered in his bed by Artabanus, the captain of his guards, in the 21st year of his reign.

*Xiphonia*, now *Cruce*, a promontory of Sicily, at the north of Syracuse.

*Xois*, an island formed by the mouths of the Nile.

*Xylenopolis*, a town at the mouth of the Indus, built by Alexander.

*Xynias*, a lake of Thessaly.

*Xynioch'ia*, an anniversary day observed at Athens in honour of Minerva.

*ZABATUS*, a river of Media, falling into the Tigris, near which the 10,000 Greeks halted in their retreat.

*Zabdicene*, a province of Persia.

*Zabir'na*, a town of Libya, where Bacchus destroyed a huge monster.

*Zabus*, a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris.

*Zacynthus*, a native of Boeotia, who accompanied Hercules when he went into Spain to destroy the monster Geryon. Zacynthus died from the bite of a serpent, and was buried in an island in the Ionian Sea, which was named after him. This island is now called Zante, and is situate at the south of Cephalonia, and at the west of the Peloponnesus. It is 60 miles in extent.

*Zagreus*, a son of Jupiter and Proserpine.

*Zagrus*, a mountain on the confines of Media and Babylonia.

*Zaleucus*, a lawgiver of the Locrians, in Italy, and one of the disciples of Pythagoras.

*Zama*, or *Zag'ma*, a town of Numidia, 300 miles from Carthage, celebrated for the victory which Scipio Africanus obtained over Annibal.—A town of Cappadocia.

*Zancle*, a town of Sicily, or the straits which separate that island from Italy.

*Zela*, or *Zelia*, a town of Pontus, near the river Lycus, where Caesar defeated Pharnaces, son of Mithridates.

*Zéles*, a town of Spain.

*Zéno*, a philosopher of Elia, or Velia, in Italy, and disciple of Parmenides. His opinions about the universe, the unity, incomprehensibility, and immutability of all things, were the same as those of Xenophanes, and the rest of the Eleatic sect.—There was also another famous philosopher of the name of Zeno, born in the Island of Cyprus, who was the founder of the sect called Stoics. The first part of his life was spent in commercial pursuits. As he was returning from Phœnicia, a storm drove his ship on the coast of Attica; and, to dissipate his melancholy, he entered a bookseller's shop, and began to read. The volume was written by Xenophon; and the merchant was so captivated by the eloquence and heartiness of the philosopher, that, from that time, he renounced the pursuits of a busy life, and closely addressed himself to the study of philosophy. Zeno attended the schools of Crates, Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemon; and became perfect in every branch of knowledge. He opened an academy at Athens, and was soon surrounded by the great, the learned, and the powerful. His life was an example of soberness and moderation; his manners were austere; and to his temperance and regularity he was in-

UNA HIRUNDO NON FACIT VER.—ONE SWALLOW DOES NOT MAKE A SUMMER.

QUI FUGIT NOLAM, FUGIT FARINAM.—NO PAINS NO PROFIT.



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debted for the continual flow of health which he always enjoyed. After he had taught publicly for 48 years, Zeno died, aged 98. This name was common to many of the Roman emperors on the throne of Constantinople, during the fifth and sixth centuries.

*Zenobia*, a queen of Iberia, wife of Rhadamistus; who, being unable to accompany her husband when he was banished from his kingdom by the Armenians, on account of her pregnancy, entreated him to murder her. Rhadamistus hesitated for some time; but, fearful of her falling into the hands of the enemy, he slew her, and threw her body into the Araxes.—*Zenobia Septimia*, a celebrated princess of Palmyra, who married Odenatus, whom Gallienus acknowledged as his partner on the Roman throne. After the death of her husband, which she is said to have hastened, she caused herself to be styled queen of the east, and fortified herself against the attacks of Gallienus. When Aurelian succeeded the former, he marched into the east to punish the pride of Zenobia, who appeared at the head of 700,000 men. She bore the labours of the field like the meanest of her soldiers, and walked on foot, fearless of danger. Two battles were fought, and the courage of the queen gained the superiority; but she was at length overpowered, and fled to her capital, determined to support a siege. Aurelian followed her, and proposed terms of accommodation, which were rejected by the warlike princess. Her hopes of victory, however, vanished when she heard that the armies which were marching to her succour from Armenia and Persia had been partly defeated and bribed from her allegiance; and she fled from Palmyra in the night, but was pursued and caught as she was crossing the Euphrates. Zenobia was brought into the presence of Aurelian, and, although the soldiers were clamorous for her death, was treated with great humanity by the emperor, who gave her large possessions near Tibur, where she lived the rest of her days in peace, with all the grandeur and majesty which became a queen of the east and a warlike princess. A.D. 273.

*Zenodorus*, a celebrated sculptor in the age of the emperor Nero.

*Zenodotia*, a town of Mesopotamia, the inhabitants of which behaved treacherously to Crassus, by pretending to surrender, and when about 100 of his army were received within the walls, putting them to death; for which, as soon as Crassus took the town, he sold the inhabitants for slaves.

*Zenodotus*, a grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of Ptolemy Soter. B.C. 245.

*Zephyrum*, or *Zephyrium*, a promontory in the island of Cyprus, where Venus had a temple.—Several other promontories bore the same appellation: one near the city of Locri; another of Cilicia; others of Crete, Cyrenaica, Paphlagonia, &c.

*Zephyrus*, the son of Æolus and Aurora

who passionately loved the goddess Flora.—A name for the west wind.

*Zetes and Calais*, sons of Boreas and Orythia, who attended the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.

*Zetus*, the son of Jupiter and Antiope, very expert in music.

*Zetigis*, a portion of Africa, in which Carthage was situate.

*Zetis*, a famous painter, born at Herculæa; who died from excess of laughter at a comical picture he had made of a decrepid old woman. B.C. 468.

*Zigis*, a promontory of Æthiopia, near the entrance of the Red Sea.

*Zoan*, the royal residence of Pharaoh, lying within the Delta, where Moses performed his miracles.—Psalm 78, v. 12, 43.

*Zoilus*, a sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis, who made himself known by his severe criticisms on the works of Isocrates and Plato, and the poems of Homer. The name of Zoilus is generally applied to austere critics.

*Zona*, a town of Thrace, on the Ægean Sea, where the woods are said to have followed the strains of Orpheus.

*Zone Orbis Terrarum*. The wisest of the Greeks and Romans, convinced of the sphericity of the earth, imagined the same circles on its surface as corresponded with those in the heavens, and the same division of parts: thus, they reckoned five Zones; one between each pole and its polar circle, which they called the two Frigid Zones; one between the two tropics, called the Torrid Zone; and one on each side the Torrid Zone, which they called the Temperate Zones.

*Zonaras*, one of the Byzantine historians.

*Zopyrus*, a famous physician in the age of Mithridates.—A rhetorician of Colophon.

*Zoroan'da*, a part of Tauris, between Mesopotamia and Armenia, near which the Tigris flows.

*Zoroaster*, a king of Bactria, who first invented magic, or the doctrines of the Magi, and rendered himself famous by his deep and acute researches in philosophy, the origin of the world, and the study of astronomy.

*Zosime*, the wife of King Tigranes, led in triumph by Pompey.

*Zoster*, a town and promontory of Attica.

*Zotale*, a place near Antiochia, in Margiana, where the Margus was divided into small streams.

*Zothraustes*, a lawgiver among the Arimaspi.

*Zuchis*, a lake to the east of the Syrtis Minor, with a town of the same name, famous for a purple dye and salt fish.

*Zugantes*, a people of Africa.

*Zygii*, a savage nation of Colchis.

*Zygopolis*, a town of Cappadocia, on the borders of Colchis.

*Zygrita*, a nation of Lybia.

*Zymna*, a town of Syria.

## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,

ACCENTED FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Note.—*Ch* should be sounded like *k*, as *Kel'us* for *Chel'us*, *Akil'ophel* for *Achit'ophel*, &c., except in *Ra'chel* and *Cher'ubim*.

A'A-LAR	Ac'a-tan	A-du'el	A'i-ath	Am'ram
A'a-ron	Ac'ca-ron	A-du'l'lam	A-i'ja	Am'ram-ites
Ab'a-cue	A-cel'da-ma	A-dum'mim	A-i'jah	Am'ran
Ab'a-dah	A'clab	A-e-di'as	Ai'ja-lon	Am'ra-phil
A-bad'don	A'clad	Æ'non	Ai'je-leth Sha'har	An'a-el
Ab-a-di'as	A-cla'i-a	Æ'nos	A'in	An-a-ha'rath
A-bag'tha	A-cla'i-cus	Ag'a ba	A-i'oth	An-a-i'ah
A'bal	A'chan	Ag'a-bus	A-i'rus	An'a-kims
Ab'a-na	A'char	Ag'ag	Ag-rab'bim	An'a-mim
Ab'a-rim	A'chaz	Ag'ag-ite	A-lam'e-lech	A-nam'e-lech
Ab'a-ron	A-chi-acl'a-rus	Ag'a-renes'	Al'a-meth	An'a'ni
Ab-di'as	A'chim	Ag'e-e	Al'a-moth	An-a-ni'ah
Ab-di-el	A-chim'e-lech	Ag'ge'us	Al'ci-mus	An-a-ni'as
A-bed'ne-go	A'cbi-or	Ag-noth-ta'bor	Afe-na	A-nan'i-el
A'bel	A-clif'ram	A'gur	A-le'meth	A'nath
A'bel Bethma'a-	A'clish	A'hab	Al-ex-an'dri-a	A-nath'e-ma
cah	Achl'i-tob	A-har'ah	Al-ex-an'dri-on	An'a-thoth
A'bel Ma'im	A-chit'o-phil	A-har'al	Al-le-hi'jah	An'drew
A'bel Me-ho'lath	Achl'me-tha	A-has'a-i	A-li'ah	A'nem
A'bel Mi'sra-im	Ach'sa	A-has-n-e'rus	A-li'an	A'neth
A'bel Shi'tim	Achl'shaph	A-ha'va	Al'lon	An'a-thoth-ite
Ab'e-sui	Achl'zib	A-haz'a-l	Al'lon Bac'huth	An'i-am
Ab'e-sar	Acl'i-pla	A-ha-z'iah	Al'mo'dad	An'im
Ab'ga-rus	Acl'i-tho	A'hi	Al'mon, Dib-la-	An'na-as
A-b'ia, or A-bi'ah	A-clu'a	A-hi'ah	th'im	An-mi'us
A-bi-a'bon	Ad'a-da	A-hi'am	Al'na-than	An-ti-lib'a-nus
A-b'ia-saph	Ad'a-dah	A-hi-e'zer	Al'oth	An'ti-och
A-b'ia-thar	Ad-ad-e'zer	A-hi'hud	Al-ph'e'us	An'ti-o-clis
A'bib	Ad-ad-rim'mon	A-hi'jah	Al-ta-ne'us'	An'ti-o-clims
A-bi'dah	A'dah	A-hi'kam	Al-tas'chith	An'ti-pas
Ab'i-dan	Ad-a-i'ah	A-hi'lud	Al'te-kou	An-ti'pa-tris
A'hi-el	Ad-a-i'i'a	A-him'a-az	Al'vah, or Al'van	An'ti'pha
A-bi-e'zer	Ad'a-ma, or	A-hi'man	A'husi	An-t'i'ia
A-bi-e'z'rite	Ad'a-mah	A-him'e-lech	A'mad	An-to-thi'jah
Al'i-gail	Ad'a-mi	A-him'oth	A-mad'a-tha	An'toth-lte
Ab-i-ha'il	Ad'a-mi Ne'keb	A-him'a-dab	A-mad'a-thus	A'nub
A-bi'hu	Ad'a-sa	A-him'o-am	A'mal	Ap-a-me'a
A-bi'h'd	Al'a-tha	A-hi'o	A-mal'da	Aph-a-ra'mi
A-bi'jah	Ad'be-el	A-hi'ra	Am'a-lek	A-phar'sath-
A-bi'jam	Ad'din	A-hi'ram	Am'a-lek-ites	chites
Ab-i-le'ne	Ad'er	A-hi'ram-ites	Am'a-na	A-phar'sites
A-bim'a-el	Ad'i-da	A-hi's'a-mach	Am-a-ri'ah	A'phek
A-bim'e-lech	Ad'i-el	A-hish'a-hur	A-ma'sa	A-ph'e'kah
A-bim'a-dab	A'din	A-hi'sham	A-ma'sa-i	A-ph'e'ra-ma
A-bim'o-am	Ad'i-na	A-hi'shar	Am-a-shi'ah	A-ph'e'ra
A-bi'ram	Ad'i-no	A-hi'tob	Am-a-th'e'is	A-phi'ah
A-bi'rom	Ad'i-nus	A-hi'o-phil	Am'a-this	Aph'rah
A-bi'ca-l	Ad'i-tha	A-hi'tub	Am-a-z'i'ah	Aph'ses
Ab-i-se'i	Ad-i-tha'lm	A-hi'ud	A-mi'a-dab	A-poc'a-lypse
Al'i-shag	Ad'la-l	Ah'lah	A-mi'tal	A-poc'ry-pha
A-bi'ah-i	Ad'ma-tha	Ah'tal	A-mi't'a-bad	A-pof'tes
A-bi'sh'a-har	Ad'nah	A-ho'e	Am'mah	A-pof'ty-on
A-bi'sh'a-lom	Ad'o-mal	A-ho'ah	Am-mad'a-tha	A'p'a-lim
A-bi'sh'u-a	Ad-o-m'as	A-hu'te	Am'mi	A'p'pl-a
Ah'l-shur	A-do-mi-be'zek	A-hu'lah	Am-mi'l't-oi	A'p'phus
Al'i-sum	Ad-o-mi'jah	A-ho'l'ba	Am-mi-el	A'p'ul-la
Al'i-tal	A-dou'i-kam	A-ho'l'bah	Am-mi'bud	A'ra
Al'i-tub	A-dou-i'ram	A-ho'l'ab	Am-l-shad'da-l	Ar'a-bah
A-bi'ud	A-don-l-ze-dek	A-nol'i-ban	Am'mon	Ar-a-bat'th-ue
A'bram, or	A-do-ra	A-ho-lil'a-mah	Am'mon-ites	A-ra'bi-a
A'bra-ham	Ad-o-ra'im	A-hu'mu-l	Am'mon	A'rud-lic
Ab'ca-lom	A-do'ram	A-hu'zam	A'mek	Ar'a-dus
A-hu'hna	A-dram'e-lech	A-hu'zah	A'mon	A'rah
Ac'cad	A'dri-a	A'i	Am'o-rites	Ar'a-rat
Ac'a-ron	A'dri-el	A-i'ah	Am'p'l-as	A-rau'nah

MAXIMA VIS EST IN CONSENTU DONORUM.—THERE IS VERY GREAT FORCE IN THE ACCORD OF GOOD MEN.

Scripture Proper Names.

Ar'ba, or Ar'bah	Ash'te-moth	Az'ri-kam	Bal-thol'o-mew	Be'rites
Ar-bat'tis	Ash'ta-roth-ites	A-zu'bah	Bar-ti-m'e'us	Ber-ni'ce [dan
Ar-be'la	A-shu'ath	Az'u-ran	Ba'ruch	Be-ro'dach Bal'a-
Ar-bel'la	Ash'ur	Az'y-mites	Bar-zil'la-l	Be'roth
Ar'bite	A-shu'rim	Azzah	Bas'ca-mia	Be-ro'thal
Ar-bo'nal	Ash'u'r-ites		Ba'shan, or	Be-ro'thath
Ar-che-la'us	As-i-bi'as	BA'AL-AH	Bas'san [Fa'ir	Be'r'i
Ar-ches'tra-tus	A-si-el	Baal-ath	Ba'shan Ha'voth	Be-r'e'us
Ar'che-vites	As'i-pha	Baal-ath Be'er	Bash'e-math	Be'zai
Ar-chi-a'ta-roth	As'ke-lon	Baal Be'rih	Bas'lith	Bez-o-dei'ah
Ar-chip'pus	As'ma-dai	Baal-le	Bas'math	Be'ten
Arch'ites	As'ma-veth	Baal Ham'on	Bas'tai	Beth-ab'a-ra
A re'li	As-mo-de'us	Baal Han'an	Bat'a-ne	Beth-ab'a-rah
A-re'lites	As-mo-ne'ans	Baal Ha'zor	Bath	Beth'a-nath
A-re-opa-glte	As-na'pper	Baal Her'mon	Bath'a-loth	Beth'a-noth
A-re-opa-g'us	A-so'chis	Baal-i	Bath-rab'bin	Beth'a-ny
Ar-e'tas	As'pa-tha	Baal-im	Bath'she-ba	Beth-a'r'a-bah
Ar'e'us	As'pha	Baal-is	Bath'shu-a	Beth'a-ram
Ar'gob	As-phar'a-sus	Baal Me'on	Bav-i	Beth-a'r'bel
A-rid'a-i	As'ri-el	Baal Pe'or	Be-a-li'ah	Beth-a'ven
A-rid'a-tha	As-sa-bi'as	Baal Per'a-zim	Be'a-loth	Beth-az'ma-veth
A-ri'eh	As-sal'i-moth	Baal Shal'i-sha	Be'an	Beth-ba-al-me'on
A'ri-el	As-sa-ni'as	Baal Ta'mar	Be'ba-l	Beth-ba'al
Ar-i-ma-thie'a	As-si-de'ans	Baal Ze'bul	Be'cher	Beth-ba'rah
A'ri-och	Ash'ta-roth	Baal Ze'phon	Bech'o'rath	Beth-ba-si
A-ris'a-i	Ash'ta-roth	Ba'a-na	Bech'i-leth	Beth-bir'e-l
Ar-is-to-bu'lus	As-tarte	Ba'a-nah	Be'dad	Beth'car
Ark'ites	As'tath	Ba'a-nan	Be-d-a-j'ah	Beth-da'gon [im
Ar-ma-ged don	A-sup'pim	Ba'a-nath	Be-el-i'a-da	Beth-dib-la-tha'
Ar-mi-shad a-l	A-syn'eri-tus	Ba-a-ni'as	Be-el'sa-rus	Beth'el
Ar-ne-pher	A'tid	Ba'a-ra	Be-el-teth'mus	Beth'el-lie
Ar'o-di	A'ta-rah	Ba'a-sha	Be-el-ze-bub	Beth'e'mek
Ar'o-er	A-tar'ga-tis	Ba'a-shah	Be'er	Beth-es'da
Ar'pad, or	A'ta-roth	Ba-a-si'ah	Be-e'ra	Beth-e'zel
Ar'phac	Ai-e-re-zl'as	Ba'bel	Be-e'rah, or	Beth-ga'der
Ar'sa-ces	A'thuck	Ba'bi	Be'rah	Beth-ga'mul
Ar-phax'ad	Ath a-fah	Bab'y-ion	Be-er-e'lim	Beth-hac'e-rim
Ar'te-mas	Ath a-li'ah	Ba'ca	Be-e'ri	Beth-ha'ran
Ar vad	Ath a-ri'as	Bach'rites	Be-er-la-ha'i-roi	Beth-hog'lah
Ar'vad-ites	Ath-e-no'bi-us	Bac-chu'rus	Be-e'roth	Beth-ho'ron
Ar'u-both	Ath'lai	Bach'uth Al'lon	Be-e'roth-lites	Beth-jes'i-moth
A-ru'mah	A'troth	Ba-go'as	Be-e'rshe-ba	Beth-keb'a-oth
As-a-di'as	At-la-li'a	Bug'o-i	Be-esli te-rah	Beth-le-hem
As'a-et	A'ta-lits	Ba-ha'rum-ite	Be'he-moth	Eph'ra-tah
As'a-he-l	At-thar'a-lcs	Ba-hu'rim	Be'kah	Beth-le-hem-ite
As-a-i'ah	A'a-ran	Bi'jith	Be'lah	Beth-lo'mon
As'a-na	Au'gl-a	Bak-bak'er	Be'la ites	Beth-ma'a-cal
As'a-phar	Au-ra-ni'tis	Bak'buk	Bel-e-mus	Beth-mar'ca-both
As'a-ra	Au-ra'nus	Bak-buk-i'ah	Bel'ga-l	Beth-me'on
A-sar'e-cl	Au-te'us	Ba'la-am	Be'li al	Beth-nim'rah
As-a-re'lah	Az a-e'ias	Bal'a-dan	Bel'ma-lm	Beth-o'ron
As-baz'a-reth	Az a-li'ah	Ba'lah	Bel'men	Beth-pa'let
As'ca-lon	Az a-ni'ah	Bal'a-mo	Bel-shaz'zer	Veth-paz'zer
As'cas	A-zaphi-on	Bal'a-us	Bel-te-shaz'zar	Beth-pe'or
As-e-bi'a	Az'a-ra	Bal-tha'sar	Ben-a'ah	Beth'pha-ge
A-seb-e-bi'a	A-zar'e-el	Ba'mah	Ben-am'i	Beth'phe-let
As'e-nath	Az-a-ri'ah	Ba'moth	Ben-cb'e-rak	Beth'ra-bah
A-se'rar	Az-a-r'ias	Ba'moth Ba'al	Ben-e-ja'a-kam	Beth'ra-pha
Ash a-bi'ah	Az-a'zel	Ba'uid	Ben'ha-dad	Beth're-hob
A shan	Az-a-zil'ah	Ban-a-l'as	Ben-ha'il	Beth-sa'i-da
Ash'be-a	Az-baz'a-reth	Ban'nus	Ben-ha'nan	Beth'sa-mos
Ash'bel	Az'buk	Ban'u-as	Ben'ja-min	Beth'shan
Ash'bel-lites	A-ze'kai	Ba-rab'bas	Ben'ja-mite	Beth'she'an
Ash'dod	Az-e-phu'r'lth	Bar'a-chet	Ben'ja-mites	Beth'she-mesh
Ash'doth-lites	A-ze'tas	Bar-a-chi'ah	Ben'i-nu	Beth-shit'ah
Ash'doth Pls'gah	Az'gad	Bar-a-chi'as	Ben-n'i	Beth'si-mos
A'she-an	A-zil'a	Bar-ce'uor	Ben-nul	Beth-tap'pu-a
Ash'er	A-zil'e-l	Bar-hu'mites	Ben-zoheth	Beth-su'ra
Ash'i-math	A-zil'el	a ri'ah	Be'on	Be-thu'el
Ash'ke-naz	A-zil'za	Bai-je'sus	Be'or	Be'thu'
Ash'nah	Az'ma-veth	Bar-jo'na	Be'r-a-chah	Beth-n-lla
A'shon	Az'mon	Bar'ua-bas	Be-r-a-chi'ah	Beth'zur
Ash'pe-naz	Az'noth Ta'bor	Bar'ue-a	Be-r-a-lah	Beth'zur
Ash'ri-el	A'zor	Bar-ro'dis	Be-re'a	Be-to'li-us
Ash'ta-roth	A-zo'tus	Bar'sa-bas	Be'red	Be-to-mes'tham
	Az'ri-el	Bai ta-cus	Be-ri'ah	Be'to-min

SI DEUS NOBISCUM, QUI CONTRA VOS EST—IF GOD BE WITH US, WHO SHALL BE AGAINST US?

REDUNDANTE BILE, MORBI NASCUNTUR.—WHEN CHOLER ABOUND, DISEASES ARE GENERATED.



## Scripture Proper Names.

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Be-u'lah	Car-a-ba'si-on	Ch'e'sud	Dan'o-brath	E'lam
Be-zai	Car'elia-mis	Ch'e-sul'loth	Da'ra	E'lam-ites
Be-za'e-el	Car'che-mish	Ch'e'tim	Da'ri-an	E'fa-sah
Be'zer	Ca-re'ah	Ch'e'zib	Da'than	E'lath
Bi'a-tas	Ca'ri-ah	Ch'i'don	Dath'e mah	E'l-beth'e
Bich'ri	Car-ma'ni-ans	Chil'le-ab	Dath'mah	E'ei-a
Big'than	Car-me	Chi'li'on	De'bir	E'da-ah
Big'tha-na	Car-miel	Chil'mad	De'b'o-rah	E'dad
Big'va-i	Car-mel-ite	Chim'ham	De-cap'o-lis	E'ic-ad
Bi'e-am	Car-mel-i-tess	Chis'leu	De'dan	E-le-a'leh
Bi'gah	Car'mites	Chis'ton	De'da-nim	E-le-a'sah
Bi'l'ga-i	Car'ma-im	Chis'loth Ta'bor	De'da-nims	E-le-a'zer
Bi'l'hah	Car'ni-on	Chit'm	De-ha'vites	E-le-a-zu'rus
Bi'l'shan	Car-she'na	Chi'm	De'kar	E'l-el-o'he Is'ra-el
Bim'hal	Ca-siph'i-a	Chlo'e	Del-a-i'ah	E-len'the-rus
Bin'e-a	Ca'slen	Cho'ba	De'li-lah	E-leu-za'i
Bin'nu-l	Ca'slu-bim	Cho-ra'sin, or	Der'be	E-le-h'uan
Bi'r'za-vith	Ca'sphor	Cho-ra'shan, or	Des'san	E-li'ab
Bish'am	Ca'spis, or	Cho-ra'zin	De-n'el	E-li-a-da
Bi-thi'ah	Ca'splin	Chos-a-me'us	Den-ter-on'o-my	E-li-a-dah
Bith'ron	Ca-thi'ath	Cho-ze'ba	Dib'la-im	E-li'a-dun
Biz-i-jo-thi'ah	Ce'dron	Chu'sa	Dib'lath	E-li'ah
Biz-i-jo-thi'jah	Ce'lan	Chush'an Rish-a-	Dib'on Gad	E-li'ah-ba
Biz'tha	Ce-le-m'ia	tha'im	Dib'ri	E-li'a-kin
Bl'o'tus	Ce'n'cre-a	Chu'si	Dib'za-nab	E-li'a-li
Bo-a-ner'ges	Cen-de-be'us	Chu'za	Did'rachim	E-li'am
Bo'az	Cen-tu'ri-on	Cin'ner-eth,	Did'y-mus	E-li'as
Bo'e'cas	Ce'phas	Cin'ner-oth	Dik'lah, or	E-li'a-saph
Boch'e-ru	Ce'ras	Cir'a-ma	Dil'dah	E-li'a-shib
Bo'elim	Ce'teb	Cy'sai	Dil'e-an	E-li'a-sis
Bo'lian	Cha'bris	Cis'leu	Dim'nah	E-li'a-tha, or
Bo'oz	Cha'di-as	Cith'e-rus	Dim'on	E-li'a-thah
Bo's'cath	Cha're-as	Cit'tims	Di-mo'nah	E-li-a'zar
Bo'sor	Cha'ce-do-ni	Cle'a-sa	Din'ah	E-lid'ad
Bo'so-ra	Chaf'col	Cle'o-phas	Dina-ites	E-li-el
Bo's-rah	Chal-de'a	Clo'e	Din'ha-bah	E-li-e'na-i
Bo'zez	Ch'a'nes	Col-ho'zeh	Di-o're-phes	E-li-e'zer
Boz'rah	Chan-nu-ne'us	Col-li'us	Dish'an	E-li'ha-ba
Brig'an-dine	Char-a-ath'a-lar	Co-lo'sse	Dishon	E-li-hu'na-i
Buk'kl	Char'a-ca	Co-lo'ssi-ans	Diz'a-hab	E-li-hu'reph
Buk-ki'ah	Cim'a-sim	Co-ni'ah	Do'eus	E-li'm
Bu'nah	Char'cus	Con-o-ni'ah	Dod'a-i	E-li'as
Bu'nil	Cha're-a	Cor'ban	Dod'a-nim	E-li'jah
Buz	Char'mis	Co're	Dod'a-vah	Eli-ka
Bu'zi	Char'ran	Cor'inth	Do'eg	E'im
Boz'ite	Chas'e-ba	Co-rin'thi-ans	Doph'kah	E-im'e-lech
CAB'HAM	Ch'e'lar	Co'sam	Do-ryn'e-nes	E-li-e'na-i
Ca'bul	Ched-er-la'o-mer	Con'tha	Do-sith'e-us	E-li-o'nas
Ca'dis	Chel'al	Cres'cens	Do'tha-im,	Eli-phal
Ca'des	Chel'ci-as	Cre'ti-ans	Do'than	E-li-ph'a-leh
Ca'des	Chel'lub	Cr'u'han Rish-tha'	Du'mah	Eli-phaz
Ca'desh	Chel'od	Cu'shi		E-li-ph-e-let
Ca'i-phas	Chel'ub	Cuth	E'A-NAS	E-li'sa-beth
Ca'i-nan	Chel'i-ans	Cuth'ah	E'bal	E-li-se-us
Ca'l'rites	Chel'us	Cu'the-ans	E-bed'me-lech	E-li'sha
Ca'lah	Chel'ubal	Cy'a-mou	Eb-en'e'zer	E-li'shah
Ca'fa-mus	Chel'ub'ar	Cy-re'ne	E-bi'a-saph	E-li'sh'a-ma
Cal-de'us	Chem'a-rims	Cy-re'ni-us	E-bro'nah	E-li'sh'a-mah
Ca'leb Eph'ra-tah	Ch'e'mosh		E-ca'nus	E-li'sh'a-phat
Ca'l-tas	Ch'e-na'a-nal	DAB'A-REH	Ee-ba'ta-na	E-li'sh'e-ba
Cal-a-mo'a-lus	Chen'a-ni	Dab'ha-she'th	Ee-cle-si-as'tes	E-li-shu'a
Ca'phi	Chen-a-ni'ah	Dab'e-rath	Ee-cle-si-as'ti-cus	E-li'st'mus
Ca'va-ry	Ch'e'phar Ha-am-	Dab'ria	E'den	E-li'u
Ca'mon	mo-nal	Da-co'bl	E'di-as	E-li'md
Ca'na-an	Cheph'i'rah	Dad'de-us	E'dou	E-li'za-phaz
Ca'na-an-ites	Ch'e'rin	Dal'san	E'dou-ites	E-li-se'us
Can'neh	Ch'e're-as	Dal-a-lah	E'dre-i	E-li'zur
Can'veh	Cher'eth-lms	Dal'i-lah	Ez'lah	E'ka-nah
Ca-per-na-um	Cher'eth-ites	Dal-ma-nu'tha	Ez'la-im	E'ko-shite
Caph-ar-sal'a-mah	Ch'e'rish	Dal'phon	E'li	E'ha-sar
Ca-phen'a-tha	Ch'e'rith	Dam'a-ris	E'mud	E'mo-dam
Ca-phi'ra	Cher'ub	Dam-a-scenes'	E'ker	E-na-am
Cap'tor	Cher'a-blm	Dan'ites	E'k're-bel	E'pun-than
Cap'to-rim	Ches'a-lon	Dan-j'van	E'kron-ites	E'tou
Caph-to-rims	Ch'e'sed	Dan'i-el	E'la	E'tou-ites
Cap-pa-do'ci-a	Ch'e'sil	Dan'nah	E'la-dah	E'tou Beth'ha-nan

EX VERITATE CAUSA PENDETUR.—THE CAUSE SHALL BE WEIGHED ACCORDING TO TRUTH.

Scripture Proper Names.

El'oth	E-so'ra	Ga-za'ra	Gir'ga-shi	Ha'math-ite
El'pa-al	Es-ri'l	Ga'zath-ites	Gir'ga-shites	Ha'math Zo'bal
El'pa-let	Fa'-rom	Ga-ze'ra	Gis'pa	Ham'o'niath
El-pa'ran	Es-se-nes'	Gaz'ites	Git'tah He'pher	Ham-med'a-tha
El'te-keh	Est'ha-ol	Gaz'zam	Git'ta-im	Ham'e-lech
El'te-keth	E'tham	Ge'bal	Git'tute	Ham'i-tai
El'te-kon	Eth'a-nim	Ge'ber	Git'tites	Ham-mol'e-keth
El'to-lad	Eth'ba-al	Ge'bin	Git'tith	Ham'mon
E'lul	E'ther	Ged-a-li'ah	Giz'o-nite	Ham'o-nah
E-lu'za-l	Eth'ma	Ge'l'dur	Gin'dus	Ha'mon Gog
El-y-ma'is	Eth'nan	Ge'der	Go'ath	Ha'moth Dor
El'y-mas	Eu-as'i-bus	Ge-de'rah	Go'jan	Ha-mu'el
El'za-bad	Eu-bulus	Ge-de'rite	Gol'go-tha	Ha'mul
El'za-phan	E'vi	Ge-de'roth	Go-li'ah	Ha'mul-ites
Em-al-cu'el	E-vil-mer-o'dach	Ged-e-roth-a'im	Go-li'ath	Ha-mu'tal
E'mims	Eu'na-than	Ge'dir	Go'mer	Ha-nao'e-el
Em-man'u-el	Eu-ni'ce	Ge-ha'zi	Go-mor'rah	Ha-nan e-el
Em-ma-us	Eu-o'di-as	Gel'i-loth	Go'pher-wood	Ha'na-ni
Em-mer	Eu-po'le-mus	Ge-mal'li	Gor'gi-as	Ha-na-mi-ah
E'mor	Eu-ro'e-ly-don	Gem-a-ri'ah	Gor'ty-na	Ha'nes
E'nam	Eu'ty-chus	Ge-ne'zar	Go'shen	Ha'n'i-el
En'dor	Ex'o-dus	Ge-ne'sa-reth	Go-thon'i-el	Ha'nah
En-eg-la'im	E'zar	Gen'e-sis	Go'zan	Ha'na-nathon
En-e-mes-sar	Ez'ba-i	Gen-ne'us	Gra'ba	Ha'n'i-el
E-ne'ni-as	Ez-e-chi'as	Gen-u'bath	Gre'ci-a	Ha'noch
En-gan'nim	Ez-e-ki'as	Ge'on	Gud'go-dah	Ha'noch-ites
En'ge-di	E-ze'ki-el	Ge'rah	Gu'ni	Ha'noh-ites
En-had'dah	E'zel	Ger'a-sa	Gu'nites	Ha'ra-dah
En-hak'ko-re	Ez-e-ri'as	Ger'ga-shi	Gur-ba'al	Ha-ra-fah
En-ha'zor	E-z'as	Ger'ga-shites		Ha'ran
En-mish'pat	E-zi'on Ge'har	Ger-ge-senes'	HA-A-HASH'TA-	Ha-ra-rite
E'ooch	E-zi-on-ge'ber	Ger'i-zim	RI	Har-bo'na
E'non	Ez'nite	Ger'rin-i-ans	Ha-ba'ah	Har-bo'nah
En-rim'mon	Ez'ra-hite	Ger-ra'ans	Ha-ba'kuk	Ha'reph
En-ro'gel	Ez'ri	Ger'shom	Ha-ba-zi-ni'ah	Ha'reth
En'she-mesh	Ez'ri-el	Ger'shon	Ha-ber'ge-on	Ha'rhas
En-lap'pn-ah	Ez'ril	Ger'shon-ites	Ha'bor	Ha'ra-ta
Ep'a-phiras		Ger'shur	Hach-a-li'ah	Ha'rhur
E-paph-ro-di'tus	GA'AL	Ge'sem	Hach'i-lah	Ha'rim
E-pel'e-tus	Ga'ash	Ge'shem	Hach'mo-ni	Ha'riph
E'phah	Ga'ba	Ge'shur	Hach'mo-nite	Ha'ren-pher
E'phai	Gab'a-el	Gesh'u-ri	Ha'da	Ha'rod-ite
E'pher	Gab'a-tha	Gesh'u-rites	Ha'dad	Ha'ro'e
E'phes-dam'min	Gab'bai	Ge'thur	Had-ad-e'zer	Ha'ro-rite
Eph'tal	Gab'ba-tha	Geth-o-li'as	Ha'dad Riu'mon	Ha'ro-sheth
E'phod	Ga'bri-as	Geth-sen'a-ne	Ha'dar	Ha'rsha
Eph'pha-tha	Ga'bri-el	Ge-n'el	Had'a-shah	Ha'rum
E'phra-im	Gad'a-ra	Ge'zer	Ha-das'a	Ha-ru'maph
E'phra-im-ites	Gad-a-renes'	Ge'zer-ites	Ha-das'sah	Ha-ru'phite
Eph'ra-tah	Gad'des	Gi'ah	Ha-dal'tah	Ha'roz
Eph'rath	Gad'di-el	Gib'bar	Ha'dld	Has-a-di'ah
Eph'rath-ites	Ga'di	Gib'be-thon	Ha'dlai	Has-e-m'ah
E'phron	Gad'ites	Gib'e-a	Ha-d'ram	Has-ha-bi'ah
E'ran-ites	Ga'hiam	Gib'e-ah	Ha'drach	Has-hab'nah
E-ras'tus	Ga'har	Gib'e-ath	Ha'gab	Has-hab-ni'ah
E'rech	Ga'i-us	Gib'e-on	Ha'ga-bah	Has-had'a-na
E-sa'i-as	Ga'l'a-dad	Gib'e-on-ites	Ha'ga-i	Has-sheni
E'sar-had'don	Ga'lal	Gib'lites	Ha-gar-eocs'	Has-mo-nah
E'san	Ga'f'e-ed	Gid-dal'ti	Ha'gar-ites	Has-shum
E'sdras	Ga'l'ga-la	Gid'del	Ha'ga-ri	Has-shu'pha
Es-dre'lon	Ga'l'i-lee	Gi'd'e-on	Ha'ge-ri	Has'rah
E'se-bon	Ga'l'im	Gid-e-o'ni	Ha'gi	Has'sah
E-se'bri-as	Ga'l'i-o	Gi'dom	Ha-gi'ah	Has-se-na'ah
Esh'ba-al	Gam'a-el	Gi'er Ea'gle	Ha'gites	Has-su'pha
Esh'ban	Ga-na'li-el	Gi'hon	Ha'gith	Ha'tach
Esh'col	Gan'ma-dims	Gi'l'a-lal	Ha'i	Ha'thath
E'she-an	Ga'mul	Gi'l'bo-a	Ha'ka-tan	Ha'ti-ta
E'shek	Ga'r'i-zim	Gi'l'e-ad	Ha'koz	Ha'til
Esh'ka-lon	Ga'r'nites	Gi'l'e-ad-ite	Ha-ku'pha	Ha'ti'pha
Esh'ta-ol	Ga'sh'mu	Gi'l'gal	Ha'lal	Ha'tush
Esh'tau-lites	Ga'tam	Gi'l'oh	Ha'lac	Ha'v'i-lah
Esh-tem'o-a	Gath He'pher	Gi'l'o-nite	Ha'lul	Ha'v'oth Ja'ir
Esh'te-moth	Gath Riu'mon	Gin'zo	Ha'll	Ha'ran
Esh'ton	Gan'jan	Gi'nath	Ha'l-le-lu'jah	Ha'za-el
Esh'll	Gau'lou	Gi'ne-tho	Ha'l-lesh	Ha-zal'ah
Es-na-chi'ah	Gaz'a-bar	Gi'ne-thon	Ha'math	Ha'zar Ad'dar

FORME DIGNITAS VETUSTATE EXTINGUITUR.—THE MAJESTY OF BEAUTY IS DESTROYED BY OLD AGE.

## Scripture Proper Names.

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Ha'zar E'nan	Hil-k'iah	Id'a-lan	Iz'e-har	Jan'na
Ha'zar Gad'dah	Hil'el	Id'bash	Iz'har	Jan'nes
Ha'zar Hat'ti-con	Hin'nom	Id'do	Iz'har-lte	Ja-no'ah
Ha'zar Ma'veth	Hir'rah	Id'u-el	Iz-ra-hi'ah	Ja-ne'lah
Ha-za'roth	Hir'am	Id-u-mae'a	Iz-ra-lite	Ja'nuni
Ha'zar Shu'el	Hir-ca'nus	Id-u-mae'ans	Iz-ra-i'ah	Ja'phoi
Ha'zar Su'ah	Hir-k'jah	I'gal	Iz-re-el	Ja'pheth
Ha'zar Su'sim	Hir'ites	Ig-da-li'ah	Iz'ri	Ja-phiah
Ha'zel El-po'ni	Hir'vites	Ig-e-ab'a-rim	Iz'rites	Japh'let
Ha-ze'rim	Ho'ba	Ig'e-al		Japh'le-ti
Ha-ze'roth	Ho'bab	I'jon	JA'A-KAN	Ja'pho
Ha'zer Shu'sim	Ho'bah	Ik'kesh'	Ja-ak'o-bah	Ja'rah
Haz'e-zon	Hod-a-i'ah	I'lai	Ja-a'la	Ja'reb
Ha'zi-el	Hod-a-vi'ah	I'm'la	Ja-a'tah	Ja'red
Ha'zor	Ho'lish	I'm'lan	Ja-a'lani	Ja-re-si'ah
Haz'u-bah	Ho-de'va	I'm'mah	Ja-a-nai	Ja'rha
He'ber-ites	Ho-de'vah	I'm-man'u-el	Ja-ar-e-or'a-gim	Ja'rib
He'brews	Ho-di'ah	I'm'mer	Ja-as-a-ni'a	Ja'r'muth
He'bron-ites	Ho-d'jah	I'm'na	Ja-a-sau	Ja-ro'ah
Heg'a-i	Hog'lah	I'm'nah	Ja-a'si-el	Ja'sa-el
He'ge	Ho'ham	I'm'rah	Ja-a'zai	Ja'shem
He'lan	Ho'len	I'm'ri	Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Ja'shen
He'lah	Hol-o-fer'nes	I-o'ta	Ja-a'zar	Ja-sho'be-am
He'l-chi'ah	Hol'man	Iph-e-de'i'ah	Ja-a-zi'ah	Ja'shub
He'l-da-i	Hoph'ni	I'ra	Ja-a'zi-el	Ja'shu-bi I'e'henn
He'led	Hoph'rah	I'rad	Ja'bal	Ja'shub-ites
He'lek-ites	Ho'ham	I'ri	Ja'b'ok	Ja'si-el
He'leph	Ho'reb	I-ri'jah	Ja'besb	Ja-su'bus
He'lez	Hor-a-gil'dad	I'r'na-hash	Ja'bez	Ja'tal
He'li	Ho'ri	I'rou	Ja'bin	Ja'thi'ni-el
He'l'ka-i	Ho'rims	I'rpe-el	Ja'b'ne-el	Ja'tir
He'l'kath	Ho'r'itis	Ir-sh'e'mish	Ja'b'neh	Ja'van
He'l'kath Haz'zu-	Ho'r'mah	I'ru	Ja'chan	Ja'zar
He'l-k'ias	Hor-o-na'im	I-sa'i'ah	Ja'chin	Ja'zi-el
He'lon	Ho-ro-nites	I'seah	Ja'chin-ites	Ja'ziz
He'man	Ho'sa	I-s-car'l-ot	Ja'cin'bus	Je'a-rim
Hem'dan	Ho-sai'na	I'sda-el	Ja'da	Je-a'e-ral
He'na	Ho-se'a	Ish'bah	Ja'd-dn'a	Je-ber-e-eli'ah
Hem'a-dad	Hoshi-a-i'ah	Ish'bak	Ja'don	Je'bns
He'noch	Hoshi'a-na	Ish'bi Be'nob	Ja'el	Je-b'ni'sl
He'pher	Ho-she'a	Ish'bo-sheth	Ja'gur	Je'b'n-sites
He'pher-ites	Ho'tham	I'shi	Ja-ha'le-el	Je'e-a-ni'ah
He'ph'zi-bah	Ho'than	I-shi'ah	Ja-ha'e-le-el	Je'e-o-li'ah
He'ra	Ho'thir	I-shi'jah	Ja'hath	Je'e-o-ni'ah
He'resh	Huk'kock	Ish'ma	Ja'haz	Je-da'fa
He'rmas	Hul'dah	Ish'ma-el	Ja-ha'za	Je-da'fah
He'r-mag'e-nes	Hum'tah	Ish'ma-el-ites	Ja-ha'zah	Je-d'e-us
He'rmon	Hu'pham	Ish-ma-i'ah	Ja-ha-zi'ah	Je'd'u
He'rmon-ites	Hu'pham-ites	Ish'me-ral	Ja-ha'zi-el	Je'd-e-li'ah
He'rod	Hu'pah	I'shod	Ja'h'da-i	Je-de'i'ah
He-ro'di-ans	Hu'p'lin	Ish'pan	Ja'h'di-el	Je-d'i'a-el
He-ro'di-as	Hu'ral	Ish'tob	Ja'h'do	Je'd'i-ah
He'seb	Hu'ran	Ish'n-a	Ja'h'le-el	Je'di-el
He'sed	Hu'ri	Ish'n-al	Ja'h'le-el-ites	Je'd'u-thunn
He'sh'bon	Hu'wah	I's-ma-chi'ah	Ja'h'ma-l	Je'e'll
He'sh'mon	Hu'shal	I's-ma-i'ah	Ja'h'zah	Je'e'zer
He'th'lon	Hu'sham	I'spah	Ja'h'ze-el	Je-e'zer-ites {tha
He'ze-ki	Hu'shath-lte	I'sra-el	Ja'h'zi-el	Je'gar Sa-ha-du'
He'ze-kiah	Hu'shim	I'sra-el-ites	Ja'h'ze-el-ites	Je-ha'le-el
He'zer	Hu'shub	I'sa-char	Ja'h'ze-rah	Je-ha'le-el
He-z'la	Hu'shu-bah	I'stal-cu'us	Ja'r	Je-ha'zi-el
He'zir	Huz	I'n-l	Ja'r-ites	Je-ha'le'ah
He'zra-l	Hu'zoth	I'n-ites	Ja'r-rus	Je-he'i'el
He'zro	Hu'zab	I'tra-l	Ja'kan	Je-he'ze-ke'l
He'zron	Hu'z'apes	I'tha-mar	Ja'keh	Je-id'ah
He'zron-ites	Hu'z'ari	I'thi-el	Ja'k'm	Je-hi'el
He'da-l	Hu'men-e'ns	I'thi'mah	Ja'k'kim	Je-hi'e-ll
He'de-ke'l		I'thi'nan	Ja'lon	Je-hish'a-l
He'el	IB'HAR	I'thi'ra	Ja'm'bres	Je-his-k'fah
He'e'e-el	Ib'e-am	I'thi'ran	Ja'm'bri	Je-ho'a-dah
He'e'e-moth	Ib-ne'ah	I'thi're-am	Ja'm'ni	Je-ho-ad'dan
He'er-l'e'us	Ib-ni'jah	I'thi'rites	Ja'm'ni-ites	Je-ho'a-haz
He'er-mas	Ib'el	I'tah Ka'zin	Ja'm'lech	Je-ho'ash
He'er-on'y-mus	Ib'zan	I'ta-l	Ja'm'ni-an	Je-ho'ha-dah
He-ga'on	Ib'ra-bod	I'tu-re'a	Ja'm'ni-a	Je-ho'ha-nan
He'len	I-co'ni-nm	I'vah	Ja'm'ni'tes	Je-ho'ha-chin

VIRTUS AMICITIAS CONCILIAT ET CONSERVAT.—VIRTUE GAINS AND MAINTAINS FRIENDSHIPS.



Scripture Proper Names.

QUOD EST IN CORDE SOBRII, EST IN ORE EBRII.—WHAT SOBRIETY CONCEALS, DRUNKENNESS REVEALS.

Je-ho'a-da	Je'uz	Josh'a-plat	Kir'jath Je'a-rim	Loth-a-su'bus
Je-ho'a-kim	Jew'rie	Josh-a-v'rah	Kir'jath San'nah	Lo'zon
Je-ho'a-rib	Jez-a-n'ah	Josh-bek'a-sha	Kir'jath Se'pher	Lu'bin
Je-hon'a-dab	Jez'a-bel	Josh'u-a	Kir'i-oth	Lu'bims
Je-hon'a-tham	Je-ze'lus	Jo-si'ah	Kish'i	Lu'ci-fer
Je-ho ram	Je'zer	Jo-s-i-b'ah	Kish'i-on	Lu'ci-us
Je-ho-shab'e-ath	Je'zer-ites	Jo-s-i-phi'ah	Ki'shon	Lu'dim
Je-hosh'a-plat	Je-z'ah	Jo-s'i-phus	Ki'son	Lu'inth
Je-hosh'e-ba	Je'zi-el	Jo'i-bah	Kith'fish	Lyc-a-o'ni-a
Je-hosh'u-a	Jez-i'ah	Jo'i-bath	Ki'tron	Lyc'a
JE-HO'VAH	Jez'o-ar	Jo't'ba-iba	Ki'tim	Lyd'i-a
Je-hoz'a-bad	Jez-ra-hi'ah	Jo'tham	Ko'a	Ly-sa'ni-as
Je'hu	Jez're-el	Jo'z-a-bad	Ko'hath	Lys'i-a
Je-hub'bah	Jez're-el-ite	Jo'z-a-char	Ko'hath-ites	Lys'i-as
Je'hu-cal	Jez're-el-i-tess	Jo'z-a-dak	Kol-a i'ah	Lys'tra
Je'hud	Jib'sam	Ju'dah	Ko'rah	MA'A-CAH
Je-hu'di	Jid'laph	Ju-dae'a	Ko'rah-ites	Ma'a-chah
Je-hu-di'jah	Jim'ta	Ju'dith	Ko'rath-ites	Ma-acl'a-thi
Je'hush	Jim'na	Ju'el	Ko're	Ma-acl'a-thites
Je-iel	Jim'nah	Ju'li a	Kor'hite	Ma-ad'ai
Je-kab'ze-el	Jim'nites	Ju'ni-a	Kor'ites	Ma-a-di'ah
Jek-a-me'am	Jipl'tah	Ju-shab'he-sed	Kor'ites	Ma-ai [bim]
Jek-a-m'ah	Jiph that-el	Jus'tus	Kush-ai'ah	Ma-al'eh A-crab-
Jem'i-mah	Jo'ab	Int'lah	LA'A-DAH	Ma'a-nai
Jem-u'el	Jo'a-chaz		La'a-dan	Ma'a-rahi
Jeph'tah	Jo-a-du'nus	KAB'ZE-EL	Lab'a-na	Ma-a-se'i'ah
Je-phun'nah	Jo'ah	Ka'des	La'chish	Ma-a-si'ah
Je'rali	Jo'a-haz	Ka'desh	La-cu'nus	Ma'ath
Je'rahm'e-el	Jo'a-kim	Ka'desh Bar'ne-a	La'dan	Ma'az
Je-rahm'e-el-ites	Jo-an'na	Kad'mi-el	La'el	Ma-a-z'ah
Je're-chus	Jo-an'nan	Kal'mon-ites	La'had	Mab'da-i
Je're'd	Jo'ash	Kal'la-i	La-hai'rol	Mac'a-lon
Je're-nai	Jo'a-tham	Ka'nah	Lah'man	Mac'a-bees
Je're-m'ah	Jo-a-zab'dus	Ka-re'ah	Lah'mas	Mac-ca-be'us
Je're-moth	Jo'bab	Kar'ka-a	Lah'mi	Mach'be-nah
Je're-mouth	Joch'i-bed	Kar'kor	La'ish	Mach'be-nai
Je-ri'ah	Jo'da	Kar'na-im	La'kum	Mach-be'loth
Je'ri-bai	Jo'ed	Kar'tan	La'mech	Ma'chi
Je'ri-cho	Jo'ei	Ke'dar	Lap'i-eth	Ma'chir
Je'ri-el	Jo-e'lah	Ke'de-mah	La-se'a	Ma'chir-ites
Je-ri'jah	Jo-e'zer	Ke'de-moth	La'shah	Mach'mas
Je'ri-moth	Jog'be-ah	Ke'desh	La-sha'ron	Mach-na-de'bai
Je'ri-oth	Jog'li	Ke-hel'a-thah	Las'the-nes	Mach-pe'lah
Je'ro-don	Jo'ha	Ke'ilah	Laz'a-rus	Ma'cron
Je'ro-hani	Jo-ha'nan	Ke-lai'ah	Le'ah	Mad'a-i
Je'ro-bo'am	Jo'a-da	Ke-li'ta [rim]	Le'ba-nah	Ma-di'a-bun
Je-rub'bal	Jo'a-kim	Ke'lath-ha-zu'	Le'ba-non	Ma-di'ah
Je-rub'sheth	Jo'a-riib	Kem'u-el	Le-ba-oth	Ma'di-an
Je'u-el	Jok'de-am	Ke'nah	Le-b'e-us	Mad-man'nah
Je-ru'sa-lem	Jo'kim	Ke'nan	Le-bo nah	Ma'don
Je-ru'sha	Jok'ne-an	Ke'nath	Le'chah	Ma'e-lus
Je-sa'ah	Jok'ne-am	Ke'naz	Le'cha-bim	Mag'bish
Jesh-a-i'ah	Jok'shan	Ken'ites	Le'hi	Mag'da-la
Jesh'a-nah	Jok'tan	Ken'niz-zites	Lem'u-el	Mag'da-len
Jesh-a-re'lah	Jok'the-el	Ker-en-hap'puch	Le'shem	Mag-da-le'ne
Jesh-e'b'e-ab'	Jon'a-dab	Ke'ri-oth	Le'tus	Mag'di-el
Jesh-e'b'e-ah	Jo'nah	Ke'ros	Le-tu'shin	Ma'gog
Je'sher	Jon'a-than	Ke-tu'ra	Le-vi'a-than	Ma'gar Mis'sa-bib
Jesh'i-mon	Jon'ath E'lim Re-	Ke-tu-rath	Le'vis	Mag'pil-ash
Je-shish'ra-J	cho'chim	Kc-z'ia	Le'vites	Ma'ha-lah [noth]
Jesh-o-ha-i'ah	Jo'p'pa	Ke'ziz [vah]	Le-vi'ti-cus	Ma'ha-lath Le-an'
Jesh'u-a	Jo'ra	Kib'oth Hat-ta'a	Le-nu'mim	Ma'ha-lath Mas-
Jesh'u-a'ah	Jo'ra-l	Kib'za-im	Lib'a-nus	Ma-ha-le-el [chil]
Je-si'ah	Jo'ram	Kid'ron	Lib'nah	Ma'ha-li
Je-sim'i-el	Jor'dan	Ki'nah	Lib'ul	Ma-ha-na'im
Je'se	Jor'i-bas	Ki'har'a-seth	Lib'nites	Ma-ha-nah Dan
Je'n-a	Jo'rim	Kir'he-reah	Lyb'ta	Ma'ha-nem
Je'n-i	Jor'ko-am	Kir'i-eth	Lig-na'oes	Ma-ha-r'a-l
JE'SUS	Jo's-a-bad	Kir'jath	Lig'ure	Ma'nath
Je'ther	Jo's-a-plat	Kir'jath Ar'ba	Lik'hil	Ma'ha-vites
Je'theth	Jo's-a-phi'as	Kir'jath A'rim	Lo-am'ml	Ma'haz
Je'th'ah	Jo'se	Kir'jath A'ri us	Lo'e-bar	Ma-ha'zi-oth
Je'tibro	Jo'se-dech	Kir'jath Ba'al	Lo'is	Ma-her-shal'-
Je'tur	Jo'se-el	Kir'jath Hu'zoth	Lo Ru'ha-mah	hah'baz
Je'u-el	Josh'a-bad		Lo'tan	Mah'lah
Je'ush	Jo'shah			

JUCUNDUM EST MEMINISSE LARORUM ACTORUM.—THE REMEMBRANCE OF PAST DANGERS IS PLEASANT.

Scripture Proper Names.

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Mah'li	Me-a'ni	Me-sho'bah	Miz'zak	Naph'i-si
Mah'lites	Me-a'rah	Me-shu'lam	Mna'son	Naph'tha-li
Mah'lon	Me-bu'rai	Me-shu'le-mith	Mo'ab	Naph'thar
Mai-an'e-as	Mech'e-rath	Mes'o-bah	Mo'ab-ites	Naph'tu-him
Ma'kas	Mech'e-rath-Ite	Mes'o-ba-ite	Mo-a-di'ah	Nas'bas
Ma'ked	Me'dad	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Mock'mur	Na'shon
Mak-e'loth	Med'a-lah	Mes-si'ah	Mock'ram	Na'sith
Mak-ke'dah	Me'dan	Mes-si'as	Mo'din	Na'sor
Mak'tesh	Med'e-ba	Me-te'rus	Mo'eth	Na'thau
Ma'a-chi	Me'di-a	Me'theg Am'mah	Mo'fa-dah	Na-thau'a-cl
Ma'cham	Me'di-an	Met'h're-dath	Mo'leeh	Nath-a-ni'as
Mal-chi'ah	Me-e'da	Me-thu'sa-el	Mo'li	Na'than Me'leeh
Mal'chi-el	Me-gid'do	Me-thu'se-la	Mo'lid	Na'Ve
Mal'chi-el-ites	Me-gid'don	Me-thu'se-lah	Mo'loch	Na'm
Mal-chi'jah	Me-ha'li	Me-n'nin	Mon'dis	Naz-a-rene'
Mal-chi'ram	Me-he'a-bel	Me'z'a-hab	Mo-o-si'as	Naz-a-renes'
Mal-chi-shu'ah	Me-hi'da	Mi'a-min	Mo'rasi-ite	Naz'a-reth
Mal'elom	Me'hir	Mib'har	Mo'ras-thite	Naz'a-rite
Ma'chus	Me-ho'ath-ite	Mib'sam	Mor'de-cai	Ne'ah
Ma'las	Me-hu'ja-el	Mib'zar	Mo'reh	Ne-a-ri'ah
Ma'lo-thi	Me-hu'man	Mi'cah	Mo'resh-eth Gath	Ne'b'a-i
Ma'luch	Me-hu'nin	Mi-ca'ah	Mo-ri'ah	Ne-ba'oth
Ma-ma'as	Me-hu'nims	Mi'cha	Mo-se'ra	Ne-ba'oth
Man'mon [mus]	Me-jar'kon	Mi'cha-cl	Mo-se'rah	Ne-ba'lat
Mam-ni-ta-na'i-	Mek'o-nah	Mi'chah	Mo-so'roth	Ne'bat
Man're	Me'l-a-ti'ah	Mi-chai'ah	Mo-so'lam	Neb-u-chad-nez'-
Ma-mu'cus	Me'elhi	Mi'chel	Mo-sul'a-mon	zar [zar]
Man'a-en	Me-el-chi'ah	Mi'ch'as	Mo'za	Neb-u-chad-rez'-
Man'a-liath	Me-el-chi'as	Mi'ch'mash	Mup'pim	Neb-u-chas'ban
Man'a-hem	Me'elhi-el	Mi'ch'me-thah	Mu'shi	Neb-u-chod-on'o-
Ma-na'beth-ites	Me-el-chi'e-dek	Mi'ch'ri	Mu'shites	sor
Man-as-se'as	Me-el-chi-shu'a	Mi'ch'tam	Mut'h'ab-ben	Neb-u-zar'a-dan
Ma-na'seh	Me-le'a	Mi'd'din	Myn'dus	Ne'clm
Ma-na'sites	Me'leeh	Mi'd'i-an	Myt-e-le'ne	Ne-co'dan
Ma'neh	Me'li-en	Mi'd'i-an-ites		Ned-a-bi'ah
Man-ha-na'im	Me'li-ta	Mig'da-lcl	NA'AM	Ne-e-mi'as
Ma'ni	Me'zar	Mi'd'i-l Gad	Na'a-mah	Neg'i-noth
Ma-no'ah	Mem'phis	Mig'dal	Na'a-nan	Ne-he'a-nite
Ma'och	Me-mu'can	Mig'ron	Na'a-na-thites	Ne-he-mi'ah
Ma'on	Me-na-hem	Mij'a-min	Na'a-nites	Ne-he-mi'as
Ma'on-lites	Me'nan	Mik'loth	Na'a-rah	Ne'hun
Ma'rah	Me'ne	Mik-nei'ah	Na'a-ral	Ne-hush'ta
Ma-ra-lah	Me'nith	Mil-a-ba'i	Na'a-ran	Ne-hush'tah
Ma-ra-nath'a	Me'n'o-thal	Mi'cah	Na'a-rath	Ne-lush'tan
Ma-ro-che'us	Me-on'e-nem	Mi'cha	Na-ash'on	Ne'l-el
Ma-re'shah	Me-ph'a-ath	Mi'chah	Na-a-thus	Ne'keb
Ma'ri-sa	Me-ph'i'o-sheth	Mi'com	Na'bal	Ne-ko'da
Ma'rmoth	Me'rab	Mi'lin	Na-ba-ri'as	Nem-u'el
Ma'roth	Me-ra'bah	Mi'ma	Na-ba-th'e'ans	Nem-u'el-ites
Ma're-kah	Me-ra'oth	Mi-mi'a-mln	Na'bat'h-ites	Ne'-pheg
Ma're-na	Me'ran	Mu'ni	Na'both	Ne'phi
Ma're-na	Me-ra-ri	Mu'nith	Na'chon	Ne'phis
Ma'elbi	Me-ra-rites	Miph'kad	Na'chor	Ne-phish'e-shu
Mi'e-loth	Me-ra-tha'im	Mi'ri-am	Na'dab	Neph'tha-ll
Ma'shal	Me'rad	Mi'rma	Na-dab-a-the	Neph'tho-ah
Ma'sman	Me're-moth	Mi'sgab	Nag'ge	Neph'tu-lu
Ma'smoth	Me'res	Mi'sha-el	Na-ha'li-cl	Ne-phu'sim
Ma're-kah	Me'ri-bah [desh]	Mi'shal	Na-ha'li-cl	Ne're-us
Ma'seh	Me'ri-hah Ka-	Mi'sham	Na-ha'lol	Nu'gal
Ma-si'as	Me-ri'h'a-al	Mi'she-al	Na'hun	Ne'gal-Sha-re'zer
Ma'tred	Me'ri-moth	Mi'sh'ma	Na-hun'a-ul	Ne'gal
Ma'tri	Me-ro'dach Bal'-	Mish-man'na	Na-har'a-l	Ne-tha'n-e-el
Ma'tan	-adan	Mish-ra-ites	Na'hath	Neth-a-ul'ah
Ma'tan-ah	Me'ron	Mi'spar	Na'hi	Ne'th'i-nims
Ma-tan-fah	Me-ron'o-thite	Mi'spe-reth	Na'hi	Ne-to'phah
Ma'ta-tha	Me'roz	Mi'spha	Na'ha-bi	Ne-to'ph'a-thi
Ma-ta-thi'as	Me'ruth	Mi'sphah	Na'hur	Ne-to'ph'a-thites
Ma-te-ne'i	Me'sech	Mi'sra-im [lm]	Nal'ahon	Ne-z'ah
Ma'than	Me'sha	Mi're-phlith-may-	Na'hun	Ne'zib
Ma'that	Me'shach	Mith'rah	Na'i-dus	Nib'las
Ma'the'las	Me'shech	Mith'nite	Na'im	Nib'shan
Ma'thi'as	Mesh-el-e-mi'ah	Mith'ri-dath	Na'im	Ne-o-de'mus
Ma-ti-th'ah	Mesh-e'z-a-bel	Mi'zar	Nafath	Ne-o-l'i-tanes
Maz-i-ti'as	Mesh-e'z-a-bel	Mi'zah	Na-ne'a	Nir'o-las
Maz-zu'roth	Mesh-i-l-i'mith	Mi'zeph	Na-o-mi	Nim'rah
Me'ah	Mesh-i-l'e-moth	Mi'za-lm	Na'pish	Nim'rim

NE VILE VELIS.—INCLINE TO NOTHING BASE.

NIL MAGNUM NISI BONUM.—NOTHING IS GREAT UNLESS IT BE GOOD.

EXTANT RECTE FACTIS PREMIA.—THE REWARDS OF GOOD DEEDS ENDURE.

## Scripture Proper Names.

INFERMI EST ANIMI EXIGUIQUE VOLUPTAS ULTIO.—REVENGE IS THE LUXURY OF A WEAK AND PITIFUL MIND.

Nim'shi	Pa'gi-el	Phal'lu	Rab'sa-ris	Re'zon
Nin'e-ve	Pa'niath Mo'ab	Phal'ti	Rab'sha-keh	Rhe'gi-um
Nin'e-veh	Pa'i	Phal'ti-el	Ra'ca	Rhe'sa
Nin'e-vites	Pa'lal	Pha-nu'el	Ra'cha	Rho'da
Ni'san	Pal'es-tine	Phar'a-cim	Ra'cab	Rhod'o-cus
Ni'sroch	Pal'lu	Pha'ra-oh	Ra'chab	Ri'bai
No-a-di'ah	Pal'lu-ites	Phar-a-tho'ni	Rad'da-l	Rib'lah
No'ah	Pal'ti	Pha'rez	Ra'gau	Rim'mon
No'bah	Pal'ti-el	Pha'rez-ites	Ra'ges	Rim'mon Pa'rez
No'gab	Pal'tite	Phar'i-sees	Ra'gu-a	Rin'nah
No'e-ba	Pan'nag	Pha'rosh	Ra-gu'el	Ri'phath
No'ga	Par'a-dise	Phar'phar	Ra'liab	Ris'sah
No'gah	Pa'rah	Phar'zites	Ra'ham	Rith'mah
No'hah	Pa'ran	Pha'se-ah	Ra'kum	Ris'pah
Nom'a-des	Par'bar	Pha-se'lis	Rak'kath	Ro-ge'lim
No'phah	Par-mash'ta	Phas'i-ron	Rak'koa	Roli'gah
No-me'ni-us	Par'me-nas	Ph'e-be	Ra'ma	Ro'i-mus
Nym'phas	Par'nach	Ph'e-ni'ce	Ra'mah	Ro-man-ti-e'zer
	Par'nath	Phib'e-seth	Ra'math	Ru'by
OB-A-DI'AH	Par'rosh	Ph'i-col	Ra-math-a'lm	Ru'lia-mah
O'bai	Pa-shan'da-tha	Ph'i-lar'ches	Ram'a-them	Ru'mah
O'bed E'dom	Par'u-ah	Phi-le'mon	Ra'math-ite	Rus'ti-cus
O'both	Par-va'im	Phi-le'tus	Ra'math Le'hi	
O'chi-el	Pa'sach	Phi-lis'ti-a	Ra'math Mis'peh	SA-BAC'THA-NI
Oc-i-de'lus	Pas-dam'min	Phi-lis'tim	Ra-me'ses	Sab'a-oth
Oc'i-na	Pa-se'ah	Phi-lis'tines	Ra-mi'ah	Sa'bat
O'eran	Pas'lur	Phi-lo'o-gus	Ra'moth Gil'e-ad	Sab'a-tus
O'ded	Pas'so-ver	Phil-o-me'tor	Ra'pha	Sab'ban
O-dol'lam	Pat'a-ra	Phin'e-as	Ra'pha-el	Sab'bath
Od-on-ar'kes	Pa-te'o-li	Phin'e-las	Ra'phah	Sab-ba-the'us
O'had	Pa-the'us	Phis'on	Raph'a-im	Sab-be'us
O'hel	Pat'i'ros	Phle'gon	Ra'phon	Sab-de'us
Ol'a-mus	Path-nu'sim	Pho'ros	Ra'phu	Sab'di
O-lym'phas	Pat'ro-bas	Phu'rah	Ras'sis	Sa-be'ans
Om-a-e'rus	Pa'u	Phu'vah	Rath'u-mus	Sa'bi
O'mar	Ped'a-hel	Phy-ge'l'us	Ra'zis	Sab'tah
O-me'ga	Ped'ah-zur	Phy-lac'te-ries	Re-a'lah	Sa'car
Om'ri	Ped-af'ah	Pi-ha-hi'roth	Re'ba	Sad-a-mi'as
O'nain	Pe'kah	Pi'dashi	Re-be'ca	Sa'das
O-nesi-mus	Pek-a-hi'ah	Pi'e-tha	Re'chab	Sad-de'us
On-e-siphr'o-rus	Pe'kod	Pil'tai	Re'chab-ites	Sad'duc
O-ni'a-res	Pel-a-i'ah	Pi'non	Re'chah	Sud'du-ceeds
O-ni'as	Pel-a-li'ah	Pi'ra	Re-el-af'ah	Sa'doc
O'no	Pel-a-ti'ah	Pi'ram	Re-el-i'as	Sa-ha-du'tha Je'
O'nus	Pe'leg	Pir'a-thon	Ree-sa'as	Sah'te-cha
O-ny'as	Pe'let	Pir'a-thon-ite	Re'gem, <i>g hard</i>	Sa'lah
On'y-cha	Pe'leth	Pis'gah	Re-gem-me-icch	Sa-la-sad'a-i
O'nyx	Pe'leth-ites	Pi'son	Re-gom	Sa-la'thi-el
O'phel	Pe-li'as	Pis'pah	Re-ha-bi'ah	Sa'cah
O'phir	Pe'fo-mite	Pi'thon	Re'hob	Sa'chah
Oph'ni	Pe-ni'el	Poch'e-reth	Re-ho-bo'am	Sa'la-i
Oph'rah	Pe-nin'nah	Pon'ti-us Pil'ate	Re-ho'both	Sa'lu
O'rb	Pe-ni-nah	Por'a-tha	Re'hu	Sa'lum
O'ran	Pen-tap'o-lis	Pot'i-phar	Re'lum	Sa-lu'mus
O-rion	Pen'ta-tench	Pos-tipl'e-ra	Re'i	Sa'ma
Or'nan	Pen'te-cost	Proch'o-rus	Re'kem	Sa'mah
Or'phah	Pe-ni'el	Pu'ah	Rem-a-li'ah	Sa-mo'ne
Or-tho-si'as	Pe'or	Pu'dens	Re'meth	Sa'lon
O-sa'as	Per'a-zim	Pu'hites	Rem'mon Meth'-	Sa-lome
O-se'as	Pe'resh	Pu'nites	o-ar	Sa'm
O'see	Pe'rez Uz'za	Pu'non	Rem'phan	Sa'lum
O'she-a	Per'ga	Pur	Rem'phis	Sa'ma-el
O'spray	Per'ga-mos	Pu'rlm	Re'pha-el	Sa-mni'as
O'ssi-frage	Pe-ri'da	Pu'ti-el	Re'phah	Sa-ma'ri-a
Oth'ni	Per'iz-zites	Py'garg	Ri'ph-a-i'ah	Sa-ma'ri-tans
Oth'ni-el	Per'me-nas		Re'ph-a-im	Sa-ma'tus
Oth-o-ni'as	Per-u'da	RA'A-MAH	Re'ph-a-im's	Sa-mi'el-us
O'zem	Peth-a-hi'ah	Ra-a-mi'ah	Re'ph'i-dim	Sa'mi'gar Ne'bo
O-z'as	Pe'thor	Ra-am'ses	Re'sen	Sa'mi
O'zi-el	Pe-thu'el	Rab'bah	Re'sheph	Sa'mis
O'zul	Pe-ul'thal	Rab'bath	Re'nben	Sa'm'ah
O'zul'es	Phac'a-reth	Rab'hi	Re-n'el	Sa'm'us
O-zo'ra	Pha'sur	Rab'blth	Re'nmah	Sa'mp-sa-mes
	Phai-daf'us	Rab-bo'nl	Re'zaph	San-a-bas'a-rus
	Pha-le'as	Rab'mag	Re-z'i'a	San'a-sib
PA'A-RAI	Pha'leg	Rab'sa-ces	Re'zin	San-bal'tat
Pa'dan A'ram				

SI NON POSSIS QUOD VELIS, VELIS ID QUOD POSSIS.—IF YOU CANNOT DO AS YOU WISH, DO AS WELL AS YOU CAN.



## Scripture Proper Names.

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NON CREDITOR MENDACI, NE QUIDEM DICENTI VERUM.—A LIAR IS NOT TO BE BELIEVED, THOUGH HE SPEAK THE TRUTH.

San'he-drlm	Sha-a'fbim	She'lesh	Shi'r'a-i	So'choh
San-sa'nah	Sha-a'bo-nite	She'o-mi	Shi'tah	So'coh
Sa'phat	Sha'aph	She'o-mith	Shi'tim Wood	So'di
Saph-a-ti'as	Sha-a-ra'im	She'o-moth	Shi'za	Sod'om-ites
Saph'ir	Shar'a-im	She-lu'mi-el	Sho'a	Sod'o-ma
Sa'peth	Sha-as'h'gas	She'ma	Sho'ab	Sop'a-ter
Sap-phi'ra	Shab-beth'a-i	Shem'a-ah	Sho'ah	Soph'e-reth
Sap'phire	Shach'i-a	Shem-a-r'ah	Sho'bach	So-slo-p'a-ter
Sar-a-bi'as	Shad'da-i	Shem-a-r'i'ah	Sho'ba-i	Sos'the-nes
Sar-a-fah	Sha'drach	Shem'e-ber	Sho'bal	Sos'tra-tus
Sa-ra'as	Sha'ge	She'mer	Sho'b'ek	So'tal
Sa-ra'n'a-el	Sha-haz'i-math	She-m'da	Sho'bi	Sta'chys
Sa'a-mel	Shaf'ie-cheth	Shem'i-nith	Sho'cho	Sta'ete
Sa'raph	Sha'lem	She-mir'a-moth	Sho'choh	Steph'a-na
Sar-ched'o-nus	Sha'lim	She-mu'el	Sho'ham	Steph'a-nas
Sar'de-us	Shaf'i-sha	She-na'zar	Sho'mer	Ste'phen
Sar'dites	Shaf'um	She'nir	Sho'phach	Su'ah
Sar'di-na	Shaf'ma-i	She'pham	Sho'phan	Su'ba
Sar'dine	Shaf'man	Sheph'a-ti'ah	Sho-shan'nim	Su'ba-i
Sar-do-nyx	Shal-ma-ne'ser	She'phi	Sho'a	Suc'coth
Sa're-a	Sha'ma	She'pho	Shu'ah	Suc'coth Be-noth
Si-rep'ta	Sham-a-r'i'ah	She-phu'phan	Shu'al	Su-ca'ath-ites
Sar'gon	Sha'med	She'rah	Shu'ba-el	Su'di-as
Sa'rid	Sha'mer	Sher-e-bi'ah	Shu'ham	Suk'ki-lus
Sa'ron	Shan'gar	She'resh	Shu'ham-ites	Su'sa
Sa-ro'thl	Sham'huth	She-re'zer	Shu'ites	Su'san-chites
Sar-se'clim	Sham'ir	She'shack	Shu'lam-ite	Su-san'nah
Sa'rnch	Sham'ma	She'shai	Shu'math-ites	Su'si
Sath-ra-haz'nes	Sham'mah	She'shan	Shu'nam-ite	Sye'a-mine
Sath-ra-bou-za'- nes	Sham'ma-i	Shesh-baz'zar	Shu'nem	Sy-ce'ne
Sa'a-ran	Sham'moth	She'thar	Shu'ni	Sy'char
Sa'vi-as	Sham-mu'a	She'thar Boz'na-l	Shu'nites	Sy'char
Sa'vi-as	Sham-mu'ah	Shib'bo-leth	Shu'pham	Sy'char
Sa'vi-as	Sham-she-ra'i	Shib'mah	Shu'pham-lte	Sy'e'ne
Sa'chem	Sha'pham	Shi'chrou	Shu'plm	Syn'a-gogue
Scy-tho'p'o-lis	Sha'phan	Shig-gai'on	Shu'shan	Syn'ti-che
Scyth-o-po'l-tans	Sha'phat	Shi'on	Shu'shan E'luth	Syr'i-a Ma'a-cah
Se'bat	Sha'pher	Shi'hor	Shu'the-lah	Syr'i-on
See'a-cah	Sha'r-a-i	Shi'lim	Shu'thal-ites	Sy-ro-phe-ni'ci-a
Se'h-e-ni'as	Sha'rma-lm	Shi'hl	S'i'a	TA'A-NACH
Se'chu	Sha'rar	Shi'hlm	S'i'a-ka	Ta'a-nach Shi'lo
Se'd-u-ci'as	Sha-re'zer	Shi'lem	S'i'ba	Tab'ba-oth
Se'gub	Sha'ron	Shi'lem-ltes	Sib'ba-chal	Tab'ba-oth
Se'ir	Sha'ron-lte	Shi'lo	Sib'bo-leth	Tab'be-el
Se'i-rath	Sha-ru'hien	Shi'loh	Sib'mah	Tab'be-el
Se'la Ham-mah- lu'koth	Shash'a-l	Shi-lo'ah	Sib'ra-im	Ta-bel'li-us
Se'lah	Shi'shak	Shi-lo'ul	S'i'chem	Tab'e-ra
Se'led	Sha'veh	Shi-lo'ul'tes	Sid'dim	Tab'i-tha
Se-le-mi'as	Sha'veth	Shi'shak	S'i'de	Ta'hor
Se-m-a-chi'ah	Sha'ul	Shim'e-a	S'i'don	Ta'ri-mon
Se-m-a'ah	Sha'ul-ltes	Shim'e-ah	Si-g'o-noth	Tach'mo-nite
Se-m-a'as	Sha-u'sha	Shim'e-am	S'i'ha	Tad'mor
Se-m'e-l	She'al	Shim'e-ath	S'i'hon	Ta'han
Se-m'e-lle-us	She-al'ti-el	Shim'e-ath-ltes	Sil'fa	Ta'han-ltes
Se'mis	She-m'e-lle-us	Shim'e-l	Sil'o-a	Ta-luph'a-nes
Se'n-a-h	She-ar-ja'shub	Shim'e-on	Sil'o-as	Ta-luph'e-nes
Se'neh	She'ba	Shim'li	Sil'o-ah	Ta'hath
Se'nir	She'bah	Shi'ml	Sil'o-am	Ta'per-nes
Se-n-a-che'rib	She'hani	Shim'ltes	Sil'o-e	Ta'h're-a
Se'n-ah	Sheb-a-n'ah	Shim'ma	Si-mal-e'ne	Ta'h'ti Hod'shl
Se'o-rim	Sheb-a-rim	Shim'on	Shim'e-on	Ta'li-tha Cu'mi
Se'phar	She'bat	Shim'rath	Shim'e-on-ltes	Ta'lmat
Se'ph'a-rad	She'ber	Shim'ri	Shu'ri	Ta'lmon
Se-phar-va'im	She'bu	Shim'rith	S'i'nal	Ta'kas
Se-phar-vites	Sheb'u-el	Shim'rou-ltes	S'i'nm	Ta'mah
Se-ph'e-la	Shee-a-n'ah	Shim'rou Me'ron	Shi'tes	Ta'muz
Se'rah	She'chem	Shim'shal	Shi'p'moth	Ta'nach
Se-ra-fah	She'chem-ltes	Shi'nab	Sil'pai	Ta'n-hu-meth
Se-ra-plum	Shech'l-nah	Shi'nar	Sil'rach	Ta'ols
Se'rad	Shef'u-ar	Shi'phl	Sil'rah	Ta'phath
Se'rug	She-ha-r'ah	Shi'ph'ulte	Sil'ron	Ta'ph'e-nes
Se'sis	Shu'kel	Shi'ph'ra	Si-am'a-l	Ta'ph'nes
Se'shel	Shu'lah	Shi'ph'ra	Si'e-ra	Ta'phon
Se'thar	Sho'lah-ltes	Shi'p'tan	Si-sh'nes	Ta'p'm-ah
Sha-al-ab'bin	Shel'e-m'ah	Shi'sha	Si'nah	Ta'rah
	She'leph	Shi'shak	S'i'van	Ta'a-lah

STULUS PUTAT NIL RECTUM NISI QUOD IPSE FACIT.—A FOOL THINKS NOTHING IS RIGHT BUT WHAT HE DOES HIMSELF.

## A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, WITH THEIR EXPLANATIONS.

A. B. or B. A. *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts.—Abp. Archbishop.—A. C. *Ante Christum*, Before Christ.—Acct. Account.—A. D. *Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord.—A. M. *Anno Meridiei*, Before Noon; or *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World.—Anon. Anonyms.—A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College.—A. U. C. *Anno Urbis Condite*, in the Year of the City; i. e. the building of Rome.

B. Basso, Bass.—Bart. Baronet.—B. C. Before Christ.—B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.—B. D. *Baccalaureus Divinitatis*, Bachelor of Divinity.—B. L. *Baccalaureus Legum*, Bachelor of Laws.—B. M. *Baccalaureus Medicinæ*, Bachelor of Medicine.—Bp. Bishop.—B. R. *Banco Regis*, the King's Bench.—B. V. *Beata Virgo*, blessed Virgin.

C. or Cap. *Caput*, Chapter.—C. or Cent. *Centum*, a Hundred.—C. B. Companion of the Bath.—C. C. Cairns College.—C. C. C. Corpus Christi College.—Capt. Captain.—Ch. C. Christchurch.—Co. Company.—Col. Colonel.—Coll. College.—C. P. Common Pleas.—C. P. S. *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.—Cr. Creditor.—Ct. Count.—Cwt. a Hundred-Weight.

D. D. *Divinitatis Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.—Dec. December.—Deg. Degree.—Deut. Deuteronomy.—Do. *ditto*, the same.—Dr. Doctor, or Doctor.—Dwt. a Penny-weight.—*d. denarius*, a penny.

E. East.—Eccel. Ecclesiastes.—Eccles. Ecclesiasticus.—E. E. English Ells.—E. G. *Exempli Gratia*, for Example.—Ep. Epistle.—Eph. Ephesians.—E. I. M. Coll. East-India Military College.—Esq. Esquire.—Ex. Example, or Exodus.—Exr. Executor.

F. *Fiat*, let it be done; or *Fortè*, strong.—F. A. S. *Fraternalis Antiquarium Socius*, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.—Fl. E. Flemish Ells.—Feb. February.—Fig. Figure.—F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.—F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.—F. L. S. *Fraternalis Linneæ Socius*, Fellow of the Linnean Society.—Fo. folio.—F. R. S. *Fraternalis Regiæ Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society.—F. R. S. & A. S. *Fraternalis Regiæ Socius et Associatus*, Fellow and Associate of the Royal Society.—F. S. A. *Fraternalis Artium Socius*, Fellow of the Society of Arts.

Gal. Galatians.—Gall. gallons.—G. C. B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.—Gen. Genesis, or General.—Gent. Gentleman.—G. R. *Georgius Rex*, King George.

H. M. S. His Majesty's Ship, or His Majesty's Service.—H. or hr. hours.—Heb. Hebrews.—Hhd. hogheads.—H. P. Half-Pay.

J. H. S. *Jesus Hominn Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men.—H. or ibld. *ibidem*, in the same place.—I. e. *id est*, that is.—Incog. *incognito*, unknown.—In. inches.—Int. interest.—Inst. Instant, or of this Month.

K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (Russia).—K. A. N. Knight of Alexander Newski (Russia).—K. B. Knight of the Bath.—K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle (Russia).—K. C. Knight of the Crescent (Turkey).—K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.—K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece (Spain).—K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa (Sweden).—K. M. Knight of Malta.—K. P. Knight of

St. Patrick.—K. M. T. Knight of St. Maria Theresa (Austria).—K. N. S. Knight of the Royal North Star (Sweden).—K. S. Knight of the Sword (Sweden).—K. R. E. Knight of the Red Eagle (Russia).—K. S. A. Knight of St. Anne (Russia).—K. S. F. Knight of St. *Esprit* (France).—K. S. F. Knight of Ferdinand of Sicily.—K. S. G. Knight of St. Georgia (Russia).—K. S. L. Knight of the Sun and Lion (Persia).—K. S. P. Knight of St. Stanislaus (Poland).—K. S. W. Knight of St. Waldimer (Russia).—K. T. Knight of the Thistle.—K. T. S. Knight of the Tower and Sword (Portugal).—Kt. Knight.—K. W. Knight of William (Netherlands).

L. *libra*, a pound.—L. or lib. *liber*, a book.—L. D. Lady-Day.—Ldp. Lordship.—Lev. Leviticus.—Lieut. Lieutenant.—L. L. D. *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.—L. S. *Locus Sigilli*, the place of the Seals.

M. A. *Artium Magister*, Master of Arts.—Mac. Maccabees.—Mal. Malachi.—Matt. Matthew.—M. B. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Physic; or *Musica Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Music.—M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Physic.—Mem. memento, remember.—Mess. *Messieurs*, Gentlemen.—M. P. Member of Parliament.—Mr. Mister.—Mrs. Mistress.—MS. *manuscriptum*, manuscript.—MSS. *manuscripta*, manuscripts.—M. mille, a thousand; and, in a recipe, for *manipulus*, a handful; *misc*, mingle; and *mixture*, a mixture.

N. north, or note.—N. B. *nota bene*, take notice.—Nem. con. or Nem. diss. *nenim contradicente*, or *nenim dissentiente*, unanimously.—No. numero, number.—Nov. November.—N. S. New Style.—Numb. Numbers.—Obt. obedient.—Oct. October.—O. S. Old Style.—Oxon. Oxford.—Oz. ounces.

Parl. Parliament.—Per cent. *per centum*, by the hundred.—Pet. Peter.—Phil. Philippians.—P. M. *post meridiem*, afternoon.—P. M. G. Professor of Music in Gresham College.—Pres. President.—P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.—Prof. Professor.—P. S. *post scriptum*, postscript.—Prob. Problem.—Prop. Proposition.—Ps. Psalm.

Q. Question.—Q. D. *quasi dictum*, as if it were said.—Q. E. D. *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.—Q. E. F. *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.—Q. PL. *quantum placet*, as much as you please.—Qr. quarter.—Q. S. *quantum sufficit*, a sufficient quantity.—Q. V. *quantum vis*, as much as you will; or, *quod vide*, which see.—Qy. Query.

R. Rex, King.—R. A. Royal Academical.—Rec. *recipere*, take.—Recd. received.—Rect. Rector.—Rev. Revelations, or Reverend.—R. N. Royal Navy.—R. M. Royal Marines.—Rom. Romans.—Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.—Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.—S. *Sacius*; *Societatis*; *Solidus*, or Shilling; South.—St. Saint, or street.—Sec. Secretary, or seconds.—Sept. September.—Sol. Solomon, or solution.—Sr. Sir.—Sq. square.

Th. Theology.—Theor. theorem.—Tim. Timothy.—Tit. Titus.

V. or vide, see.—Viz. *videlicet*, namely.—V. verse.—Ult. *ultimo*, the last, or last month.—Xmas. Christmas.—Xn. Christian.—Xper. Christopher.—Xnty. Christianity.

## CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY.

WITH LATIN MAXIMS, TRANSLATED.

**ABBEYS and Monasteries**, robbed of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; entirely dissolved by Henry VIII. 1540. He suppressed, in England and Wales, 643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and chapels, and 110 hospitals; and had the abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and Saint John's, Colchester, hanged and quartered, for refusing to surrender their abbeyes and denying his supremacy.

**Abbeville**, France, 100 houses destroyed, and 150 persons perished, by an explosion of gunpowder, Nov. 1773.

**Aberdeen**, University of, founded, 1477; King's College founded, 1500; Marechal College founded, 1593; the town of Aberdeen and its vicinity visited by a most destructive inundation, Aug. 8, 1829.

**Aboukir**, in Egypt, surrendered to the English forces, March 18, 1801.

**Abstinentes**, a sect who abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage, arose in 170.

**Academies**, the principal foreign, founded as follows:—**Berlin**, Royal Society, 1700. A literary society incorporated with it, 1744.—**Bologna**, for physic and mathematics, 1690; arts and sciences, 1714.—

**Brescia**, 1626.—**Brest**, military, 1682.—

**Cuen**, Normandy, belles lettres, 1705.—

**Copenhagen**, polite literature, 1753.—**Cortona**, Etruscan antiquities, 1726.—

**Cremona**, 1560; renewed, under the title of Disuniti, 1607.—**Dublin**, arts, 1750.—

**Erfurt**, Thuringia, sciences, 1755.—**Florence**, belles lettres, 1722; Della Crusca, 1582.—**Geneva**, medical, 1715.—**Genoa**, painting and sculpture, 1751.—

**Germany**, natural history, 1652; military, 1752; medical, 1617.—**Hoerlem**, Holland, sciences, 1760.—

**Lisbon**, royal historical, by John V., 1722.—**Lyons**, science and belles lettres, 1700; the royal societies of physic, mathematics, and arts, united to it, 1758.—

**Madrid**, painting, sculpture, and architecture, 1753.—**Mantua** (of the Vigilanti), sciences, 1704.—**Marseilles**, belles lettres, history, and criticism, 1726.—**Massachusetts's Bay**, arts and sciences, 1780.—**Milan**, sciences, 1719.—**Naples**, arts and sciences, 1510.—**New York**, literary and philosophical, 1814.—**Nimes**, royal, 1682.—

**Padua** (of the Rievrat), poetry, 1610.—**Palermo**, medical, 1645.—**Paris**, of the Sorbonne, for divinity, 1256; of St. Luke, for painting, 1321; of Verona, for music, 1513; for French, eloquence, and poetry, by Louis XIV., 1685; royal, of inscriptions and belles lettres, by Louis XIV., 1683; of painting and sculpture, by ditto, 1664; of architecture, by ditto, 1671; royal, of surgery, 1731; of agriculture, 1761; royal military, 1751; natural philosophy, 1766.—

**Parmo**, of the Innommati, 1550; Cremona, 1560; renewed as the Disuniti, 1607.—

**Perenza**, of the Insensati, 1561; Filzgertl, or Lovers of Industry, 1574; enlarged, 1632.—

**Petersburg**, sciences, 1721; military, 1732; arts, 1761; Russian literature, 1811.—

**Philodolphia**, sciences, 1749.—**Prussia**, academies reformed, 1750.—**Rome**, of the Umoristi, for comic poetry, 1611; of the

Fantasciel, 1625; of the Inseconcl, 1653; the French school, for painting, 1665; English, 1752.—**Spain**, royal military, 1751.—

**Stockholm**, royal, of sciences, 1750; belles lettres, 1758; agriculture, 1781.—

**Turkey**, military, 1775.—**Toulon**, military, 1682.—**Upsal**, sciences, 1720.—**Venice**, medical, 1701.—**Verona**, music, 1543.—

**Vienna**, oriental literature, 1810.—**Wor-saw**, languages and history, 1753.—

**Achaia**, founded, B. C. 1080.

**Acre**, or **Ptolemais**, the seat of the kings of Jerusalem, taken by the Crusaders, 1191.

**Acre**, taken by Richard I. and other crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years and the loss of 300,000 men; attacked by the French under Bonaparte, July 1, 1798, and relieved by Sir Sidney Smith, March 6, 1799, when the French were totally routed; seized upon by Ibrahim Pacha, July 2, 1832; bombarded and taken by the British, Nov. 3, 1840, the Egyptians losing 5000 men.

**Actium**, in Epirus, naval battle of, which rendered Augustus master of the Roman empire, Sep. 2, B. C. 31.

**Adams and Jefferson**, ex-presidents, death of, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the United States, July 4, 1826.

**Admiralty Court**, instituted 1357; incorporated, 1772.

**Adrian**, the emperor, visited Britain, 117, and built a strong rampart, 80 miles long, between Tyne and the Frith of Solway, 138.

**Adrianople**, taken by the Ottomans, 1360; taken from the Turks by the Russians, 1829.

**African Company**, first charter granted, 1673; completed, 1695.

**Agelilous**, of Lacedaemon's, expedition into Asia, against the Persians, B. C. 396.

**Agincourt**, battle of, between the French and English, gained by Henry V., Oct. 25, 1415; 10,000 of the French killed, and 14,000 taken prisoners—the English losing only 40. In the French army were four times as many men as in the English.

**Agrarian Law**, introduced at Rome, B. C. 486.

**Air-balloons**, invented by B. Guisardo, a Jesuit, 1720.

**Air-guns**, invented, 1656.

**Air-pump**, invented by a German, 1672.

**Aix-la-Chapelle**, taken by the French, 1793; and again, Sept. 21, 1794; congress at, Sept. 29, 1818.

**Albans's, St.**, the first battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the former was victorious, May 22, 1455.—Battle between the Yorkists, under the Earl of Warwick, and the Lancastrians, under Queen Margaret, who conquered, Feb. 2, 1461.

**Albigenses**, a sect of reformers, at Albigrois, in Languedoc, in the 12th century, that opposed the discipline, &c., of the Church of Rome.

**Aldermen**, first appointed, 852.

**Alderton Moor**, Yorkshire (battle of), where the royalists routed the parliamentarians, June 29, 1613.

**Alessandria**, Italy, taken by the French, 1798; surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, July 24, 1799.



## A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, WITH THEIR EXPLANATIONS.

A. B. or B. A. *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts.—Abp. Archbishop.—A. C. *Ante Christum*, Before Christ.—Acct. Account.—A. D. *Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord.—A. M. *Ante Meridiem*, Before Noon; or *Anno Mundi*, In the Year of the World.—Anon. Anonymous.—A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College.—A. U. C. *Anno Urbis Condite*, in the Year of the City; i. e. the building of Rome.

B. *Basso*, Bass.—Bart. Baronet.—B. C. Before Christ.—B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.—B. D. *Baccalaureus Divinitatis*, Bachelor of Divinity.—B. L. *Baccalaureus Legum*, Bachelor of Laws.—B. M. *Baccalaureus Medicinæ*, Bachelor of Medicine.—Bp. Bishop.—B. R. *Banco Regis*, the King's Bench.—B. V. *Beata Virgo*, blessed Virgin.

C. or Cap. *Caput*, Chapter.—C. or Cent. *Centum*, a Hundred.—C. B. Companion of the Bath.—C. C. Cains College.—C. C. C. Corpus Christi College.—Cnpt. Captain.—Ch. C. Christchurch.—Co. Company.—Col. Colonel.—Coll. College.—C. P. Common Pleas.—C. P. S. *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.—Cr. Creditor.—Ct. Count.—Cwt. a Hundred-Weight.

D. D. *Divinitatis Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.—Dec. December.—Deg. Degree.—Deut. Deuteronomy.—Do. *dillo*, the same.—Dr. Doctor, or Doctor.—Dwt. a Penny-weight.—d. *denarius*, a penny.

E. Enst.—Ecel. Ecclesiastes.—Eccles. Ecclesiastics.—E. E. English Ells.—E. G. *Exempli Gratia*, for Example.—Ep. Epistle.—Eph. Ephesians.—E. I. M. Coll. East-India Military College.—Esq. Esquire.—Ex. Example, or Exodus.—Exr. Exequer.

F. *Fial*, let it be done; or *Forle*, strong.—F. A. S. *Fraternitatis Antiquarium Socius*, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.—Fl. E. Flemish Ells.—Feb. February.—Fig. Figure.—F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.—F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.—F. L. S. *Fraternitatis Linneana Socius*, Fellow of the Linnæan Society.—Fo. folio.—F. R. S. *Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society.—F. R. S. & A. S. *Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius et Associatus*, Fellow and Associate of the Royal Society.—F. S. A. *Fraternitatis Artium Socius*, Fellow of the Society of Arts.

Gal. Galatians.—Gall. gallons.—G. C. B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.—Gen. Genesis, or General.—Gent. Gentleman.—G. R. *Georgius Rex*, King George.

H. M. S. His Majesty's Ship, or His Majesty's Service.—H. or hr. hours.—Heb. Hebrews.—Hhd. hogheads.—H. P. Half-Pay.

J. H. S. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men.—Ib. or ibid. *ibidem*, in the same place.—I. e. *id est*, that is.—Incog. *incognito*, unknown.—In. Inch.—Int. Interest.—Inst. instant, or of this Month.

K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (Russia).—K. A. N. Knight of Alexander Newski (Russia).—K. B. Knight of the Bath.—K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle (Russia).—K. C. Knight of the Crescent (Turkey).—K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.—K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece (Spain).—K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa (Sweden).—K. M. Knight of Malta.—K. P. Knight of

St. Patrick.—K. M. T. Knight of St. Maria Theresa (Austria).—K. N. S. Knight of the Royal North Star (Sweden).—K. S. Knight of the Sword (Sweden).—K. R. E. Knight of the Red Eagle (Russia).—K. S. A. Knight of St. Anne (Russia).—K. S. F. Knight of *St. Esprit* (France).—K. S. F. Knight of Ferdinand of Sicily.—K. S. G. Knight of St. Georgia (Russia).—K. S. L. Knight of the Sun and Lion (Persia).—K. S. P. Knight of St. Stanislaus (Poland).—K. S. W. Knight of St. Waldimer (Russia).—K. T. Knight of the Thistle.—K. T. S. Knight of the Tower and Sword (Portugal).—Kt. Knight.—K. W. Knight of William (Netherlands).

L. *libra*, a pound.—L. or lib. *liber*, a book.—L. D. Lady-Day.—Ldp. Lordship.—Lev. Leviticus.—Lieut. Lieutenant.—L. L. D. *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.—L. S. *Locus Sigilli*, the place of the Seals.

M. A. *Artium Magister*, Master of Arts.—Mac. Maccabees.—Mal. Malachi.—Matt. Matthew.—M. B. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Physic; or *Musicæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Music.—M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Physic.—Mem. *memento*, remember.—Mess. *Messieurs*, Gentlemen.—M. P. Member of Parliament.—Mr. Mister.—Mrs. Mistress.—MS. *manuscriptum*, manuscript.—MSS. *manuscriptum*, manuscripts.—M. mille, a thousand; and, in a recipe, for *manipulus*, a handful; *miscæ*, mingle; and *mixture*, a mixture.

N. north, or note.—N. B. *nota bene*, take notice.—Nem. con. or Nem. diss. *nemine contradicente*, or *namine dissentiente*, unanimously.—No. numero, number.—Nov. November.—N. S. New Style.—Numb. Numbers.—Obt. obedient.—Oct. October.—O. S. Old Style.—Oxon. Oxford.—Oz. ounces.

Parl. Parliament.—Per cent. *per centum*, by the hundred.—Pet. Peter.—Phil. Philippians.—P. M. *post meridiem*, afternoon.—P. M. G. Professor of Music in Gresham College.—Pres. President.—P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.—Prof. Professor.—P. S. *post scriptum*, postscript.—Prob. Problem.—Prop. Proposition.—Ps. Psalms.

Q. Question.—Q. D. *quasi dictum*, as if it were said.—Q. E. D. *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.—Q. E. F. *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.—Q. PL. *quantum placet*, as much as you please.—Qr. quarter.—Q. S. *quantum sufficit*, a sufficient quantity.—Q. V. *quantum vis*, as much as you will; or, *quod vide*, which see.—Qy. Query.

R. Rex, King.—R. A. Royal Academician.—Rec. *recipere*, take.—Recd. received.—Rect. Rector.—Rev. Revelations, or Reverend.—R. N. Royal Navy.—R. M. Royal Marines.—Rom. Romans.—Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.—Rt. Wpfnl. Right Worshipful.—S. *Socius*, *Societatis*, *Solidus*, or *Shilling*.—South.—St. Saint, or street.—Sec. Secretary, or seconds.—Sept. September.—Sol. Solomon, or solution.—Sr. Sir.—Sq. square.

Th. Theology.—Theor. theorem.—Tim. Timothy.—Tit. Titus.

V. or vide, see.—Viz. *videlicet*, namely.—V. veræ.—Ult. ultimo, the last, or last month.—Xmas. Christmas.—Xn. Christian.—Xper. Christopher.—Xnty. Christianity.

## CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY.

WITH LATIN MAXIMS, TRANSLATED.

**ABBEYS and Monasteries**, robbed of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; entirely dissolved by Henry VIII. 1540. He suppressed, in England and Wales, 643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and chapels, and 110 hospitals; and had the abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and Saint John's, Colchester, hanged and quartered, for refusing to surrender their abbeys and denying his supremacy.

**Abbeville**, France, 100 houses destroyed, and 150 persons perished, by an explosion of gunpowder, Nov. 1773.

**Aberdeen**, University of, founded, 1477; King's College founded, 1500; Marechal College founded, 1593; the town of Aberdeen and its vicinity visited by a most destructive inundation, Aug. 8, 1829.

**Ahonkir**, in Egypt, surrendered to the English forces, March 18, 1801.

**Abstincts**, a sect who abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage, arose in 170.

**Academies**, the principal foreign, founded as follows:—**Berlin**, Royal Society, 1700. A literary society incorporated with it, 1744.—**Bologna**, for physic and mathematics, 1690; arts and sciences, 1714.—

**Brescia**, 1626.—**Brest**, military, 1682.—

**Caen**, Normandy, belles lettres, 1705.—

**Copenhagen**, polite literature, 1753.—**Cartana**, Etruscan antiquities, 1726.—

**Cremna**, 1560; renewed, under the title of Disunitt, 1607.—**Dublin**, arts, 1750.—

**Erfurt**, Thuringia, sciences, 1755.—**Flaurence**, belles lettres, 1272; Della Crusca, 1582.—

**Geneva**, medical, 1715.—**Gewa**, painting and sculpture, 1751.—**Germany**, natural history, 1632; military, 1752; medical, 1617.—

**Haerlem**, Holland, sciences, 1760.—**Lisbon**, royal historical, by John V., 1722.—

**Lyonis**, science and belles lettres, 1700; the royal societies of physic, mathematics, and arts, united to it, 1758.—

**Madrid**, painting, sculpture, and architecture, 1753.—**Mantua** (of the Vigilanti), sciences, 1704.—

**Marseilles**, belles lettres, history, and criticism, 1726.—**Massachusetts's Bay**, arts and sciences, 1760.—

**Milan**, sciences, 1719.—**Naples**, arts and sciences, 1540.—

**New York**, literary and philosophical, 1814.—**Nimes**, royal, 1682.—

**Padua** (of the Ricovrati), poetry, 1610.—

**Palermo**, medical, 1645.—**Paris**, of the Sorbonne, for divinity, 1256; of St. Luke, for painting, 1321; of Verona, for music, 1513; for French, eloquence, and poetry, by Louis XIII., 1635; royal, of inscriptions and belles lettres, by Louis XIV., 1663; of painting and sculpture, by ditto, 1664; of architecture, by ditto, 1671; royal, of surgery, 1731; of agriculture, 1761; royal military, 1751; natural philosophy, 1796.—

**Pavia**, of the Innommati, 1550; **Cremona**, 1560; renewed as the Disunitt, 1607.—

**Perona**, of the Innommati, 1561; **Philgert**, or **Lovers of Industry**, 1574; enlarged, 1652.—

**Petersburg**, sciences, 1721; military, 1732; arts, 1764; **Russian literature**, 1811.—

**Philadelphia**, sciences, 1749.—**Prussia**, academies reformed, 1750.—**Rome**, of the Umoristi, for comic poetry, 1611; of the

**Fantasciel**, 1625; of the Inseconcl, 1653; the French school, for painting, 1665; **English**, 1752.—**Spain**, royal military, 1751.—

**Stockholm**, royal, of sciences, 1750; belles lettres, 1758; agriculture, 1781.—

**Turkey**, military, 1775.—**Toulon**, military, 1682.—**Upsal**, sciences, 1720.—**Venice**, medical, 1701.—**Verona**, music, 1543.—

**Vienna**, oriental literature, 1810.—**Warsaw**, languages and history, 1753.—

**Achaia**, founded, B. C. 1080.

**Acra**, or **Ptolemais**, the seat of the kings of Jerusalem, taken by the Crusaders, 1191.

**Acra**, taken by Richard I. and other crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years and the loss of 300,000 men; attacked by the French under Bonaparte, July 1, 1798, and relieved by Sir Sidney Smith, March 6, 1799, when the French were totally routed; seized upon by Ibrahim Pacha, July 2, 1832; bombarded and taken by the British, Nov. 3, 1840, the Egyptians losing 5000 men.

**Actium**, in Epirus, naval battle of, which rendered Augustus master of the Roman empire, Sep. 2, B. C. 31.

**Adams and Jefferson**, ex-presidents, death of, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the United States, July 4, 1826.

**Admiralty Court**, instituted 1357; incorporated, 1772.

**Adrian**, the emperor, visited Britain, 117, and built a strong rampart, 80 miles long, between Tyne and the Frith of Solway, 136.

**Adrianople**, taken by the Ottomans, 1360; taken from the Turks by the Russians, 1829.

**African Company**, first charter granted, 1673; completed, 1695.

**Agasilans**, of Lacedaemon's, expedition into Asia, against the Persians, B. C. 396.

**Agincourt**, battle of, between the French and English, gained by Henry V., Oct. 25, 1415; 10,000 of the French killed, and 14,000 taken prisoners—the English losing only 40. In the French army were four times as many men as in the English.

**Agvarian Law**, introduced at Rome, B. C. 486.

**Air-balloons**, invented by B. Gusnido, a Jesuit, 1720.

**Air-guns**, invented, 1656.

**Air-pump**, invented by a German, 1672.

**Aix-la-Chapelle**, taken by the French, 1793; and again, Sept. 21, 1794; congress at, Sept. 29, 1818.

**Alban's, St.**, the first battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the former was victorious, May 22, 1455.—

**Battle between the Yorkists**, under the Earl of Warwick, and the Lancastrians, under Queen Margaret, who conquered, Feb. 2, 1461.

**Albigenses**, a sect of reformers, at Albigeols, in Languedoc, in the 12th century, that opposed the discipline, &c., of the Church of Rome.

**Alderman**, first appointed, 882.

**Ahlerton Moor**, Yorkshire (battle of), where the royalists routed the parliamentarians, June 29, 1613.

**Alessandria**, Italy, taken by the French, 1798; surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, July 24, 1799.



## Chronology and History.

*Alexander the Great*, born, B. C. 356.

*Alexandria*, Egypt, built by Alexander in 17 days, the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, B. C. 332; taken by Cæsar, B. C. 46; by Dioclesian, 296; by the Persians, 615; by the Saracens, 640; by the French, 1798. Battle of, between the French and English, in which the former were defeated, but General Abercrombie was killed, 1801.

*Alexandria*, North America, taken by the British, Aug. 29, 1814.

*Alexandrian Library*, consisting of 400,000 manuscripts, destroyed by fire, B. C. 47.—The second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was destroyed by the Saracens, under Caliph Omar, at whose command they for six months burned books, instead of wood, for the purpose of heating the water for their baths, 640.

*Alfred* (called the Great), born at Wantage, Berks, 849; succeeded his brother Ethelred on the throne, 872; took London from the Danes, besieged Rochester, and drove them to their ships, 882. He divided England into counties and hundreds, built the University of Oxford, took a survey of England, and formed a body of laws, which, though now lost, are esteemed as the origin of English Common Law. He was thrice married, and had several children; died in 900, and was succeeded by his second son, Edward the Elder.

*Alfred*, son of Ethelred II.; his eyes were put out, 600 of his train murdered at Guildford by Earl Godwin's vassals, and he led to a monastery at Ely, 1036, where he soon afterwards died.

*Algebra*, first known in Europe, 1494.

*Algiers*, formerly the country called Numidia, as united under Massinissa and Jugurtha. It became a Roman prov. B. C. 44; afterwards it was independent, till the inhab. invited Barbarossa, the pirate, to assist them against the Spaniards, who, however, seized it, 1516. Some time afterwards it became the property of the Turks; reduced by Admiral Blake, 1655; bombarded by the French, 1761; bombarded by the British fleet under Ld. Exmouth, and the Christian captives set free, Aug. 27, 1816; taken by the French, July 5, 1830, and made a colony of France.

*Alliance*, defensive, between England and Holland, April 25, 1788.

*Allied Sovereigns* (of Russia and Prussia) entered London, June 8, 1814.

*All Souls' College*, Oxford, founded by Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1437. The library presented to it by Christopher Codrington, a native of Barbadoes, 1668.

*Almeida*, Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 25, 1762; by the French, Aug. 27, 1810; Massena defeated by Wellington, Aug. 5, 1811.

*Alnwick* (battle of), 1092; again, 1174.

*Alresford*, Hampshire, totally destroyed by fire, 1660; twice since.

*Altars*, instituted by Pope Sixtus I., 117; first Christian one erected in Britain, 634; first consecrated, by Pope Sylvester, 1331.

*Anaxons*, *The*, made an irruption into Attica, about 1209 B. C.; a queen of, visited Alexander the Great and cohabited with him, in the hopes of having issue by him, but died soon after her return home, 330 B. C.

*Ambassadors*, first protected from arrest for debt in England, 1709; the first from

the Ottoman Court arrived in London, December, 1793.

*Amboyna*, seized by the Dutch, 1624; by the English, Nov. 28, 1796; restored; and again taken by them, Feb. 17, 1810.

*America*, first discovered by Columbus, 1492; South America, completely, by Vesp. Americus, a Florentine, and North America by John Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; thirteen colonies declared themselves independent of the British crown, 1776, and recognised as such by England, 1783. South-American independence established, and recognised by the English sending consuls to the new states, 1824.

*Amiens*, peace of, 1802.

*Amphictyonic Council*, established at Thermopylæ, B. C. 1456.

*Amsterdam*, establishment of a West-Indian Company of merchants at, April 9, 1828. *Anabaptists*, first appeared in England, 1549; the first Anabaptist meeting-house established in London, 1640.

*Anaximander*, pupil of Thales, invented maps, globes, and the signs of the zodiac, about 560, B. C.

*Anchois* (of ships) invented, 578.

*Audré*, Major, adjutant-general of the British army, hanged as a spy at Tappau, New York, Oct. 2, 1780.

*Auglesea*, appointment of the Marquis of, to the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, Feb. 27, 1828; recalled, Dec. 30.

*Anglesy*, the Mona of the Romans, reduced by Julius Agricola, 76; by the English, 1295.

*Anjou* (battle of), where the Duke of Clarence and 1500 English were slain, 1421.

*Ann Boleyn*, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, married to Henry VIII., Nov. 1532; crowned, June 1, 1533; tried on a charge of incest, and, though not guilty, convicted and beheaded, May 14, 1536, aged 29.

*Ann of Cleves*, fourth wife of Henry VIII., died, July 15, 1557.

*Ann, Queen*, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to the Prince of Denmark, 1683; succeeded her brother-in-law, William III., on the throne, March 8, 1702; crowned, and settled the first fruits and tenths on the poor clergy, 1704; died, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49, and was succeeded by her cousin, George I., elector of Hanover.

*Anglo-Saxons*, first landed in Britain, 449.

*Anointing*, first used at the coronation of Alfred, 872.

*Anthems*, first introduced, 386.

*Antigna*, settled by the English, 1666.

*Antioch*, in Syria, built by Seleucus after the battle of Ipsus, B. C. 300; 100,000 of its inhabitants killed by the Jews in one day, B. C. 145.

*Antiochus* (son of the illustrious Antiochus), massacred 80,000 Jews for revolting, 170; put Elcazar and the seven brothers, Maccabees, to death, 168; died B. C. 164.

*Apocalypse* (the Revelation of St. John), excluded from the sacred canon, in the council of Laodicea, 360; received again by that of Trent, 1545.

*Apocrypha*, history of, ends, B. C. 135.

*Apollo*, Temple of, founded, B. C. 434.

*Appian Way*, aqueducts, &c., constructed at Rome, B. C. 311.

*Arbela*, battle of, when Alexander conquered Persia, B. C. 331.



*Arceadians*, colony of, conducted by Evander into Italy, B. C. 1243.

*Archangel*, Russia, great fire at, which destroyed its cathedral, public edifices, and nearly 3000 dwellings, June 29, 1793.

*Archdeacon*, the first appointed in England, was by Lanfranc, Abp. of Canterbury, 1075.

*Archery*, introduced by the Saxons; disused after the Norman conquest; revived by the Crusaders. All the statutes for the encouragement of archery are since the invention of fire-arms!

*Areopagus*, the famous senate of, established at Athens in the reign of Cærops, B. C. 1509.

*Argentaria*, In Alsace (battle of), where the German tribe, the Alemanni, were defeated by the Romans under the Emperor Gratian, with the loss of 35,000 out of 40,000 men, May, 378.

*Argonauts*, expedition of, B. C. 1263.

*Argos*, the kingdom of, began under Inachus, B. C. 1836.

*Argyle*, Marquis of, beheaded for rebellion, 1661.—Earl of, invaded Scotland with 2500 men, May, 1685; defeated and executed at Edinburgh in June following.

*Arianus*, arose from their leader, Arius, who died, 336. The doctrine of Arianism the ruling religion in the west, 493; exploded in Spain, 589.

*Arithmetic*, first taught in Egypt, and said to be brought thence to Greece by Thales, B. C. 600; oldest treatise on, known, by Euclid, B. C. 300; first introduced into Europe, from Arabia, about the end of the 10th century.

*Armada*, the Spanish, of 130 ships, with 30,000 men, arrived in the English Channel, July, 1588, but were defeated by Admiral Howard, and afterwards totally wrecked.

*Armagh*, founded by St. Patrick, 742; constituted an archbishopric, together with Dnblin, Cashel, and Tuam, by Car. Papyro, 1142.

*Armenia*, conquered by the Turks, 1522.

*Arminianism*, taught by Vorstius, the disciple of Arminius, 1611; the Arminians chiefly contend for the doctrine of universal redemption, and generally espouse the principles of the Church of England.

*Arms*, coats of, became hereditary in families at the latter end of the 12th century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, to distinguish them in the crusades. The arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358; the French arms discontinued by the English kings, Jan. 1, 1801.

*Army*, first standing one in modern times, established by Charles VII. of France, 1445; introduced here by Charles I. 1638; declared illegal, together with royal guards, 1679.

*Articles* (of religion), the 39 first published, 1528.

*Arundelian Tables*, containing the chronology of ancient history, from 1582 to 355, B. C., found in the Isle of Pharos, about 1610; purchased by Lord Arundel, and given to the University of Oxford.

*Ascalon*, Judea (battle of), where Richard I. defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 men, 1191.

*Ashanties* defeat the British troops at Accra, 1821; are defeated by the British and their allies, Aug. 7, 1825.

*Ashdown* (battle of), between Canute and Edmund, which Edmund gained, 1016.

*Assembly* of the States-general opened at Paris, May 5, 1789; formed into the National Assembly, June 16; decreed the country in danger, July 11, 1792.

*Assyria*, kingdom of, began under Ninus, called Assur, B. C. 2084; lasted about 1264 years, ending with Sardanapalus, B. C. 620.

*Astronomy*, earliest observations of which we have any account, at Babylon, B. C. 2250; known to the Chinese, 1100; lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, with accuracy, 720; spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640; further discoveries in, by Pythagoras, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, &c., 500; Dionysius was the first who found the solar year to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, and 49 minutes, 285; Hipparchus began his observations at Rhodes, 187; began his new cycle of the moon, consisting of 111,035 days, 143; great advances in the science made by Hipparchus, B. C. 140; the precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered, &c., by Ptolemy, A. D. 130; after the lapse of nearly seven centuries, during which time the science was neglected, it was resumed by the Arabs, about 800; and afterwards brought into Europe by the Moors, 1200; the true doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus, 1530; improvements in, by Tycho Brahe, 1600; the true laws of planetary motion defined by Kepler, 1625; telescopes used in astronomy, and many phenomena discovered, by Galileo, 1630; Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia," published, and the system, as now taught, incontrovertibly established, 1687; since which, various discoveries have been made by Cassini, Dr. Halley, Dr. Bradley, Dr. Herschell, and others.

*Athelstan*, the natural son of Edward the Elder, crowned King of England at Kingston, 925; invaded Scotland, 938; reduced Wales, 939; died at Gloucester, 941, and was succeeded by Edmund I.

*Athenians*, defeated at Chæronea by the Boeotians, B. C. 447; entirely defeated by Lyander, 405, which occasioned the loss of their city, the ruin of their power, and the appointment of the 30 tyrants; defeated at Methone, the first battle that Philip of Macedon ever won in Greece, 360; revolt from Demetrius, 287.

*Athens*, founded by Cærops, B. C. 1571; kingdom of, ended in Codrus, 1070; governed by annual archons, 681; city taken by Xerxes, 480; by the Romans, 67; by the Venetians, A. D. 1204; by the Turks, 1687; by the Greeks, 1826.

*Attica*, laid waste by the deluge of Ogyges, B. C. 1704, and remained so above 200 years, till the coming of Cærops.

*Atmospheric Railway*, experiments first publicly made on it, 1840; in operation, 1841.

*Attila*, king of the Huns, 434; ravaged the Roman empire, 447; died, 451.

*Aughrim*, Ireland (battle of), between the French and English, July 12, 1691.

*Augustin*, St., landed in the Isle of Thanet and commenced his mission of conversion, 597; soon after made the first Archbishop of Canterbury; died, 601.

*Augustine Friars*, their first appearance

## Chronology and History.

in England, 1250; established by Pope Alexander IV. 1256; their church granted to German Lutherans, 1551.

*Anrova Borealis*, or the northern lights, first observed, March 6, 1715-16; electricity of, discovered, 1769.

*Austerlitz*, battle of, Dec. 2, 1805.

*Austria*, anciently the Belgic Gaul of the Romans, taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its present name, 1040; erected into a duchy, 1156; made an empire of, Aug. 11-1804; Francis II. emperor of, made a formal resignation of the high office of Emperor of Germany, Aug. 7, 1806.

*Austria and Russia* united against France, August, 1805.

*Austrian Army*, under Mack, surrendered at Ulm to Bonaparte, Oct. 20, 1805.

*Avignon*, taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; restored, 1773; declared to belong to France by the National Assembly, 1791; and confirmed by the Congress of Allied Sovereigns, 1815.

*BABEL*, Tower of, began to be built, B.C. 2247, and was 40 years building; when, as the Bible informs us, God confounded the language of the builders, and dispersed them into different nations. From Japhet, the eldest son of Noah, sprung the inhabitants of the north of Europe and Asia. From Shem came the people of the east and the Jews; and from Ham, the Egyptians, Phillistines, and the ancient possessors of Africa.

*Babington*, and 13 others, hanged for conspiring to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, 1586.

*Babylon*, kingdom of, founded by Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, B.C. 2640; city walled in, 1243; taken by Cyrus, 558; by Darius, 511.

*Badjazel*, fortress of, captured by the Russians, Sept. 9, 1828.

*Bagdad*, built, by the Caliph Almansur, B.C. 762.

*Baliol*, King of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westminster Hall, Oct. 14, 1293.

*Baliol College*, Oxford, founded, 1262.

*Banbury* (battle of), between the rebels and royalists, when the first were victorious, July 25, 1469.

*Bangor*, bishopric founded, and cathedral built, 516.

*Banks*, first established by the Lombard Jews in Italy, 808; the name taken from *banco*, a bench, benches having been erected in the market-place for the exchange of money, &c.; the Bank of Venice established, 1157; of Genoa, 1345; of Amsterdam, 1609; of Hamburgh, 1710; of Rotterdam, 1655; of England, 1693; old Scotch Bank, 1695; Royal ditto, 1727; in the East Indies, 1787; America, 1791. The Bank of England was incorporated by King William and his Parliament, in consideration of £1,200,000 lent to government. In 1727, the interest was reduced from six to five per cent. Discontinued paying in cash, Feb. 25, 1797. Issued 20s. notes, March 9, 1797. Discontinuance of its payments in cash restricted by Parliament in 1816, not to extend beyond April 5, 1818. Cash payments resumed, 1821. Five per cents. reduced to four, March, 1822; lent sums on mortgage and funded stock, April 21, 1824. Charter renewed, 1833.

*Bannockburn* (battle of), between 30,000 Scots and 200,000 English, when the latter were routed with the loss of 50,000 slain and 30,000 prisoners, June 25, 1314.

*Banqueting-house*, Whitehall, now the Chapel, built, 1627.

*Baptism*, practised in the Christian church by immersion, till the end of the first century.

*Barbadoes*, first English settlement in the West Indies, 1625; almost totally destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 10, 1780.

*Barbers*, the first profession brought to Rome from Sicily, B.C. 299; barbers and surgeons in London made one company, 1540; separated, 1744. They formerly exhibited a head, or *poll*, at their doors, and the barber's pole now used by them is a burlesque imitation of it.

*Barcelona*, said to be built by Hamilcar, the Carthaginian general who subdued Spain; reduced by Louis XIV. of France, 1714.

*Barham-moor* (battle of), where the royalists were defeated by the forces of the Parliament, March 23, 1643.

*Barnet* (battle of), when Edward IV. defeated the army of, and slew the Earl of Warwick, April 14, 1471.

*Barometers*, invented by Toricelli, a Florentine, 1625.

*Baron*, title of, first used in England, 1388. The barons attended Parliament in complete armour in the reign of Henry III.

*Baronets*, English, first created, 1611; Scotch, 1625; 13 new ones created, Dec. 19, 1827.

*Bastile*, at Paris, taken, and the governor killed, June 14, 1789.

*Batavia* taken by the English, Aug. 8, 1811.

*Bath*, the hot springs of, discovered B.C. 871; its bishopric founded, A.D. 903; having been dissolved, it was added to that of Wells, 1545; city burned, 1116; again, 1137; chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

*Bath, Order of the*, instituted at the coronation of Henry IV.; re-established, 1725.

*Battle Abbey*, Sussex, founded where Harold was slain, by William I., 1066.

*Battles by Land*. (See the names of places, where, if important, they are recorded.)

*Battles by Sea*.—With the French, when 200 of their ships were taken, laden with wine, 1297; on the coast of Britain, between the English and French, when both the admirals' ships were burnt, 1512; between the English and French, when the former were beaten, April 25, 1513; off Calais, between the English and the Spanish armada, 1588; in Dover road, between the English and Dutch, June 29, 1652; near Portland, with the Dutch, Feb. 18, 1653; near the coast of Flanders, June 2, 1653; off Cadiz, Sept. 1656; one hundred and thirty sail of Dutch merchantmen taken by the Duke of York, before war was declared, Nov. 1664; between the English and the Dutch, June 3, 1665; between the English, and the Dutch and French joined, June 1, 1666; at the mouth of the Thames, between the English and the Dutch, July 25, 1666; Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, almost as far as Chatham, and destroyed great part of the English fleet, June 11, 1667; near Martinico, with the French, June 23, 1667; twelve Algerine pirates destroyed by Sir Edward Sprague, 1671; at Soleby, between the English and French joined, and the Dutch, May 28, 1672;



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on the coast of Holland, between the combined fleets and the Dutch, May 28, 1673; again, June 4, 1673; at the mouth of the Texel, Aug. 11, 1673; English and Dutch beat by the French, off Beache Head, June 30, 1690; French beat, off La Hogue, by Rook, May 19, 1692; off St. Vincent, June 16, 1693; near Vigo, August 15, 1702; off Carthage, August 24, 1704; at Gibraltar, Nov. 5, 1704; off the Lizard, Oct. 9, 1707; near Carthage, May 28, 1708; Spanish fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, off Cape Passaro, in the Mediterranean, Aug. 11, 1718; off Toulon, between the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the English, Feb. 9, 1744; off Cape Finisterre, May 3, 1747; off Belle Isle, Nov. 1759; off Brest, July 27, 1778; off Cape St. Vincent, Jan. 16, 1780; off Martinico, April 17, 1780; off ditto, May 15 and 19, 1780; at St. Jago, April 16, 1781; off Martinico, April 29, 1781; off Dogger Bank, August 5, 1781; off Cape Henry, near Chesapeake Bay, Sept. 5, 1781; St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797; Nile, 1798; Copenhagen, 1801; Trafalgar, Oct. 1805; Navarino, Oct. 1827.

*Bavaria* erected into a kingdom, 1805.

*Becket, Thomas* A., born, 1117; made Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; murdered at the altar of that cathedral, 1171; his bones enshrined in gold set with jewels, 1220; afterwards taken up and burned, in the reign of Henry VIII.

*Belgium*, separated from Holland, and erected into an independent kingdom, 1831.

*Belgrade* (battle of), between the Germans and Turks, when the latter were beaten, and lost 40,000 men, 1456; the city taken by the Turks, 1690; battle of, between the Hungarians, under Prince Eugene, and the Turks, when the latter were defeated, July 16, 1717.

*Bellingham*, shot Mr. Perceval, the minister, May 12, 1812; hanged, May 18.

*Belts*, invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first used in churches, about 900.

*Beresina*, passage of, French lost 20,000 men at, Nov. 8, 1812.

*Berkley Castle*, Gloucestershire, begun to be built by Henry I., 1108; finished by Henry II.

*Berkley*, judge, arrested on his seat in the court of King's Bench, and sent to prison for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money, Feb. 10, 1610; fined £10,000, 1543.

*Bermuda Islands* discovered, 1609; settled, 1612; nearly destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 11, 1780.

*Bernadotte*, nominated crown prince of Sweden, 1810; crowned, 1818; died, 1844.

*Beverich*, burned, 1173; again, 1216; taken from the Scots and annexed to England, 1333; taken by the Scots, 1351; by the English, 1356; by the Scots, 1378; by the English, 1378; by the Scots, 1384; by the English, 1385; surrendered to Cromwell, 1648; secured by General Monk, 1659.

*Bhurtpore*, fortress of, taken by storm by Lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826.

*Billingsgate*, built, B. C. 370; formerly the port of London, but made a free fish-market, 1699; great fire at, Jan. 13, 1715.

*Bills of Exchange*, first used in England, 1381.

*Bill of Rights*, passed, 2 William and Mary, 1689.

*Bithynia*, a kingdom of Asia, conquered by Croesus, King of Lydia, B. C. 560; by Alexander, 332. From its ruins rose the Ottoman Turks, who made Prusa their capital before they possessed Constantinople, 1327.

*Blackfriars' Bridge*, begun, 1760, and finished, 1770; cost, £152,845; toll taken off, 1785.

*Blenheim* (battle of), between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 27,000 killed and 13,000 prisoners; while the total loss of the English amounted to no more than 13,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, Aug. 3, 1704.

*Blockade* of the ports of the Isle of Candia, and of those of Modon, Coron, and Navarin, declared by the President of Greece, March 18, 1829.

*Blood*, a disbanded officer of Cromwell's army, seized the Duke of Ormond at night in his coach, and tied him on a horse with a design to hang him at Tyburn, had not the duke's servants rescued him, Dec. 3, 1670; attempted to steal the crown out of the tower, May 9, 1761. When taken, he obtained an interview with Charles II., who not only pardoned, but gave him a pension of £500 a year.

*Blood*, circulation of, first asserted by Michael Servetus, a French physician, 1553; fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

*Boadicea*, Queen of the Iceni, at the head of the Britons, attacked the Romans, burned London, and massacred 70,000 of its inhabitants; but being shortly afterwards captured by Suetonius, poisoned herself, 59.

*Bodleian Library*, Oxford, founded, 1598, by Sir Thomas Bodley, who died, 1612.

*Baotian War*, commenced, B. C. 366; ended, 379.

*Bolívar*, General, proclaimed Dictator by the Congress of Peru, Feb. 10, 1824; president for life of the Colombian republic, by the Congress of Lima, Aug. 19, 1826, at Bogota, June 13, 1828; decree of, for letting to farm the factories of tobacco throughout the Republic of Colombia, July 18, 1828; for augmenting the army of the Colombian Republic to 40,000, in consequence of the accumulations of Spanish troops in the Havannah, Aug. 7; proclamation of, to the Columbians, Sept. 13, 1828; conspiracy against the life and government of, Sept. 23, 1828. Died December, 1830.

*Bonaparte* arrived in France from Egypt, Oct. 16, 1799; appointed first consul, Nov. 10; declared chief consul for life, July, 1802; proclaimed Emperor of the Gauls, May 20, 1804; his coronation by the Pope, Dec. 2; assumed the title of King of Italy, and crowned, May, 1805; left Paris for Spain, Sept. 30, 1808; dissolved his marriage with Josephine, Jan. 14, 1810; married Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, April 1; had a son born, March 23, 1811; arrived in Paris at midnight, Dec. 18, 1812; his abdication, April 5, 1814; sent to Elba, April 28; landed at Cannes from Elba, March 1, 1815; gave himself up to the British, and sent to St. Helena, Aug. 1815; died, May 5, 1821; his body disinterred and taken to France, 1840.

*Bombay*, given by the Portuguese to Charles II., with Tangiers in Africa, and £300,000, as a portion with the Infanta in marriage, 1662; granted by William III. to the East-India Company, 1688.

CAUTION OCCASIONEM DE DIE.—LET US ACT ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

FORTUNA NON MUTAT GENUS.—FORTUNE ALTERS NOT THE NATURE.



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*Bombs*, invented at Venlo, 1588; mortars soon afterwards.

*Borodino*, or *Moskwa*, battle of, Sept. 7, 1812.

*Bosphorus*, the, closed by the Turkish government, Sept. 18, 1828; declared in a state of blockade by the Russian admiral, Greig, Dec. 31, 1828.

*Boston*, America, removed by Parliament, June, 1774; battle at, between the royalists and independent troops, when the latter were defeated, June 17, 1775.

*Bosworth* (battle of), between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., when the former was slain, 1485.

*Bothwell*, Earl of, supposed to have murdered Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1567; but, after being tried and acquitted, he forcibly seized the queen, and was at length married to her in the same year; died, 1596.

*Boulogne*, France, besieged and taken by Henry VIII., 1544; sold to France for 400,000 crowns, 1550; Sir Sidney Smith failed in an attack on the flotilla there, Nov. 1805.

*Bourbon*, Isle of, violent hurricanes at, Feb. 25, 1829.

*Bovines*, near Lile, battle of, between the King of France, with 40,000 men, and the Emperor Otto, allied with England, with nearly 200,000 men, when France was victorious, July 25, 1214.

*Boyne* (battle of), between King William and King James, when the latter was defeated July 1, 1690.

*Brazen-nose College*, Oxford, founded, 1511.

*Brazil*, discovered by the Portuguese, 1500, who settled there, 1549; diamond-mines discovered, 1730; the royal family of Portugal arrived at, 1807; revolution there, 1821; its independence declared, and the prince regent declared emperor, 1822; the king of Portugal ratified the treaty concluded with, and took the title of Emperor of, 1825; war with Buenos Ayres, 1826; death of the dowager princess of, at Lisbon, Aug. 8, 1829; abdication of the Emp. in favor of his son, 1831.

*Brissot*, and others of the Girondist party, guillotined, 1793.

*Bristol*, city of, chartered by Edward III., and became a distinct co.; new charter obtained, 1581; attacked by Cromwell, 1655; dreadful riots, from political excitement, nearly 100 houses burned, and many lives lost, Oct. 29, 1831.

*Brunswick*, Duke of, with the combined armies of Austria and Prussia, arrived at Coblenz, July 3, 1792; his son, the late duke, slain the day previous to the battle of Waterloo, when opposing the French,—at the head of his band of Brunswickers.

*Brunswick Club*, the first, formed in England, at a meeting at Maldstone, Sep. 16, 1828.

*Brunswick Theatre*, New Royal, in Wells Street, dreadful fall of the, occasioned by the suspension of an improper weight to the roof; by which Mr. Maurier, one of the proprietors, four of the performers, and five other persons, were killed on the spot, and several others much bruised and wounded, Feb. 28, 1828.

*Bucharest*, peace of, between Russia and Turkey—the Pruthi the frontier, 1812.

*Buckingham*, Duke of, beheaded for taking arms against Richard III., 1483; Edward, Duke of, beheaded for aspiring to the crown,

1521; —, Duke of, assassinated by Felton, a disappointed officer, 1628.

*Buenos Ayres*, founded, 1535, by Pedro de Mendoza; rebuilt, 1580; taken from the Spaniards, by Sir Home Popham, June 21, 1806; re-taken, after an attack of three days, Aug. 12; British attack on, under Lieut.-General Whitelock, in which the British were repulsed, July 6, 1807; declaration of independence published, July 19, 1816.

*Bulgarians*, defeated by Basilus, emperor of the East, who made 15,000 of them prisoners, and caused their eyes to be put out, except one in a hundred, whom he left one eye, that they might serve as leaders to the rest, 1014.

*Burdett*, Sir F., sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and fined £2000, for a letter addressed to his constituents on the proceedings at Manchester, Feb. 8, 1821.

*Burke*, the Edinburgh murderer, executed, Jan. 23, 1829.

*Burmese*, British victorious over, 1825; undertook to cede four large provinces, and to pay upwards of £1,000,000, Jan. 2, 1826; the king refused to ratify the treaty entered into between his minister and Sir A. Campbell, and the war re-commenced, Jan. 18, 1826.

*Busaca*, battle of, 1816.

*Byron*, Commodore, circumnavigated the globe, leaving England June 21, 1764, and returning May 9, 1766.—*Byron*, Lord, having arrived in Greece to aid the inhabitants in their struggle to throw off the Turkish yoke, died there, April 19, 1824.

*Byzantium*, built by a colony of Athenians, B. C. 670.

*CADIZ*, siege of, raised, July 25, 1812; massacre at, by the soldiers, March 10, 1820; declared a free port by a decree of Ferdinand VII., Jan. 24, 1829.

*Cadmus* carried the Egyptian letters into Greece, and founded Thebes, B. C. 1493.

*Cairo*, taken by the British, May 11, 1801.

*Cambridge*, once called Granta, built by Carausius; university chartered, 531; founded, 915; the town burned by the Danes, 1010; its castle built, 1067; chancellor's court established by Queen Elizabeth.

*Canada*, discovered, 1499; settled by the French, 1534; Quebec built by Sam. Champlain, 1608; conquered by the English, 1759; ceded to them, 1763. [See America.]

*Canary Islands*, discovered by a Norman, 1405; conquered by the Spaniards, 1491.

*Candia*, the ancient Crete, once subject to Greece, sold to the Venetians, 1194, who held it till taken by the Turks, after 22 years' siege, 1669.

*Canning*, Mr., first official appointment, 1799; appointed first lord of the treasury, April 10, 1827; died Aug. 6, same year.

*Canova*, the celebrated sculptor, died at Venice, Oct. 12, 1822.

*Canterbury*, built, B. C. 912; made a bishopric, A. D. 598; first governed by a mayor, 1448; the cathedral burned by the Danes, 1011; rebuilt and finished, 1038; castle built about 1066; cathedral burned again, by accident, 1067; rebuilt, 1060; burned again, Sept. 5, 1174; rebuilt, 1164; bishopric made superior to York, 1073.

*Cannite*, son and successor of Swenon, king of Denmark, and the first Danish king in England, invaded this country, 1015; fought

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DIGNUM LAUDE VIRUM MUSA VETAT MORI.—THE MUSE FORBIDS THE VIRTUOUS MAN TO DIE.

several battles with Edmund II., and, on the death of Edmund, he took the crown, 1017; attacked Norway, and took possession of that crown, 1023; made Malcolm, king of Scots, do homage to him for Cumberland, 1031; died at Shaftesbury, 1036; was buried at Winchester; left three sons, and was succeeded by his second son, Harold.

*Cape of Good Hope*, taken by the British troops, Sept. 16, 1795; taken by General Baird and Admiral Sir Home Popham, Jan. 10, 1806; sailed to England, 1814; disastrous gale at, four vessels wrecked, June 15, 1828.

*Capitol and Pantheon* at Rome destroyed by fire, A. D. 70.

*Carbonari*, suppressed by the Austrian government in Italy, Sept. 15, 1820.

*Cardinals*, originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used, 308; college of, founded by Pope Paschal I., 817; did not elect the Popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them, that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion), and were declared princes of the church, 1222.

*Carlisle*, castle founded, 1092, by William II., who rebuilt the city; bishopric founded out of York and Durham, 1133; priory founded and cathedral built, by Henry I.

*Caribbean Islands* discovered, 1495.

*Carlsbad*, congress at, Aug. 1, 1819.

*Cartier*, Captain, set sail with Wallis, to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned, February 20, 1769.

*Carthage*, founded by the Tyrians, B. C. 1229; built by Queen Dido, about 869; destroyed, B. C. 101.

*Carthagena*, Spain, or New Carthage, built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, B. C. 239.

*Carthaginiens* entered Sicily, B. C. 409, where they destroyed Selinus and Himera, but were repulsed by Hieronocrates; defeated by Timoleon, at Agrigentum, 340; under Xanthippus, they took Regulus prisoner, 235; their army defeated by the Romans, 260.

*Castiglioni*, Cardinal, elected Pope, and assumed the name of Pius VIII., March 31, 1820.

*Catalonia*, kingdom of, conquered by the Goths under Ataulph, 414; by the Saracens, 711; taken from the Moors by Lewis, the son of Charlemagne, 800; united to Spain, 1192.

*Catapulta* invented by Dionysius, B. C. 399.

*Catharine Hall*, Cambridge, founded by R. Woodlark, 1775.

*Catharine II.* of Russia, died, 1796.

*Catholics*, the Romish Christians first so called, 34; Relief-bill for the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland passed, 1829.

*Catholic Association* in full establishment, and great weekly subscriptions (*rents*) collected, 1821; resumed its sittings, July 26, 1824; act passed for its suppression, and they vote their own dissolution, Feb. 12, 1829.

*Catholic Relief Bill*, passed the House of Commons, the motion for its being read the third time having been carried by 320 to 142, Jan. 30, 1829; carried in the House of Lords, by a majority of 213 to 109, April 10; received the royal assent, April 13, same year.

*Ceylon*, taken by the English, 1795.

*Chambers*, French, dissolved, and 76 new peers created by an ordinance, Nov. 3, 1827.

*Champion of England*, the office of, first introduced at the coronation of Richard II.,

1377. It has continued in the Dymock family ever since.

*Chancery*, court of, established, 605; present one, by William the Conqueror.

*Charlemagne*, or Charles the Great, king of France, by succession, 768; crowned king of Italy, 774; subdued Saxony, 785; was emperor of the west, by conquest, 800; died first emperor of Germany, 813, aged 70.

*Charles Edward*, Prince (the young Pretender), died at Rome, 1780.

*Charles I.*, second son and successor of James I., born, 1600; succeeded his father on the English throne, March 27, 1625; crowned, Feb. 2, 1626; went to the House of Commons, and there demanded a surrender of five of their members (Hollis, Sir Arthur Hazlerig, Handen, Pym, and Strode), whom he accused of high treason, for opposing him, 1642; apprehensive of danger from the enraged multitude, he retired to York immediately afterwards; raised his standard first at Nottingham, Aug. 25, following, and waged war with his Parliament; quitted his broken army at Oxford, travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scotch at Newark, May 5, 1646, who confined him, and sold him to the Parliament for £400,000, August 8, following; the Parliament kept him in custody at Holmsby, from whence he was carried off, by force, to the independent army at Newmarket, by one Joyce, a cornet, June 3, 1647; brought to Hampton Court soon after, from whence he escaped, and fled to the Isle of Wight, November following, where he was made a close prisoner in Carlsbrook Castle, July 29, 1648; soon after, he was set at liberty at Newport; seized again, and confined in Hurst Castle, December 1, following; removed to Windsor, December 23; to St. James's House, January 19, 1649; tried the next day; condemned, the 27th; beheaded at Whitehall, the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

*Charlesown*, surrendered to the British, 1780.

*Chatham Dock*, begun by Queen Elizabeth; chest established, for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen, 1588.

*Chelsea College*, founded by James I., for theological disputations, 1609; but converted by Charles II. to its present purpose, and completed, 1690.

*Chichester*, built by Cissa; bishopric founded in the Isle of Selsey, 681; removed to Chichester, 1071.

*Chimneys* first built in England, 1200.

*China*, monarchy of, commenced, B. C. 2367; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads. Fohi is by many writers supposed to be the founder of the empire, and its first sovereign, B. C. 2347. The country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the emperor and his family killed themselves, A. D. 1644.

*Christ College*, Cambridge, founded by Henry the VIII.'s mother, 1505.

*Christ's Hospital*, founded by Edward the Sixth; first stone of the new hall laid by the Duke of York, April 28, 1825.

*Christchurch College*, Oxford, founded by Henry VIII., 1532.

*Christian*, name of, first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 10.

*Christianity* introduced into Britain, A. D. 60

RECTI CULTUS PECTORA ROBORANT.—PROPER INSTRUCTION FORTIFIES THE HEART.



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*Chudleigh*, a market-town in Devonshire, consisting of about 200 houses, entirely consumed by fire (7 houses and the church excepted), without the loss of a human life, April 22, 1807.

*Churches, New*, Parliament voted £500,000 for the erection of, April 22, 1821.

*Churchwardens and Overseers*, first appointed, 1127.

*Church-yards*, first consecrated, about 217.

*Chymistry* and distilling introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, 1150; they learned it of the Africans, and these of the Egyptians.

*Cimbri*, war with, B. C. 113. At a battle between the Cimbri and Teutones, and the Romans, 80,000 of the latter, with their allies, were killed, and 70,000 slaves, B. C. 107.

*Cinque Ports*, the, vested in barons, 1078, for the better security of the coast; first received their privileges, 1216. They were originally five; Winchelsea and Rye have since been added.

*Cintra*, Convention of, Aug. 30, 1808.

*Circuits*, the six justiciary, established, 1176.

*Clare Hall*, Cambridge, founded by R. Badew, 1326.

*Clarence*, Duke of, regent of France, son of Henry IV., slain at the battle of Beauge, April 3, 1421.—Brother of Edward IV., condemned for arraigning public justice, and put to death privately, by being drowned, at his own desire, as is said, but without good authority, in a hutt of Malmsey in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.—Brother of George IV. appointed Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, April 17, 1827; resigned his office, Aug. 12, 1828.

*Clocks*, called water-clocks, first used in Rome, 158 before Christ; clocks and dials set up in churches, 613; clocks made to strike by the Arabians, about 851, and by the Italians, about 1300; repeating clocks and watches invented, 1676.

*Coaches*, first used in England, 1155; an act passed to prevent men from riding in coaches, as effeminate, 43 Elizabeth, 1601; began to ply in the streets of London, 1626; glass ones first brought from Brussels to Paris, 1660; act for licensing hackney coaches passed, 1693.

*Coal-Mines*, discovered in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, about 1300.

*Coals*, first used in London in the reign of Edward I., when the smoke was supposed to corrupt the air so much, that he forbade the use of them by proclamation, 1273; first brought from Newcastle to London, 1381.

*Cochrane*, Lord, indicted, with others, 1814; escaped from King's Bench, and voted in Parliament, 1815; left England with a naval force to assist the Greeks, 1826.

*Code of Justinian*, published, 529.

*Coffee*, introduced into Arabia Felix, 1454; became known at Constantinople, and coffee-houses opened, 1554; brought to Marseilles, 1614; the art of roasting and making it introduced at London by a Greek servant, and house opened in George Yard, Lombard Street, 1652.

*Coin*, first used in Britain, B. C. 25; the first sterling, coined, 1216. Before this time rents were paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons. Minting the coin introduced, 1662; copper coin first made current here, 1672.

*Cloth*, manufacture first established by Edward I.; cloth first made at Kendal, 1390.

*Colchester*, once a Roman colony, built B. C. 125; castle built, 921.

*Colombia*, Republic of, first Congress of, May 25, 1826; conspiracy against the government, and the influence of General Bolivar, April 9, 1828.

*Colossus*, of Rhodes, thrown down by an earthquake, B. C. 221; it was of brass, and weighed 713,000 lbs.

*Columbian Loan*, of £4,750,000, circulated in London, May 16, 1824.

*Columbus*, Christopher, the discoverer of America, made his first voyage, 1492; died, 1526.

*Comedy*, the first, acted at Athens on a stage, B. C. 562; those of Terence first acted, B. C. 154; the first regular one performed in England, 1551.

*Commerce* of Neutral Powers restricted by the French imperial decrees of Nov. 23, Dec. 17 and 26, 1807, Jan. 11, 1808, &c.

*Common Pleas*, court of, established by William I.; settled in Westminster Hall, 1215.

*Common Prayer*, published in English, with authority of parliament, 1548.

*Companies*, the twelve, first formed in London in the reign of Richard I.

*Companies*, mining and rail-road, great rage in London for purchasing shares in, 1825; many extensive ones formed. Many of these, and others which sprung up at the same period, turned out to be mere bubbles, by which immense loss accrued to the individuals who embarked their property therein.

*Compass*, Mariner's, invented by Murphy, a Dutchman, 1229.

*Constantine*, Grand Duke, voluntarily renounces the Russian throne, Nov. 1825.

*Constantinople*, founded by the Argives, B. C. 658; besieged and destroyed, 193; received its present name from Constantine the Great, who removed there the seat of the eastern empire, 324; suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and an earthquake, that overturned its wall and 17 towers, Sept. 27, 446; had first an emperor, 1258; taken from the Greeks by Mahomet II. who slew the emperor and 60,000 inhabitants—this put an end to the eastern empire, which began with the reign of Aeneas, 395, and continued 1055 years, 1463; the ambassadors of England and France arrive at, June 20, 1829.

*Convention* concluded between Great Britain and Spain for satisfying the claims of British merchants, June 26, 1828; between the Viceroy of Egypt and Sir Edward Codrington, for the evacuation of the Morea and the delivery of the Greek captives, Aug. 5, 1828; between France and Brazil, for the indemnity of the proprietors of French vessels seized and condemned in the river Plata, Aug. 21, 1828.

*Cook*, Captain, sailed, July 30, 1768, to go round the world; returned, August, 1771; again, to explore the southern hemisphere, July 13, 1772; returned, July 29, 1775; killed by some savages on another voyage, 1779; ship returned, 1780.

*Copenhagen*, burnt, 77 streets destroyed, 1723; Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson passed the sound, and, after destroying the fleet, made a peace with the Danes, April 2, 1801; garrison of, capitulated to the British troops,

AMARA LENTO TEMPERET RISU.—ASSUAGE DISTRESS WITH A SMILE.

MIHI TURPE RELINQUI.—I SHAME TO BE LEFT BEHIND.



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after a severe bombardment of three days, Sept. 6, 1807; shock of an earthquake felt at Aug. 10, 1829.

*Copley, Sir J.*, created Lord Lyndhurst, and appointed Lord Chancellor, April 20, 1827.

*Corder, Wm.*, trial of, at Bury St. Edmund's, for the murder, on the 18th May, 1827, of Maria Martin, Aug. 6, 1828. He was executed on the 11th.

*Cordova*, the first Roman colony in Spain, by Marcellus; the residence of the Moorish princes, 759; kingdom of, destroyed, 1014.

*Corinth*, formed into a state, B. C. 1184; destroyed by the Romans, B. C. 146.

*Corinthian War*, began, by the alliance of the Athenians, &c., against Lacedæmon, B. C. 394.

*Cork*, Ireland, built, 1170; its first charter granted, 1242.

*Corn*, great scarcity of, and soup-shops established, 1799.

*Corn Exchange*, the New London, opened, June 24, 1828.

*Cornwallis*, Lord, defeated the Americans at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780; British troops under him surrendered to the Americans, at Yorktown, 1781; died in India, aged 66, Oct. 5, 1805.

*Coronation*, of Victoria, queen of England at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Her majesty succeeded William IV. June 20, 1837.

*Corpus Christi College*, Oxford, founded by the Bishop of Winchester, 1516.

*Corsica*, dependent on Genoa till 1730; became free, 1735; elected Theodore king, 1736; ceded to France by Genoa, 1770; sold to Germany for about £150,000, 1781; the Corsicans acknowledge George III. as their king, 1794; the island evacuated by the English, Nov. 1796.

*Corunna*, Gen. Moore's army attacked at, by the French, who were repulsed, but he killed, and in the evening the remains of the army hastily embarked, Jan. 16, 1809.

*Counties*, first sent members to parliament, 1258; before this the knights met only in their own counties.

*County Courts*, established, 896.

*Courts of Justice*, the four in England, took their rise from a court established in the palace of William the Conqueror.

*Covent Garden*, begun by the Earl of Bedford, 1633; the old market pulled down and commodiously rebuilt, 1829.

*Cromwell, Oliver*, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; made a colonel, 1643; made lord lieutenant, and went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649, which he almost subdued; returned, May, 1650; made general of the army, June 21 following, having taken near 7000 prisoners at the battle of Worcester, whom he sold for slaves to the Americans; made protector for life, December 12, 1653; elected king, but refused the title, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, September 3, 1658; his carcass hung up at Tyburn, December 2, 1660.

*Cromwell, Richard*, proclaimed protector on the death of his father, September 3, 1658; deposed, April 22, 1659; died in England, July 13, 1712, aged 85.

*Cross*, the sign of, first used by Christians, as a mark of distinction, about 110; that of our Saviour found on Mount Calvary, 326.

*Crown*, the first Roman that wore one was

Tarquinius I., B. C. 616; first used in England, 872; the triple one, or tiara, first worn by Pope Urban V., 1364; before, the Pope wore only one with two circles.

*Croyland Abbey*, Lincolnshire, founded by Ethelwald, king of Mercia, 718; destroyed by the Danes, 867; rebuilt, 945.

*Crusade*, or Holy War, between the Christians and Mahometans, 1095; which in the end cost the lives of 200,000,000 of men. A second crusade, undertaken by Louis VII. of France, 1145; a third, under Richard I. of England, 1190; a fourth, under Philip II. of France, 1204; a fifth, under Louis IX. of France, against Egypt, 1248; the last, under Louis IX., against Tunis, where Louis lost his life, 1270.

*Curfew Bell*, established, 1068, which, to prevent fires, obliged people to put out their fire and candle at eight in the evening, when the bell rung; abolished, 1100.

*Curaçoa*, Dutch island of, surrendered to the British, Jan. 1, 1807.

*Curius Dentatus* defeated Pyrrhus, B. C. 274.

*Cyprus*, war of, finished by a treaty, after a continuance of two years, B. C. 385.

*Cyrene*, in Africa, founded, B. C. 648; left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97.

*Cyrus*, first king of the Medes and Persians, B. C. 559; conquered Cræsus, 548; issued an edict for the return of the Jews, 536.

*DANEGELT*, a land tax, established by Ethelred II., 1002; abolished by Stephen, 1136.

*Danes*, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repulsed, and perished by shipwreck. They landed on Sheppy Island, 832; again, in Cornwall, and were defeated by Egbert, 836; again, at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, from 35 ships, and stood their ground, 837; defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 vessels, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf at Okeley, in Surrey, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated Ethelred and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 120 of their ships wrecked at Swanwich, Dorsetshire, 877; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Apuldore, by Alfred, 891; invaded Anglesea, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991, and were bribed to quit the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; fresh invasions by them near Bristol, and in Kent, and had £24,000 given them to depart, 998; numbers of them massacred, by order of Ethelred II., November 13, 1002; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1011; landed again at Soudwich, 1047, and carried off great plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burned York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but, bribed by William I., quitted it, 1740.

*Darley, Lord*, great grandson of Henry VII., born, 1547; married Mary, Queen of Scots, 1565, and took the title of King Henry; headed the assassins of David Rizzio, 1566; murdered, February 10, 1567.

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*Dantzic*, inundation at, by which 10,000 head of cattle, and 4000 houses, were destroyed, and many lives lost, April 2, 1829.

*Delphi*, passage of the, by the Russian advanced guard, June 8, 1824; 35 Turkish vessels destroyed here by a Russian flotilla, June 9.

*Dardanelles*, blockade of the, by the Russians, Oct. 1, 1828.

*Decentius*, created B.C. 451; banished, 449 *D'Enghien*, Duke, shot, 1803.

*Delphi*, first sacred war concerning the temple, B.C. 449; second sacred war, on Delphi being attacked by the Phocians, 356; the Gauls, under Brennus, cut to pieces near the temple, 278.

*Demetrius*, king of Syria, defeated and killed by Alexander Balas, B.C. 149.

*Demetrius Phalaris*, began his rule in Egypt, which he governed for 10 years, B.C. 317.

*Denmark*, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, its first king reigned, 714; embraced Christianity, 940; united with the crown of Norway, 1412, and with Sweden, 1497; separated from Sweden, when Gustavus Vasa was elected king, 1523; crown of, made hereditary and absolute, 1660; revolution of, January 17, 1772; Copenhagen bombarded by the English, 1807; commercial treaty between Denmark and England, 1824.

*Diana*, temple of, at Ephesus, burned by the Amazons, about 1182; again, by Eros-tratus, in order to perpetuate his name, B.C. 356; again, by the Goths, in their third naval invasion, about 256.

*Dieu et mon Droit*, "God and my right," the motto of the royal arms of England. It was the parole of the day given by Richard I. to his army at the battle of Gisors in France, and adopted in remembrance of his victory.

*Dionysius*, usurpation of, B.C. 409; besieged Rhegium, 388, and took it after 11 months; began the first Punic war, 384; expelled from Syracuse by Dion, 357.

*Dissenters*, first separated from the Church of England, 1571; the test act repealed, 1828.

*Domingo*, St., independence of, 1798.

*Don Miguel*, departed from Portugal, May, 1824; swore fealty to the Portuguese constitution, at Vienna, Oct. 4, 1826; Donna Maria betrothed to, Oct. 29; arrived in London, Nov. 30, 1827; left England for Lisbon, Feb. 9, 1828; arrived at Lisbon, and took the prescribed oaths as Regent of Portugal, Feb. 22; changed the command of the provinces and the colonels of the constitutional regiments, for other officers more attached to his person, March 11; abolished by decree the law of elections of the 7th of August, 1826, March 17; convoked the assembly of the three estates, according to the alleged ancient usage of the monarchy, May 3; defeated the army of the Junta of Oporto, at Condeixa, June 24; declared by the Three Estates the legitimate King of Portugal, June 25; took possession of Oporto, July 3; formally accepted the title of king, July 4; defeated the Constitutionalists at Valdeste, July 6; dissolved the Three Estates of Portugal, July 12; sent an expedition to take possession of Madeira, Aug. 23; ordered all coffee-houses at Lisbon to be closed, Oct. 10; decree of, directing the scrupulous observance of the legal pri-

vilages of British subjects, Nov. 24; sailing of the squadron from Lisbon, fitted out by his order for the reduction of Terceira, Feb. 20, 1829.

*Doomsday-Book*, which contained a survey of the kingdom, began, 1080; finished, 1086. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII., 1522.

*Dort*, sea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, April 17, 1446; synod of, began, November 3, 1618; ended, April 19, 1619.

*Dover Castle*, built by Julius Cæsar; the tower of, built, 47; old church dedicated, 156; town chartered by Edward the Confessor; priory built, 1130; pier built, 1539.

*Draco*, published his laws at Athens, B.C. 624.

*Drake*, Sir Francis, set sail for his voyage round the world, 1577; died, January 26, 1595, aged 50.

*Dresden*, battle of, Sept. 4, 5, 1813; surrender of, Nov. 25.

*Druids*, an order of men among the ancient Britons, who acted as priests and magistrates, and one of whom was occasionally invested with the supreme authority. They were cruelly burned and destroyed in the Isle of Anglesea, in defence of their country's right, by Scutontius Paulinus, the Roman governor, 60.

*Dublin*, city, wall built, about 838; stormed by Dermot, 1171; its first charter granted, 1173; castle built, 1229; mayor of, first made from a provost, 1470; its university founded, 1591; students admitted, January, 1594; mayor honoured with the title of lord, 1635; parliament-house begun, 1729; finished, 1739; cost £40,000; insurrection in, and murder of Lord Kilwarden, July 23, 1803; violent storm in the neighbourhood of, Aug. 13, 1829.

*Duke*, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III., March 17, 1336; quite extinct, 1572.

*Dulwich-College*, founded by Alceyn, the Comedian, 1619.

*Dunirk*, taken by the English, June 24, 1658; sold to the French, for £219,000, October 17, 1662; delivered up to England, to be demolished, July 7, 1712; the bason, &c. destroyed under the inspection of English engineers, 1763 and 1764; English army, under the Duke of York, defeated and retreated from, 1794.

*Durham*, bishopric founded, 635; removed from Lindisfarne to Durham, 1000; monastery built, 1073; first cathedral founded, 995; present cathedral built, 1212; made a county palatine, 1532; town incorporated, 1576; act passed to enable the city and county to send members to Parliament, 1672.

*Dyeing*, woollen cloth, art of, brought from the Low Countries, by Brewer, in James II.'s reign.

*EDMUND II.*, styled Ironside, on account of his strength, son of Ethelred II., whom he succeeded, 1016, aged 27, but was opposed by Canute, and, after many battles, it was agreed to divide the kingdom between them; but Edmund was soon after murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains, 1017, and Canute, king of Denmark, succeeded.

*Edred*, succeeded his brother, Edmund I., on the throne, 948; died, 955; succeeded by his nephew, Edwy, son of Edmund I.



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*Edward the Elder*, second son of Alfred, whom he succeeded to the throne, 900; he founded the University of Cambridge, and enlarged his dominions in Wales and Scotland by conquest; died, 925, and was succeeded by his natural son, Athelstan.

*Edward the Martyr*, eldest son of Edgar, succeeded to his father's crown, 975, aged 15; stabbed at the instigation of his step-mother, Elfrida, who opposed his succession, in favour of her own son, Ethelred, 979, who succeeded him.

*Edward the Confessor*, youngest son of Ethelred II., succeeded his half-brother, Hardicanute, on the throne, 1041; married Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin, 1043; supported Malcolm, heir to the crown of Scotland, against Macbeth, the usurper, 1051. He caused the Saxon laws to be revised and amended, and introduced the French language and customs into England. He was the first who touched for the king's evil, 1056; verbally nominated William I. to be his successor; died January 5, 1066, aged 65; buried in Westminster Abbey, and was succeeded by Harold II., son of Earl Godwin.

*Edward I.*, eldest son of Henry III., born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1255; taken prisoner by the rebel army, 1264; released on ignominious terms, 1265; obtained a complete victory over the barons, at Evesham, August 4, following; wounded by an assassin, 1271; succeeded to his father's crown, Nov. 16, 1272; landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, August 19, following; went and did homage to the king of France, for the duchy of Guienne, 1273; subdued Wales, 1283; subdued Scotland, and sent King Balliol to the Tower, 1296; died at Burgh, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his fourth son, Edward II.

*Edward II.*, fourth son of Edward I., born at Caernarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the first Prince of Wales; succeeded his father, July 7, 1307; went to France, and married Isabella, the king's daughter, 1308; obliged by the barons to vest the government of the kingdom in 12 persons, March 16, 1309; dethroned by his queen, January 13, 1327; and was succeeded by his son, Edward III.; put to a cruel death at Berkeley Castle, at the instance of Mortimer, the queen's paramour, September 21, following, and buried at Gloucester.

*Edward III.*, eldest son of Edward II., succeeded his father, January 13, 1327; being a minor, the queen dowager and Mortimer governed till 1330; but he afterwards confined his mother, and put Mortimer to death; he next reduced Scotland, and took the king prisoner; did homage for Guienne to the king of France, at Amiens, 1337; took the title of king of France, quartered the arms of France, the fleur de lis, which were anciently spears, and added the motto, *Dieu et mon droit*, 1339; chosen emperor of Germany, which he refused, August, 1348; instituted the order of the garter, 1349; defeated the French at Poitiers, and took the king and his son prisoners, 1356; embarked with 100,000 men for Calais, Oct. 29, 1359; raised the siege of Paris, April, 1360, when a storm near Chartres destroyed 1000 men and 6000 horses;

king of France ransomed for 3,000,000 of crowns, July following; died at Richmond, June 21, 1377; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince.

*Edward the Black Prince* (so called from his black hair and black armour) son of Edward III., born June 15, 1330; made prince of Aquitaine, 1362; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, 1356; died, 1376.

*Edward IV.*, a descendant of the duke of Clarence, Edward III.'s second son, born Sept. 1442; elected king when Henry VI. was deposed, March 5, 1461; crowned, June 29, following; privately married Lady Elizabeth Gray, 1461; in the civil war he was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, March, 1470, but escaped soon afterwards; expelled the kingdom, 1470, and Henry VI. restored to his crown, after six years' imprisonment; Edward returned, as Duke of York, March 25, 1471; beat the Earl of Warwick, at Barnet; was restored, and Henry VI. sent to the Tower; died, April 9, 1483, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his son, Edward V.

*Edward*, son of Henry VI., murdered by Clarence and Gloucester, in presence of Edward IV., May 21, 1471, aged 18.

*Edward V.*, son of Edward IV., born 1470; succeeded his father, April 9, 1483, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, protector; conveyed to the Tower, May, 1483; deposed, June 20, following, and, with his brother, the Duke of York, smothered in the Tower soon afterwards, by order of his uncle, who, as Richard III., succeeded him.

*Edward VI.*, son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour, his third queen, born October 12, 1537; succeeded his father, January 28, 1547, his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, protector; settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey, May, 1553; died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, following, and was succeeded by his sister, Mary.

*Edwin*, king of Northumberland, the first Christian king, succeeded Redwald as eighth monarch of Britain, 624; killed in battle, 633, aged 46; buried at Whitby, Yorkshire, and was succeeded by Oswald, his nephew, king of Northumberland.

*Edwy*, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle, Edred, 955, aged 17; resigned part of his kingdom, Northumberland and Mercia, to his brother, Edgar; died, 959; buried at Winchester, and was succeeded by Edgar.

*Egbert*, son of Woden, the father of the English monarchy, began his reign, as king of Wessex, 800; conquered Mercia, 819; and every other of the seven kingdoms, and became sovereign of all England south of the Humber, and called it England, 827; drove the Danes out of Britain, 836; died, 838, and was succeeded by his son, Ethelwolf.

*Egfrid*, succeeded his father, Offa, as seventeenth king of Britain, 798; died the same year, after reigning six months; buried at St. Alban's, and was succeeded by Kenulf, thirteenth king of Mercia.

*Egypt*, the kingdom of, began under Misraim, the son of Ham, the second son of Noah, B.C. 2148, and lasted 1663 years; conquered by Cambyses, 525; revolted from the Persians, under Ipharitis, assisted by the

SPERAT INFESTIS, METUIT SECUNDIS.—HOPE IN ADVERSITY, FEAR IN PROSPERITY.

AUREAM MEDIOCRITATEM DILIGE.—LOVE THE GOLDEN MEAN.



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Athenians, 463; taken by Alexander, 332; reduced to a province, 31; conquered by the Turks, A. D. 1517; invaded by the French, under Bonaparte, 1798, but who, by the aid of the British, were eventually expelled, 1800.

*Electricity*, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, by Ottoguericke, 1467; electric shock discovered at Leyden, by Cuneus, 1746; that it would fire spirits first known, 1756; great discoveries made by Dr. Franklin as to the electric nature of lightning, 1780.

*Elizabeth*, daughter of Henry VIII., by his second queen, Ann Boleyn, born Sept. 7, 1533, and created Princess of Wales soon after; declared illegitimate, 1536; restored by Parliament to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside in favour of Lady Jane Grey, 1553; imprisoned in the Tower, by Queen Mary, 1554; ditto at Woodstock, 1554; released at the intercession of King Philip, April 9, 1555; succeeded her half-sister, Mary, on the throne, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559; succoured the Protestants in France, 1568; invited them to England, which gave birth to sundry manufactures, 1569; excommunicated by the pope for her zeal in the Protestant cause; died, at Richmond, March 24, 1603; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her third cousin, James VI., of Scotland.

*Ely*, cathedral, built, 506; monastery destroyed by the Danes, 870; rebuilt, 1109, bishopric taken out of Lincoln, and founded, 1008.

*Emigrants* to the Cape of Good Hope, £50,000 granted to, July 12, 1819.

*Emmanuel College*, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, 1584.

*England*, originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls, or Celts; the western part, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Belgæ; the northern, by the Brigantes; South Wales by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk by the Iceni.—Invaded by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 54; subdued by Claudius, 44, and completely so by Agricola, in 85.—The Romans kept possession of it till 410.—Conquered by the Saxons, 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and who divided it into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy.—Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448.—Erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, 827.—Conquered by the Danes, 877; recovered by Alfred, 880.—Divided into counties and hundreds, 886.—Invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921; by the Welsh, 984; by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; again by Sweyn, and almost subdued by him, 1013; by the Irish, 1069; by Malcolm, of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again, 1091; again, 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1101, by David of Scotland, 1136; again by the Welsh, with success, 1136; by the Scots, 1183; by Henry, Duke of Richmond, 1485.

*Epaninondas*, defeated by the Lacedæmonians, B. C. 371; killed at the battle of Mantinea, 363.

*Ephori*, established at Sparta, B. C. 760.

*Epirus*, kingdom of, first known in history by the great warlike achievements of Pyrr-

hus, about B. C. 280; a second Pyrrhus was renowned for his wars against the Romans, B. C. 280; became a republic, 240; but was subdued by the Romans, B. C. 167. It was finally conquered by Mahomet II. 1466, and is now part of the Ottoman empire.

*Episcopacy*, introduced before 160; abolished in Scotland, 1638; in England, 1645; restored in England, 1660; in Scotland, 1661, which continued to the reign of William III.

*Era*, or fixed period, from whence certain people or nations counted their years: the Egyptian canicular year began B. C. 1325; that of the Olympiads, 776; that of Nabonassar, 747; Philipian, or death of Alexander, 324; Metonic cycle, 432; Calippian period, 330; of contracts, or Selenicidæ, 312; Christian, A. D. 4; of Dioclesian, or era of martyrs, 284; of Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, 622; Persian, or of Yezdegerd, 632.

*Erzeroum*, the capital of Anatolia, surrendered to the Russians, July 9, 1829.

*Ethelbald I.*, king of Mercia, succeeded Ceolred as fifteenth king of Britain, 716; killed by his subjects near Tamworth, and buried at Repton, Derbyshire, 757; and was succeeded by his nephew, Offa.

*Ethelbald II.*, son and successor of Ethelwulf, married his mother-in-law, the Princess of France; began to reign in Wessex, 857; reigned two years and a half, and died, 860; buried at Sarum, and was succeeded by his brother, Ethelbert II.

*Ethelbert II.* succeeded his father Ethelwulf in Kent, 857, and his brother, in Wessex, 860; died, 866, and was succeeded, in the whole kingdom, by his brother, Ethelred.

*Ethelbert*, fifth king of Kent, succeeded Ceanlth as sixth king of Britain, 592; married Berta, daughter of Chulperic, king of France, 594, by whom he was prevailed on to turn Christian, and permit St. Augustine to settle at Canterbury; died, 616, and was succeeded by Redwald, king of the East Angles.

*Ethelred*, succeeded his brother, Wulfer, as twelfth king of Britain, 674; his queen, Ostrid, murdered by some Mercian nobles, 697; resigned his crown, 704; turned monk, and died abbot of Bradney, 716; and was succeeded by his nephew, Kenred.

*Ethelred I.* succeeded his brothers, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, 866; died of a wound received in battle against the Danes, 872; left two sons and a daughter, and was succeeded by his brother, Alfred.

*Ethelred II.* succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, and was anointed king by Dunstan, at Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 12. 979; married Emma, sister to Richard II., Duke of Normandy, 1001 (hence the connexion with the Norman family, that afterwards placed William the Conqueror on this throne); fled from Suenon, king of Denmark, who invaded England, into Normandy, 1013, when Suenon was proclaimed king; and, soon after dying, his son Canute was proclaimed, March, 1014, but was soon afterwards obliged to fly to Denmark; on this, Ethelred, being invited back, returned; Canute also returned, and obliged him to retire to the north, 1015; died, April 23, 1016; was buried in St. Paul's, and succeeded by his son, Edmund Ironside.

*Ethelbrof*, bishop of Winchester, succeeded his father, Egbert, as king, 628;

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died, 857, and left his kingdom divided between his two eldest sons, Ethelbald and Ethelbert II. This prince established the annual tribute to the Pope, called Peterpence, for the support of the English college at Rome.

*Elton College*, founded by Henry VI., 1441; rebuilt, 1569.

*Etruria* delivered up to France by Spain, Nov. 10, 1807.

*Exchange, Royal*, first finished, at the expense of Sir Thomas Gresham, 1569; called Royal, by Queen Elizabeth, January 29, 1571; destroyed in the fire of London, 1666; rebuilt and opened, 1669; repaired and beautified in 1739; again destroyed by fire Jan. 10, 1838; rebuilt (Tite, architect) 1844.

*Exchequer Chamber*, court of, erected by Edward III., 1359; improved by Elizabeth, 1561; remodelled in 1830.

*Exchequer, Court of*, instituted on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer in Normandy, 1074; exchequer stopped payment from Jan. 2, 1673, to May following.

*Exeter*, castle, built, about 680; city taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed, 1003; bishopric composed of those of Devonshire and Cornwall, 1046; cathedral built, 1060; city rebelled, 1067, and was by William the Conqueror subdued; incorporated by John, 1080.

*Exeter Change*, Strand, completely demolished, 1829.

*Exeter College*, Oxford, instituted by the Bishop of Exeter, 1316.

*Eylan*, battle of, 1807.

*Eyre*, justices in, the office founded by Henry II., 1184.

*FAIRS and Markets*, first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886.

*Fendal Law*, introduced, 1070. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers.

*Feverham*, a town of some note, 811; abbey built, 1117.

*Figures*, in arithmetic, introduced into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia, 991; till then, letters were used.

*Fire-ships*, first introduced in the English navy, 1588.

*Fleet Market*, opened, September 5, 1737; pulled down, and a new one, westward of it, built, called Farringdon Market, 1829.

*Florida*, discovered, 1512; ceded to the British crown, 1763; afterwards to Spain; and by Spain to the United States of North America, 1820.

*Forest, New*, made, 1081, by William I., who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, and depopulated the country 30 miles round.

*France*, the country of the ancient Gauls; a colony of the Belgæ, from Germany, were permitted to settle in it, B. C. 290; conquered by the Romans, B. C. 25; by the Goths, Vandals, Alans, Suevi, and Burgundi, who divided it amongst them, from 400 to 486. The Franks, from whom the French are derived, occupied part of Brabant, 130 years before the reign of Clovis; and it is the only state in Europe that can boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the Western empire. Its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418;

Clovis was the first Christian king, 461; the assemblies, called the States General, first met, 1302, and continued to 1614; the English crown lost all its possessions in France, between 1311 and 1359. The revolution in France began, 1789; the nobility, and all religious orders, suppressed, 1790; Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793; his queen, Maria Antoinette, beheaded, Oct. 16, 1793; Bonaparte made first consul, 1799; consul for life, 1802, and emperor, 1804; married Maria Louisa, Princess of Austria, 1810; France invaded, and Paris entered, by the Allied Powers, 1815, when Napoleon Bonaparte abdicated the throne and retired to Elba, but returned to France, March 1, 1815; defeated at the battle of Waterloo, June 18, and eventually banished to St. Helena, Aug. 12, the Allied Powers being a second time in possession of Paris, and Louis XVIII. having made his second entry, July 8, 1815. Another revolution July 28, 29, 30, 1830. Charles X. banished, and Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, elected king of the French.

*Freemasons*, the society of, as some say, took its rise from a set of foreigners, who called themselves Freemasons, from none being acquainted with the secrets of their order, but such as they admitted free among them; and they are said to have introduced the art of building with stone into England, about 670; others say, the institution is as early as the building of Solomon's temple.

*Friedland*, the great battle of, between the Russians and French, in which the former were completely overthrown, with the loss of 80 pieces of cannon, and 17,000 men killed, 14th May, 1807.

*GAME*, first act for preserving it passed, 1496. The game laws are peculiar to the northern parts of Europe, and were first occasioned by the sport of falconry.

*Games, Olympic*, first celebrated at Elis by the Idaeï Dactyli, B. C. 1452; instituted by Pelops, 1307; celebrated by Hercules, 1222; restored at Elis by Iphitus, Lyceus, and Cleosthenes, 884.—*Isthmian*, instituted at Corinth, by King Sisyphus, B. C. 1326; restored, 564.—*Pythian*, first celebrated by Adrastus, King of Argos, B. C. 1263; instituted at Delphi, in Greece, 591.—*Capitoline*, instituted by Domitian, A. D. 86.—*Secular*, celebrated at Rome, A. D. 88.

*Garter*, order of, instituted, April 29, 1310; altered, 1552. It is said to owe its origin to Richard I., and its splendour to Edward III.

*Gauls*, their first irruption into Italy, B. C. 588; burned Rome, 390.

*Gundaloupe*, taken by the English, July 10, 1815.

*Gazettes*, so called from a small Italian piece of money, *Gazetta*, given to read them; introduced in Venice, 1600; in France, 1631; in Leipsig, 1713; in Amsterdam, 1732; at the Hague, 1735; at Cologne, 1756; courier of the Lower Rhine, 1764; the English Gazette first published at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665.

*Genoa*, republic, founded about B. C. 63; the present one, A. D. 950; the first duke of, chosen, 1337; republic restored to its liberties by Doria, 1528; bank failed, 1750.

*George I.*, elector of Hanover, ascended the British throne, August 1, 1711; landed at

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STULTORUM INCURVATA PUDOR MALUS ULCERA CELAT.—CONCEALED VICE BECOMES INCURABLE.



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Greenwich, Sept. 18, following; died at Os-naburg, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his son, George II.

*George II.*, son of George I., by Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Zell, succeeded to the crown, June 15, 1727; died suddenly, Oct. 25, 1760, at Kensington, aged 77; buried, Nov. 11, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

*George III.*, son of Frederic, Prince of Wales, born June 4, 1738; succeeded his grandfather, George II., Oct. 26, 1760; made the judges independent, March 17, 1761; married Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg, Sept. 8, 1761; crowned, Sept. 22, following; symptoms of insanity showing themselves, 1788; general thanksgiving for his recovery—he attended the service at St. Paul's, April 28, 1789; his indisposition announced, Nov. 1, 1810; his death, in the 82d year of his age, and 60th of his reign, Jan. 29, 1820.

*George IV.* proclaimed, Jan. 31, 1820; crowned in Westminster Abbey with great splendour, July 19, 1821; visited Ireland, Aug. 12, 1821; appointed a Council of Regency, on leaving the kingdom, Sept. 18, and visited Hanover in October; embarked at Greenwich for Scotland, Aug. 11, 1822. Died in the 68th year of his age, and 10th of his reign, June 26, 1830. Succeeded by his brother the duke of Clarence, as William IV.

*Georgium Sidus*, the new planet, discovered by Mr. Herschel, March 13, 1781.

*Germany*, from Gernann, or warlike man, being anciently divided into several independent states, made no figure in history till B. C. 25, when the people withstood the power of the Romans, and expelled them in 290; the greatest part conquered by the Huns from China, 432, but not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, 802. The Emperor of Germany assumed the title of the Emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804.

*Gibraltar*, taken by Sir George Rooke, July 24, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 27, 1727; again, May, 1731; again, 1781; nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766; besieged again by the Spaniards, from 1780 to Sept. 13, 1782, when their floating-batteries were burnt by red-hot balls from the garrison, commanded by General Elliott; official declaration of the existence of a fever of a suspicious nature at, and a proclamation issued for closing the courts of justice and places of worship, Sept. 5, 1828; termination of the fatal epidemic fever at, Jan. 12, 1829.

*Gipsies*, or Egyptians, called in France Bohemians, in Italy Zingari, a peculiar race of people, made their appearance first in Germany, about 1517; banished from France, 1560; from Spain, and all parts of Europe, 1591; the first statute that passed against them in England was in 1530.

*Glasgow*, university founded, 1550; cathedral founded, 1136; castle, great tower of, built, 1426; theatre burnt, May 6, 1780; the city and its neighbourhood, distressed by, April 1, 1820; trials for treason at, July 23, 1820; theatre burned, Jan. 10, 1829.

*Glass*, art of making, brought to England from France, 674; cast plate, blown plate, art of, discovered by chance, 1154; first made here into bottles, &c., 1557.

*Glastonbury*, church, the first Christian church in Britain, built, as supposed, by Joseph of Arimathea, about 60; rebuilt, 1120; town chartered, 1705.

*Gloucester*, once a Roman colony, built by Arviragus, 47; abbey founded, 700; burnt, 1102; again, 1122; city incorporated by Henry III.; made a bishopric and a city, 1541.

*Gold*, first coined in England, 1257; act for weighing gold coin took place, June 13, 1774.

*Good-Hope*, cape of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1487; first doubled, by Vasco di Gama, 1497; ditto, by the English, 1591.

*Gordian-knot*, the, a knot of the thongs in the wagon of Gordius, who was elected King of Phrygia, from driving a wagon, and which he afterwards deposited in the Temple of Jupiter. Whoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be emperor of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot till he found the ends, and thus, in a military sense, interpreted the oracle, B. C. 330.

*Goths*, the, who inhabited all the country from the Baltic to the Euxine Seas, first mentioned as invading the Romans, 250; waged war with them, 356; from which time may be derived the fall of the Roman empire.—The whole nation, a million in number, through fear of the Huns, removed, with the leave of the emperor Valens, to the waste lands in Thrace, 376.—Rebelled against the Romans, 377, and were quelled; being afterwards attacked by Valens, the Roman army was cut to pieces, and the emperor killed.—The Goths capitulated with, and submitted to, the Romans, Oct. 3, 382.—Embraced Christianity, 400.—Pillaged Rome, and massacred the inhabitants, 410.—Slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.

*Granada*, kingdom of, conquered by the Moors, 715; the last Moorish prince was Abouabdoulah, who was conquered by the Castilians, 1492.

*Grand Vizier*, office of, established, 1370.

*Gravesend*, chartered by Queen Elizabeth; burnt, 1727.

*Gray's Inn*, London, built, 1657.

*Grecian Monarchy*, commenced by Alexander the Great's victory over Darius, the last Persian monarch, B. C. 329; empire began under Nicephorus, emperor of the East, 811; ended, 1453.

*Greece*, conference concerning the affairs of, between the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, at Corfu, August 10, 1820; declared independent, 1832.

*Greenwich Hospital*, instituted 1694. In this noble structure, of which Britons may be justly proud, are lodged, clothed, and fed, about 3000 old and disabled seamen; its revenue exceeding 70,000*l.* per annum.

*Greenland* discovered by a Venetian, 1378.

*Grey*, Lady Jane, great-granddaughter of Henry VII., and second cousin to Elizabeth; married to Lord Guilford Dudley, 1553; proclaimed Queen of England on the death of Edward VI., July 9, the same year; but resigned the crown to Mary, ten days afterwards; beheaded for high treason, in the Tower, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17.

*Guadaloupe*, discovered by Columbus, 1493; taken from the French by the English, 1759; almost destroyed by a hurricane, when great numbers perished, Oct. 11, 1780.



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*Guatemala*, independent of Spain and Mexico, June, 1823.

*Guelphs and Gibbelins*, party names, from Hiewelf and Hicgibelin, names of towns, two watch-words given by opposite armies, during the civil wars in Germany, 1140; began in Italy, 1154; the Guelphs were for the pope, the Gibbelins for the emperor: 100,000 Guelphs were slain in Italy in opposition to the empire of Germany, 1319.

*Guerusey*, reduced, 1339.

*Guilddhall*, London, built, 1410.

*Gunpowder*, found out by one Swartz, of Cologne, 1400; some say the Chinese knew the secret long before; first made in England, 1561.

*Gunpowder-plot*, discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.

*Guns*, small, invented by Swartz, a German, about 1378; brought into use by the Venetians, 1382; great ones first used at the battle of Cressy, 1346; first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1403; first cast in England, 1544; used in shipping by the Venetians, about 1539; before, they were only used to batter walls.

*Gustavus III.*, king of Sweden, assassinated by Ankerstrom, March 29, 1792.

*Gustavus IV.*, king of Sweden, 1792: he and his heirs excluded from the throne, 1809.

*HABEAS Corpus Act*, passed, May 27, 1679; suspended, May, 1794; again, March 1, 1817; suspension act repealed, Jan. 31, 1818.

*Hamburg*, taken possession of by the Danes, March 29, 1801; Russians entered, March 18, 1813.

*Hammermith Suspension Bridge*, opened, Oct. 6, 1827.

*Hanover*, formerly but a village, obtained the privileges of a city, 1578; made the ninth electorate, 1692; annexed to Westphalia by Bonaparte, 1810; regained to England, 1813; erected into a kingdom, 1814; East Friesland and Harlingen added to it, 1815; George IV. visited, Oct. 1821.

*Hardicanute*, king of Denmark, third son of Canute, by Emma, seized the crown of England on the death of his brother, Harold I., 1039; died suddenly, at the marriage feast of a Danish lord, at Lambeth, 1041; buried at Winchester, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Edward, the Confessor.

*Harold I.*, second and natural son of Canute, succeeded his father on the throne, 1036; died, April 11, 1039; buried at St. Clement Danes, London, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Goda, and the King of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Standford, Sept. 25, ditto; was killed by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, following, and succeeded by William the Conqueror.

*Hastings*, Sussex, incorporated as early as Edward the Confessor; burnt by the French, 1377.

*Hastings*, Warren, impeachment of, of high crimes and misdemeanors, May 21, 1757; acquitted April 22, 1795.

*Helena, St.*, island of, taken by the English, 1673; made the place of Napoleon Bonaparte's captivity, 1815.

*Hengist and Horsa*, two brothers, heads of the Saxons who came into Britain, landed in the Isle of Thanet with 3000 men, 449; Hengist murdered 300 English noblemen,

whom he had invited to Stonehenge, 475; died, 480, after reigning King of Kent 31 years, and was succeeded in the monarchy by Ella. Horsa was slain in battle at Aylesford, soon after his arrival in England.

*Helen*, rape of, by Paris, caused the Trojan war, B. C. 1204.

*Henry I.*, third son of William I., succeeding his brother, William II., was crowned Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scots, by the sister of Edgar Atheling, thus restoring the Saxon family, 1100; invaded Normandy, 1105; conquered it, 1106; and took his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy, prisoner, who died 28 years afterwards in Cardiff Castle, where he had been kept prisoner; invaded the Welsh, 1114; his only son, aged 18, shipwrecked and lost, when coming from Barfleur, 1120; died, Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; was buried at Reading, Berks, and succeeded by his nephew Stephen, son of his sister Adela, by the Earl of Blois.

*Henry II.*, the first of the Plantagenets, grandson of Henry I., by his daughter Mande, born 1133; succeeded his cousin Stephen, Oct. 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8; crowned with his queen Eleanor at London, Dec. 10; dispossessed his brother Geoffrey, of Anjou, 1156; married his son Henry to the King of France's daughter, both infants, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; determined his son Henry should associate with him in the royalty, and crowned him, 1170; invaded Ireland, and conquered it, 1172; did penance, and was lashed by the Monks, at Becket's tomb, to make atonement for his murder, July 8, 1174; took the King of Scots prisoner, and made him give up the independency of his crown, the same year; reduced all the rebels in England, ditto; aged with Philip of France to go to the Holy war, 1188; died abroad, with grief, at the altar, cursing his sons for rebelling against him, July 6, 1189, and was succeeded by his second son, Richard I.

*Henry II.*, son of John, born Oct. 1, 1207; succeeded his father, and was crowned at Gloucester, by his father's adherents, Oct. 28, 1216; made peace with Louis of France, 1217; received homage from the King of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; quelled the insurrections of the mountrous barons, 1222; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, Jan. 21, 1236; resigned Guienne, Ireland, and Wales, to his son Edward, 1254; obliged by the barons to resign his sovereign power, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; taken prisoner with his son and brother Richard, king of the Romans, at the battle of Lewes, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, while in the custody of the Earl of Leicester, when the barons were defeated, 1265; died at St. Edmundsbury, Nov. 16, 1272, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward I.

*Henry IV.*, Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III., born, 1367; succeeded Richard II., and crowned, Oct. 13, 1399; conspired against by Richard's party, Jan. 5, 1400; imprisoned James I. of Scotland, 1406; died, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son Henry V.

*Henry V.*, eldest son of Henry IV., born, 1394; committed to prison, when Prince of Wales, for striking Chief-justice Gascoyne,

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on the bench, before whom one of his companions was indicted for a riot, 1412; succeeded his father on the throne, April 9, 1413; landed at Havre de Grace, with 56,000 men, and took Harfleur, August following, and fought the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415; invaded Normandy, August, 1417; renewed his claim to the crown of France; entrusted with the government of France, and declared heir to the crown, 1420; married the Princess Catharine of France, 1420; pledged his crown, jewels, &c. for £20,000, 1421; died at Roan, Aug. 31, 1422; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son Henry VI.

*Henry VI.* only son of Henry V., born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; succeeded his father on the throne, Aug. 31, 1422; crowned at Westminster, 1429; crowned at Paris, 1430; the French made themselves masters of Paris, after it had been possessed by the English 17 years, 1436; married to Margaret of Anjou, Nov. 1444; conspired against by Richard, Duke of York, 1450; taken prisoner by him at the battle of St. Alban's, May, 1455; made the Duke of York Protector, Nov. 1455; resumed the government, Feb. 1456; taken prisoner again, at the battle of Northampton, by the Earl of Warwick, 1460; deposed by Edward IV., and sent to the Tower, 1463; restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; died in the Tower (supposed to be murdered by the Duke of Gloucester), May following; buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by Edward IV.

*Henry VII.* Earl of Richmond, descended from the Duke of Lancaster, succeeded Richard III., whom he killed in battle, Aug. 22, 1485; crowned, Oct. 30 following; married Elizabeth, Edward IV.'s daughter, and heiress of the house of York, Jan. 18, 1486, and thus settled the contest between the two families; died at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his second son, Henry VIII.

*Henry VII.'s Chapel*, first stone laid, Jan. 18, 1503.

*Henry VIII.* second son of Henry VII., born, June 28, 1491; married Catharine, June 3, 1509; succeeded his father on the throne, June 24 following; invaded France in person, 1513; was a competitor with Charles V. for the empire, 1519; received from the Pope the title of Defender of the Faith, for having written a book against Luther, 1521; gave up the claim of the English monarchs to the crown of France, for a pension of 50,000 crowns to him and his successors, August 18, 1527; styled by the clergy head of the church, 1531; divorced from Queen Catharine, and married Ann Boleyn, May 23, 1533; excommunicated by Pope Paul, for beholding Sir Thomas More and others, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to the king, August 30, 1536; put Anne to death, and married Jane Seymour, May 29, 1536, who died in childbirth when Edward VI. was born, October 24, 1537; married Anne, sister of the Duke of Cleves, December, 1539; divorced from her, on a plea of a pre-contract, July 10, 1540; married Catharine Howard, August 8 following; put her to death for adultery, February 12, 1543; married Catharine Parr, July 12 following; died, January 28, 1547; was

buried at Windsor, and succeeded by his son, Edward VI.

*Henry III.* King of France, murdered, August 1, 1589, aged 38.

*Heptarchy*, the Saxon, containing the kingdoms of Kent, the South Saxons, the West Saxons, the East Saxons, Northumberland, the East Angles, and Mercia, commenced in the sixth century, and continued till 600, when Egbert reigned alone. The Saxons, notwithstanding this division of the kingdom, were subject to one monarch, who was called King of Britain: the monarchy was not then hereditary, but that person succeeded who had the greatest power.

*Herald's College*, instituted in England, 1340; office built by the first Earl of Derby, for his residence; given up to the crown, 1552; incorporated by Edward VI.

*Herculaneum*, first suffered by an earthquake, February 5, 63; totally overwhelmed, with Pompeii, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, November 1, 79.

*Hereford*, founded in the Heptarchy; made a bishopric, 680; archdeaconry erected about 1100; cathedral built, 1107.

*Hereford College*, Oxford, founded, by Dr. Newton, 1740.

*Hesse*, £471,000, 3 per cent. stock transferred to the Landgrave of, for Hessian soldiers lost in the American war, at £30 per man, Nov. 21, 1766.

*Hispaniola*, Columbus first landed at, when he discovered America, 1498.

*Holland*, overrun by the French, Jan. 1795; secret expedition against, commenced by the Duke of York, Aug. 1799; British troops evacuated, Nov. 1799; Louis Bonaparte proclaimed King of, June 11, 1806; decree for annexing it to France, July 9, 1810. William, prince of Orange, obtained the crown in 1813, and on the Netherlands being annexed to Holland by the congress of Vienna, 1815, he was styled king of the Netherlands. Dismissed, 1831. (See *Belgium*.)

*Holy Alliance*, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, Sept. 26, 1815.

*Hudson's Bay*, discovered by Captain Hudson, 1610; company's charter granted, 1670; French destroyed the forts and settlements at, Aug. 24, 1782.

*Huguenots*, Protestants first called so in France, from a German word, signifying "allied by oath," 1560; massacre of them at Paris, August 24, 1572.

*Hundreds*, division of, a Danish institution, first made in England by King Alfred.

*Hungary*, the Pannonia of the ancients, was subject to the Romans, B. C. 11; conquered by the Huns under Attila, when the kingdom of, began, 433; annexed to Germany, under Charlemagne, but became independent, 920; the Turks contended with the Germans for it, from 1510 to 1759, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter.

*Huns*, savage inhabitants of part of Siberia; their kingdom founded, B. C. 230; kingdom taken and divided, B. C. 48; embraced Christianity, 416; conquered Scythia and Germany, about 460; the kingdom destroyed soon after the death of Attila, 453.

*ICELAND*, volcanic eruption in, surpassing any one recorded in history; the lava spouted up in three places to the height of



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two miles perpendicular, and continued thus for two months; during which time it covered a tract of 3600 square miles of ground, in some places more than 100 feet deep, 1763.

*Indies, East*, first discovered by the Romans; Alexander marched into, B.C. 328; discovered by the Portuguese, A.D. 1487; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506; the first settlement was Goa; the English company established, 1600, their stock consisting of £72,000; they fitted out four ships, and, meeting with success, have continued ever since.

*Inquisition* begun, 1204; established in Portugal, 1526; abolished in Spain, 1813; re-established, 1814; suppressed, 1820.

*Ionian Islands*, republic of, founded, Nov. 5, 1815.

*Ireland*, great disorders in, 1795; rebellion in the south of, 1798; defeat of the rebels near Gore's Bridge, in which 1000 were killed, 1798.

*Iron*, discovered in Crete by the burning of Mount Ida, B.C. 1432; first cast in England at Backstead, Sussex, 1544.

*Israel*, kingdom of, divided, B.C. 979; ended, and the ten tribes carried captive by Salmanazar, King of Assyria, 720.

*Italy*, invaded by Pyrrhus, B.C. 280; invaded by Asdrubal, who was defeated and killed, 208; Pope's territories annexed to the kingdom of, May 21, 1808; occupied by Austrian troops, 1821.

*JACKSON, Andrew*, elected President of the United States, Feb. 16, 1829; inaugural address of, to the Congress, March 4, 1829.

*Jamaica*, discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509; taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Penn, May 7, 1655; terrible earthquake at, June 7, 1692; dreadful hurricane, August 20, 1722; another, September 1, 1734; another, October, 1744; another dreadful one, August 10, 1751; again, with an earthquake, when Savannah le Mar was overflowed by the sea, and destroyed, October 2, 1760.

*James I.*, King of Scotland, succeeded his father, John, 1423; his father being at war with the English, he was taken by them, and remained a prisoner till 1424, when he was released by John, Duke of Bedford, regent during the minority of Henry VI., to whom he paid homage for his crown; murdered in his bed by assassins, by order of his uncle, the Earl of Athol, February 19, 1437; he was succeeded by his son, James II.

*James II.*, King of Scotland, son of James I., succeeded his father, 1437, being then seven years old; killed at the siege of Roxburgh by the bursting of a cannon, 1460, aged 29, and was succeeded by his son, James III.

*James III.* of Scotland, son of James II., aged seven years, succeeded his father, 1460; arrested his two brothers, John and Alexander, and caused John to be assassinated; Alexander escaped, raised an army against him, and took him prisoner, but generously set him at liberty; his subjects, however, rebelled against him for his tyranny, and he fell by them in battle, 1468; he was succeeded by his son, James IV.

*James IV.* of Scotland, son of James III., aged 16, succeeded his father, 1468; mar-

ried Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, December, 1503; subdued his rebellious subjects, but afterwards, assisting Louis XII. of France against Henry VIII. of England, he was killed at the battle of Flodden Field, 1513, aged 41, and succeeded by his son, James V.

*James V.* of Scotland, son of James IV., succeeded his father, 1513; assisted Francis I. of France against Charles V., and married Francis's eldest daughter, 1535; buried his queen, 1537, and married Mary, of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, Duke of Guise, and widow of Louis d'Orleans, by whom he had only one child, Mary, born eight days before his death, which happened December 13, 1542; he was succeeded by this daughter, Mary.

*James VI.* of Scotland and I. of England, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, grand daughter of Margaret, Henry the Eighth's sister, by Lord Darnley, born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; crowned King of Scotland, on his mother's being deposed, the Earl of Murray regent, July 29, 1567; took the reins of government, 1578; married Ann, Princess of Denmark, November 24, 1589; succeeded Elizabeth on the throne of England, March 24, 1603; arrived in London, May 7 following; styled himself King of Great Britain, 1606; died, March 27, 1625, and was succeeded by his second son, Charles I.

*James II.*, brother of Charles I., born, October 30, 1633; entered into the Spanish service, 1658; married Ann Hyde, the lord chancellor's daughter, September 3, 1660; made lord high admiral, 1661; lost his wife, March 31, 1671, aged 30; married the Princess of Modena, November 21, 1673; a bill passed the House of Commons to exclude him from the succession, 1680; succeeded Charles II. on the throne, February 6, 1685; crowned, April 23 following; received the Pope's nuncio, 1687; fled, on the Prince of Orange being invited over, December 12, 1688; seized at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall, December 16; left England, by order of Prince William, December 21, 1688; and was succeeded by his daughter Mary and William III. her husband; landed with an army at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 22, 1689; returned to France, June, 1690; died at St. Germain, August 6, 1701.

*James's Palace, St.*, built, 1530.

*Janissaries*, insurrection of, at Constantinople, June 14, 1826; defeat of, June 16.

*Japan*, empire of, founded, by Jerotimo, 1188; first discovered by the Portuguese, 1549; Christianity proscribed there, 1586.

*Jenay*, battle of, in which the French took from the Prussians 200 cannon, 30 standards, and 28,000 prisoners, Oct. 14, 1806.

*Jerusalem*, temple of, built, 1094; city taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 587; the second temple finished, under Darius, March 10, B.C. 515; destroyed by Titus, Aug. 31, A.D. 70; pillaged by the Persians, and 90,000 inhabitants killed, 613; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by Godfrey of Boulogne, who was there elected king of it, July 5, 1100; finally conquered by Saladin, 1187; now subject to the Turks.

*Jervis, Sir John*, defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 16, 1797.

*Jesuits*, society of, established by Ignatius Loyola, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Ve-

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nice, 1606; Portugal, 1759; France, 1764; Spain, 1767; and Naples, 1768; suppressed by the Pope, 1773; revived in Russia, 1784; restored in Rome and other states, 1814; all monks of the order of, banished from Russia, 1816.

*Jesus College*, Oxford, founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1571.

*Jesus College*, Cambridge, founded by the Bishop of Ely, 1496.

*Jews*, first captivity of, B. C. 606.

*John's, St.*, Newfoundland, burned, Feb. 10, 1816.

*John*, youngest son of Henry II., crowned April 27, 1199; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the Pope in 1208, to whom for a time he performed vassalage; the Barons obliged him to confirm their ancient privileges (See *Magna Charta*). He died Oct. 18, 1216, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry III.

*John of Gavut (or Ghent)*, the uncle of Richard II., created duke of Lancaster in 1362; married Constantia, daughter of Peter, King of Castile, 1371; ravaged France, in 1373, and Scotland in 1384; married to Catharine Bowett in 1396, from whom descended the Beauforts; he died in 1399.

*Jubilee*, national, on George III.'s entering his 50th year, Oct. 25, 1808.

*Judges*, first appointed, 1176; lord chief justice executed for favouring despotism, 1388; one committed the Prince of Wales for assaulting him on the bench, 1412; Bennett fined £20,000 for bribery, 1616; Berkeley taken off the bench, and committed by the Commons, 1641; appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1772.

*Julius Agricola*, totally subdued the Britons, A. D. 78.

*Juries*, first instituted, 970; trial of civil causes by, in Scotland, enacted, 1815.

*Justinian Code*, published, 529.

*Justices of the Peace*, first appointed, 1076.

*KENT*, kingdom of, began, 455; ended, 823. *King*, title of, assumed by the successors of Alexander, B. C. 305.

*King's Bench Prison*, built, 1731; burned by rioters, June 7, 1789; rebuilt, 1781.

*King's College*, London, incorporated by royal charter, Aug. 14, 1829.

*King's Evil*, formerly supposed to be cured by the touch of the Kings of England. Edward the Confessor was the first who touched for it, 1058; George I. discontinued the practice.

*King's Speech*, the first delivered, 1107, by Henry I.

*Kirkcaldy*, Scotland, accident in the church of, by the falling of a gallery during the assembly of a large concourse of persons to hear an evening discourse by the Rev. Mr. Irving; between 30 and 40 persons were killed, June 15, 1828.

*Knights' Templars*, a religious order, instituted 1119; flourished in England during the reign of Henry II.; all of them arrested in France, in one day; they were charged with great crimes and great riches; 59 of them were burned alive at Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; their order destroyed by Philip of France, 1311, and their wealth given to the knight hospitalars; abolished, 1312.

*Kotzebue*, assassinated at Mannheim by a young student, April 2, 1819.

*Lambeth Palace*, built, 1184; college and chapel founded by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, about 1196.

*Lancaster, Plantagenet*, Earl of, grandson to Henry III., beheaded, 1321, for conspiring against the Speucers.

*Lancaster*, dutchy court of, London, erected, 1370; made a county palatine, 1376.

*Landaff*, bishopric founded, about 490; cathedral built, 982.

*Land-tax*, first in England, 891.

*Leap-year* altered, A. D. 4, having formerly been every third year.

*Leipzig*, battle of, in which Napoleon lost 80,000 men and 180 cannon, Oct. 19, 1813.

*Llewellyn*, the last prince of the Welsh, defeated and slain by the English, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1284.

*Library*, first public, founded at Athens, B. C. 526.

*Ligny*, battle of, June 16, 1815.

*Lincoln*, once a Roman colony; castle built, by the Romans; cathedral built, 1070; bishopric formed, by uniting Sidnacester and Dnrcheste, 1086; city burned, 1123.

*Lincoln College*, Oxford, founded by the Bishop of Lincoln, 1427.

*Lincoln's Inn*, London, the palace of the Bishop of Clithere, about 1226; converted into an inn of court, about 1310.

*Linen*, first made in England, by Flemish weavers, 1253; till then, woollen shirts were worn; linen weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, established in London, 1368; staining of, first known in England, 1579; linen trade, Ireland, began by Lord Wentworth, 1634; British Linen Company erected, 1746.

*Litchfield*, bishopric founded by Owys, King of Mercia, 656; united with Coventry, 1086; cathedral built, 667; rebuilt, 1148.

*Liverpool*, castle built, and town chartered, by King John, 1299.

*Lodi*, battle of, May 11, 1796.

*Lollards*, were those who dissented from the church of England, before she renounced Popery. They sprung from William Lollard, who began to propagate his opinions, 1315, and was burned at Cologne, 1351; after his death, the disciples of Wickliffe were called Lollards; proscribed by Parliament, 1406; many Lollards executed, about 1414.

*Lombardy*, kingdom of, began, 573; made considerable conquests till 771, when Desiderius, their last king, was taken by Charlemagne, and their territories annexed to the German empire.

*London*, formerly called Augusta, founded by the Romans, 49; walled, and a palace built, 368; made a bishopric, in 653; city required by Alfred, 885; burned to the ground, about 912; nearly destroyed by fire, 1077; again, 1130; the chief magistrate, in William I.'s time, was called Port-reeve; Richard I. ordained two bailiffs, but King John changed them to a mayor; obtained their first free charter for electing their own magistrates, 1208; privileges of, taken away, but restored on submission, 1386; aldermen elected annually, till 1391; charter declared forfeited, 1683; taken away, 1688; charter given again, 1689; gates of the city taken down 1760; the Common Council ordered to wear blue silk gowns at court, Sept. 14, 1761; discontinued the practice, 1775.

*London Bridge*, built, about 1098; built

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new with timber, 1165; built with stone, 1212; its waterworks invented and begun, 1582; a great fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; houses taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burned, April 11, 1758.—First stone of the new bridge laid, June 15, 1823; opened, with great ceremony, their majesties attending, Aug. 1, 1831.

*Londonderry*, Marquis of, secretary of state for foreign affairs, committed suicide, Aug. 12, 1822.

*Lord High Admiral*, office of, instituted, 1387.

*Lord Lieutenants* of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

*Lord Mayor's Show*, London, the first, 1453.

*Lotteries*, Public, first established in England, 1669; ceased, Oct. 18, 1826.

*Louis*, son of Philip II. of France, laid claim to England, and landed with an army in the Isle of Thanet, May 23, 1216.

*Louis XV.* King of France, stabbed by Damién, but not mortally, Jan. 5, 1757.

*Louis XVI.* brought to Paris—accepted the declaration of the Rights of Man, Oct. 6, 1789; with his family, escaped from Paris, but intercepted at Varennes, June 22, 1791; accepted the constitution, Sept. 14; he and the queen took refuge in the National Assembly, Aug. 1792; deposed, Sept. 21; tried, Dec. 14; condemned by a majority of five of the National Convention, Jan. 17, 1793; beheaded, Jan. 21.

*Louis XVII.* died in prison at Paris, June 8, 1795.

*Louis XVIII.* entered Paris, May 3, 1814. again, July 8, 1815; died, Sept. 16, 1824.

*Louis-Philippe*, elected King of the French, Aug. 1830; abdicated, Feb. 1848.

*Louisiana*, discovered by the French, 1633; sold by France to the United States, 1803.

*Lubeck*, city of, burned to ashes, 1209; again, 1276.

*Lucia*, St., taken by the English, June 20, 1803.

*Ludlow Castle*, Salop, built soon after the conquest.

*Lupercalia* instituted, B.C. 1300.

*Lutheranism* established in Germany, 1625.

*Lutworth Castle*, Dorset, built, 1610.

*Lutzen*, battle of, May 2, 1813.

*Loveville*, peace of, 1801.

*Lycærgus* established his laws at Lacedæmon, B.C. 884; his institutions renounced by the Spartans, 188.

*Lydia*, kingdom of, begun, B.C. 797.

*Lyne Castle*, Kent, built before 1379.

*Lyne Regis*, Dorsetshire, chartered by Edward I.

*Lyons*, declared for Louis XVII., Feb. 28, 1793; bombarded, laid in ruins, and the loyal inhabitants massacred, May, 1795.

*Lyons's Inn*, London, established 1120.

*MACARTHY*, Gen. Sir C., killed at Aca, by the Ashantes, 1821.

*Macarel* first allowed to be cried through London on Sundays, 1698.

*Madras*, peopled, and Fort St. George built, by the English, 1620.

*Madrid*, built, B.C. 936; Insurrection in, May 2, 1808; French entered, Dec. 1; Ferdinand VII. entered, May 14, 1814; massacres in, July 2, 1822; French army of observation reached here, 1823, and the Duke d'Angoulême appointed a council of regency, &c.

*Magdalen College*, Oxford, founded by the Bishop of Winchester, 1549.

*Magic Lantern*, first constructed by Roger Bacon, 1260.

*Magna Charta*, (a body of laws, the great barrier of English liberty,) granted by King John, June 19, 1215; to Ireland, Nov. 12, 1216.

*Magnifying Glasses*, round, invented by Roger Bacon, 1525.

*Maidstone*, Kent, St. Mary and All Saints' College, founded, 1396; town incorporated by Queen Elizabeth.

*Majesty*, title of, first given to Louis XI. of France; first given in England to Henry VIII.

*Malden*, Essex, built, B.C. 28; rebuilt, A.D. 919.

*Malmesbury Abbey*, founded, 642; castle built, 1134.

*Malt Tax*, established, 1697.

*Malto*, Knights of, alias Knights Hospitallers, alias Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, foundation laid, 1048; became a regular monastic order, 1099, and a military order, 1118; took Rhodes, and called Knights of Rhodes, 1310; Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were then called Knights of Malta; expelled England, 1510; did great exploits against the Infidels, 1595; conspiracy at Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.

*Man*, Isle of, granted to Sir John de Stanley, 1406; to William, Earl of Derby, 1608; fell by inheritance to the Duke of Athol, 1735; Christianity first established there, about 440; conquered from the Scots, by Montacute, Earl of Sarum, 1314; annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased of the Duke of Athol for £70,000, 1765.

*Manchester*, dukedom of, created, 1719; navigation opened, June 17, 1761; great meeting for reform at, dispersed by yeomanry, when several were killed, and upwards of 500 wounded, Aug. 16, 1819; lamentable occurrence at, on occasion of the launch of a vessel, which keeled and upset, and upwards of 200 persons, who were on deck, were precipitated into the water, 51 of whom lost their lives, Feb. 29 1823; riots at; communication with Liverpool by railroad and steam-carriages, Sept. 15, 1830.

*Manicheans*, a sect in Persia, who believe in two deities—one good, one bad, arose under Manes, 275.

*Mansion-House*, London, founded Oct. 23, 1739; inhabited, 1752.

*Maps and Globes* invented by Anaximander; maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489.

*Marathon*, battle of, B.C. Sept. 28, 490.

*Marble*, art of staining it, known before 1641.

*Margaret D'Anjou*, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.

*Martowe*, Christopher, dramatic writer, killed by his rival, 1593.

*Marriage*, first institution of, by ceremony, ascribed to Cecrops, King of Athens, B.C. 1556; celebration in churches first ordained by Pope Innocent III., about 1200, before which the only ceremony was that of a man's leading his bride home to his house; in Lent forbidden, 364; forbidden

RARO SCELESTUM DESERVIT PENA.—PUNISHMENT OVERTAKES THE IMPIOUS.

NIHIL EST AB OMNI PARTE BEATUM.—THERE IS NO PERFECT HAPPINESS.



the priests, 1015; publication of banns instituted, about 1210.

*Marshalsea*, a palace court, erected 1630.

*Mary, Queen*, daughter of Henry VIII., by his first wife, born 1516; declared illegitimate on account of the illegality of her father's marriage, 1536; restored by Parliament to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside in favour of Lady Jane Grey, June, 1553; succeeded, however, her half-brother, Edward VI., July 19, 1553; crowned Sept. 30, following; married Philip, Prince of Spain, son of Charles V., Jan. 19, 1554; died of a dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558, and was succeeded by her half-sister, Elizabeth.

*Mary, Queen of Scots*, grand-daughter of Margaret, Henry VIII.'s sister, born 1542; succeeded her father at eight days old, Earl of Arran guardian; married to the Dauphin Francis, son of Henry II. of France, April 24, 1558; buried her husband, then king, 1560; refused a passage through England on her return to Scotland, 1561; made her public entry into Edinburgh, Sept. 1, 1561; Lord Leicester proposed to her in marriage by Queen Elizabeth, 1564; married to her cousin-germain, Lord Darnley, 1565; is said to have murdered her husband, Feb. 10, 1567, by putting Rizzio to death; married the Earl of Bothwell, May 15, for which her subjects rebelled and deposed her, July 26, following; escaped from the castle of Lochleven, May 2, where she was confined, and fled to England, May 16, 1568; her cause examined into at a conference at York, Oct. 4, 1568; imprisoned in Tutbury Castle, Jan. 1569; conspired against the life of Elizabeth, 1586; removed to Fotheringay Castle the same year, and sentenced to die, Oct. 25, following; beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, Feb. 8, 1587.

*Mary*, William III.'s queen, daughter of James II., by Ann Hyde, born April 30, 1662; married the Prince of Orange, Oct. 23, 1677; proclaimed, with her husband, Queen of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1691.

*Maryland*, settled, by Lord Baltimore, 1633.

*Massachusetts's Bay Colony*, old charter granted, 1627; royal patent, 1628; first settlement at Salem, 1629.

*Massacres*—At Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus, 213; of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7000 persons were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, 390; of 35,000 persons at Constantinople, 532; of the Jews, 1189; of the Huguenots, or French Protestants, at Paris, by order of Charles IX., when 70,000 were destroyed, June 12, 1458; of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II. 1520; at Paris, when the king led the way, and slew nearly 10,000 Protestants, Aug. 21, 1572; of the Christians, in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592; of the English factory, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1623, in order to dispossess them of the Spice Islands; of the Irish, at the Island of Magee, when 40,000 English Protestants were killed in the rebellion under Sir Phel. O'Neil, Oct. 1641.

*Mathematics*, first taught to the Jews and Egyptians by Abraham, B. C. 1350.

*Mothias*, St., feast of, instituted, 1091.

*Modeira*, Islands of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1419.

*Magdalen College*, Cambridge, founded by the Duke of Buckingham, 1516.

*Marengo*, battle of, June 14, 1800.

*Maria Louisa*, regent in Napoleon's absence, April 15, 1813.

*Maria Antoinette*, Queen of France, condemned and beheaded, Oct. 15, 1793.

*Mary, Mr.*, and his family, murdered at Ratcliff Highway, Dec. 8, 1811.

*Mande*, daughter of Henry I., married to Henry V., Emperor of Germany, 1109; afterwards to Geoffrey, eldest son of the Count of Anjou, 1127, by whom she had Henry II.; her right to succeed her father sworn to by the barons, 1127; set aside from the succession, in favour of her first cousin, Stephen, 1136; expelled with her husband from the government of Normandy, 1136; landed in England with an army, and claimed her right to the crown, Sept. 1139, crowned, but soon afterwards defeated at Winchester, 1141; retired to France, Lent, 1147; came to England, and made peace with Stephen, 1153; died abroad, Sept. 10, 1167, aged 67.

*Mundy Thursday*, ceremony instituted in Edward III.'s jubilee year, by Pope Innocent VI., 1362.

*Montinus Island*, discovered by the Dutch, 1598; ceded to England, 1814.

*Meat*, ordered to be sold by weight, 1532.

*Mechanics' Institution* began, 1824.

*Medals and Coins*, 20,000 gold and silver ones, of the Roman emperors, found at Castle Tamars, in France, Sept. 27, 1824.

*Mennon*, the Egyptian, invented letters, B. C. 4822.

*Memory*, the art of assisting it, by getting by heart, invented by Simonides, B. C. 503.

*Mercer's Chapel*, London, built, 1187.

*Merchants*, attempt made to exclude them from sitting in the House of Commons, 1711.

*Merchant Tailors' Company*, first called so by Henry VII., 1503; school, London, founded, 1568.

*Mercury*, most of its powers as a medicine discovered by Carpus, an Italian surgeon, who flourished about 1522.

*Merry Audien*, character of, arose from Andrew Borde, a droll physician, who used to attend markets, and harangue the people, 1547.

*Merton Priory*, founded, 1117.

*Merton College*, Oxford, founded by Merton, Bishop of Rochester, 1274.

*Messina*, in Sicily, built by the Messenians, B. C. 667.

*Metallurgy*, invented by Tubal Cain, B. C. 3608.

*Methodism*, took its rise, 1734.

*Metanselah*, the longest liver, died a little before the Flood, in 1656 of the world, aged 969.

*Mexico*, first conquered by Spain, 1521; conspiracy against the government of, discovered, Jan. 1, 1828; expulsion of Spaniards from, March 8, 1829; Spanish expedition against, sailed from the Havannah, July 5.

*Microscopes*, first used in Germany, 1621; with two glasses, invented by Drebbel, 1621; solar, invented by Lieberkuhn, 1740.

*Middleham Castle*, Yorkshire, built, about 1190.

*Milan*, anciently Liguria, the seat of



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the Roman empire, 303; conquered by the Goths in the fifth century, who were dispossessed by the Lombards, 572; subdued by the Emperor Charlemagne, 800; the French expelled, about 1525; taken by the Imperialists, 1706; recovered by France and Spain, 1743; restored to Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748.

*Military Services*, for lands, established by the Saxons; escuage, or money in lieu of them, first paid under Henry II., which gave rise to the subsidies granted by Parliament and the present land-tax.

*Military Tribunes*, created at Rome, B. C. 445.

*Militia*, introduced into Ireland, by K. Cormac O'Con, about 251; a national one first settled by King Alfred, and continued till James I.; revived under Charles II.

*Millennium, Doctrine of*, (which supposed the world would end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation, and that during the last thousand years Christ and the saints would reign upon the earth,) universally inculcated during the third century; propagated by Papias.

*Mina*, the Spanish Guerilla chief, sought a refuge in England—arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 30, 1823.

*Minerva's Temple*, at Athens, burnt, B. C. 406.

*Ministers, Presbyterian*, 2000 resigned their livings, rather than submit to the Act of Uniformity, 1662.

*Miawra*, conquered by General Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French, June, 1756; given up to England, 1763; surrendered to Spain, Feb. 5, 1782.

*Minster Monastery*, Sheppy Isle, instituted when Ercombert was King of Kent.

*Minstrels*, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors, to divert their copyholders whilst at work, owed their origin to the Gleemen, or harpers of the Saxons; continued till about 1500. Female harpers not uncommon in Britain, 680.

*Mint*, London, established as a privileged place, 1066—for the coining of money. built, 1813.

*Mirrors*, first made in silver by Praxiteles.

*Mississippi*, trade began, Nov. 28, 1716; scheme, in France, ceased, 1720.

*Missolonghi*, taken by the Turks, and all its defenders massacred, April 22, 1826; surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation, May 17, 1829.

*Mogul Empire*, first conquered by Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died, 1226; Timur Bek became Great Mogul, by conquest, 1399; the dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since; but Konli Khan, the famous Sophia of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, and since that event many of the Nabobs have made themselves independent.

*Mohocks*, a set of disorderly people, who went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women 1711.

*Monarchy*, first universal, ended, and the Medo-Persian, or second, began, B. C. 538.

*Money*, gold and silver, first coined, by Phidon, of Argos, B. C. 691; declaratory

statute to prevent its being raised for the king's use, without the express consent of the States, 25 Edward I.

*Monk*, the first, said to have been Paul of Thebais, who fled into the deserts, to avoid the Decian persecution, about 250.

*Monkery*, began in Egypt and Persia; pretty well established, about 330; in Egypt alone there were 96,000 monks. St. Anthony, the first example of a monastic life, 305, established the first monastery, on Mount Colzim, near the Red Sea. Athanasius introduced the monastic life into Rome, 341.

*Monmouth*, James, duke of, natural son of Charles II., by Lucy Walters; his illegitimacy declared by the king, 1679; conspired against the king, and pardoned, but ordered to depart the kingdom, 1683; invaded England, at Lyme, Dorsetshire, June 11; proclaimed king, at Taunton, June 20; defeated, near Bridgewater, and taken, July 5; beheaded on Tower Hill, July 15, aged 35, all in 1685.

*Montem*, Eton, the triennial custom of the Eton scholars parading to Salt Hill, and distributing salt, originated in the early days of Monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell consecrated salt there, for medicinal purposes.

*Montrose, Marquis of*, hanged at Edinburgh, for taking part with Charles I., May 21, 1650.

*Montserrat*, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493.

*Monument*, London, begun, 1671; finished, 1677.

*Moorfields*, London, made into walks, 1614; planted, 1740; built upon, 1825.

*Moors*, driven out of Spain, after they had continued there 900 years, 1620, for attempting to free themselves from the inquisition; they were in number above 900,000.

*Moravians*, or Unitas Fratrum, appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.

*Morea*, arrival in the, of divisions of a French expedition, who effected a landing without opposition, and established a camp at Petaldi, Aug. 29, 1828; evacuation of the, by Ibrahim Pasha, and the whole Egyptian armament, who sailed for Alexandria, in pursuance of the convention concluded with Sir Edward Codrington, Oct. 4, 1828; surrender of the castle of the, to the French armament, thus completing the evacuation of the Morea by the Turks, Oct. 30, 1828.

*Moreau*, death of, Sept. 5, 1813.

*Morocco*, empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known, 1008; possessed by the Romans, B. C. 25; about 1116, Abdalla, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almohades, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1212; Morocco was afterwards seized by the King of Fez, but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united the three kingdoms again, and formed what is at present called the empire of Morocco.

*Mortimer*, Roger, Earl of March, intrigued with Edward II.'s queen, 1325; hanged at Tyburn for it, 1330.

*Mortmain Act*, passed, May 20, 1736.

*Moscow*, burnt, 30,000 houses destroyed, 1739; again, 2000 houses, July 25, 1773, entered by the French, Sept. 14, 1812, and burnt by the Russians, in consequence of which the French retreated with great loss,

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*Muskwa*, battle of, Sept. 7, 1812.

*Most Christian King*, title of, first given to Louis XI. of France, by Paul II., 1469.

*Motto*, royal, *Dieu et Mon Droit*, first used by Richard I., 1193; the Bohemian crest, viz. three ostrich feathers, and the motto, *Ich dien*, i. e. "I serve," first adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, the King of Bohemia being slain in the action, 1346; *Semper eadem* ordered by the queen to be used as her motto, Dec. 14, 1702.

*Mourning*, in white, till then the general custom, last in use in Spain, 1495.

*Muggle-tonians*, sprung from L. Muggle-toe, a journeyman tailor, 1657.

*Mural*, King of the Two Sicilies, Aug. 1, 1808; shot at Pizzo, Oct. 13, 1815.

*Murderers*, punished, during the Heph-tarchy, only by fines; the Persians never punished the first offence; were allowed benefit of clergy, 1503; and in Henry VIIIth.'s time, in Wales, murders were compounded for.

*Murcia*, Spain, earthquake in the province of, by which four towns and several villages were entirely destroyed, and about 6000 of the inhabitants, March 21, 1829.

*Museum*, the British, established, 1753; great additions made to the building, and the library of George III. given to the institution by George IV., 1827.

*Music*, invented by Jubal, B. C. 1800; vocal choruses invented, B. C. 508; notes invented by Gui D'Arezzo, 1025; counterpoint brought to perfection by Palestrini, about 1515; the Italian style of composition introduced, about 1616.

*Muskets* introduced into our army generally, and bows and arrows laid aside, 1521.

*Muslin*, first worn in England, 1670.

*Mustapha IV.* ascended the throne of Turkey, May 29, 1807.

*Mutiny*, alarming, throughout the fleet at Spithead, April 15, 1797; another, general, at Portsmouth and Sheerness, May 12, another in Admiral Mitchell's fleet, in Bantry Bay, Ireland, Jan. 15, 1802; at Malta, began April 4, 1807, and ended on the 12th, when the mutineers blew themselves up, by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder.

*Mythology*, ancient, arose about B. C. 1458.

*NANTZ* edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV., 1685; in consequence of which, 50,000 French Protestants came to England; some thousands settled in Spitalfields, London, and carried on the silk manufactory, where their descendants still remain; others brought over the art of making crystal glasses for watches and pictures; and others brought jewelry to great perfection.

*Naples*, anciently Capua and Campania, kingdom of, began, 1020; given by the Pope to the Comte d'Anjou, 1266; Alphonso, of Arragon, united Sicily to it, and the kings have been since called King of the Two Sicilies, 1442; taken from the French, and annexed to Spain, 1501; order of the crescent founded, 1464; King and Queen of, arrived at Palermo, having fled on the approach of the French, Dec. 28, 1798; taken by the French, Jan. 24, 1790.

*National Convention*, constituted in France, Sept. 1792; they decreed the trial of Louis XVI., Dec. 2; decree for the French rising in a mass, Aug. 20, 1793.

*National Debt*—the first instance of debt contracted on Parliamentary security, occurs in Henry VIth.'s reign; the present debt commenced, and was five millions, 1697; was 46 millions, in 1714; 64 millions, in 1747; 74 millions, in 1757; 110 millions, in 1762; 127 millions, in 1772; upwards of 200 millions, in 1780; 325 millions, in 1790; 465 millions, in 1800; 531 millions, in 1804; 748 millions, in 1810; 901 millions, in 1814; since which period it has been reduced.

*Navarino*, Admiral de Rigny arrived off, Sept. 22, 1827; naval action between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under the command of Admiral Sir E. Codrington, and the Turkish navy, in which the latter was annihilated, Oct. 20; taken possession of by the French, without any resistance from the Turkish garrison, Oct. 6, 1828.

*Navarre*, conquered by Ferdinand, and annexed to Spain, 1512; given up to France, 1580.

*Navigation*, art of, owes its rise to the Phœnicians, more than 1500 years before Christ; treaty of, concluded between the English and French, Jan. 26, 1826.

*Navy of England*, first established by King Alfred; Edgar had a fleet of 400 sail, 937; King John, a fleet of 500; Edward III. one of 700; Henry VII., the first that began to build a royal navy; in the reign of Elizabeth, ships of war commanded by the nobility; Navy Board established, 1625; Navy Office founded, Dec. 4, 1644.

*Nebuchadnezzar*, King of Assyria, 606; died, B. C. 562.

*Neckcloths*, of lace, came in fashion in Charles II.'s reign, and continued during the two following reigns.

*Needles*, first made in London, by a negro, from Spain, in the reign of Mary; but he dying without teaching the art, it was lost till 1566, when it was taught by Elias Gro-rose, a German.

*Negroes*, adjudged to be free, whilst in this country, 1772; declared free in Scotland, Jan. 15, 1778.

*Nelson*, public funeral of, Jan. 9, 1806; monumental pillar in honour of, erected in Trafalgar Square, London, A. D. 1844.

*Nemean Games*, instituted by Adrastus, B. C. 1226.

*Nero*, emperor of Rome, murdered his mother, 55; slew himself, 68, aged 32.

*Netley Abbey*, Hants, built, 1239.

*Newark on Trent*, chartered by Edward IV.; anew by Charles II.; castle built, 1140.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, founded, and castle built, by Robert, son of William the Conqueror, 1080; burnt by accident, 1349.

*Newcastle-under-Line*, its castle built in Henry III.'s reign.

*New College*, Oxford, founded by William, Bishop of Winchester, 1375.

*Newfoundland*, discovered by Cabot, about 1500; began to be settled by the English, 1520; the fishery began to flourish, 1577; in 1676, the value of the fish and oil computed at 386,100*l*.

*New Holland*, discovered, 1628.

*Newport*, Isle of Wight, chartered by James I.

QUICQUID SUB TERRA SIT, IN APRICUM PROFERET ETAS.—TIME WILL BRING TO LIGHT WHATEVER IS HIDDEN.

CONTEMNERE CREDERE DIEM TUM DILUXISSE SUPREMUM.—CONSIDER EACH DAY YOUR LAST.



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*New River*, brought to London, by Sir Hugh Middleton, 1614.

*New Spain*, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.

*Newspapers*, it is said, owe their origin to the Journal des Savans, a French paper, first published in 1665, though one was printed in England, under the title of the "Public Intelligence," by Sir Roger L'Estrange, 1663, which he dropped, on the publication of the first London Gazette; newspapers and pamphlets prohibited by royal proclamation, 1680.

*Newstead Abbey*, Nottinghamshire, built, 1160.

*New Zealand*, in the South Seas, first discovered by Abel J. Tasman, 1642; visited by Pope Marcus, 336.

*Ney, Marshal*, shot for treason, Dec. 5, 1815.

*Nicholas, Grand Duke*, succeeded to the Russian throne, Nov. 19, 1825; crowned at Moscow, Sept. 3, 1826.

*Nicolaïtes*, the, appeared, 68; they denied the divinity of Christ, and taught, that all things, even women, should be common among Christians.

*Nile, River*, Pharaoh Necho failed in making a canal from it to the Red Sea; glorious victory of, by Admiral Nelson, in which he took nine ships of the line from the French, burnt two, &c., Aug. 1, 1798.

*Nineveh*, foundation of, laid, 2233; destroyed by the Medes, 612.

*Noah*, directed to build the ark, 1536 of the world, 120 years before the flood; died, B.C. 1998, aged 949.

*Nobility*, patents of, first granted by Philip I., of France, 1095.

*Non-Conformists*—the Puritans took this name after the Act of Uniformity passed, when 2000 ministers left the established church, not choosing to conform to the 39 articles.

*Norfolk*, dukedom of, created 1483; Thomas, duke of, beheaded, May 8, 1572, for conspiring to marry the Queen of Scots, and depose Elizabeth; Duke of, and Lords Dornier and Clifford, took their seats in the House of Lords, being the first Catholic Peers under the Catholic Relief Bill, April 28, 1829.

*Normandy*, erected into a dukedom, 876; ceded to France by Henry III., May 20, 1259; Robert, duke of, died a prisoner in Cardiff Castle, 1133.

*Northampton*, St. Sepulchre's church at, built by the Knights Templars; town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.

*Northumberland*, dukedom of, created 1766; Dudley, duke of, son of Edmund Dudley, father-in-law to Lady Jane Grey, beheaded 1553, aged 51, for attempting to put Lady Jane on the throne; earl of, beheaded at York, for heading a party in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots, against Elizabeth, 1552; earl of, brother of the latter, confined in the Tower on a charge of taking part against Elizabeth, shot himself, 1583.

*Norway*, the ancient Scandinavia, including Sweden, united with Denmark, 998; annexed to Sweden, Nov. 1, 1814.

*Norwich*, burnt by Swyn, King of Denmark, 1091; cathedral finished, 1080; bishopric formed, by uniting Elmham and Dunwich, 1091; worsted manufactory established there, 1310.

*Notaries*, public, originally appointed by

the fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of martyrs, in the first century; since changed into a commercial employ.

*Nottingham*, built, 924; castle built, 1068; town burnt to ashes, 1140.

*Nova Scotia*, charter granted, 1621; afterwards in the possession of the French, but ceded to England, 1748; peopled from England, 1749.

*Nova Zembla*, discovered by Captain Hugh Willoughby, 1553.

*Nunnery*, the first founded in France was near Poitiers, by the sister of St. Martin, 360; the first English one, erected at Folkstone, by King Eadbald, 630.

*OAKHAM Castle*, Rutland, built, 1060. *Oath*, swearing on the Gospels first used, 528; first administered in judicial proceedings, by the Saxons, about 600; that of a judge settled, 1344. that of supremacy ratified by Parliament, 1533; the words "So help me God and all saints" concluded an oath till 1550; present oath of allegiance first framed and administered, 1606, the ancient oath having continued nearly 600 years; that of abjuration first required, 1701; test and corporation oaths modified, 1828.

*Odiham Castle*, Hants, built before 1199.

*Offa*, succeeded his uncle, Ethelbald I., as 16th king of Britain, 757; he was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. Built St. Alban's monastery; died at Offley, 798; buried at Bedford, and succeeded by his son Egric.

*Offerings*, first instituted by Pope Pelagius II., 588.

*Ohio*, became one of the United States, 1804.

*Olympiads*, games instituted at Olympia by Pelops, in honour of Jupiter, B.C. 1307; they were revived by the Greeks (who computed time by them, celebrating them every fourth year), about 400 years after the destruction of Troy, and continued till the reign of Theodosius the Great, when a new mode of reckoning began, by Indictions, or from the victory of Augustus Cesar at Actium, when he became Emperor of the Romans. The first Olympiads began July 23, 776, Corabus being then the Olympic victor; 2d, 772; 3d, 768; 4th, 764; 5th, 760; 7th, 752; 10th, 740; 13th, 728; 15th, 720; 16th, 716; 17th, 712; 21st, 696; 23d, 688; 21th, 684; 25th, 680; 27th, 672; 28th, 668; 29th, 664; 39th, 624; 43d, 608; 45th, 606; 55th, 560; 56th, 556; 59th, 534; 60th, 540; 61st, 536; the last ended about 440, B.C.

*Olympic Games*. See *Games*.

*Opera*. See *Theatres*.

*Oracles*, Sibylline, destroyed by Honorius, 391.

*Orange*, title of, first in the Nassau family, by the marriage of Claude de Châlons, the Prince of Orange's sister, with the Count of Nassau, 1530; prince of, son of James II.'s sister, born Nov. 4, 1650; created stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the Princess Mary of England, 1677; was applied to by England for assistance against his uncle, James II., 1688; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 5, 1688; took on him the government, at the invitation of the lords; declared king of England, Feb. 13, 1689.

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*Orange, Prince of*, married Anne, George II.'s daughter, March 14, 1734.—William, Prince of, late King of the Netherlands, recalled, 1813.

*Orbits of the Planets*, first settled by Doerfel, a Saxon clergyman, 1681.

*Ordeal*, by fire and water, trial of, known to the ancient Greeks; in use among the Saxons; abolished by Henry III., 1261.—That by fire was confined to the upper class of people, that of water to the lower; hence the expression of "going through fire and water to serve another;" these being allowed to be performed by deputy.

*Organs*, first introduced into churches by Pope Vitalian I., 683; into the western churches, 826.

*Oriel College*, Oxford, founded by Edward II., 1337.

*Orkney Islands*, sold by the King of Denmark to James III., of Scotland, 1468.

*Orleans*, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, by order of the Duke of Burgundy, Nov. 23, 1407; siege of, May, 1428; again, 1563, when the Duke of Guise was killed.

*Orrey*, the, invented by Charles, Earl of Orrey.

*Ostrogoths*, their kingdom began in Italy, 476; ended, 554.

*Oswald*, third king of Northumberland, succeeded his uncle, Edwin, as ninth king of Britain, 633; slain in battle, 642; and was succeeded by his half-brother, Oswy, fourth king of Northumberland.

*Oswy*, succeeded his half-brother, Oswald, as tenth king of Britain, 642; died, 670; and was succeeded by Wulfer, King of Mercia.

*Otaheite*, or George III.'s Island, in the South Sea, discovered, June 18, 1767, by Captain Wallis.

*Ottoman*, or Turkish empire, founded at Constantinople by Othman I., on the total destruction of the empire of the eastern Greeks, 1300.

*Ouin*, Peter, conspired to kill the King of France, 1598.

*Oxerbury*, Sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower, Sept. 15, 1613.

*Oxford University*, founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont Palace finished, about 1128; Chancellor's Court established, 1244; bishopric taken from Lincoln, and founded, 1541 first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671.

*PADUA*, built, B. C. 1269.

*Paganism*, finally overthrown in the Roman empire, in the reign of Theodosius, between 388 and 395.

*Painting*, art of, first introduced at Rome from Etruria, B. C. 291; the first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome, 116; painting in oil invented at Bruges, by Van Eyck, A. D. 1110; the first picture was an *Ecce Homo*, 1155.

*Paisley Monastery*, Scotland, founded, 1160; five persons burnt there for witchcraft, 1697.

*Palace Court*. See *Marshalsea*.

*Palatines*—7000 families of these poor Protestants were driven by the French from their habitations on the banks of the Rhine, and came to England: a brief was granted

to collect alms for them; 500 families went, under the protection of government, to Ireland, and the rest were sent out to New York and Hudson's Bay; but, not being well received by the people there, they went to Pennsylvania, where they settled, 1709.

*Pampeluna*, fall of, Oct. 19, 1813.

*Pandects*, a system of laws, accidentally discovered at Amalphi, in Italy, 1137.

*Pantheon*, at Rome, built by Agrippina, B. C. 25.

*Pantomime Dancers*, introduced on the Roman stage, by Bathyles and Pylades, B. C. 22.

*Papal Government*, suppressed by the French; the Pope quitted Rome, 1798.

*Papal Usurpation*, took place, 607.

*Paper*, first invented in the time of Alexander the Great; made of cotton, A. D. 1000, when books became cheaper, and learning increased; made of linen, about 1300; the first manufactory established in England was at Dartford, 1588.

*Paraguay*, discovered by the Spaniards, 1515.

*Parchment*, invented by King Attalus, of Pergamus, about 198, B. C.

*Pardon*, general, first proclaimed at coronations, 1327.

*Paris*, made the capital of France, 510; the city of, consumed by fire, 588; barricades of, to oppose the entry of the Duke of Guise, 1588; again, Aug. 27, 1648, in opposition to the regency; first Parliament there, 1302; general confederation in the Champ de Mars, July 14, 1790; an armed mob forced the Tuilleries, and insulted the King of France, June 20, 1792; community of, demanded the king's deposition, Aug. 3; Tuilleries again attacked—Swiss guards massacred by the populace, Aug. 10; royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 14; dreadful massacre of the state prisoners, Sept. 2, 3; Lord Malmesbury negotiated for peace, Oct. 28, 1795; quitted, Dec. 20; Napoleon arrived at, at midnight, Dec. 18, 1812; allied sovereigns entered, March 31, 1814; Louis XVIII. entered, May 3; Napoleon returned to, from Elba, March 21, 1815; left it to meet the allied forces, May 2; capitulated to the allies, July 3; treaties of general peace signed at, Nov. 20; revolution in, July, 1830, when Charles X. was expelled from France, and the duke of Orleans first elected lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and proclaimed king, Aug. 9.

*Park, St. James's*, received its name from Henry VIII., when it was a wild wet field; improved and planted by Charles II., and the game of mall was there played by the nobility, 1668; improved by George III., 1773; again, by George IV., 1828; enclosure in, first opened to the public, Jan. 3, 1829.

*Parker*, the chief leader in the mutiny at the Nore, executed, June 30, 1797.

*Parliaments*, or general councils, coeval with the kingdom itself; but the Parliament, as it now stands, was instituted 1215; a Speaker appointed, 1239; others say Peter de la Mare was the first chosen, 1377; epoch of the House of Commons, in England, Jan. 20, 1265; of Lords and Commons, expressly mentioned, 1337—they met at Eltham, in a building which of late years has been used as a barn; the journals of the Lords began

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In the reign of Henry VIII., 1509; those of the commons not till that of Edward VI.; first Parliament in Ireland, by general representation, 1613; the Long Parliament met, 1640; passed an act for abolishing the House of Lords, March 19, 1649; violently dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653; a part, however, met again, May 8, 1659, and was called the Rump; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; first British one met, Oct. 21, 1707; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; first Parliament of the United Kingdom met, 1801; Roman Catholics allowed to hold seats in Parliament, 1829.

*Parry*, Dr. William, a Roman Catholic, executed for an attempt to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, 1585.—*Captain*, with the vessels *Hecla* and *Griper*, arrived at Leith from a voyage of discovery in the Polar Seas, having been frozen in during the winter of 1819-20, in lat. 74 N. lon. 112 W., Nov. 3, 1820; sailed again, with the *Hecla* and *Fury*, towards the North Pole, May 8, 1824; again, with the *Hecla*, Jan. 25, 1827; arrived in London, Oct. 6.

*Parthenian Games*, first instituted, B. C. 1252.

*Partition Treaty*, the first, signed, 1698.

*Patrick, St.*, order of, instituted, Feb. 3, 1783.

*Passover*, instituted, B. C. Monday, May 4, 191.

*Paul I.*, Emperor of Russia, Nov. 17 1796; murdered, March 23, 1801.

*Paul's, St.*, London, built by Ethelbert, King of Kent, on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 595; burnt, 964; rebuilt and consecrated, 1210, having been 150 years building; rebuilt, having been burnt down, 1631; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710, at £1,000,000 expense; a new ball and cross erected, 1825.

*Pauper Act*, first passed by Henry VII.

*Pedro, Don*, gave a charter to Portugal, and confirmed the regency, April 26, 1626; abdicated the throne in favor of his daughter, invaded the kingdom, July 8, 1632, and obtained possession of the capital, July, 1633.

*Peers*, created by patent in the reign of Richard II.; Lord Beauchamp, of Holt, was the first, who was afterwards put to death for high treason, 1382; their eldest sons first permitted to sit in the House of Commons, 1550.—*Peerage*, state of, in 1603: 1 marquis, 16 earls, 2 viscounts, and 10 barons; peerage bill rejected by Parliament, 1719.

*Pembroke Hall*, Cambridge, founded by the Countess of Pembroke, 1513.—*College*, Oxford, founded by Thomas Tesdale, &c., 1620.

*Penance*, first inflicted as a punishment in the Romish Church, 157.

*Pennsylvania*, relinquished by the Dutch, and granted to the Duke of York, 1664; settled, 1671; sold by him to the Penn family, 1682.

*Penrith Castle*, Cumberland, built, as supposed, on the ruins of a Roman fortress.

*Penryn*, Cornwall, incorporated, 1619.

*Pensioners*, band of, established, 1590.

*Pentecost*, established about 69.

*Persecution*, by the Jews, the first in 33; second, 41; first general, of the Christians, under Nero, 61; second, under Domitian,

93; third, under Trajan, 107; fourth, under M. Aurelius, 164; fifth, under Severus, 202; sixth, under Maximinus, 235; seventh, under Decius, 250; eighth, under Valerian, 257; ninth, under Aurelian, 272; tenth, under Dioclesian, 302; eleventh, by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; twelfth, under Julian the Apostate, 361.

*Persian Empire*, began under Cyrus, on his conquering Media, B. C. 536; ended in the conquest of Darius, about 330; a new empire, called the Parthian, was, however, founded upon its ruins by the Persians, under Artabaces, B. C. 250, but took its original name under Artaxerxes, 229; the Sarcacens, however, A. D. 651, put an end to that empire, and Persia became a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Hindostan, till the emperor, Kouli Khan, once more raised it to a powerful kingdom.—Emperor assassinated by his relations, 1747.

*Pert*, first known, 1532, and conquered by Spain; evacuated by them, Jan. 1825.

*Peter the Great*, began to reign in Russia, 1696; came to England, and worked as a common shipwright, in Deptford Yard, to learn the art of ship-building, 1698; died, 1725, aged 53.

*Peter III.*, Czar of Muscovy, deposed and murdered, July 16, 1762.

*Peterborough*, founded, 633; monastery built, 659; cathedral built, 1200; city chartered by Henry VIII.; burnt, 1417.

*Peter-Pence*, a tribute of one penny per house, given to Rome by Inas, King of the West Saxons, 720; prohibited by Edward III., and abolished in 1533; revived again, 1552; totally abolished, 1558.

*Peter's, St.*, College, Cambridge, founded by Hugo de Balsham, 1257.

*Petersburgh*, city of, founded, 1703; burnt (2000 houses), Aug. 12, 1736; hurricane at, that occasioned a dreadful inundation, Sept. 14, 1777.

*Pharos*, of Alexandria, built, B. C. 282; watch-tower built, 265.

*Phceans*, brought into Europe by the Argonauts, B. C. 1250.

*Philip II.*, King of Spain, son of the Emperor Charles V., born about 1526; married Mary, Queen of England; was crowned King of Naples and Sicily, 1554; the crown of Spain resigned to him by his father, 1555; landed 600 men in Ireland to assist the Catholics, who were driven off, 1581; died, 1598.

*Philip of Macedon*, defeated the Athenians at Methone, B. C. 360, the first battle he won in Greece; took all the Phocian cities, 348, thus ending the sacred war; gained the battle of Cheronea, and thus attained the sovereignty of Greece, 338; killed by Pausanias, 336.

*Phoenicians*, by order of Pharaoh Necho, sailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean, B. C. 607.

*Phosphorus*, artificial fire of, discovered by Brand, 1669.

*Physic Garden*, the first, cultivated in England, by John Gerard, surgeon of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the Earl of Danby, 1652; that at Cambridge began, 1763.

*Physicians*, College of, founded, 1519; new college built in Pall Mall, 1825.

*Picts*, first mentioned in history, 284;



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kingdom of, began in Scotland, 823; extirpated by the Scots, 840.—*Picts' Wall*, between England and Scotland, built, 123.

*Pins*, first used in England, 1543; before which the ladies used skewers.

*Pipes of Lead*, for conveying water, the casting of, invented by the Rev. Robert Brock, 1539.

*Piquet*, and several other games on cards, invented by Jaquemin, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, about 1390.

*Pitt*, Right Hon. William, Premier, death of, aged 47, Jan. 23, 1806.

*Plague*, almost the whole world visited by one, B. C. 767; in Rome, which carried off 10,000 persons in a day, 76; in England, that carried off 34,000, 772; in Scotland, wherein died 40,000, 954; in England, 1247; again, 1347; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and England, very dreadful, when 57,374 died in England, 1362; again, 1379; in England, which killed 30,000 in London, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years' war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, in England, when half the people died, 1517; again, 1548; again, 1594; again, which carried off in London 30,578 persons, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; again, in London, whereof died 35,417, 1625; at Lyons, where died 60,000, 1632; again, at London, which destroyed 68,000, 1665; at Marseilles, fatal to 18,000 persons, 1720; at Bassora, in Persia, when 60,000 persons died, 1773.

*Plaster of Paris*, method of taking likenesses in, discovered by Andrew Verocchio, 1470.

*Playhouse Bill*, passed, obliging pieces to be inspected before performed, 1737.

*Pleadings*, introduced, 786; changed from French to English, 1362.

*Plymouth*, burnt by the French, 1377.

*Poet Laureat*—the first mention of one is in Edward IV.'s reign, though the present office under this title is derived from the king's versifier, of whom we hear in 1251.

*Poland*, made a dutchy, 694; kingdom of, began, under Boleslaus, 999; Red Russia added to it, 1059; Pomerania united with it, 1465; embraced Christianity, 965; seized and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773; general rising and attempt to regain its independence, Nov. 1830, but finally defeated by the Russians, Sept. 1831.

*Pont-fraet Castle*, Yorkshire, built, 1069; town chartered by Richard III.

*Poor*, first English statute respecting them, 1496; present laws formed on the 39th and 43d of Elizabeth.

*Pope*, title of, formerly given to all bishops, but Boniface III., 606, procured the Emperor Phocas to confine it to the Bishops of Rome; Hygenus was the first Bishop of Rome that took the title, 138.—Leo I. elected, May 10, 440; died, 461.—Pope's supremacy over the Christian church first established by Boniface III., 607.—Custom of kissing the Pope's toe introduced, 708.—Sergius II., the first Pope that changed his name on his election, 844.—John XIX., a layman, made Pope, 1024.—First Pope that kept an army was Leo IX., 1051.—Pope Gregory obliged Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, bare-footed, at his castle gate, to implore

his pardon, 1077.—The Pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079; abrogated by Parliament, 1534.—Collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226.—Their demand on England refused by Parliament, 1363.—Leo X. made a cardinal at 14 years old; elected Pope, March 11, 1513, aged 36; died, 1521.—Clement VII. began to reign, 1523, who brought pluralities to their consummation, giving his nephew Hippolito all the vacant benefices in the world for six months.—The word Pope struck out of all English books, 1541.—The power of the Pope declined, about 1600.—Pius VII., elected, 1800; died, at the advanced age of 81, Aug. 20, 1823, having held the pontificate 23 years.—Leo XII. died, Feb. 10, 1829.

*Porehester Castle*, Hampshire, said to be built, B. C. 380.

*Porteus, Captain*, hanged by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736.

*Portland*, Duke of, Premier, 1807.

*Portobello*, taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.

*Porto Rico*, discovered, 1497.

*Portsmouth*, burned, 1255; again, by the French, 1377; dock burned, 1760; again, July 27, 1770; again, Dec. 1776.

*Portugal*, formerly called Lusitania, with the rest of Spain, subject to the Moors, 713; conquered by Alphonso, 1093, who became the first king, 1139; taken by the Spaniards, 1580; revolted from Spain, and the Duke of Braganza sat on the throne, under Philip IV. of Spain, and III of Portugal, 1640; king of, shot at, Sept. 3, 1758, for which several of the nobility suffered death, and the Jesuits were expelled; shut her ports against the English, Oct. 20, 1807; Prince Regent of, sailed from Lisbon for the Brazils, Nov. 29, 1807; French defeated in, by Sir A. Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808; counter-revolution in, 1823; abdication of the crown of, by Don Pedro, Emperor of the Brazils, in favour of his daughter, Donna Mariada Gloria, March 3, 1828; arrival of the young Queen of, at Falmouth, Sept. 24, 1828; entrance into London, Oct. 6, 1828; received by George IV. at Windsor Castle, Dec. 22, 1828; embarkation for Brazil, Aug. 27, 1829.

*Post*, method of carrying letters, invented by the University of Paris, about 1470; general post-office established, 1643; as at present, Dec. 27, 1660; took place in Scotland, 1695; penny post established, 1693; new post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand opened, Sept. 23, 1829.

*Potatoes*, first brought from America by Sir Francis Drake, 1566; introduced into Ireland, 1610; into England, 1650.

*Powdering the Hair*, took its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germain whitening their heads to make themselves ribbionous, 1611. [1110.]

*Powis Castle*, Montgomeryshire, built, about 1110.

*Prague*, founded by the Emperor Charles IV. of Germany, 1361.

*Pratse-God-Baybances*, a Parliament so called, from the name of one of the members, met July 4, 1653; this Parliament consisted of 144 members, summoned by Cromwell, who were to sit 15 months, and then choose a fresh Parliament themselves.

*Predestination*, established by Luelius, a priest of Gaul, 470.



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*Presburg*, peace of, 1805.

*Presbyterian Meeting-House*, the first in England, established at Wandsworth, Surry, Nov. 20, 1572, by the Puritans; Presbyterianism set up in Scotland, 1638.

*Press*, censorship of, abolished in France by Charles X., Sept. 29, 1824.

*Pressing*, supported by custom, as far back as records can be found; 1000 men pressed for land service, 1596, and it was then held to be legal; the first commission to press seamen, 29 Edward III. 1355.

*Pretender*, Edward, the son of James II. of England, born, June 10, 1688; married, 1719; died, 1766; Charles, son of the former, born, March 20, 1720.

*Primogeniture*, right of, came in with the feudal law, 1070.

*Prince of Wales*, title of, first given to the king's eldest son, 1256.

*Princes of the Blood*, and chief noblesse, left France in July, 1759.

*Princess of Wales* (Caroline of Brunswick, the consort of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.), £50,000 a-year voted to, June 5, 1814; accepted £35,000; embarked for the continent, Aug. 9, following. [See *Queen Caroline*.]—*Princess Charlotte*, daughter of George IV., and heiress to the throne of Great Britain, married to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, May 2, 1816; died in childhood, having been delivered of a still-born male child, Nov. 6, 1817.

*Printing*, Chinese mode of, on tables, invented, 930; first performed with wooden blocks, and almost immediately afterwards with separate wooden types, by L. Koster, at Harlem, 1430; with metal types, by John Gensfleisch, his brother, Gutenberg of Mainz, and Faust, 1441; Peter Schaeffer found the method of casting types, 1452; introduced at Oxford, with wooden types, by Fr. Corsellis, from Harlem, 1459; brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471, who had a press in Westminster till 1491, when he died; Aldus Manutius cast the Hebrew, Greek, and Italian characters; the first Greek book printed, 1476; Hebrew book printed, 1478; the number of master printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star Chamber, 1636.

*Priorities*, 110, suppressed by order of council, 1411; totally suppressed by Henry VIII., 1539.

*Privilege of Parliament*, respecting their servants' debts, relinquished, 1770.

*Privileged Places*, in London, for debtors, abolished, 1695.

*Privy Council*, instituted by Alfred, about 896.

*Promissory Notes*, made assignable by act of Parliament, 1705.

*Property Tax*, abandoned, Feb. 10, 1815; attempt to renew, lost in the Commons by a majority of 37, 1816.

*Prostration*, at the elevation of the mass, first enjoined, 1201.

*Protectorate*, that of the Earl of Pembroke, began, Oct. 1216—ended, by his death, the same year; by the Duke of Bedford, began, 1422—ended, by his death Sept. 1435; of the Duke of Gloucester, began, April, 1483—ended, by his assuming the royal dignity, June, 1483; of Somerset, began, 1547—ended, by his resignation, 1549; of Oliver Cromwell, began, December, 1653—ended,

by his death, 1658; of Richard Cromwell, began, 1658—ended, by his resignation, April, 1659.

*Protestantism*, first tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707.

*Protestants*, name of, began, from the diet of Spire, when several of the German states protested against a decree of the diet, to support the doctrines of the church of Rome, April 19, 1530; bloody execution of, at Thorn, 1724, when great numbers were put to death, under pretence of being concerned in a tumult, occasioned by a Popish procession.

*Provisions of Oxford*, passed, in which was the first sketch of a House of Commons, 1258.

*Ptolemy Phiscon*, restored learning to Alexandria, B. C. 137.

*Prussia*, anciently possessed by the Venedi, B. C. 320; the Venedi were conquered by the Borissii, who inhabited the Rhipheen mountains; thence the country was called Burussia, or Prussia, which was subdued by the Merician knights, sent by the emperor, Frederic II. 1215; revolted to Jagello, King of Poland, 1219; the grand master of the Teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a king; king of, visited England, 1744; ditto, 1815.

*Prussian Eylan*, battle of, Feb. 8, 1807.

*Public-Houses*, power of licensing them, first granted to Sir Giles Montpesson and Sir Francis Michel, 1621.

*Pulvis Fulminans*, first known to Roger Bacon, 1290.

*Pumps*, first invented, 1425.

*Punic War*—first, began, B. C. 264, lasted 23 years, and ended, 241; second, began 218, lasted 17 years, and ended, 208; third began, 150.

*Purgatives*, of the mild kind, particularly cassia, nanna, and senna, first discovered by a Greek physician, 1245.

*Purgatory*, invented, 250; introduced, 511.

*Pyrrhus*, expelled Macedon by Lysimachus, B. C. 266; invaded Italy, 280; defeated by Curius Dentatus, 274.

*Pythian Games*. [See *Games*.]

*QUADRANTS*, solar, introduced at Rome, B. C. 290.

*Questors*, created at Rome, B. C. 483; provincial, established at Rome, 260.

*Quakers*, sect of, founded by George Fox, 1661; sixty transported to America by order of council, 1661; their affirmation adopted by act of Parliament for an oath, 1696; election of John Archdale, chosen a member of Parliament, made void, notwithstanding, for his refusing to take the oaths, 1698; again admitted on their affirmation, Joseph Pease sitting as a member for Durham co., 1833.

*Queen's College*, Cambridge, founded by Henry VII.'s queen, 1518.

*Queen's College*, Oxford, founded by R. Eglesfield, 1340.

*Quicksilver*, its use in refining silver discovered, 1510.

*Quatre Bras*, battle of, June, 1815.

*Queen Charlotte* died at Kew, Nov. 17, 1818.

*Queen Caroline*, indictment against, for alleged misconduct abroad, Feb. 15, 1820; bill of pains and penalties against her, abandoned, after a trial of 51 days, Nov. 8, 1820; died at Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7, 1821;

DEBEMUR MORI NOS NOSTRAQUE.—DEATH IS THE COMMON DEBT.

interred in the family vault at Brmswick, Aug. 25. [See *Princess of Wales*.]

*RABY Castle*, Durham, built, 1020.

*Radnor*, chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

*Railroads*.—The first Railway Act was passed in 1801: that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company.—In 1836, thirty-five acts were passed for the institution of new companies.

*Reading Abbey*, Berks, built, 1121.

*Rebellion*.—Of the English, against William II., in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished, 1090.—Of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095.—In England, in favour of the Empress Maude, 1139; ended, 1153.—Of the Barons, April, 1215; compromised by the grant of Magna Charta, June 15 following.—Of ditto, 1262; ended, 1267.—Under Wat Tyler, 1381, which took its rise from some tax-gatherers ill-treating the daughter of a blacksmith in Essex, (when collecting the poll-tax) who knocked out the tax-gatherer's brains with his hammer. The action was applauded, the neighbourhood joined in the sedition, and the flame spread in an instant over the whole country.—In Ireland, when Roger, Earl of March, the viceroy, and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399.—Against Richard, 1399; ended with the death of the king.—Of the English and Welsh, 1400; ended, 1407.—Under the Earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham Moor, and slain, 1408.—Of Jack Cade, in favour of the Duke of York, June 1, 1450.—In favour of the House of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York, on the throne, 1461.—Of the English, in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachments respecting St. Leonard's Hospital, in York, 1469.—Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.—Under Edward IV., 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.—Of the Earl of Richmond, against Richard III., 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.—Under Lamb. Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, 1497, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son; he was pardoned.—Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499.—Under Flam-mock, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended in the battle of Blackheath.—Of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1036; ended the same year.—Of ditto, in the west, owing to enclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June, 1539; suppressed the same year.—Of ditto, in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, August, 1549.—In favour of Lady Jane Grey, against Queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of Lady Jane.—Of Sir Thomas Wyatt, against the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c., 1554.—Of the Roman Catholics against Queen Elizabeth, 1559; suppressed the same year.—Of the Irish, under the Earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed, 1601.—Under the Earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601.—Against Charles I., 1639; ended with his death, 1649.—Of the Irish, under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neil, &c., against the

English in Ireland, 1641; ended, 1651.—Under the Duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death.—Of the Scotch, under the old Pretender, 1715; under the young Pretender, 1745; quelled, 1746.—Of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1775, which ended in the independence of the United States of America.

*Reculver Abbey*, Kent, built, 669.

*Redwald*, succeeded Ethelbert, as seventh king of Britain, 616; established Edwin on the throne of Northumberland, 617; died, 624; and was succeeded in the monarchy by Edwin.

*Reformation*, the, first set on foot by John Wickliffe, 1370; begun in England by Henry VIII.'s casting off the Pope's supremacy, and introducing the Protestant religion into this country, 1534; completed by Edward VI. 1547.

*Reform Bill*, submitted to parliament by Lord John Russell, March 1, 1831; again brought forward by him, Dec. 12; carried by a majority of 109 in H. C., Feb. 22, 1832.

*Registers*, Parochial, first appointed, 1538; of deeds, &c., in Yorkshire, 1703. [1537.]

*Religious Houses*, dissolved by Henry VIII.,

*Restoration*, or the restoring of Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years, 1660.

*Revolution*, in Great Britain, took place, by the Prince of Orange's taking possession of the throne, Nov. 5, 1688; in France, began, 1782. Again July 28, 29, 30, 1830.

*Rhine*, confederation of the, 1806.

*Rhode Island*, New England, settled, 1636, 1644.

*Rhodes*, an island of the Turks, peopled from Crete, B. C. 916; the republic completed, 480; the city built, 432; taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus sold, which weighed 720,000lb., A. D. 652; taken from the Turks, 1308; retaken by them, from the Knights of Jerusalem, 1523; almost destroyed by an inundation, B. C. 314; Hipparchus began his astronomical observations here, 167.

*Rhadland Castle*, Flintshire, rebuilt, about 1063.

*Rice*, first noticed in South Carolina, growing naturally, 1072.

*Richard I.*, for his valour called Cœur de Lion, second son of Henry II., born at Oxford, 1157; rebelled against his father, 1173; submitted to him, 1173; excommunicated by the pope's legate, for being the chief spring of discord, and interrupting the Crusade, 1183; a new breach with his father the same year; succeeded him on the throne, Sept. 3, same year; set out on the Crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 19, 1190; took Messina at the end of the year; married Berengaria, daughter of the King of Navarre, she being with him, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the Duke of Austria, who confined him, and loaded him with irons, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for £300,000, Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, March 20, following, and crowned again; invaded France the next month; wounded in the shoulder with an arrow, at the castle of Chaluz, near Limoges, of which he died, April 6, 1199; succeeded by his brother John.

CONTRA LUCRUM NIL VALET.—MONEY MAKES THE MARE TO GO.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT IMPROBUS.—INDUSTRY IS THE GREATEST CONQUEROR.



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*Richard II.*, son of Edward the Black Prince, born at Bordeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created Prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., on the throne, June 21, 1377; crowned, July 16, following; married Anne, sister to the Empress of Germany, Jan. 14, 1382; dethroned, 1387, resumed the government, 1389; buried his queen, Aug. 3, 1394; affianced to Isabella, daughter of France, then only seven years old, autumn, 1306; on the death of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, seized the Lancastrian estate, 1399; went to Ireland the same year to revenge the death of his cousin, the Earl of March, during which time, Henry, the Duke of Lancaster's son, came over to England in July, and raised an army to recover his estate, and was joined by the people; on Richard's return, he was taken prisoner by Henry, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown to Henry, Sept. 29, following, and was succeeded by this Henry IV., Duke of Lancaster, grandson to Edward III. Richard was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, Oct. 16; but on a conspiracy to restore him, was murdered by eight assassins, Jan. 1400, in Pomfret Castle, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster; sixteen of the conspirators were executed.

*Richard III.*, brother to Edward IV., married Ann Nevil, the widow of Edward, Henry VI.'s son (whom he had murdered), 1471; elected king, on his nephew, Edward V., being deposed, June 20, 1483; crowned, July 6, following; again, at York, Sept. 8; buried his son Edward, April, 1484; poisoned his queen the same year; his dominions invaded by his fifth cousin, Henry, Earl of Richmond, who gave him battle at Bosworth, where Richard was slain, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32; he was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by the victor, Henry VII.

*Richborough Castle*, Kent, built in the time of the Romans.

*Richmond Castle*, Yorkshire, built in William I.'s reign.

*Richmond Palace*, Surrey, built by Henry VII. (and called Richmond from his title), on the spot where the old Sheen Palace stood, 1495; park enclosed by Charles I.; bridge built, 1774.

*Ridley*, Bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, for heresy, Oct. 16, 1535.

*Riego*, the Spanish Patriot General, executed by the orders of Ferdinand, 1823.

*Rights, Bill of*, passed, 1628.

*Rio de la Plata*, first entered by Díaz de Solís, 1515.

*Rio Janeiro*, mutiny of German and Irish troops at, June 11, 1828; preliminary treaty of peace concluded at, between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, establishing the independence of the Banda Oriental, Aug. 29; arrival of Viscount Strafford at, on a special mission from the King of Great Britain, Oct. 11.

*Riot Act*, passed 1 George I., 1714.

*Riots*.—In St. George's Fields, May 10, 1768, on account of Wilkes's Imprisonment; that under the name of the Protestant Association, when 29,000 persons attended Lord George Gordon to the House of Commons, to petition for a repeal of the bill that took off the restrictions on the Roman Catholics; the mob burnt four prisons, several Romish

chapels, and 72 houses, June 2, 1780, for which many were hanged, besides nearly 70 killed by the soldiers; at Birmingham, July 14, 1791; at Nottingham, 1811; in London, Dec. 2, 1816; again, during Queen Caroline's funeral procession, in which two men were killed, and several wounded, Aug. 1821.

*River, New*, brought to London, 1614.

*Rizzio*, a musician, the favourite and paramour of Mary, Queen of Scots, murdered in the queen's presence by her husband, Lord Darnley, and his party, March 9, 1566.

*Robert*, eldest son of William I., succeeded his father in the Duchy of Normandy, 1087; mortgaged his duchy to William II. for 10,000 marks, to enable him to go on the crusade, 1096; in his absence, his younger brother, Henry, mounted the English throne, vacant by the death of William II., 1100; invited by the English to take their crown, and came over with an army for that purpose; but, when in sight of his brother's forces, he resigned his pretensions to him for a pension of 3000 marks, 1101; taken prisoner by his brother Henry, when he conquered Normandy, 1106; confined in Cardiff Castle, where he died, 1134, after 27 years' imprisonment.

*Robespierre*, triumphant, 1793; guillotined with his chief partisans, July 28, 1794.

*Robin Hood and Little John*, great robbers, in 1189; Robin Hood died, 1247.

*Rochester*, walled in, and the building of the priory and church begun, about 600; castle built, by William the Conqueror, about 1070; bridge built, 1392; cathedral rebuilt, 1080; city burnt, 1137.

*Rockingham Castle*, Northamptonshire, built, 1070.

*Rodney*, Admiral Sir G., took 22 sail of Spanish ships; defeated their fleet near Cape Vincent, Jan. 16, 1780; obtained a signal victory over the French fleet, April 12, 1782.

*Rolls Chapel*, London, founded by Henry III., 1233.

*Roman Highways*, made in Britain, 415.

*Romans*, first engaged in naval affairs, and defeated the Carthaginians, B. C. 260; first crossed the Po, pursuing the Gauls, who had entered Italy, 223; defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ, May 21, 216; commenced the auxiliary war against Philip, in Ephrus, which was continued at intervals after 14 years, 216; subdued thither Spain and Sparta, 194; defeated Antiochus at Thermopylæ, 194; made war against the Achæans, which was finished by Mummius, 147; under Scipio, they destroyed Carthage, 146; 80,000 defeated on the banks of the Rhone by the Cimbri and Teutones, 105; Cyrene left them by Ptolemy Apion, 97; Nicomedes left them Hithyria, 75; first invaded England, B. C. 54; quitted Britain, 426.

*Rome*, built by Romulus, B. C. 753; republican government established, 609; first alliance between Rome and Carthage, 509; Lartius created first dictator, 498; tribunes created, 438; the decemvirs created, and the laws of the 12 tables compiled, 451; decemvirs banished, 419; military tribunes created, 415; censors created, 443; burned by the Gauls, 390; praetors established, 367; first sun-dial erected at, 293; first coliding of silver, 269; provincial questors estab-

NON CUIUS CONTINGIT ADIRE CORINTHUM.—EVERY ONE HAS NOT THE SAME LUCK.



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lished, 260; comedies first acted, being those of Livius Andronicius, 240; at peace with other nations—temple of Janus shut, 235; first divorce known, 235; ambassadors from, first appeared at Athens and Corinth, 228; surgery introduced, 219; gold first coined, 206; Asiatic luxury first introduced by the army from the spoils of Antiochus, after their first entrance into Asia, 190; first library erected, with books obtained from Macedonia, 168; philosophers and rhetoricians banished, 161; sumptuary law, limiting the expenses of eating and drinking, 110; besieged by the Marian faction, 68; Athenian libraries sent by Sylla, 66; set on fire by Nero, A. D. 64; Capitol and Pantheon destroyed by fire, 80.

*Ross, Captain*, (whose return from a voyage of discovery in the Polar Seas, after an absence of four years, was very generally despaired of) arrived, with his crew, at Hull, Oct. 1833.

*Rump Parliament*, met, 1659.

*Russell, Lord William*, son of the Earl of Bedford, beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, for being concerned in the Rye-House plot, July 21, 1683.

*Russia*, anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians; Christianity introduced there, 955; not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 664; conquered by the Crim Tartars, 1240, and governed by lords tributary to them, till 1300; the non-payment of the tribute occasioned wars, which ended in their independency, 1452; the first czar, 1553; about this time they conquered Siberia; the Tartars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571; established as an empire, 1721; a revolution in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another, in favour of Catharine II., 1762; the Emperor John, an infant, deposed, 1741; put to death, 1763; the punishment of the knout abolished, 1752; declared war against France, 1793; Napoleon's expedition to, 1812.

*Russian Campaign*, official return of the casualties sustained by the French and their allies during the: killed, 24 generals, 2000 staff and other officers, and 204,400 rank and file; prisoners, 43 generals, 3441 staff and other officers, and 233,222 rank and file; 1131 cannon, 63 standards, 1 marshal's staff, 100,000 muskets, and 27,000 ammunition-waggons, were taken.

*Rye-House Plot* (a plot to assassinate Charles II. at a place called Rye House, on his way to Newmarket), prevented by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened him away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22; discovered, June 12, 1683.

*SABBATICAL Year*, the first, B. C. 1441.

*Sabines*, rape of the, by the Romans, to people their new kingdom, B. C. 750.

*Sacherevel, Rev. Dr.*, silenced for three years, March 23, 1700, for inveighing against the government, in a sermon at St. Paul's; died, 1724.

*Sacramentarians*, a sect that first (after John Scott, who flourished in 878) opposed the doctrine of the real presence, appeared under Hutterger, 1649.

*Sacred*, first added to the king's title, 1603.

*Sacred War*, first, concerning the temple at Delphi, B. C. 419; second war, on Delphi being attacked by the Phocians, 356; war finished, by Philip taking all the cities of the Phocians, 348.

*St. Agatha Monastery*, near Richmond, Yorkshire, founded, 1151.

*St. Alban's Monastery*, built by Offa, king of Mercia.

*St. Andrew's University*, founded, 1112; St. Leonard's College founded, 1524; united to St. Salvator's, 1736; New College founded, 1536.

*St. Christopher's*, settled by the French and English, 1625.

*St. Edmund's Bury Monastery*, Suffolk, built, 1026.

*St. Helena*, first taken possession of by the English, 1600; taken by the Dutch, 1673; retaken by the English the same year; celebrated as the place of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte, 1813, where he died, May 5, 1821.

*St. James's Palace*, formerly an hospital, made a palace by Henry VIII., 1531.

*St. Katharine's Docks*, opened, Oct. 25, 1828.

*Saints*, titular—St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Dennis of France, St. James of Spain.

*Salamanca*, battle of, 1612.

*Salamis*, in Cyprus, built by Teucer, B. C. 1176.

*Salic Law*, by which women were excluded from inheriting, confirmed in the reign of Pharamond, of France, 424.

*Salisbury*, Richard Neville, Earl of, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, and beheaded at Pontefract, 1461.

—Countess of, niece to Richard III., the last of the Plantagenets, beheaded, for taking part with Cardinal Pole against the Reformation, May 27, 1510.—Cathedral finished, 1258; town chartered by Henry III.

*Salt-Mines*, Staffordshire, discovered, 1670.

*Samaria*, taken, B. C. 720.

*Samos*, in Africa, built, B. C. 986.

*Sanctuaries*, or places privileged for the safety of offenders, first granted by King Lucius to our churches and their precincts. St. John's, of Beverley, Yorkshire, was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons; St. Burien's, in Cornwall, also, by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; and St. Martin's le Grand, London, 1329; partly abolished, 1534; totally, 1548.

*Sandall Castle*, Yorkshire, built, 1347.

*Sandford Castle*, Dorsetshire, built, 1540.

*Sandgate Castle*, Kent, built, 1540.

*Sandam Castle*, near Deal, erected by Henry VIII.

*Sandwich*, built, 957; seaport destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

*Saracens*, conquered Spain, 713; 70,000 slain in battle by Raminus, King of Spain, 844; empire of, finished, by Bagdad's being taken by the Tartars, 1258.

*Sardinia*, conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it continued till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of king.

*Satellites*, first discovered by Galileo, 1606.

*Saturn*, four of its satellites discovered by Simon Mayer, 1669; ring discovered by

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Huygens, 1631; the fifth satellite discovered by Huygens, 1652.

*Saturnalia*, festivals instituted at Rome, in December, B. C. 407.

*Savoy*, part of Gallia Narbonensis, submitted to the Romans, B. C. 118; the Alemans seized it in 395; the Franks, 496; it shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, Emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl; erected into a duchy, 1417.

*Saxons*, the ancient, were pirates, and inhabited three small islands at the mouth of the Elbe, and some part of the shores of the Baltic; arrived in England, A. D. 449, having been invited over by the Britons.

*Saxon Heptarchy*, began, 600.

*Scales and Measures*, invented by Phidon, King of Argos, B. C. 869.

*Scarborough Castle*, built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170.

*Scenes*, first introduced into theatres, 1533.

*Scotland*, anciently Caledonia, history of, began, B. C. 328, when Fergus I. was sent over by the people of Ireland; received the Christian faith, about 203; united under one monarchy by Kenneth II., the 69th king, and called Scotland, 838; divided into baronies, 1032; invaded by the King of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III., was disputed by twelve candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I., of England, 1285, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; regalia and crown taken, and brought to England, with the coronation chair now in Westminster Abbey, 1296; first general assembly of the church held, Dec. 24, 1560.

*Sculpture in Marble*, art of, discovered, B. C. 673.

*Scutage*, the first tax levied in England, to pay an army, 1159.

*Sealing of Writings*, first introduced into England, 1085.

*Secretary of State's Office*, began, 1530.

*Sedan-Chairs*, introduced by the Duke of Buckingham, about 1581.

*Sessions*, lords of, in Scotland, first appointed by James V., of Scotland, 1532.

*Settlement*, Irish act of, passed, 1662; repealed, 1689.

*Severn*, the, turned from its channel by a great piece of land moving from its place, and crossing the current, near Bildewas Bridge, Shropshire, May 27, 1773.

*Seedley Castle*, Gloucestershire, built, 1112.

*Seymour*, Sir Thomas, Lord High Admiral, who married Catharine Parr, Henry VIII.'s widow, and brother to the Protector, beheaded on Tower Hill, March 20, 1519.

*Sharp*, Archibishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland, born, 1614; shot in his coach by the Presbyterians, May 3, 1679.

*Sherborne Castle*, built, 1107.

*Sheriffs*, of counties, first nominated by William the Conqueror, 1073; the present mode of appointing them has been followed since about 1461; anciently, in England, ladies were sheriffs; in 1111, on account of the wars, there were not respectable persons enough to serve the office; 50 sheriffs of

London chosen in one day, 35 of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1731.

*Shillings* first coined in England, 1505.

*Ship-Money*, a tax to equip a fleet, first levied, 1607; demanded by Charles I., 1632, which gave rise to all his troubles; declared illegal, 1641.

*Shore, Jane*, mistress to Edward IV., did penance at St. Paul's for adultery, 1483.

*Shrewsbury Monastery*, founded, 1033; castle built, 1084.

*Shrove Tuesday*, observed as a festival, before 1440.

*Sicily*, first colonized from Italy, B. C. 1234; usurped by Agathocles, 317; servile war began, and continued three years, 135.

*Sieyon*, kingdom of, established, B. C. 2089; ended, 1130.

*Signals*, at sea, contrived by James II., when Duke of York, 1665.

*Silk*, raw, first made by a people of China, called Seres, B. C. 150; first brought from India, 274; a pound, at this time, was worth a pound of gold; the manufactory of, introduced into Europe from India, by some monks, 551; first worn in dress, 1455; first silk manufacture in France, 1521; first worn by the clergy in England, 1534; broad silk manufactured from raw silk in England, 1620; brought to much perfection by the French refugees in London, 1687.

*Silk-Worms*, first introduced into France, 501; eggs first brought into Europe, 527.

*Silver*, first coined in Rome, B. C. 269.

*Simnel, Lambert*, a baker's son, made to personate the Earl of Warwick, Richard III.'s nephew, and crowned king, under the title of Edward VI., 1486; invaded England with an armed force, 1487, when Simnel was taken prisoner, but pardoned.

*Singing*, established in churches, A. D. 67.

*Sion College*, founded by Dr. Thomas White, 1623; incorporated, 1664.

*Sir-Names*, first used among the nobility, 1200; many of the most common, such as Johnson, Thompson, Wilson, Dickson, &c., were taken by the Flemings, who were naturalized here, 1435.

*Slapton Castle*, Yorkshire, built soon after the Conquest.

*Slave Trade*, abolition of, proposed in Parliament, 1789; abolished, 1807; abolished by France, Spain, and Holland, 1817; treaty concluded between Great Britain and Brazil for the abolition of, Nov. 1826.

*Slavery*, entirely abolished throughout the British dominions, 1840; and a compensation of 20,000,000*l.* given to the slave-owners.

*Smyrna*, built by the people of Cumæ, B. C. 1050; destroyed by an earthquake, 1040; again, 1688.

*Sneezing*, the custom of saluting those who sneeze is very ancient, existing even in the time of Aristotle.

*Socinus*, founder of the Socinians, who deny the divinity of Jesus Christ, 1553; born, 1523; died, 1562.

*Sodom*, destroyed, B. C. 1961.

*Solar Year*, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, by Dionysius, of Alexandria, 265; introduced by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 15.

*Solon*, made Archon at Athens, B. C. 594; Romans sent to Athens for his laws, 454.

*Solway Moss*, Cumberland, begun to flow, November 15, 1771.

VIS CONSILII EXPERS MORTE RUIT SUA. — BRUTE FORCE DESTROYS ITSELF.



*Somerset, Henry Beaufort, Duke of*, beheaded at Hereham, May 15, 1461, for joining Henry VI.'s queen against Edward IV.; his son beheaded at Tewkesbury, for the same offence, May 6, 1471.

*Somerset, Edward, Duke of*, maternal uncle of Edward VI., chosen protector, 1547; deprived and sent to the Tower, 1549; pardoned, 1550; committed again, 1551; beheaded, Jan. 22, 1552.

*South*, defeated by General Beresford at Albuera, May 16, 1811.

*South America*, several independent republics formed, 1822.

*Southampton*, old town destroyed, 1338; Watergate built soon after; east gate and walls built, 1338; west gate, ditto, 1532.

*South-Sea Company*, began, 1710; act passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720, when, by an artifice, £100 stock rose, in July, to £1000. Every person of property became stock-jobbers, and many thousands were ruined.

*Southwark*, annexed to London, 1550; the monastery, St. Saviour's, built, 1098.

*Southwark Bridge*, built of iron, 1815.

*Southwell Minister*, Neots, founded, 630.

*Sovereign*, a piece of English gold coin, value 20s., 1532; value 24s., 1550; value 30s., 1552; recoined, at 20s. value, 1821.

*Spain*, first civilized by the Phœnicians; conquered by the Romans, B.C. 206; the Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 409, and continued possessed of the country till it was conquered by the Moors, in 712; the Moors kept possession till the small kingdom were swallowed up in Castile and Arragon, 1492; kingdom founded, by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon, 1504; the king and princes of the House of Bourbon ceded their claims to the throne of, May 5-10, 1808; Joseph Bonaparte king, 1808; General Moore's army obliged to retreat from the interior of, 1808; revolution in, Jan. 1, 1820; French army of observation assembled on the frontiers, and after many pretences entered the country, April 7, 1823.

*Sparta*, built by Lacedæmon, B. C. 1490; kingdom of, commenced, under Enrlisthenes and Procles, B.C. 1102; Ephori established at, 760.

*Spectacles*, invented by Spina, 1299.

*Spinning-Wheel*, invented at Brunswick, by Jurgen, 1530.

*Stafford, Sir Humphrey*, for rebelling against Henry VII., beheaded at Tyburn, 1485.

*Stamp Duties*, instituted, June 28, 1693.

*Stanislaus II.*, resigned the crown of Poland, 1795; compelled to sign the abdication and resignation of his kingdom, March, 1796.

*Staples Inn*, London, established, 1415.

*Star Chamber, Court of* (in which causes were tried by the Privy Council), instituted, 1487; abolished, 1641. The number of judges of this court was from 26 to 42; the Lord Chancellor presided, and had the casting voice.

*Statutes*, the, first printed, and in English, 1483; prefixing titles to them first took place, 1467.

*Steam Vessel*, the first from America, arrived, July 15, 1819.

*Stephen*, King, third son of Adela, daughter

of William the Conqueror, by Stephen, Earl of Blois, succeeded his uncle Henry I., and crowned Dec. 1135, in the absence of Maude; reduced Normandy, 1137; defeated and taken prisoner at Lincoln, by the Earl of Gloucester, Maude's brother, 1141, and put in irons in Bristol prison, but released, on an exchange for Gloucester, who was taken at Winchester, 1153; died, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 49; succeeded by his second cousin, Henry II.

*Stockholm*, city, began to be built, 1253; burned (1000 houses), 1751; again (250 houses), August 31, 1759.

*Stocking-Fram*, invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, about 1589.

*Stockings*, Silk, first worn by the French king, 1543; first worn in England by Queen Elizabeth, 1561.

*Stonhenge*, supposed to be built by Amb. Aurelius, 461.

*Storms*, extraordinary—in several parts of England, especially at Winchelscomb, Gloucestershire, where the steeple of the church was thrown down, Oct. 5, 1091—during the above a thick smoke darkened the sky. 500 houses in London thrown down, and Bow Church unroofed, Oct. 17, 1091—at Old Sarum, the steeple and many houses were blown down. The chimney of the chamber where the queen and her children lay, at Windsor, blown down, and the whole apartments shaken and torn—oaks in the park were torn up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning, as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251. When King Edward was on his march within two leagues of Chartres, a most dreadful hurricane arose, with thunder and lightning, and hailstones so large as killed instantly 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, 1359. A hurricane threw down many houses, destroyed cattle, and rooted up trees, 1389—this was preceded with a great mortality, especially among youth, and after that a famine. A gust of wind blew off the leads of the Gray Friars' Church, London, and almost beat down the whole side of a street called the Old Exchange, Nov. 25, 1438. The day Oliver Cromwell died, there arose a storm so dreadful that it extended all over Europe, and seemed to threaten a wreck of nature, 1658. So dreadful a one, as frightened the whole kingdom; the houses in London shook, and many fell; the water rose to a great height in Westminster Hall, and London Bridge was choked up with wrecks; ten ships of war were lost, and 1500 seamen; the damage at London was computed at one million sterling, Nov. 26, 27, 1703. One at Charlestown, South Carolina, that overflowed the town, and almost destroyed it and the neighbourhood, Sept. 15, 1752. An uncommonly dreadful one at Malta, that killed and wounded nearly 200 persons, Oct. 23, 1757. One at the Havannah, when 96 public edifices, and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 persons lost their lives, Oct. 25, 1768. Very dreadful one in the Caribbee Islands, Aug. 31, 1772. One in the north of England, when three of the Dublin packets foundered at sea, Oct. 19, 1775. Another violent one, off the coast of Holland, Nov. 14, 1775. One in the West Indies, that did incredible mischief to St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and other West-Indial Islands, Oct. 10, 11, 1780.



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*Strachan, Sir R.*, took four French ships, (part of the Allied fleet escaped from Trafalgar), Nov. 2, 1805.

*Straw*, used for the king's bed, 1234.

*Style*, altered at Rome, by adding January and February to the other ten months, and making the year consist of 365 days, B. C. 709; again, by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8; the year began to be reckoned from Lady Day, A. D. 1265; style altered again, at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1582; again, at London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.

*Succession*, the bill of, passed, that excludes Roman Catholics from the throne, 1689; settled on the House of Hanover, June 12, 1700.

*Sndbury*; Archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower Hill, June 14, 1381.

*Sachel*, defeated Gen. Blake, and took Sagmutun, Oct. 25, 1811.

*Suffolk*, Duke of, father to Lady Jane Grey, beheaded, for attempting to set his daughter on the throne, Feb. 17, 1554.

*Sugar*, first discovered in the East Indies; no mention of it till 625; first brought into Europe, about 1150; first refined in England, 659.

*Sumatra and Malacca*, discovered by the Portuguese, 1511.

*Sun-dials*, invented, B. C. 558; the first erected at Rome, when time was first divided into hours, B. C. 289.

*Surplice*, first worn by Pagan priests, brought into the Church of Rome by Pope Adrian, 796.

*Surry, Henry Howard*, Earl of, beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 19, 1547, on a charge of aspiring to the crown—Earl of, elected member of Parliament for Horsham, being the first Catholic member returned to the House of Commons after the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, May 4, 1829.

*Survey of England*, made, by order of Alfred; again, by William the Conqueror, 1090.

*Swarrow*, defeated the French, April 27, 28, June 19, and Aug. 15, 1799.

*S Swansea Castle*, Glamorganshire, built, about 1113.

*Sweden*, anciently Scandnavia; kingdom of, began, 481; united to the crown of Denmark and Norway, from 1394 till 1525, when Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes; Christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525; popery abolished, and the crown declared hereditary, 1544; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700.

*Switzerland*, inhabited formerly by the Helvæti, who were subdued by Cæsar, B. C. 57; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 888; Swiss Cantons formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315, and ratified by other powers, 1649; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1189; finally defeated, and their independence abolished, 1798.

*Sydney College*, Cambridge, founded by F. Sydney, Countess of Sussex, 1598.

*Synod*, the famous, when deputies were sent from all the reformed churches in Europe to Dordt, in Holland, to adjust the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, 1618.

*Syracuse*, the city of, founded by Archias, a descendant of Hercules, about B. C. 761.

*TAINISTRY and Gavelkind*, Ireland, abolished, 1604; by the custom of gavelkind, upon the death of any one, his land was divided among all the males of his family, legitimate or not; and, after partition made, if any of the family died, his portion was not shared out among his sons, but the chieftain, or tainist, made a new partition, at his discretion, of the lands of the deceased among the surviving brothers. It was introduced into England in the time of the Saxons.

*Talavera*, battle of, May 21, 1809.

*Talmud*, the, made, B. C. 117.

*Tapestry*, invented by Sir Francis Crane, 1255; first manufactory of the kind established in England, 1620.

*Tara*, the psalter of, a register established in Ireland, B. C. 769, wherein was recorded every event in the kingdom.

*Tarquin*, the last king of Rome, expelled, B. C. 509. [1811.]

*Tarragona*, taken by the French, June 28,

*Tartary*—the first claim was Genghis Khan, 1206, whose descendants held the empire till 1582, when the Mungols revolted to the Manchew Tartars, in China; the Eluths became a separate state about 1400.

*Taunton*, Somersetshire, archdeaconry of, erected, 1106; town charter given by Charles I.; taken away and re-chartered by Charles II.

*Taxes*, the origin of, is from those levied by Solon, at Athens, B. C. 540; the first paid in money in England were in 1067, though subsidies in kind continued till 1377.

*Tca*, first brought into Europe by the Dutch East-India Company, early in the 17th century; a quantity of it brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory, 1666; from this time it became universal, and sold for 60s. per pound; Americans refused to receive it with the duty on, 1773, which occasioned the civil war.

*Telegraph*, invented, 1794.

*Telescope*, invented by Zach. Jansen, a spectacle-maker, at Middleburg, 1590; the first reflecting one made on Newton's principles, 1692.

*Temple*, London, founded by the Knights Templars, 1185; church founded, 1285; present one built, 1240; hall, Middle Temple, rebuilt, 1572.

*Tenby Castle*, Pembrokeshire, built, 1079.

*Tenterden*, Kent, chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

*Tents*, invented by Inbal, B. C. 3608.

*Perceras Isles*, discovered, 1583.

*Terms and Vacations*, in law, introduced from Normandy, 1079; the long vacation being adapted to the time of the vintage.

*Terra Firma*, conquered by Spain, 1514.

*Test Act*, passed against the Papists (which obliged all persons that held offices under government to take the sacrament, according to the church of England), and resented by the Duke of York, 1673; repealed, 1827.

*Teutonic Knights*, in Germany, their order originated at Jerusalem, 1099; was confirmed by Pope Celestin III., 1191.

*Thames*, rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1736; conservation of, given to the mayors of London, 1489; its channel was so shallow in the summer, that a man might ride over it near London Bridge, 1592; made navigable to Oxford, 1621; ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682; again, twice in three hours, Nov. 24, 1777; extraordinary spring-tide of the, which did considerable damage to the contiguous wharfs, &c., March 5, 1828.

*Theolins*, their order founded, 1524; established at Paris, 1644.

*Theatre*—that of Bacchus, at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philos, B. C. 420; the ruins still exist.—The first royal licence for one, in England, was to Shakspeare, &c., 1603, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England; but, long before his time, "mysteries" were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage.—Plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two companies, Killigrew's and Davenant's; the first at the Bull, Vere Street, Clare Market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury Lane, as now; the other in Dorset Gardens: till this time, boys performed women's parts.—Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1664, and continued together till 1694; when, from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them, under Betterton, obtained a licence, and withdrew to Lincoln's Inn Theatre, in the summer, 1695.

*Thebes*, founded 1571; citadel built by Cadmus, 1493; flourished as a republic, 820; destroyed by Alexander, with the slaughter of 120,000 persons, when he left only the house of Pindar, the poet, standing, 335; rebuilt by Cassander, B. C. 315.

*Theists*, a sect that came in with the reformation (of which the king was one), and taught a union with all men who believed in one God, but who rejected public worship, &c., and declared, that this religion was older than that given by God to the Hebrews.

*Thermometers*, invented by Corn. Drebbel, a Hollander, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730; and since improved by Fahrenheit, a German.

*Thermopylae*, defended by Leonidas, B. C. 480; Romans defeated Antiochus at, 191.

*Thetford*, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth.

*Thistlewood*, and his associates, executed for high treason, May 1, 1620.

*Thornbury Castle*, Gloucestershire, built before 1511; town chartered, 1670.

*Thornton College*, Lincolnshire, built 1174.

*Thorp*, speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord Seales, governor of the Tower, murdered by the London mob, 1460, in the disturbances respecting Henry VI.

*Toulonse*, France, city of, founded, about B. C. 615; a dreadful tribunal established there to extirpate heretics, 1229; dissolved, 1615; the Troubadours, or Rhetoricians of, had their origin about 1150, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and Spanish poetry.

*Thrace*, a considerable part of ancient Greece, annexed to Macedon, by Philip and Alexander, about 355, till conquered by the Romans, 108; Byzantium was its capital, on the ruins of which Constantinople was built; taken by the Turks, 1453.

*Throgmorton, Frauchs*, executed, for conspiring against Queen Elizabeth, in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1583.

*Thurvell*, executed, at Hertford, for the murder of William Weare, Jan. 9, 1824.

*Tides*, theory of, first given by Kepler, 1598.

*Tiles*, first used in England, 1246.

*Tilts and Tournaments*, instituted by Henry I. of Germany, 919; forbidden by the council of Rheims, 1131; in fashion here in the 11th and 12th centuries; abolished in France, 1560, Henry II. having been killed in one.

*Tin-Mines*, first discovered in Germany, 1240; till then, those in England were the only ones in Europe.

*Tintern Abbey*, Monmouthshire, founded, 1131.

*Tithes*, given first by Moses to the tribe of Levi, B. C. 1490; established in England by Ethelwolf, 844; established in France, under Charlemagne; established by law, by the Lateran council, 1215.

*Tithing*, anciently a district inhabited by ten freeholders, who were responsible to the king for the conduct of any one among them, first settled by Alfred. The principal man in each tithing was called the Headborough; ten tithings formed a hundred. See *Hundreds*.

*Titles*, first creation to, by patents, 1344; titles royal—the following is the succession in which the royal titles arose in England: Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" conferred on him; Henry VI. that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII., "Highness;" Henry VIII., "Majesty" (and was the first and last that was styled "Dread Sovereign"); and James I. that of "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." That of "Majesty" was first given to Louis XI., of France; before, it was the title only of emperors. The kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of "Highness;" those of England, "Your Grace;" those of France, "Your Despotism."

*Tiverton Castle*, Devonshire, built, 1110; town incorporated, 1615; burnt, 1598; again, 1612; again, 1731, 200 houses.

*Tobacco-Plant*, found by the Spaniards in the Island of Jucatan, 1520; introduced into France, by Nicol, 1560; first brought into England, by Ralph Lane, 1583; planted in many parts of England, till prohibited by an act of Charles II.; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779.

*Tolls*, first instituted in England, for mending the highways, in Edward's III.'s reign.

*Tonnage and Poundage*, granted to the kings of England for life, 1465.

*Torture*, occasionally used in England so late as 1558, and in Scotland till 1690; abolished in Sweden, 1773.

*Tournaments*. See *Tilts*.

*Tower of London*, began to be built, 1078.

*Tragedy*, first acted at Athens, on a wagon, by Thespis, B. C. 535.

*Trajan's Pillar*, set up at Rome, 114.

*Transfiguration*, festival of, first observed, 700.

NEMO DEBET HIS PUNITI PRO UNO DELICTO.—NO ONE OUGHT TO BE PUNISHED TWICE FOR THE SAME OFFENCE.

SCITUM EST PERICULUM EX ALIIS FACERE.—IT IS GOOD TO LEARN FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS.



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*Transfusion of Blood*, first practised in France, by drinking it, 1483; the idea of conveying it into the blood by the veins, communicated by Wren, an Oxonian, 1659; first tried at Paris, 1667.

*Transportation*, first inflicted as a punishment by 39th Elizabeth, c. 1. Before this act passed, executions were very numerous; Hollingshed says, that 72,000 criminals were executed in Henry VIII.'s reign. An act passed to make felons work on the Thames, 1776.

*Transubstantiation*, introduced as an article of faith, about 840; opposed by the English church, about 1000.

*Treason*, punished in England by banishment only, till after Henry I.

*Treaties*, commercial, first made by England with any foreign nation, was with the Flemings, 1272; the second, with Portugal and Spain, 1308.

*Tregoney*, Cornwall, incorporated, 1620.

*Treunton Castle*, Cornwall, built before 1066.

*Tresilian*, Sir R., chief justice, and others, hanged at Tyburn, for giving the king advice contrary to the opinion of the Gloucester faction, 1388.

*Tribunes*, of the people, two, instituted at Rome, 495; military ones, with consular power, created, B. C. 445.

*Tribute*, of wolves' heads, paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year, £18,000, 979.

*Trinidad*, discovered, 1498; taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595; by the French, 1675.

*Triutarians*, order of, instituted, 1198; barefooted, in Spain, instituted 1591.

*Trinity*, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, by Theophilus, of Antioch, about 150.

*Trinity College*, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIII., 1516.—Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Pope, 1535.

*Trinity Hall*, Cambridge, founded by the Bishop of Norwich, 1350.

*Trinity House*, London, founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1515; incorporated by Henry VIII.; incorporated, 1685; the present building erected, 1795.

*Trinity Sunday*, feast of, instituted by Pope Gregory IV., about 828; appointed to be held on the present day, by John, 1334.

*Tripoli and Tunis*, formerly the republic of Carthage. Carthage stood nearly where Tunis now stands; Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, are called the piratical states of Barbary; Tunis is subject to Morocco; the other two, to the Turks.

*Trojan War*, commenced, B. C. 1193.

*Troops*, disciplined, first mentioned to be kept in England, in Edgar's reign.

*Troy*, kingdom of, began by Scamander, from Crete, 1516; city built, 1253; burned, June 1, B. C. 1184, when an end was put to the kingdom.

*Trumpets*, first sounded before English kings, by order of Offa, 799; speaking ditto invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1632.

*Tulip-Roots*, first brought into England, from Vienna, 1578.

*Tunbridge Castle*, built, 1090; priory built, 1091.

*Tunnel, Thames*, Rotherhithe, first irruption of water into, May 18, 1827.

*Tunis*, besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270; it remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, under Solymán the Magnificent; Barbarossa was expelled by Charles V., but the country was recovered by the Turks, under Selim II., since which, it has been tributary to the Grand Signior; taken, with great slaughter, by the emperor, Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535; the Dey of, first appointed, 1570.

*Turkey Company*, incorporated, 1579.

*Turkeys and Guinea-Fowls*, brought into England, 1524.

*Turkish Empire*, foundation of, about 998; Ottoman was the first emperor at Constantinople, 1258.

*Turks*, a nation of adventurers from Tartary, took Persia, 1065; first entered Europe, 1342.

*Turnpikes*, or toll gates, first in England, 1359.

*Tuscany*, the ancient seat of the Etruscans, belonged to Germany till 1240; order of St. Stephen instituted by the first duke, 1516; title of Grand Duke conferred by Pope Pius V., 1570.

*Tyler, Wat*, killed in Smithfield, heading an insurrection, while in conference with the king, by Walworth, Mayor of London, 1381.

*Tynemonth Castle*, Northumberland, standing as early 700.

*Tyre*, rebuilt under Nimus; taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of thirteen years, it became subject to the Romans, B. C. 64.

*UBIQUARIANS*, a sect that believe the body of Christ to be every where, arose under Brentinus, 1540.

*Uction, Extreme*, practised in the first century; became general, 450.

*Uniformity*, Act of, took place, 1662, which obliges all the clergy to subscribe the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship.

*Union of the Two Kingdoms*, England and Scotland, attempted, 1604; again, 1670; took place, May 1, 1707, and the island called Great Britain. That of Great Britain with Ireland, 1801.

*Unitarians*, who denied the Trinity, and conceived Christ to be a mere man, arose under Servetus, 1553. Their marriage-bill passed, June 25, 1827.

*United Provinces*, formerly subject to Spain, whose yoke they shook off, 1579, and became a republic; acknowledged independent, 1609.

*University College*, Oxford, founded by King Alfred, 872.

*Union*, with Ireland, proposed in the British Parliament, Jan. 22, 1799; rejected by the Commons of Ireland, Jan. 24; vote of the Irish House, agreeing to it, Feb. 5, 1800; similar vote of the House of Lords, Feb. 17; commenced Jan. 1, 1801.

*Universities* allowed to send members to Parliament, by James I. The several in Europe founded, as follow:—Aberdeen, Scotland, 1477; Alba Julia, Transylvania, 1629; Altorf, Franconia, 1581; Andrew's, St., Scotland, 1411; Anjou, 1349; Avignon, France, 1388; Basle, Switzerland, 1559; Besançon, France, 1564; Bologna, Italy, 423; Bourges, France, 1461; Caen, France, 1320; Caen, ditto, 1452; Cambridge, 1155; Cambridge, New England, projected,

NE MINEM OPORTET ESSE SAPIENTIOREM LEGIBUS.—NONE OUGHT TO BE WISER THAN THE LAWS.

NEO TENETUR EXPOSERE SE INFORTUNIS ET PERICULIS.—NO ONE IS BOUND TO EXPOSE HIMSELF TO PERIL.



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1630; Cologne, Germany, 1389; Compostella, Spain, 1517; Conimbriga, Portugal, 1306; Constantinople, 425; Copenhagen, 1497; Cordova, Spain, 968; Cracow, Poland, 700, enlarged, 1402; Dijon, France, 1722; Dillingen, Swabia, 1564; Dola, France, 1426; Douay, ditto, 1562; Dresden, Saxony, 1694; Dublin, 1591; Edinburgh, 1580; Erfurt, Thuringia, 1392; Evora, Portugal, 1451; Ferrara, Italy, 1316; Florence, ditto, 1438; Francker, Friesland, 1585; Fraucfort on Oder, 1506; Friberg, Germany, 1460; Geneva, 1365; Glasgow, Scotland, 1450; Göttingen, Hanover, 1734; Granada, Spain, 1517; Gripswald, 1547; Groningen, Holland, 1614; Heidelberg, Germany, 1346; Helmstadt, Brunswick Wolfenstein, 1570; Jena, Thuringia, 1548; Ingolstadt, Bavaria, 1573; Königsburg, Prussia, 1544; Leyden, Holland, 1575; Leipsic, Saxony, 1409; Louvain, Flanders, 926, enlarged, 1427; Lyons, 830; Marburg, Hesse Cassel, 1526; Mechlin, Flanders, 1440; Mentz, 1482; Montpellier, 1196; Moscow, 1754; Munster, 1491; Naples, 1216; Orleans, France, 1312; Oxford, 886; Paderborn, 1617; Padua, Italy, 1221; Pavia, 791; enlarged, 1361; Paris, 792; Perugia, Italy, 1290; Petersburg, 1747; Pisa, Italy, 1339, enlarged, 1542; Poitiers, France, 1430; Prague, Bohemia, 1361; Regmont, Prussia, 1544; Rheims, France, 1145, enlarged, 1560; Rostock, Mecklenburg, 1419; Salamanca, Spain, 1249; Saragossa, Arragon, 1474; Seville, Spain, 1517; Strasburg, Germany, 1538; Thou-louse, France, 809; Toledo, Spain, 1518; Tübingen, Württemberg, 1477; Turin, 1112; Valence, Dauphiny, 1475; Venice, 1592; Vienna, 1362; Upsal, Sweden, 1477; Utrecht, Holland, 1636; Württemberg, Saxony, 1502; Wurtsburg, Franconia, 1403; London, 1829; King's College, London, 1831.

**VALÈNCIA** conquered by the Moors, under Abdallah Ciz, and lost by them, 1094; relinquished to the Moors again, by the king of Castile; soon after taken again, by James I. of Arragon, 1238; and, with Arragon, united to Spain, 1492.

**Vandals**, the, inhabited Germany, and embraced Christianity, 400; began their kingdom in Spain, 411; invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, under Genseric, 430; sacked and pillaged Rome, 455.

**Vane, Sir Henry**, beheaded, for taking a lead in the republican parties in the civil wars, June 14, 1662. He was the last who suffered in this cause.

**Vegetables**, imported from the Netherlands, about 1509, there being no kitchen-gardens in England. Before this time, sugar was eaten with meat, to correct its pntrescency.

**Venice**—the first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about B. C. 456; conquered for the Romans by Marc'cellus, 221. The islands on which the city now stands, began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421; the first house was erected on the morass, by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopus in building the 40 houses, which formed the first city, 413; first governed by

a Doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803; reduced to ashes, 1101; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1618; its University founded, 1592; order of St. Mark founded, 830; revived, 1562; of Calza, instituted, 1368; restored, 1562.

**Ventilators**, invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales.

**Versailles**, palace of, finished 1667; peace of, 1763.

**Vesuvius**, eruptions of, A.D. 79, 203, 272; ejected flames that were seen at Constantinople, obscured the sun at noon-day, and ravaged all Campania, 472, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, (1536, that at Puzzole); 4000 persons lost their lives, and a large tract of land destroyed, 1631; again, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, 1805, and 1809.

**Vienna**, entered by the French, Nov. 12, 1805; again, May 13, 1809; peace of, 1809; congress at, Nov. 3, 1814.

**Victoria**, queen of Great Britain, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, born May 24, 1819; succeeded William IV.; proclaimed June 21, 1837; married Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 10, 1840.

**Vincent**, St. naval victory of, over the Spaniards, Feb. 14, 1797.

**Virginia**, discovered by Cabot, 1497; first settlement, 1585; second, 1587; third, broke up, 1589; two colonies settled by patent, 1606; planted, 1608; second charter 1610; third, 1612; reverted to the crown, 1626. This was the first British settlement in North America.

**Virginus**, killed his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Claudius, B. C. 419.

**Viscount**, title of, first given in England to John Beaumont, by Henry VI. 1440; but of older date in Ireland and France.

**Vision**, true theory of, first given by Kepler.

**Vittoria**, battle of, June 21, 1813.

**Volsci**, the, after a war of 70 years, were obliged by Camillus to submit to the Romans, B. C. 399.

**Vortigern**, made king of Britain, 417; forced to make his son Vortimer a partner in his government, 445; Vortimer died, 475; Vortigern deposed by Ambrosius, 475; burnt with his queen, in a castle in Wales, 485.

**Votes**, of the House of Commons, first printed, 1681.

**WADHAM College**, Oxford, founded by N. Wadham, Esq., 1613.

**Wager of Battle**, old law of, repealed, 1819.

**Walcheren**, expedition to, 1809.

**Wales**, the first king was Edwall, 690; conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091; Griffith, the last king, died, 1137; the sovereignty, from that time, was a primer only—Owen was the first, 1137; completely conquered, and annexed to the crown of England, 1283; an act passed to admit it to a participation in our laws, and to enable it to send members to Parliament, 1535; it sent 160.

**Wallace, Sir William**, Regent of Scotland hanged and quartered, as a traitor to Edward I., 1305.

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THINGS INTENDED SHALL NOT BE TAKEN FOR THINGS DONE.

*Watlingford*, Berks, Incorporated by James I.

*Wallis*, Capt., set sail to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned, May 20, 1768.

*Walls*—In Britain, one built by Adrian, between Newcastle and Carlisle, 121; one under Antoninus, between the Clyde and Forth, 138; one by Severus, where Adrian's was, 210; one by Probus, 200 miles long, from the Rhine to the Danube, 276; one by Carausius, between the Clyde and Forth, in Scotland, 290; one by Theodosius, in the same place, 367; one with stone, between Thimonth and Solway Frith, 426. These walls were built to defend the Roman colonies from the Caledonians.

*Walmer Castle*, Kent, built, 1539.

*Warbeck*, Perkin, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to personate her nephew Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492; the imposture discovered by Henry VII., 1493; made an attempt to land in Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken prisoners and executed, 1495; recommended by the King of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, Lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the same year; James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496; left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV., 1497; taken prisoner by Henry VII., 1498; set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheap-side, and sent to the Tower, 1499; plotted with the Earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the Lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, 1499.

*Warrants*, general, declared illegal, Oct. 21, 1765.

*Warwick*, supposed to be founded about 20; castle built, before 915; city burnt, 1694.

*Earl of*, made sole governor of King Henry VI., 1427; died, 1440.—*Edward Plantagenet* (the last of the name and house of York), *Earl of*, son to the Duke of Clarence, and nephew to Richard III., beheaded on Tower Hill, for plotting, as was said, with Warbeck, to escape out of the Tower, Nov. 21, 1499.—*Richard Neville*, *Earl of*, called the Kingmaker, conspired against Edward IV., 1466; slain at the battle of Barnet.

*Washington*, the city of, taken by Gen. Ross, Aug. 24, 1811.—*General*, made, by the Congress, dictator of the American colonies, 1777; resigned the presidency of the United States, Aug. 17, 1796, and was succeeded by Mr. Adams; died, Nov. 15, 1799.

*Watches*, supposed to be invented by Peter Hele, at Nuremberg, 1490; though Robert, King of Scotland, had one, about 1310; first used in astronomical observations by Purbach, 1500; first brought into England from Germany, 1597; in Lever's Museum, there was one dated 1541, with pendulums, invented by Hugenius, of Zullichem, 1657; spring pocket watches, the invention of Hooke, 1658; repeaters invented, 1676.

*Water*, first conveyed to London, by leaden pipes, after fifty years' labour, 1285.

*Waterford*, Ireland, built, 1162; besieged, Aug. 1171; incorporated, 1463.

*Waterloo*, battle of, June 18, 1815.—*Bridge*, opened, June 18, 1817.

*Water-Mills*, to grind corn, invented by Belisarius, 529.

*Weights and Measures*, invented by Phrydon, tyrant of Argos, B.C. 894; fixed in England, A.D. 1257; equalized, 1825; weights originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest of which is called, "a grain."

*Wells*, cathedral built, 704; bishopric erected, 905.

*West Cotes*, castle built, about 1539.

*West Indies*, discovered by Columbus; St. Salvador was the first land he made, Oct. 11, 1492.

*Westbury*, Wilts, chartered by Henry IV.

*Westminster*, made a bishopric by Henry VIII., 1541. It continued only nine years.

—*Abbey*, built by Sebert, King of Essex, on the spot where the temple of Apollo had once stood, about 600; its monastery consecrated by Edward the Confessor, 1065; rebuilt and consecrated, 1269; turned into a collegiate church, 1560.—*Bridge*, begun, Jan. 1739; opened, Nov. 17, 1750; cost, £389,500.—*Hall*, built, about 1098; courts of law established there by King John; rebuilt, 1399.—*School*, founded, 1070; again, by Queen Elizabeth, 1560.

*Weymouth Castle*, built, by Henry VIII., about 1539.

*Whale Fishery*, carried on for the oil only, 1578, the use of whalebone not being then known; taken up by the English, 1598.

*Whig and Tory*, the epoch of, 1680; the first was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists, for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers, in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers, in Ireland. [See *Parliament*.]

*Whitehall Palace*, great part burned, April, 1690; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698.

—*Preachers*, first appointed, March, 1724.

*Wight*, Isle of, conquered by Vespasian, 23; taken by the French, July 13, 1377.

*Wigmore Castle*, Herefordshire, built, 1074.

*Wildfire*, invented by Callinicus, a Greek, 680; gunpowder was not then part of its composition.

*William I.*, natural son of Richard, Duke of Normandy, by a tanner's daughter of Falaise, became Duke of Normandy, and was promised by Edward the Confessor to be appointed, in his will, successor to the crown of England, 1051; claimed the crown, of Harold, after Edward's death, who refused it, 1066; invaded England at Pevensey, Sussex, with a large army, Oct. 1066; slew Harold, and conquered England, at the battle of Hastings; Edgar Atheling, nephew to Edward the Confessor, the only heir to the crown, resigned it to him, December following, and he was crowned, Dec. 25; returned to Normandy, but hastened back to England, December, 1067; crowned his wife, Matilda, 1068; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; wounded by his rebel son, Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; buried his queen, 1083; invaded France, 1086; soon after this, he fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture, of which he died, at Hermentrude,

CAUSA ET ORIGO EST MATERIA NEGOTII.—THE CAUSE OF THE BUSINESS IS THE ESSENCE OF IT.



Sept. 1087, aged 60; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son, Robert, and in England by his second son, William I.

*William II.*, called Rufus, from his red hair, second son of William I., succeeded his father, and crowned, Sept. 27, 1087; invaded Normandy, with success, 1090; subdued Wales, 1093; killed with an arrow accidentally, by Sir Walter Tyrril, as he was hunting in the New Forest, August, 1100, aged 40; buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother, Henry I.

*William III.*, crowned, with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, to oppose King James, June 14, 1690; wounded in the shoulder, while reconnoitering the enemy at the Boyne; defeated King James at the battle of the Boyne; returned to England, Sept. 6, 1690; plotted for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died, March 8, aged 51; buried, April 12, following, and was succeeded by his wife's sister, Anne.

*William IV.*, succeeded to the throne, June 26, 1830; prorogued parliament in person, July 23; accepted the resignation of the duke of Wellington, &c. Nov. 16, and commissioned earl Grey to form a new administration, Nov. 22; crowned, Sep. 2, 1831; died June 20, 1837, leaving no legitimate issue, and was succeeded by his niece the princess Alexandra Victoria.

*Winchelsea*, old town swallowed up by the sea, 1250; the present town built in Edward I.'s time; castle built by Henry VIII., chartered, 1543.

*Winchester*—the first cathedral founded by Kingil, king of the West Saxons, who began to reign, 612; bishopric founded, 636; city burnt, 1102; present cathedral began, about 1073; finished, 1366; college founded, 1387.

*Wind-Guns* invented, 1648.

*Windmills*, invented, 1299.

*Window Tax*, established, 1695.

*Windows*, of some kind, were glazed, so early as the third century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced here, till by Bennet, 680, nor did it become general till 1180.

*Winds*, their names given them by Charlemagne, Emperor of Germany.

*Windsor*, incorporated by 5 Edward I.; castle built by Edward III.

*Wine*, the art of making it, brought from India, by Bacchus; none produced in France in the time of the Romans; sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; licences for vending it established, 1661; first made in Britain, 276.

*Winifred's, St. Well*, as ancient as 660.

*Wingfield Castle*, Suffolk, built before 1066.

*Witchcraft*—six hundred condemned as wizards, and most of them burnt, in France, 1609.—Grandier, parish priest of Loudun, France, burnt, on the supposition of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1631.—Twenty old women in Bretagne, France, put to death, for this supposed crime, 1654.—Nine old women were burnt at Kalisk, in Poland, charged with having bewitched, and rendered unfruitful, the lands belong-

ing to a gentleman in that palatinate, 1775.

*Witham*, Essex, built, by Edward the Elder, 913.

*Woburn Abbey*, in Bedfordshire, founded, 1145; town burnt, 1724.

*Wolsey*, the son of a butcher at Ipswich, being a clergyman, became chaplain and favourite of Henry VII.; appointed minister to Henry VIII., 1513; made archbishop of York, 1514; cardinal and chancellor, 1515; legate, 1518; indicted for obtaining bulls from Rome, without the king's consent, Oct. 9, 1529; the seals taken from him, Oct. 18; stripped of all his places, November following, but pardoned; arrested, for corresponding with the Pope, at his house in Yorkshire, and died on his way to London, Nov. 28, 1530, aged 59. He was the first clergyman in England that wore silk and gold.

*Wolsey's College*, Ipswich, founded, 1529.

*Wolverhampton Cathedral* founded, 996.

*Wood Cuts* (a kind of engraving), invented by Rust, a German, 1460.

*Wool*, manufactured in England, 1185; not in any quantity, till 1331, when weaving it was first introduced; manufactory prohibited in Ireland, 1698.

*Worcester*, built, 255; Edgar's tower built, 975; cathedral built, 1055.—*College*, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, 1713.

*Wulfer*, king of Mercia, succeeded Oswy as eleventh king of Britain, 670; died, 674; succeeded by his brother Ethelred, king of Mercia.

**YARMOUTH**, Isle of Wight, incorporated by James I.—Norfolk, chartered by Henry I.

*Yeomen of the Guards*, fifty, first instituted, 1486, being the first permanent military band instituted in England.

*Yew-Trees*, encouraged in church-yards (as being fenced from cattle), for the making of haws, 1482.

*York, Richard*, Duke of, father of Edward IV., made protector of the kingdom, March 27, 1454; took Henry VI. prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; declared right heir to the crown, 1460; slain at the battle of Wakefield, 1460.—The crown restored to the family of, in Edward IV.; the houses of York and Lancaster united in Henry VIII.—York city, built, B. C. 1223; made an archbishopric, about 625; city and cathedral burned by the Danes, 1069; cathedral rebuilt, about 1075; St. Mary's Abbey built, 1088; city burnt again, with 39 churches, 1179; Ouse Bridge rebuilt, 1566.—Archbishop of, who headed a rebellion in the North, taken and executed, which was the first instance of a clergyman's suffering by the civil laws, July, 1406.

**ZANZALEENS**, or *Jacobites*, a sect in Syria, that arose under Zanzale, in 535, and taught, that water baptism is of no efficacy, that it is necessary to be baptized with fire and the application of a red-hot iron.

*Zeland*, the sea broke the dykes at, and overflowed large tracts of land, 1530; again, 1568, when almost all Friesland was covered with water, 72 villages overflowed, and above 20,000 persons lost their lives.

*Zodiac*, signs of, invented by Anaximander.



# A COMPENDIOUS DICTIONARY OF LAW TERMS, &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH LAW MAXIMS, TRANSLATED.

**Abduction.** A felony: the taking away, by force or intimidation, of any heiress, or girl under sixteen years of age, from her parents or guardians, with intent to marry her.

**Action.** A general name for the various processes or forms of suit adopted for the recovery of supposed rights, of which there are eleven different kinds; viz. *Action on the Case*: a suit brought against any one for an offence committed without force, and not specially provided for by law. *Civil Action*: a process adopted for the recovery of that which is due by contract or otherwise, as money lent, &c. *Real Action*: the mode of claiming lands, tenements, rents, or commons. *Personal Action*: the form by which a plaintiff claims debts or other goods and chattels, or compensation for damage done to them or the person. *Mixed Action*: is when the subject of the suit is partly *real* and partly *personal*; and is given by the law for the recovery of the thing demanded, and damages for wrongs done. *Penal Action*: this form aims at the punishment of the party sued, by fine or corporal infliction. *Popular Action*: this action lies upon the breach of any penal statute, and may be brought by any man that will sue for himself and the king. *Action Prejudicial or Preparatory*: is that which arises from some doubt in the principal. *Action of Writ*: a counter-action, by which a defendant endeavours to show that plaintiff had no right to the writ brought. *Action upon the Statute*: an action for an offence made so by statute. *Action Ancestral*: an action on a right claimed from an ancestor.

**Ad Inquirendum.** A judicial writ, commanding inquiry to be made of anything relating to a cause depending in the king's courts; and is granted upon many occasions for the better execution of justice.

**Administrator.** He that has the goods of a person dying without a will committed to his care, for the purpose of legal distribution.

**Admiralty (Court of).** This is a maritime court, for taking cognizance of all offences on the high seas, and of prize-vessels taken in time of war.

**Ad quod Damnum.** A writ which ought to be issued before the king grants certain franchises, which may be prejudicial to other parties; and is, therefore, directed to the sheriff to inquire what damage the grant may do.

**Advowson.** The right possessed by a bishop, dean, and chapter, or any lay patron, to present to a vacant benefice.

**Alien.** One born without the domains of this country.

**To Aliene.** To convey the property in any thing to another.

**Allocation.** An allowance made on an account in the Exchequer.

**Amicus Curie.** A counsel (or by-stander), who may happen to inform the judge on a point of law, on which he is doubtful or mistaken, is termed *amicus curie*.

**Answer in Chancery.** The construction of the courts of equity not admitting of *vivæ voce* evidence, the proceedings are all conducted by written documents, of which the plaint is designated the *bill*; the evidence taken by officers appointed for the purpose, the *interrogatories*; and the defence, the *answer*.

**Apparator.** A messenger that serves the process of the Spiritual Court.

**Appeal.** This is used in two senses: 1st. it signifies the removal of a cause from an inferior court or judge to a superior; 2d. in a criminal prosecution, it denotes an accusation by one private subject against another for some heinous crime, demanding punishment on account of the particular injury suffered.

**Appearance to Action.** When a defendant is served with a copy of, or arrested on, any process out of the courts at Westminster, he files common or special bail, which is called "entering an appearance," and which gives him eight clear days.

**Appropriation.** An appropriation signifies that the tithes, glebe, or other ecclesiastical dues belonging to a benefice, are appropriated to the use of a bishop, college, &c.; but, when these are in the hands of a layman, it is called an *impropriation*.

**Arbitration.** A mode of deciding matters in difference between parties by the mediation and award of a third person, in order to avoid legal expenses. Matters of account are commonly referred by the courts to the arbitration of a counsel at the bar, whose award is made final.

**Archbishop.** The chief and most ancient consistory court, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes. It derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (*de Arcubus*), where it was formerly held.

**Arraignment (of an Assize).** The causing the plaintiff to be called to make the plaint, and to set the cause in such order that the defendant may be obliged to answer thereto.

**Arraignment (of a Prisoner).** The arraignment consists in reading the indictment, and asking the prisoner whether he is guilty or not guilty.

**Arrest.** A restraint of a man's person, obliging him to be obedient to the law; and may be used in either a civil or criminal sense.

**Arrest of Judgment.** To move in *arrest of judgment* is to show cause why judgment should be stayed, notwithstanding the verdict.

**Arson.** Felonious houseburning.

**Assault.** An attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a corporal hurt to another.

**Assignee.** Generally, an assignee is one whom the law makes so, without any spe-

AN ACT WHICH I AM COMPELLED TO DO IS NOT MY ACT.

# A Compendious Law Dictionary.

**executive appointment:** as, an executor is the legal assignee of a testator. *Assignees by deed* are so by special appointment: as, when the lessee of a term or lease assigns the same to another, that other is his assignee. *Assignees of bankrupts* are persons appointed for the collection and legal distribution of the effects belonging to bankrupts.

**Assignment.** The transferring the interest a man hath in anything to another.

**Assize.** According to our most ancient law-books, an assize is defined to be an assembly of knights, and other substantial men, with the justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time appointed. But the word *assize* is now generally understood to mean the periodical sittings of the king's courts, where prisoners are tried, and civil suits determined.

**Assumpsit.** A voluntary promise, by which a man assumes or takes upon himself to perform or pay anything to another. In every action upon assumpsit, there ought to be a consideration, promise, and breach of promise.

**Attachment.** A process from a court of record, awarded by the justices at their discretion, on a bare suggestion, or on their own knowledge; and is granted in cases of *contempts*, against which all courts of record may proceed in a summary manner.

**Attainder.** The *statu* or *corruption* of the blood of a criminal capitally condemned; the immediate inseparable consequence, by the common law, on the pronouncing the sentence of death.

**Attain.** A writ to inquire whether a jury of twelve men gave a false verdict, that the judgment following thereupon may be reversed; and this must be brought in the lifetime of him for whom the verdict was given, and of two at least of the jurors who gave it.

**Attorney.** A person appointed by another to do anything for him in his absence.

**Attorney-General.** An officer appointed by the king to manage all the suits of the crown.

**Attorneys at Law.** Persons versed in legal knowledge, who take upon them the business of other men, by whom they are retained.

**Bail.** The word used for freeing or setting at liberty of one arrested or imprisoned upon any action, either civil or criminal, on surety taken for his appearance at a day and place named.

**Bail-Bond.** The document by which one party becomes security for the performance of any undertaking by another.

**Bailiff.** An officer appointed to arrest persons for debt. Also, on manors, one whose duty it is to gather the rents, pay quit-rents, fell trees, superintend the under-servants, &c.

**Bailiwick.** A certain district, or liberty, in any county, exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and over which the lord of the liberty appoints his bailiff,—as the bailiff of Westchester, appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

**Ballot.** The names of all the jurors are written on tickets, and put into a box, and the twelve persons whose names are first drawn, when each cause is called, must be sworn on the jury, unless challenged, absent, or excused from serving. This is called the *ballot*.

*Banco Regis.* See *King's Bench*.

**Bankrupt.** One who, from having committed one of the various acts designated *acts of bankruptcy* (as shutting himself up in his house, running away from his creditors, &c.), is obliged by law to yield up all his effects, debts, &c. to his creditors, for their use and disposal, till their respective claims are satisfied, as far as the said estate will allow.

**Bar.** The part of the court in which counsel stand to plead; or the place where criminals stand to be tried. By the *bar* is also understood the body of barristers and pleaders generally.

**Baron.** A degree of nobility next to a viscount. There are three kinds of barons: viz. Barons that are peers of the realm; the *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, appointed by the crown for the government of the Cinque Ports; and *Barons of the Exchequer*, who are the judges of the Court of Exchequer, and also owe their appointments to the crown.

**Baron and Feme.** The law terms for husband and wife.

**Baratry.** Foul practices in law.

**Barrister.** A counsellor admitted to plead at the bar, and there to undertake the defence of his clients.

**Battery.** A violent beating or striking any person.

**Benefice.** Formerly signified funds given to soldiers, as a reward for their services; but it afterwards passed into the church, and signified funds given for the subsistence of the clergy. By benefices are now meant ecclesiastical livings.

**Benefit of Clergy.** See *Clergy*.

**Bigamy.** The having two or more wives or husbands at one time, which is a transportable offence.

**Bills.** In chancery, a *bill* is a declaration in writing of the grievance for which the plaintiff claims redress from the defendant. A *bill of debt* is a bond or writing obligatory, drawn up in English. A *bill of entry* is a document containing an account of goods entered at a custom-house. A *bill of exchange* is a note ordering the payment of a sum of money at a specified time and place, to a person therein appointed, in consideration of value received by the drawer, at another. A *bill of lading* is a deed signed by the master of a ship, by which he acknowledges the receipt of a merchant's goods, and undertakes to deliver the same at the place to which they are consigned. A *bill of parcels* is a written account, given by the seller to the buyer, of the quantities, sorts, and prices of goods bought. A *bill of sale* is a deed given by a person delivering goods as a security for some consideration received, as a loan of money, &c. A *bill of store* is a licence granted at a custom-house to merchants to carry the stores and provisions necessary for their voyage, free of the customs' duties. A *bill of livery* is a licence granted to English merchants, to trade from one British port to another, without paying custom. A *bill of costs* is an attorney or solicitor's bill for proceedings in the courts of law or equity, which are usually taxed or examined as to the propriety of the items, by officers appointed for the purpose, prior to which taxing, the amount cannot be sued for.

THE PARTIES ACTING AND THE PARTIES CONSENTING ARE LIABLE TO THE SAME PUNISHMENT.

AGENTES ET CONSENTIENTES PARI POENA PLECTENTUR.

## A Compendious Law Dictionary.

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**Bond.** Any written obligation.

**Bonis non Amovendis.** A writ directed to the Sheriffs of London, &c., where a writ of error is brought; to charge them that the person against whom judgment is obtained be not suffered to remove his goods till the error is tried and determined.

**Borough.** A town having corporate rights.

**Borough-English.** A tenure in some ancient boroughs, by which the youngest son inherits from the father. Its origin is thus accounted for:—In feudal times the lord is said to have claimed the privilege of sleeping the first night with the vassal's bride, and on such occasions the land was made to descend to the youngest, in consequence of the probable illegitimacy of the eldest.

**Borsholder.** A headborough.

**Bottomry.** The borrowing of money by the master of a ship on the bottom or hull of the ship: i. e. to be paid with interest, if the ship return in safety, but otherwise to be lost or forfeited.

**Boutefeu.** An incendiary. One who commits arson.

**Bribery.** An indictable offence, arising from receiving or giving any reward, by or to any person connected with the administration of public justice, or the proper return of members to serve in Parliament, in order to influence his behaviour in office, and induce him to act contrary to the rules of honesty.

**Brief.** An abridgment of the client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel on a trial at law or equity.

**Burgage (tenure).** Houses, or lands whereon houses formerly stood, in an ancient borough, are said to be held by *burgage-tenure* when held of some lord in common socage.

**Burgess.** A citizen or freeman of a town corporate.

**Burglary.** The capital offence of entering a dwelling-house with intent to commit felony, or committing felony when in such dwelling-house in the night-time, and afterwards breaking out of the same.

**Bursar.** The treasurer or steward of a college.

**By-law.** A private law made by those duly authorized by charter, custom, or prescription; but they must be consonant to the public laws and statutes, and for the common benefit.

**Cabinet Council.** This consists of the great public officers and ministers of the state, who are selected at the king's pleasure to form a cabinet, and who are the efficient and responsible advisers of the crown.

**Canon Law.** A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions, definitions, and rules, derived from the ancient councils, the writings of the Fathers, ordinances of popes, &c.

**Capias.** A writ or process of two sorts: the one in the Court of Common Pleas is called *capias ad respondendum*, before judgment, where no original is sued out, or presumed to have been sued out, &c., to take the defendant and make him answer the plaintiff; and the other a writ of execution, after judgment, being of divers kinds: as *capias ad satisfaciendum*, *capias ultagatum*, &c.

The *Capias ad Respondendum* is a writ

commanding the sheriff to take the body of the defendant, if he may be found in his bailiwick or county, and him safely to keep, so that he may have him in court on the day of the return to answer to the plaintiff of a plea of debt, trespass, &c., as the case may be.

The *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* (or *Ca. Sa.* as it is termed) is a judicial writ of execution, which issues out on the record of a judgment, where there is a recovery in the courts of Westminster, of debt, damages, &c. By this writ the sheriff is commanded to take the body of the defendant, to satisfy, &c.

The *Capias Ultagatum* is a writ against a person who is outlawed.

**Capiou.** That part of a legal instrument, as a *commission*, *indictment*, &c., which shows where, when, and by what authority it is taken, found, or executed. The word *caption* is also used for an *arrest*.

**Case.** The statement of the particulars of a plaintiff's claim, or of a defendant's answer to it, with an examination of the witnesses on either side, is designated among lawyers *the case* of the respective parties.

**Causis Omissis.** Where anything is omitted, or not provided against by a statute, &c.

**Canse.** The matter brought before a court of law for trial.

**Caveat.** A process in the Spiritual Court to stop the institution of a clerk to a benefice, or probate of a will, &c. It also signifies a notice entered at the Patent Office, to prevent any person from taking out, for a certain time, a similar patent to the one specified.

**Certiorari.** This is an original writ, issuing out of the Court of Chancery or King's Bench, directed in the king's name to the judges or officers of the inferior courts, commanding them to certify or return the records of a cause depending before them.

**Challenge.** An exception taken by a prisoner against one or more jurors, who, when *challenged*, are set aside, if the challenge be allowed, and new ones put in their places.

**Champertry.** The offence of unlawfully maintaining a suit in consideration of a bargain for a part of the thing in dispute, or some profit out of it.

**Chancellor.** An officer of the highest dignity and authority in various public establishments. **Lord High Chancellor:** the person next the sovereign, in matters of state and justice, having the power, in the Court of Chancery, to moderate the law according to equity; but his decrees may be reversed by the House of Lords, over which he presides by virtue of his office. **Chancellor of the Exchequer:** the officer who has the custody and control of the funds of the king's exchequer. The **Chancellors of the Duchy of Lancaster**, and of all other duchies, are the chief judges of their several courts, and determine all controversies relative to duchy lands, &c. The **Chancellors of the Universities** have similar powers within their jurisdictions.

**Chance-Medley.** The accidental killing of any one, not altogether without the fault of the offender, but without malice pre-pense.

**Chancery.** The highest court of judicature in this kingdom next to the Parliament, and of very ancient institution. The Court of Chancery is called a *Court of Equity*, because it was instituted for the purpose of

NO ONE OUGHT TO BE A GAINER BY HIS OWN WRONG-DOING.



proceeding by the rules of equity and conscience, and of moderating the rigour of the common law, the *intention* being considered rather than the words of the law; equity being the correction of that wherein the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient.—Yet the Court of Chancery is not intended to act in *opposition* to, but in assistance of, the common law, supplying its deficiencies, not contradicting its rules; no judgment of law being reversible by a decree in Chancery. This court had its origin in the wish to render justice complete, by removing impediments to the fair decision of a question in other courts; by providing for the safety of property in dispute, pending a litigation; by restraining the assertion of doubtful rights, in a manner productive of irreparable damage; by preventing injury to a third person from the doubtful title of others; by putting a bound to vexatious and oppressive litigations, and preventing unnecessary multiplicity of suits; and by redressing all frauds and deceits for which there is no remedy at common law, &c. Thus it will appear, that the numerous evils complained of as emanating from this court are not, in fact, caused by the institution of the court itself, but by the vexatious delays arising therein, and the immense expense attendant on its forms and proceedings.

**Charter.** A written record of things done between parties. Also, letters patent from a king or queen, wherein privileges are granted to corporations, companies, &c.

**Charter-Party.** An indenture between merchants or owners and masters of ships, containing the particulars of their contracts.

**Chase.** A domain, privileged for the hunting of beasts of game, and is of a middle nature between a *forest* and a *park*. It differs from the former, inasmuch as it may be held by a subject; and from the latter, that it is not enclosed.

**Chattels.** Personal property: viz. money, goods, and movables in general.

**Chivalry** (Court of). The Marshal's Court, which is the fountain of the martial law, and is presided over by the Lord High Constable and the Marshal.

**Churchwardens.** Officers annually chosen to superintend the church, church-yard, and such things as belong thereto, and to watch the behaviour of the parishioners, and their parochial interests.

**Cinque Ports.** The cinque ports were formerly live, Hastings, Dover, Romney, Hith, and Sandwich, whence their name. Rye and Winchelsea have, however, since been added to them. They were first established by William I. and have local jurisdictions and privileges.

**Civil Law, or Municipal Law.** That code of laws which every nation, commonwealth, or city, has established peculiarly for itself.

**Clergy** (the *Privilegium Clericale*, or *Benefit of Clergy*). [Although the privilege called "Benefit of Clergy," which formerly extended to certain persons, has been, by a recent act of Parliament, entirely abolished, it so often occurs in judicial and historical records, that we deem it necessary to give an account of it.] This had its origin in the pious regard paid by Christian princes to the church in its infant state; and consisted of certain *exemptions* which they granted to

the church in criminal matters: 1. exemption of *places*, consecrated to religious duties, from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2. exemption of the *persons* of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in a few particular cases, which was the true original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. In the course of time, however, the *Benefit of Clergy* extended to every one that could read: for such was the ignorance of those times, that it was thought a great proof of learning to be able to read; and a man possessed of this *accomplishment* was accounted a clerk, or *clericus*, and allowed the benefit of clerkship, though never initiated into holy orders. But when, through the invention of printing, and other concurrent causes, learning began to be more generally disseminated than formerly, it was found that as many laymen as divines were admitted to the *privilegium clericale*, and reading was, therefore, no longer considered a competent proof of clerkship; though learned laymen were still allowed some privilege, being subjected to a slight degree of punishment only, though they could claim the benefit of clergy but once. Before it was wholly abolished, the "benefit of clergy" was frequently taken away, by statutes expressly made to meet certain offences.

**Clerk.** The strict definition of the word "clerk" is a person in holy orders, but it is now generally applied to any person whose chief occupation is writing, in a court of law or elsewhere.

**Client.** Anciently, a Roman citizen, taken under the protection of some great man, who was styled his *patron*. Now, every party to a proceeding at law or equity is called his solicitor's *client*.

**Cocket.** A scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers at the Custom House to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandises have been regularly entered.

**Codicil.** An addition made to a will, or a supplementary paper, bequeathing property, or explaining or altering some of the bequests contained in the will.

**Cognovit Actionem.** An instrument by which a defendant *acknowledges* the plaintiff's cause against him to be just and true; and, before or after issue, suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

**Co-heir.** A joint heir with another.

**Coif.** A title given to sergeants at law, who are called *Sergeants of the Coif*, from the lawn coif they wear on their heads under their caps, when they are created.

**Collateral Descent.** That which descends from a side branch of a family; as from an uncle or a nephew.

**Comitatus Commissio.** A writ or commission whereby a sheriff is authorized to take upon himself the charge of a county.

**Commendam.** A beneficed clergyman, when promoted to a bishopric, vacates his benefice by the promotion, unless the king, by special dispensation, gives him power to retain his benefice, and when this is done he is said to hold it in *commendam*.

**Commission.** The warrant, or letters patent, which all persons exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have to authorize them to hear or determine any cause or action; as the commission of the judges, the commission of the peace, &c.

**Commissioner.** Any one that has a commission, letters patent, or other lawful warrant, to examine any matters, or to execute any public office.

**Committee.** Persons to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred by some court, or by consent of the parties to whom it belongs.

**Commitment.** The sending a person to prison by warrant or order, who has been guilty of any crime.

**Common Law.** That law by which the determinations in the king's ordinary courts are guided: it is frequently called the unwritten law (being founded upon long-established customs), in contradistinction to the statute law. It had its origin in the laws framed after the Norman conquest, which were made up of the laws of the West Saxons, called the *jus Anglorum*; the laws of the Danes, who conquered the East Saxons, called *Dane-lage*; and some of the Norman laws, which were introduced by William the Conqueror.

**Common (Right of).** There are four sorts of common rights: viz. *pasture*, *piscary*, *estovers*, and *turbary*. Common of *pasture* is the right of feeding one's cattle on the land of another; *piscary*, that of fishing in waters belonging to another; *estovers*, the right of taking wood from another's estate, for household use and implements in husbandry; and *turbary*, the right of digging turf upon another's ground.

**Common Pleas.** One of the king's courts, held at Westminster Hall, whose jurisdiction is general, and extends itself throughout England. This court holds plea of all civil causes at common law between subject and subject, in actions real, personal, and mixed; it does not possess any original jurisdiction; nor has it, like the King's Bench, any mode of proceeding in criminal cases peculiar to itself; but its authority is founded on original writs issuing, or presumed to have been issued, out of the Court of Chancery; which original writs are the king's mandates for the court to proceed in the determination of the causes mentioned therein.

**Compassing the King's Death.** Any act manifesting an intention to kill the king constitutes the crime of *compassing the king's death*, and subjects the offender to the punishments of high treason.

**Compounding Offences.** Entering into an undertaking, on the part of an informer, or other person, without the consent or order of the court in which such offender should be tried, to forego the prosecuting of an offender, for any consideration received or to be received, constitutes the crime of *Compounding Offences*, and subjects the party to punishment by fine and imprisonment, or to transportation, according to the degree of criminality.

**Compounding with Creditors.** An agreement by which creditors take a proportion in lieu of the whole of their claims, and for which they give their debtor an acquittance from his obligations.

**Congé d'élire.** The king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

**Conscience (Courts of).** These are courts constituted by act of Parliament, in London and other trading and populous towns and districts, for the recovery of small debts.

**Conservator.** A protector, preserver, or maintainer; or a standing arbitrator, chosen and appointed as a guarantee to compose and adjust differences that may arise between parties, &c.

**Consideratio Curie.** Judgment of the court.

**Consideration.** The material cause of any contract, without which it will not be effectual or binding.

**Consistory.** A tribunal: it is commonly used for a council-house of ecclesiastical persons, or place of justice in the Spiritual Court. [See Arches Court.]

**Constables.** There are three kinds of constables, high, petty, and special: the *high* constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the *petty* constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the *special* constable is appointed for particular occasions and emergencies. Constables are empowered to execute warrants, to apprehend offenders, and to preserve the peace.

**Contempt.** A disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court, which has power to punish such offence.

**Contempt of Court.** A violation of the rules, or refusal and neglect to obey the order of any court authorized to make it, is a contempt of court; for which the party offending is liable to punishment by imprisonment.

**Conveyance.** A deed which passes or conveys land from one person to another.

**Convict.** He that is found guilty of an offence by the verdict of a jury.

**Coparceners.** Such as have equal shares in the inheritance of their ancestors.

**Coppyhold.** A tenure nearly equal in value to a freehold inheritance, its requisites being that it has been devised time out of mind by copy of court-roll, and that it is parcel of, or within the manor. Most of the landed property in England is held by this kind of tenure.

**Coram non Judice.** When a cause is brought and determined in a court whereof the judges have no jurisdiction, it is said to be *coram non jndice*.

**Coroner.** An officer whose duty it is to inquire into the cause by which any person came to a sudden or violent death, which must be done, before him and the jury assembled for the purpose, upon view of the body.

**Corporation.** Any public body or company, established by royal charter, authorized to use a common seal, and having one head officer or more, able, by their common consent, to do anything within the compass of their charter. A *Corporation Spiritual* consists of a dean and chapter, or a master of a college or hospital. A *Corporation Temporal by the King*, consists of a mayor and commonalty. The *Corporation Temporal by the Common Law* is the Parliament, consisting of the king, lords, and commons.

**Costs.** The expenses in the prosecution and defence of actions; consisting of money paid to the king and government for fines and stamp duties, to the officers of the courts, and to the counsel and attorneys for their fees, &c.

**Counsellor.** A person retained by his client to plead his cause in a court of judicature.

**Count.** The subdivision of the declaration of a complainant in a real action.



## A Compendious Law Dictionary.

**Court Baron.** A court which every lord of a manor holds, by prescription, and is kept on some part of the manor. Here duties, heriots, and customs are received, and estates and surrenders passed.

**Court Christian.** A spiritual court, in which matters relating to Christianity are discussed and determined.

**Court-Days.** Days when courts of judicature are open, and pleas determined.

**Court of Conserancy.** A court held in the City of London, by the Lord Mayor and city officers for the time being, for the due preservation of the city lauds, ways, and privileges.

**Court Lect.** A court of record belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, fraudulent weights and measures, and offences against the crown. The steward is the judge; and all persons residing within the hundred, except peers, clergymen, &c. are obliged to do suit within this court.

**Court-Roll.** A roll containing an account of the number of lands, &c. on the jurisdiction of a lord of a manor, with a description of the tenants.

**Covenant.** The agreement or consent of two or more by deed in writing, sealed and delivered; but, if anything be covenanted for that is illegal or impossible to be done, then the covenant is void.

**Cverture.** The state of a married woman, as being under the protection or power of her husband.

**Crim. Con., or Criminal Conversation.** Illicit conversation with a married woman, for which the party is liable to an action for damages.

**Crown Office.** An office belonging to the Court of King's Bench, in which the attorney-general and the clerk of the crown exhibit informations: the former, *ex-officio*; the latter, by order of the court.

**Cursitors.** Clerks in chancery, of whom there are twenty-four, and whose business it is to make out original writs.

**Custom.** A law or right not written, but established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, *ultra tritarum*: i. e. beyond the third generation, commonly reckoned about a hundred years.

**Custos Brevium.** A principal clerk belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who has the custody of the writs when returned.

**Custos Rotulorum.** The officer who has the custody of the rolls or records of a county.

**Damages.** The amount of money assessed upon a defendant, as a remuneration to the plaintiff for the injury done him.

**Dammum absque injuria.** Any act done by one which may cause loss to another, without doing him a legal injury.

**Day writ, or Day-rule.** A rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner in custody in the King's Bench or Fleet to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

**De bene esse.** To take or do anything *de bene esse* is to accept or allow it as well done for the present; but when it comes to be more fully examined or tried, to stand or fall according to its merits.

**Debenture.** A written instrument of the nature of a bill, issuing out of a public office, charging government with the payment of a specified sum.

**Declaration.** A legal specification or record of the cause of action by a plaintiff against a defendant.

**Decree.** The judgment of a court of equity on any bill preferred, and may be interlocutory or final.

**Deed.** An instrument, generally on parchment, comprehending a contract or bargain between party and party. It has three essentials: *writing, sealing, and delivering.*

**Default.** Non-appearance in court at a day assigned.

**Defeasance.** A collateral deed made at the same time with a feoffment, or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or wholly undone. It also means the indorsement containing the conditions (if any) upon which a warrant of attorney is given.

**Defence.** A general assertion that a plaintiff has no ground of action; which assertion is afterwards extended and maintained in the defendant's plea.

**Defendant.** The party sued in a personal action.

**Delegates (Court of).** The highest of all the ecclesiastical courts, and to which appeals lie from any of the others.

**Demesne, or Demoni.** A word used to distinguish the lands which a lord of a manor has in his own hands, or in those of his lessee, from those which are freehold or copyhold.

**Demurrer.** A pause or stop put to any action or suit, upon a legal objection raised, which must be determined by the court prior to any further proceedings being had therein.

**Denizen.** An alien who obtains letters patent to effect his naturalization, and thereby enjoys the right of purchasing and devising land. He is, however, excluded from all offices of trust, civil and military, and is incapable of holding a seat in Parliament, &c.

**Deodand.** The origin of this term is to be found in the words *Deodandum*, and was intended as an atonement to God for the untimely death of one of his creatures. Thus, a horse or carriage, which, by accident, causes the death of a human being, becomes forfeited, either to the king or to the lord of the manor, as grantee of the crown; and ought to be sold, and the proceeds given to the poor.

**Deposition.** The testimony of a witness, in writing, in answer to interrogatories exhibited for that purpose in Chancery, &c.; also, another term for an affidavit in writing.

**Detainer.** He that holds back another one's right.

**Detinue.** A writ which lies against him who, having goods or chattels delivered to keep, refuses to re-deliver them.

**Devise.** Whatever is bequeathed by will; also, the act of bequeathing.

**Diocese.** The circuit or bounds of a bishop's jurisdiction.

**Disclaimer.** A plea containing an express denial or renouncing of anything.

**Disfranchisement.** An exclusion from the number of free citizens in a corporation or town, &c.

**Disinheritance.** A cutting-off from an hereditary succession.

**Disseisin.** A wrongful putting-out of him that is seized or possessed of a freehold.

DELIBERANDUM EST DIU QUOD STATUENDUM EST SEMEL.

WHAT IS RESOLVED ONCE FOR ALL SHOULD BE LONG CONSIDERED.



**Distress.** A distress is the distraining or taking the effects of a tenant, in order to satisfy the rent due to his landlord.

**Distingas.** A writ, authorizing the proper officer to distrain or seize for debt.

**Doctors' Commons.** A college in London for the professors of the civil law, first founded by Dr. Harvey, dean of the Archies.

**Domicile.** A man's home.

**Donative.** A benefice given by the patron, without either presentation or induction.

**Doomsday-Book.** When King Alfred divided his kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tithings, he had an inquisition taken of the several districts, and digested into a register, called Doomsday-Book; i. e. the judicial or judgment-book. William the Conqueror, in the year 1085, following the precedent of Alfred, had also a general register drawn up, from which judgment might be given as to the tenure of estates. It is now preserved in the Exchequer, in two volumes.

**Dower.** That portion of property to which a widow is entitled, on the death of her husband, for the maintenance of herself and children.

**Draught.** A copy of any deed or legal document.

**Droits of the Admiralty.** These droits (rights) form a portion of the ancient hereditary revenues of the crown, and arise from the capture of enemies' ships coming into port, ignorant of the commencement of hostilities, the proceeds of wrecks, &c.

**Duces tecum.** A writ commanding a person to appear in the Court of Chancery at an appointed day, and bring with him certain writings, evidences, or other things, which the court requires to see; or a clause to that effect added to a subpoena to give evidence.

**Duress.** Anything done under compulsion and through unavoidable necessity.

**Ejectione Firme, or Ejectment.** An action at law, by which a person ousted from the possession of an estate for years may recover that possession; and which action is now used as the general mode of trying disputed titles to lands and tenements, founded upon a fictitious lease, entry, and ouster.

**Elegit.** A writ of execution, by which the creditor obtains possession of a moiety of the debtor's land, and all his effects, beasts of the plough excepted, which he holds until his whole debt is satisfied; and during that time he is tenant by elegit.

**Embriacery.** The offence of attempting to bribe, or in any way to intimidate or influence, a jury, or any of the judges, or officers employed in the due administration of the law; for which the offender is liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment.

**To Enfeoff.** To invest with any dignities or possessions.

**Enganchement.** The incorporating of any one with a body politic.

**Engrossing.** Writing out, in a mode peculiar to law documents, any deed, lease, &c.

**Enrolment.** A deed of bargain and sale, to pass an estate of inheritance, must be enrolled in one of the courts of Westminster, or with the *custos rotulorum* of the county wherein the lands lie, within six months after the date; otherwise such deed would be invalid.

**Entail.** When the succession to an estate

is limited to the heirs of the body of a man, &c., it is said to be entailed.

**Entry.** The taking possession of lands.

**Error.** A writ of error is a commission to judges of a superior court, by which they are authorized to examine the record upon which a judgment was given in an inferior court; and, in such examination, to affirm or reverse the same, according to law.

**Essoign.** An excuse or plea of one who is summoned, but who is not prepared to answer an action, &c.; and the first day of the term on which the courts are opened, according to ancient custom, to hear such excuses, is therefore called the *Essoign-day of the Term*.

**Estreat.** When a recognizance becomes forfeited by any of its conditions being broken, it is *estreated*: that is, extracted from the record, and sent up to the Exchequer, whence a process will issue to recover the fine.

**Evidence.** Proof by the testimony of witnesses on oath or by writings or records.

**Exchequer.** An ancient court of record, wherein all causes relating to the revenue and rights of the crown are heard and determined, and where the revenues of the crown are received.

**Excommunication.** A punishment inflicted by the church, or a sentence pronounced by an ecclesiastical court, debarring the offender from the sacraments and civil privileges.

**Execution.** A judicial process for obtaining possession of anything recovered by judgment of law.

**Executor, Executrix.** One appointed by a person's last will to dispose of his estate or substance.

**Exigent.** If a sheriff returns *non est inventus* upon all the writs, a writ of *exigent* may be sued out, which requires the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively; and if, after being so exacted he does not appear, he is outlawed.

**Ex-officio.** Anything done by virtue of the power invested in the person holding office. Any information at the suit of the king, filed by the attorney-general, by virtue of his office, without applying to a court for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why it should not be filed, is called an *Ex-officio Information*.

**Ex parte.** A statement is called *ex parte* where only one of the parties gives an account of a transaction in which two or more are concerned.

**Ex post facto.** A term used in the law to signify something done after another thing committed before, or where a law is made to meet a particular offence committed.

**Extents.** Extents are of two kinds—*Extents in Chief* and *Extents in Aid*. The former is a writ sued out on a judgment on *scire facias*, for the king's debt, or on information for penalties in the Court of Exchequer, against the body, lands, and goods of the defendant. The latter is a writ issued at the instance and for the benefit of a crown debtor for the recovery of his own debt; or it may be had against a principal debtor to the crown, at the instance and for the benefit of his surety, who has paid the crown debt. No notice is given to the defendant of the execution of this commission;

nor can a defendant taken under an extent be bailed.

*Extra-parochial.* Places which are out of the bounds or limits of a parish; and, therefore, exempt from parish rates and duties.

*Eyre* (Justices in). The word *eyre*, or *ere*, is French, and is derived from the Latin *iter*, a journey. Thus, the term *Justices in Eyre* signifies the itinerant court of justices, or those who journey from place to place to hold assizes.

*Faculties, Court of.* A court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for granting dispensations for doing what by common law would be illegal.

*Faalty.* The duty due to a lord from his tenant, pursuant to the oath taken at his admittance.

*Fee, and Fee-simple.* A tenant in fee-simple is he who has lands or tenements to hold to him and his heirs for ever.

*Fees.* Certain perquisites allowed to attorneys and officers in the administration of justice, as a recompense for their labour and trouble.

*Felo-de-se.* One who commits self-murder.

*Felony.* A term of law including generally all capital crimes below treason.

*Feme Covert.* A married woman.

*Feme Solc.* An unmarried woman.

*Feoffment.* A gift or grant of any manors, messuages, lands, or tenements, to another in fee, to him and his heirs for ever.

*Fera Nature.* Beasts and birds that are wild, such as foxes, wild geese, and hares, wherein no man may claim a property, unless under particular circumstances, such as are provided for by the game laws, &c.

*Fende.* A grant of lands, honours, or fees, during the will of the grantor, on condition of allegiance and services.

*Fief.* Lands or tenements held by fealty and homage; also, a manor, or noble inheritance.

*Fieri Facias.* A judicial writ of execution, that lies where judgment is had for debt or damages recovered in the king's courts; by which writ the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages of the goods and chattels of the defendant.

*Filacer, Filazer, or Philazer.* An ancient officer of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; as he fills those writs whereon he makes out process.

*Finding a Bill.* Prior to the commencement of any sessions, the depositions of the witnesses on whose evidence the prisoners have been committed, are transmitted by the magistrates to the place of holding the sessions, with the bills of indictment framed thereon; where a tribunal, called the *Grand Jury*, is sworn to inspect them, and re-examine the witnesses. If this jury consider the charges supported by such evidence as is likely to lead to conviction, they find *true bills* against the prisoners, on which they are brought to trial; otherwise the bills are *ignored*, or *quashed*.

*Fine.* A penalty for an offence committed; also, a formal conveyance of lands, by acknowledging a perfect acquiescence before a judge, or a sum of money paid for the tenure of lands and tenements.

*First-fruits.* A revenue arising to the crown from livings above the clear annual

value of 50*l.* The *Tenths* were also formerly a payment to the king of the tenth part of the annual value of every living thing. In the reign of Queen Anne, the revenues of first-fruits and tenths were formed into a perpetual fund for the augmentation of poor livings, which is usually called *Queen Anne's Bounty*.

*Flaw.* Any error or omission in indictments or declarations, which invalidates the proceedings.

*Foreclosure.* The term used to express the barring the equity of redemption on mortgages. Thus, a mortgagee may, after the time has expired for receiving back the principal and interest due from the mortgagor, either compel the sale of the estate, in order to get the whole of his money immediately, or else call upon the mortgagor to redeem his estate presently, or in default thereof to be for ever *foreclosed* from redeeming the same; that is, to lose his equity of redemption without possibility of recall.

*Forfeiting Recognizances.* Persons bound by legal process to appear in any of the king's courts, at a stated time, are admitted to bail, on giving security in a sum of money, either personally or by surety, for their due appearance. These sureties are called *recognizances*, which are *forfeited*, or *estreated* into the king's Exchequer, in case of non-compliance with the conditions of the bailment.

*Forgery.* The capital crime of counterfeiting the signature, seal, or mark, of any individual or public body.

*Franchisc.* Privilege from ordinary jurisdiction.

*Fratricide.* The killing of a brother or sister.

*Freehold.* Lands or tenements held in fee, fee-tail, or, at least, for the term of life.

*Next Friend.* The legal guardian, or nearest relation, of a minor.

*Funded Debt.* The public debt of this country, consisting of an immense sum, which, from time to time, has been lent to government by individuals, and which they or their assigns receive interest for out of the taxes.

*Gavelkind.* A tenure or custom annexed and belonging to certain lands in Kent, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons, or the land of the brother among all the brethren, if he have no issue of his own.

*Glebe Land.* Commonly the land, meadow, or pasture, belonging to a parsonage, exclusively of the tithes.

*Grant.* A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot be well conveyed or assigned by word of mouth.

*Guarantee.* One who stipulates to see the engagements of another duly performed.

*Habeas Corpus.* This is the subject's *Writ of Right*, in cases where he is aggrieved by illegal imprisonment; and, for the personal liberty of individuals, the *Habeas Corpus Act* is next in importance to *Magna Charta*: for, so long as this statute remains, no subject of England can long be detained in prison, except in those cases in which the law requires and justifies such detainer;—and, lest this act should be evaded by demanding unreasonable bail or sureties



for the prisoner's appearance, it is declared by a subsequent act that excessive bail shall not be required. The Habeas Corpus Act can only be suspended (and that for a short and limited time) by the Parliament, in cases of extreme emergency; during which suspension, suspected persons may be imprisoned without assigning any reason for its being done. In such cases, the nation parts with a portion of its liberty for a time, in order, as it is presumed, to preserve the whole for ever.

**Hanaper Officer.** An office in the Court of Chancery, where writs relating to the business of the subject and their returns, were anciently kept in *hanaperio* (in a hamper); and those relating to the crown were kept in *parva buga* (a little bag). Hence arose the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*.

**Haddingborough.** Formerly a chief or frankpledge; but now a subordinate constable.

**Heir-looms.** That kind of personal property which descends to the heir by special custom in some places, or which has been attached to the *fee* by the original possessor, and cannot be devised away by will.

**Heir.** One who, born in wedlock, succeeds by descent to lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being an estate of inheritance. The estate must be *fee*; for a man cannot be heir to goods and chattels.

**Heir Apparent.** One whose right of inheritance is certain, and which nothing can defeat, provided he outlives his ancestor; as the eldest son, or issue.

**Heir at Law.** He who, after his father's or ancestor's death, has a right to, and is introduced into, all his lands, &c.; but he must be of legitimate descent.

**Heir by Custom.** The inheritor of an estate in places where custom alters the rule of descent: such as the custom of gavelkind, by which all the sons shall inherit, and make but one heir to their ancestor.

**Heir by Devise.** One who has no other right or interest in the lands devised to him by will than the will of the testator gives him.

**Heir by Conquest.** He who succeeds to the deceased in lands and other hereditaments, to which the deceased did not himself succeed as heir to his predecessors: as when a father leaves an estate he purchased to his second son.

**Heir of Line.** He who succeeds lineally by right of blood.

**Heir Male.** The nearest male heir who can succeed.

**Heir Passive.** He whom the law makes liable to be heir.

**Heir Presumptive.** One who would inherit, provided his ancestor were to die at that particular time, but whose right of inheritance might be defeated by some nearer heir being afterwards born: as in the case of a daughter, whose right of succession might be destroyed by the birth of a son.

**Heirs Portioners, or Parceners.** This is the term used when women succeed; as in that case they have all equal portions.

**Heirs of Provision.** Those who succeed by virtue of a particular provision in a deed or instrument.

**Heiress.** The female heir to a man having an estate of inheritance in lands; and where there are several joint heiresses, they are called *Co-Heirs*, or *Co-Heiresses*.

**Hereditaments.** This is a word of very great extent, comprehending whatever may be inherited, or come to the heir; viz. all such immovable things, whether corporeal or incorporeal, which a man may have, to him and his heirs, by way of inheritance; and which, if they are not otherwise devised, descend to him that is next heir, and fall not to the executor, as chattels do.

**Heriot.** The best beast, whether it be a horse, ox, or cow, that the tenant dies possessed of, due and payable to the lord of the manor; and, in some manors, the best goods, piece of plate, &c. A *heriot* originally signified a tribute given to the lord of a manor for his better preparation for war. *Heriots* are now to be considered as usually divided into two sorts,—*Heriot-Service* and *Heriot-Custom*: the former, being such as are due upon a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands, amount to little more than a mercer; the latter arise upon no special reservation whatsoever, but depend merely upon immemorial usage and custom. *Heriot-Service* is payable on the death of a tenant in *fee-simple*; and *Heriot-Custom* upon the death of a tenant for life.

**Heritable (and Movable) Rights.** These terms are used in the Scotch law to denote what in England is meant by *real* and *personal* property: *real* property in England answering nearly to the heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights.

**Highway.** A public passage for the king's subjects; for which reason it is called the *king's highway*.

**Homage.** The duty owing to a king, or any superior; also, the service which a tenant makes to his lord, when admitted to land holden of the lord in fee.

**Homesaken, or Hamsoken.** The privilege or freedom which every man has in his house; and he who invades that freedom is properly said *faceye homesaken*. In the Scotch law, *hainsuchen* is defined to be the crime of assaulting a person in his own house.

**Homicide.** The crime of killing any human being; of which there are three kinds—*justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*. The first has no share of guilt at all, and is supposed to happen either through unavoidable necessity, or by permission of the law; the second very little, being purely accidental; but the third is the highest crime against the law of nature that a man is capable of committing, and includes three distinct offences; viz. 1. *self-murder*; 2. *manslaughter*; and, 3. *murder*.

**House of Commons.** One of the three estates of the realm, consisting of the knights, burgesses, &c., returned by the people to sit in Parliament.

**House of Peers.** The second estate of the kingdom, consisting of lords spiritual and temporal; its members being hereditary legislators. It is also the supreme court of judicature, in cases of appeal against the decisions of other tribunals; but it has no original jurisdiction.

**Hue and Cry.** The old common-law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly, the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon was

BY THE TITLE OF HEIRS COME THE HEIRS OF HEIRS IN INFINITY.



taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies.

**Hundred.** A part or division of a shire; so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families at the time the counties were thus originally divided by King Alfred.

**Hundred Court.** A court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred, instead of a manor.

**Hustings Court.** A very ancient court of Common Pleas, held before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the city of London.

**Idiot.** One who has had no understanding from his birth, and therefore is presumed by law never likely to attain any. The law declares that a man is not an idiot if he has any glimmering of reason, so that he can tell his parents, his age, or such common matters; but a man who is born deaf, dumb, and blind, is looked upon by the law in the same light as an idiot.

**Ignoramus.** This word, signifying *we are ignorant*, was formerly written on a bill of indictment by the grand jury impanelled on the inquisition of criminal causes, when they rejected the evidence as too weak or defective to put a prisoner on his trial. The words now used are, *not a true bill, or not found.*

**Ignore.** [See Grand Jury.]

**Impanelling.** Writing in a parchment schedule the names of the jury by the sheriff.

**Imprisonment.** Time given by the court to a party to plead.

**Impeachment.** The accusation and prosecution of a person for treason, or other crimes and misdemeanors.

**Impropriation.** The act of impropriating; also, a parsonage, or ecclesiastical living in the hands of a layman, or which descends by inheritance.

**Ineendiary.** A setter of houses on fire.

**Incest.** Sexual intercourse or marriage with one too near akin.

**Incumbent.** The present possessor of a benefice.

**Indenture.** A writing containing some contract, agreement, or conveyance, between two or more persons, being indented in the top, answering to another part which has the same contents.

**Indictment.** A written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented on oath by, a grand jury.

**Indorsement.** Anything written on the back of a deed. In a commercial sense, it is the writing a man's name on the back of a bill of exchange, &c.

**Induction.** The act of giving to a clergyman the possession of his church.

**In esse.** This term is used to express anything that has a real being, in contradistinction to the term *in posse*, which implies a thing that is not, but may be. Thus, a child before he is born is a thing *in posse*; after he is born, he is said to be *in esse*.

**Infant.** Every person is by the law styled an infant till he has attained the age of *twenty-one*; though there are many actions he may lawfully do before that age, and for which various ages are appointed.

**Infanticide.** Child-murder.

**In Forma Pauperis.** When people, as paupers, are allowed to sue *in forma pau-*

*peris*, they have original writs and subpoenas gratis, and counsel and attorneys assigned them without fee; and are excused from paying costs, when plaintiffs.

**Inheritance.** An estate in lands or tenements to a man and his heirs.

**Injunction.** A prohibition, or order of restraint, granted for various purposes against a party by a court of equity. The applicant must support his petition by affidavits; but still he obtains the injunction by an *ex-parte* statement, which is afterwards very frequently dissolved when the defendant's answer is put in.

**Inquest.** A meeting of jurors, who are summoned to take into consideration certain matters which may appear in evidence before them, and to bring in their verdict accordingly.

**Inquisition.** A manner of proceeding in criminal and other matters, by the office of the judge.

**Inrolment.** The registering or entering in the rolls of some court any deed, &c.

**Insolvent Debtors' Court.** This court, which is of recent creation, is a court of record for the relief of insolvent debtors, whose examination, &c. takes place before three commissioners, who are selected from among barristers of at least ten years' standing, and who sit twice a week throughout the year in the cities of London and Westminster and county of Middlesex.

**Instrument.** Any act, deed, or writing, drawn up between two or more parties, and containing covenants to be performed by them respectively.

**Interventory Judgment.** There are two kinds of judgments so called: viz. such as are given in the middle of a cause, upon some plea, proceeding on default, which is only intermediate, and does not finally determine the suit; and such incomplete judgments as merely establish a plaintiff's right, without ascertaining the *quantum* of damages sustained by him, which is left to a jury.

**Interpleader.** The discussion of a point incidentally happening, as it were, between, before the principal cause can be determined.

**Interrogatories.** Questions in writing demanded of witnesses brought in to be examined in a cause, particularly in the Courts of Chancery.

**Intestate.** A person dying without a will.

**Issue.** That stage of the pleadings when the parties have come to a complete affirmation and denial of all the points relied on therein, and is usually called *joining issue*, when the cause is said to be ripe for trial.

**In Utero sa Mere.** A child not yet born, but of which the mother is pregnant.

**Jactitation of Marriage.** When one party boasts or falsely declares that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may ensue.

**Jeofail.** An oversight in pleading or other law proceeding. It is derived from the French *j'ai faillie*.

**Joinder in Action.** The coupling or joining two parties in one suit or action.

**Joint-Tenants.** Persons who hold lands, &c. jointly by one title.

**Jointure.** A settlement of lands or tenements made to a woman in consideration of marriage; or a covenant, whereby the husband, or some friend of his, assures to the wife lands or tenements for the term of her life.

**Judgment.** The sentence of the law pronounced by the court upon the matter contained in the record.

**Jurat.** A magistrate, very similar to an alderman, in certain corporations.

**Jure Divino.** By divine right; as the king's right to the throne. It is also used as the right to titles.

**Jurist.** A civilian; a lawyer; one who treats of matters of law.

**Jury.** A certain number of men, sworn to inquire of and try a matter of fact, and declare the truth, upon such evidence as shall be delivered to them in a cause; and they are sworn judges upon evidence in matters of fact. The privilege of trial by jury is of great antiquity in this kingdom, and cannot be too highly prized. Juries are of three kinds: viz. *Grand Juries*, *Petty Juries*, and *Special Juries*. The *Grand Jury* consists of twenty-four substantial men, either gentlemen or superior yeomen, chosen indifferently by the sheriff throughout the county, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they either approve by writing *bilta vera* upon them, or disallow by indorsing them *ignoramus*. The *Petty Jury* consists of twelve men, impaneled upon criminal and civil cases.—Those that try criminal issues have such cases referred to them as have passed the *Grand Jury*, and return their verdict *guilty* or *not guilty*. In civil cases, the jury return their verdict either for the *plaintiff* or the *defendant*, with such damages as they think just. The *Special Jury* is a superior tribunal to the *Petty Jury*, in being selected from the freeholders, merchants, or higher leaseholders of the county or city, on the application of one or both of the parties interested, for the trial of some special matter, presumed to be above the comprehension of those generally constituting *petty juries*.

**Jus Corona.** The right of the crown.

**Jus Gentium.** The law of nations.

**Jus in Re.** Complete and full right.

**Justices.** Officers deputed by the king to administer justice, and give a right and lawful judgment. There are various kinds of justices; viz.:—

**Justice, Chief** (of the Common Pleas), is a lord by his office, and with his assistants hears and determines all causes at the common law, i. e. all civil causes between common persons.

**Justice, Chief** (of the King's Bench), is a lord by his office, and chief justice of England, who hears and determines all pleas of the crown, viz. such as common offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, and the like.

**Justice of the Hundred** is the lord or alderman of that hundred.

**Justice Seat** is the highest forest court, always held before the lord chief justice in eyre of the forest.

**Justices of Assize** are those which, by special commission, are sent into this or that county, to hold assizes for the ease of the subject.

**Justices in Eyre** are such as are commissioned to go into divers counties to hear such causes as are termed pleas of the crown, which was done to ease the people of coming to the King's Bench.

**Justices of Gaol Delivery**, such as are sent with commission to hear and determine causes belonging to those that for any offence are cast into prison.

**Justices of Labourers** were justices formerly appointed to curb the forwardness of labouring men, who would either be idle or exact unreasonable wages.

**Justices of Nisi Prius** are now the same with justices of assize, and so called from the words of the adjournment, viz. *nisi prius justitiarum venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assizas*, i. e. unless the justices come before into those parts to take assizes; it being an usual adjournment of a cause in the Common Pleas, to put it off to such a day.

**Justices of Oyer and Terminer.** Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary occasion to hear and determine some peculiar causes.

**Justices of the Pavilion** were certain judges of a pie-powder court, which the Bishop of Winchester anciently authorized at a fair kept at St. Giles's Hill, near that city.

**Justices of the Peace** are such as are appointed by the king's commission to maintain the peace in the counties where they dwell.

**Justices of the Quorum** are such of the justices aforesaid, whose commission begins, *Quorum totum unum nos volumus*.

**Justices of Trial, or Trial Bason**, were certain justices appointed by King Edward I. to make inquisition through the realm upon all offences, touching bribery, extortion, &c., as also upon breakers of the peace, barrators, and other offenders.

**Justices, Lords, of the Kingdom**, are persons deputed to be regents or chief governors of the realm, during the king's absence.

**Justifying Bail.** When parties who offer themselves as bail have been objected to by the plaintiff's attorney as insufficient, the bail, or other bail in their place, are compelled to swear in court that they are housekeepers, and each of them worth double the sum for which they are bail, after payment of all their debts; which is termed *justifying*.

**King's Bench.** The supreme court of common law in the kingdom; and is called the *King's Bench*, because the king formerly presided there in person, and is still presumed to do so. The jurisdiction of this court is very high: it keeps all inferior jurisdictions within the bounds of their authority, and may either remove their proceedings to be determined here, or prohibit their progress below; it superintends all civil corporations in the kingdom; it commands magistrates and others to do what their duty requires; it protects the liberty of the subject by speedy and summary interposition; and takes cognisance both of criminal and civil causes;—the former in what is called the Crown-side, or Crown-office; the latter in the plea-side of the court.

**Knights of the Shire.** Two knights, or gentlemen of worth, chosen on the king's writ, by the freeholders of every county, to sit in Parliament. They must possess freehold estates worth £600 per annum.

**Landlord.** The proprietor or owner of lands or tenements.



## A Compendious Law Dictionary

**Larceny.** A theft or felony of another's goods in his absence. It was formerly divided into *grand larceny* and *petit larceny*; the former when the value of the property stolen exceeded 12d., and the latter when it did not exceed that sum; but, by recent enactments, this distinction has been abolished.

**Lathe.** A division in a county, comprising three or more hundreds.

**Lalitol.** A writ whereby all men are originally called to answer in personal actions in the King's Bench; having its name upon a supposition that the defendant *doth lurk and lie hid*, and cannot be found in the county of Middlesex to be taken by bill, but is gone into some other county, to the sheriff of which this writ is directed, to apprehend him there.

**Lease.** A conveyance of any lands or tenements, usually in consideration of rent, or other annual recompense, made for life, for years, or at will. He that letteth is called the *lessor*, and he to whom the lands, &c., are let is called the *lessee*.

**Lease and Release.** A conveyance of the fee-simple, right, or interest, in lands or tenements, giving first the possession and afterwards the interest in the estate conveyed.

**Leasehold.** Lands or tenements held by virtue of a lease, or conveyance, from the party having a right so to dispose of them.

**Legacy.** A bequest or gift in goods and chattels by will. The person to whom it is given is styled the *legatee*; and, if the gift is of the residue of an estate after payment of debts and legacies, he is then styled the *residuary legatee*.

**Legate** (Court of the). A court erected by Cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and try offences against the spiritual laws.

**Legatee.** A person who has a legacy left him by will.

**Legem focere.** To make law on oath.

**Legem habere.** To be capable of giving evidence on oath.

**Letter of Licence.** An instrument in writing made by creditors to a man that has failed in his trade, allowing him longer time for the payment of his debts, and protecting him from arrests during that period.

**Letters Patent.** Writings of the king sealed with the great seal of England, whereby a person is enabled to do or enjoy that which otherwise he could not.

**Levant and Couchant.** The law term for cattle that have been so long in the grounds of another, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed.

**Levari Facias.** A writ of execution directed to the sheriff for levying a sum of money upon a man's lands and tenements, goods and chattels, who has forfeited his recognisance.

**Libel.** A malicious defamation, expressed either in printing or writing, or by signs, pictures, &c., tending either to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and thereby exposing him to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.

**Lineal Descend.** That which goes from father to son, from son to grandson, and so on.

**Livery of Seisin.** A delivery of possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, unto one that hath a right to the same.

**Loens in quo.** The place where anything is alleged to be done in pleadings, &c.

**Lord Chancellor.** The highest public officer in the kingdom; a privy counsellor by his office, and speaker of the House of Lords by prescription. He is also the guardian of infants and lunatics; visitor, in right of the king, of all royal hospitals, colleges, and foundations, and has the general superintendence of all charitable institutions.

**Lord Mayor's Court.** A court held by the Recorder of the City of London, at Guildhall, for actions for debt, appeals, &c. Its decisions are given in fourteen days.

**Lords Spiritual.** The two archbishops and twenty-four bishops of England, with one Irish archbishop and three bishops—in all thirty; who, though not considered peers of the realm, are lords of Parliament.

**Lords Temporal.** The peers of the realm, whose numbers may be increased at the will of the king, and of whom there are at present, in all, 400.

**Lunatic.** One who has had understanding, but, by grief, disease, or other accident, has lost the use of his reason generally, though he may have lucid intervals.

**Magna Charta.** The great charter of liberties granted in the ninth year of King Henry III.; and is so called on account of the excellency of the laws it contains.

**Maiden Assize.** When no person receives sentence of death at an assize held on the circuit, it is called a *maiden assize*.

**Maihem, or Mayhem.** The violently depriving another of the use of such of his members as may render him the less able in fighting, either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.

**Mainprise.** The surrendering a person into friendly custody, upon giving security that he shall be forthcoming at the time and place required.

**Majority.** The being of age, i. e. twenty-one, or more.

**Mala in se.** Acts which in themselves are morally bad and unlawful.

**Mandamus.** A high prerogative writ, of a most extensive remedial nature, issuing in the king's name from the Court of King's Bench, and directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court of judicature, within the king's dominions, requiring him to do some particular thing therein specified.

**Manor.** A manor implies a certain territorial domain; and during the Saxon government, when the name had its origin, the lord of the manor resided on and cultivated a part of it, while the rest was distributed amongst his tenants. Formerly, it was called a *barony*, but now a *lordship*.

**Marshalsea (Court of).** This tribunal was instituted for the more speedy recovery of small debts. Its jurisdiction extends to within twelve miles of Whitehall (the city of London excepted) and takes cognizance of actions as low as 40s. Its sittings are throughout the year, and are held at Great Scotland Yard, Westminster.

**Masters in Chancery.** These are divided into *ordinary* and *extraordinary*. Of the former there are twelve, some of whom sit in the court every day during term, and have various matters referred to them, such as examining accounts, estimating damages, &c.; they also receive affidavits and administer oaths. The masters in chancery *extraordinary* act in the country, and perform



similar duties, when required, as the masters in ordinary.

**Master of the Rolls.** An assistant of the Lord Chancellor, who hears and decrees the causes assigned to him at his own court, in the Rolls' Yard. He holds his office by patent for life.

**Matrurity.** The being of the age of twenty-one. *Bills, or Notes*, when due, are said to be at their maturity.

**Maxims in Law.** Certain proverbial axioms, which form part of the general customs or common law of the land. As, "No one is bound to criminate himself."—"Conditions against law are void."—"It is fraud to conceal fraud," &c. &c.

**Medietas Lingue.** A jury de *Medietate Lingue* signifies a jury or inquest impanelled, whereof one half are foreigners, and the other natives; and is used in pleas wherein the one party is a foreigner and the other a denizen.

**Melius Inquirendum.** A writ for a second inquiry, where partial dealing is suspected.

**Messe Process.** Such process as issues pending the suit upon some collateral interlocutory matter, as to summon juries, witnesses, and the like.

**Misdemeanor.** An *indictable* offence, which, though criminal, does not amount to felony.

**Misprision.** A neglect, oversight, or contempt; as, for example, misprision of treason is a negligence in not revealing treason to the king, his council, or a magistrate, where a person knows it to be committed.

**Mitigation of Punishment.** A remitting the severity of a sentence.

**Mittimus.** A writ for removing and transferring of records from one court to another: also, a precept in writing, under the hand and seal of a justice of peace, directed to the goaler, for the receiving and safe keeping of an offender, till he is delivered by law.

**Modus.** Land, money, or a yearly pension given to a person as a composition or satisfaction in lieu of his tithes in kind.

**Mortuary.** A gift left by any one at his death to his parish church, as a recompense for tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime.

**Mortgage.** A pawn of lands or tenements, or anything immovable, laid or bound for money borrowed, to be the creditor's for ever, if the money be not paid at the day agreed upon; but which, by legal construction, always remains liable to the equity of redemption, unless precluded by a suit in equity. He who makes the pledge is called the *mortgagor*, and he who takes it is called the *mortgagee*.

**Mortmain.** An alienation of lands and tenements to any guild, corporation, or fraternity, and their successors, which can never be done without the king's license, and that of the lord of the manor, or of the king himself, if it be immediately holden of him.

**Motion in Court.** An occasional application to the court by the parties or their counsel, in order to obtain some *rule* or *order* of court, which becomes necessary in the progress of a cause.

**Municipal Law.** A rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state.

**Ne Eceat Regno.** A writ to restrain a person from going out of the kingdom without the king's license.

**Ne injuste vexes.** This writ is one of the remedies which the ancient law provided to restrain the oppression of lords; and is a prohibition to the lord, *not unjustly* to distress or *vex* his tenant.

**Nemine contradicente.** (*Nem. con.*) Words used to signify the unanimous consent of the members of Parliament, or other public body, to a vote or resolution.

**Ne recipiatnr.** A caveat against receiving and setting down a cause to be tried; that is, where the cause is not entered in due time.

**Nil debet.** A common plea to an action of debt when the money is paid, or not owing.

**Nit dicit.** When judgment is had against a defendant on his failing to put in an answer by the day appointed.

**Nisi Prius.** The commission to justices of assize; so called from a judicial writ of *distingas*, whereby the sheriff is commanded to distress the impanelled jury to appear at Westminster before the justices, at a certain day in the following term, to try some cause, *unless* the justices come before that day to such a place, &c.

**Nolle Prosequi.** An acknowledgment or agreement by the plaintiff, that he *will not* further prosecute his suit, as to the whole or a part of the cause of action.

**Nonine Penae.** A penalty incurred for not paying rent, &c. at the day appointed by the lease or agreement for payment thereof.

**Non assumpt.** He did not assume. A plea in personal actions, when the defendant denies that any promise was made.

**Non Compos Mentis.** One not of sound mind, memory, or understanding.

**Non damnificatus.** A plea to an action of debt upon bond, with condition to save the plaintiff harmless.

**Non distringendo.** A writ *not to distress*, used in various cases.

**Non est factum.** The general issue in an action on a bond or other deed, whereby the defendant *denies that to be his deed* whereon he is impeached.

**Non est inventus.** The sheriff's return to a writ, when the defendant is *not to be found* in his county or bailiwick.

**Nonfeasance.** An offence of omission of what ought to be done.

**Nonjurors.** Persons who refuse to take the oaths to government, for which they are liable to certain penalties.

**Nonsuit.** A renunciation of a suit by a plaintiff or demandant, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in that the jury are ready to deliver their verdict.

**Non sum informatus.** A formal answer made by an attorney, that he is not instructed or informed to say anything material in defence of his client: by which he is deemed to leave it undefended, and so judgment passes against his client.

**Notary-Public.** A person whose business it is to note and protest bills of exchange, and who also attests deeds and writings, to make them authentic in another country.

**Noting a Bill.** Is when a public notary (an officer appointed for the purpose), presents a bill for acceptance or payment, that he may witness the refusal or neglect of the party to accept or pay it.

**Nudum Pactum, or Nude Contract.** A bare contract, without consideration; or an

THAT JUSTICE IS BETTER WHICH PREVENTS, THAN WHICH PUNISHES WITH SEVERITY.

agreement to sell goods, lands, &c. without any specified terms for the purchase. Such a contract is void in law, and for the non-performance of it no action will lie.

*Nuisance.* Any thing that is either a public or private annoyance, injury, or inconvenience.

*Oath.* An affirmation or denial of any thing before one or more persons who have authority to administer the same, for the discovery and advancement of truth and right, calling God to witness that the testimony is true.

*Obligation.* A bond, containing a penalty, with a condition annexed for payment of money, performance of covenants, &c.

*Obligat.* He who enters into an obligation.

*Ordeal.* An ancient mode of trial in criminal cases; when a prisoner who pleaded not guilty might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only; and then it was called the *judgment of God*, presuming he would deliver the innocent. Of the trial by *ordeal* there were two kinds; one by *fire*, the other by *water*. Those who were tried by the fire ordeal passed barefooted and blindfold over nine hot glowing ploughshares, or were to carry burning irons in their hands; and accordingly as they escaped, they were judged innocent or guilty, acquitted or condemned. The water ordeal was performed in either hot or cold: in cold water, the parties suspected were adjudged innocent, if their bodies were borne up by the water, contrary to the course of nature; in hot water, they were to put their bare arms or legs into scalding water, which if they brought out without hurt, they were taken to be innocent of the crime. The fire ordeal was for freemen and persons of better condition; and the water ordeal for bondsmen and rustics.

*Onus Probandi.* The burden of proving.

*Ordinary.* A deputy of the bishop of a diocese, appointed formerly to give malefactors their neck verses, and to judge whether they read or not; also, to perform divine service for them. In the *civil law*, an ordinary is any judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right.

*Original, or Original Writ.* The beginning or foundation of a suit; and is a mandatory letter from the king in Chancery, sealed with his great seal.

*Outlawry.* The act or process by which a person is excluded from, or deprived of, the benefit of the laws.

*Overt Act.* An open act, capable of being sustained by legal proof.

*Oyer and Terminer.* A commission directed to the judges and other gentlemen of the courts to which it is issued, by virtue whereof they have power to *hear and determine* treasons, felonies, &c.

*O Yes.* A corruption of the French *ayez*, hear ye! The term used by a public crier, to enjoin silence and attention.

*Pains and Penalties.* A bill of pains and penalties is an act of Parliament specially made to attaint one of treason, or felony, or to inflict punishment beyond or contrary to the law then in force.

*Palace Court.* A court for the recovery of small debts, with jurisdiction similar to the Marshalsea Court, contiguous to which it is situated.

*Panel.* A schedule or slip of parchment, containing the names of such jurors as have been returned by the sheriff to serve on trials.

*Parceners.* Persons holding lands in co-partnership, and who may be compelled to make division.

*Parol.* Word of mouth; verbal.

*Peculiar.* A particular parish or church having a special jurisdiction within itself, as exempt from the bishop's court.

*Peculiars (Court of).* A branch of the Court of Arches; having jurisdiction over those parishes which are exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

*Penance.* An ecclesiastical punishment, varied according to the nature of the offence, in which the penitent makes satisfaction to the church for the scandal he has given by his evil example.

*Perjury.* The crime of swearing falsely.

*Petty Treason.* [Although by a recent act of Parliament the crimes formerly described as *petty treason*, are now subject to the capital punishment attendant on murder, &c. viz. hanging, it would be improper to omit it here.] A wife killing her husband, a servant his master, or an ecclesiastical person his superior, to whom he owes faith and obedience, and some other offences, were formerly punished by having the criminal drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution; and if a woman were convicted of the murder of her husband, by being afterwards burnt.

*Pie-Powder Court.* A court held in fairs, to administer justice to buyers and sellers, and for redress of disorders committed in them.

*Plaintiff.* The party at whose suit a *plaint* or complaint is made.

*Plea.* The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration.

*Pleadings.* The mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant in a suit; which are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing.

*Police.* That branch of administrative justice which extends to the prevention of crimes, by watching over public order, preventing breaches of the peace, removing nuisances, &c.

*Posse Comitatus.* The power of the county. This includes the aid and attendance of all men, except ecclesiastics and inferior persons, above the age of fifteen, within the county; which force may be used in cases of riot or rebellion, or where any resistance is made to the execution of justice.

*Practice of the Courts.* By this is understood the form and manner of conducting and carrying on suits or prosecutions at law or in equity, civil or criminal, through their various stages, from the commencement of the process to final judgment and execution, according to the principles of law, and the rules laid down by the several courts.

*Præcipe.* In actions of *covenant*, *debt*, and *detinue*, the original writ is called a *præcipe*, by which the defendant has an *ap-pellau* given him, either to do what he is required, or show cause to the contrary.

*Præmium Pudicitia.* A bond or consideration given to a previously virtuous woman, by the person who has seduced her.

*Præmunire.* This word, which gives the name to a writ, is apparently corrupted



from *præmoneri*, to be forewarned. The offence for which the writ of *præmunire* is granted is of a nature highly criminal, though not capital, and more immediately affecting the king and his government. It owed its origin to the exorbitant power claimed and exercised in England by the pope, and was originally ranked as an offence immediately against the king; because, by the mandates and bulls of the popes, in appointing persons to fill the different ecclesiastical offices in this kingdom, it created an *imperium in imperio*, by paying that obedience to papal process which constitutionally belonged to the king. The penalties of *præmunire* have, however, long since been applied to other offences, some of which bear more, some less, and some no relation to the original offence.

*Prescription.* A title acquired by use and time, and allowed by law.

*Prerogative Court.* The court wherein all wills are proved, and all administrations taken, which belong to the Archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative: and, if any dispute arise between parties concerning such will or administration, the cause is properly decided in this court.

*Presentment.* This is a very comprehensive term; but, in its usual application, is the notice taken by a grand jury or inquest of any offence, &c., from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them, at the suit of the king.

*Privilege.* An exemption from some duty, burden, or attendance, to which certain persons are entitled, from a supposition of law, that the stations they fill, or the offices they are engaged in, are such as require all their care; that, therefore, without this indulgence, it would be impracticable to execute such offices to that advantage which the public good requires.

*Privy Council.* A noble, honourable, and reverend assembly of the king himself and such as he appoints to be of his council, who assemble, when summoned for matters of state, in the king's court or palace.

*Probate of Testaments.* The exhibiting and proving wills and testaments before the ecclesiastical judge, delegated by the bishop, who is ordinary of the place where the party lies. A probate is usually made in the Spiritual Court, and is done by granting letters testamentary to the executor, under seal of the court.

*Process.* The method taken by the law to enforce a compliance with the original writ, of which the primary step is, by giving the party notice to obey it.

*Proclamation.* A notice publicly given of anything whereof the king or his representatives, by his commission, think fit to apprise his subjects.

*Proctor.* He who undertakes to manage another man's cause in any court of civil or ecclesiastical law, for his fee.

*Pra Notæ.* In proportion.

*Protest.* The dissent of a peer, in Parliament, to any measure entered in the journals of the House of Lords. Also, on bills of exchange, a *protest* means the solemn declaration of a public notary of the dishonour of a bill.

*Prothonotary.* A chief officer or clerk of the Common Pleas.

*Proviso.* A condition inserted in any deed, on the performance whereof the validity of the deed depends.

*Puisne.* Younger, junior. The several judges and barons, not chiefs, are called *puisne judges*, *puisne barons*.

*Purchase.* The buying, or other acquisition of lands or tenements, with money, or by gift, deed, or agreement; in contradistinction to obtaining them by hereditary right.

*Purview.* The body, or that part of an act of Parliament which begins with, *Be it enacted*, &c.

*Quomodo se bene gesserit.* A clause expressing that the party to whom an office is granted shall hold the same so long as he properly conducts himself.

*Quantum Meruit.* If a man retains a person to do any work for him, without a specific agreement for price, the law implies that he shall pay for the same *as much as he deserved*; for the recovery of which an action on the case may be brought.

*Quantum Valebant.* Where goods and wares sold are delivered by a tradesman at no certain price, then *quantum valebant* lies, which means *so much as it is worth*.

*Quare impedit.* A writ lying for him who hath purchased an *advowson*, against a person who *hinders* or disturbs him in his right of advowson by presenting a clerk thereto, when the church is void.

*Quare incumbit.* A writ which lies against a bishop who, within six months after the vacation of a benefice, confers it on his clerk, whilst two others are contending at law for the right of presentation, to show *why he hath incumbered the church*.

*Quarantine.* A benefit allowed by law to the widow of a man possessed of lands, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital messuage or mansion-house (not being a castle) *forty days* after his decease, in order to the assignment of her dower, &c. Also, the term of forty days, during which persons coming from foreign parts, infected with the plague, are not permitted to come on shore.

*Quarto die post.* The *fourth day*, inclusive, after the return of the writ; and if the defendant makes his appearance on this day, it is sufficient; and therefore it is usually called the appearance-day.

*Quash.* To overthrow or annul.

*Quasi Contract.* An implied contract. *Quietus.* Freed or acquitted. A *quietus est*, granted to a sheriff, will discharge him of all accounts due to the king.

*Quid pro quo.* The mutual consideration and performance of both parties to a contract.

*Qui tam.* Actions brought by common informers are vulgarly called "*qui tam*" actions; because, in the form in which they are conceived, the prosecutor declares that he prosecutes "as well for our sovereign lord the king as for himself;" *tam pro Domino Rege quam pro seipso*. When information is given of offences committed against penal acts of Parliament, the Informer is usually entitled to one moiety of the penalty, while the other goes to the crown; and this gives the Informer a right to sue the party offending for his share of the penalty.

*Quoad hoc.* A term often used in law reports, to signify, *as to the thing named*, the law is so, &c.

QUE AD UNUM FINEM LOQUATA SUNT NON DEBENT AD ALIUM DETORQUERI.

WORDS SPOKEN OF ONE THING OUGHT NOT TO BE PERVERTED TO ANOTHER.



**Quo Minus.** A common writ issued against the defendant on the plea side of the Court of Exchequer, founded upon a presumption that the plaintiff is the less able to pay the king on account of the defendant being his debtor.

**Quorum.** Certain individuals among persons invested with any power, or with the exercise of any jurisdiction, without whom any number of the others cannot proceed to execute the power given by the commission. A justice of the quorum is so called, from the words in the commission, *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*.

**Quo Warranto.** A writ which lies against any person or corporation, that usurps any franchise or liberty against the king, without good title; and is brought against the usurpers to show by what right and title they hold or claim such franchise or liberty.

**Rack-Rent.** The full yearly value of the land or house rented.

**Ranger.** An officer of the forest, whose duty it is to prevent trespasses, and preserve beasts of chase, &c. within the boundaries.

**Rebutler.** The answer of the defendant to the surrejoinder of the plaintiff.

**Reception.** The taking a second distress of one formerly distrained, during the plea grounded on the former distress.

**Recital.** The rehearsal, or making mention, in a deed or writing, of something which has been done before.

**Recognition.** An obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record, or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act; as, to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, to pay a debt, or the like.

**Record.** A memorial or remembrance. An authentic testimony, in writing, contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in a court of record.

**Recorder.** An officer in corporations associated by the king's grant with the mayor and aldermen; he should be a barrister, or other person well versed in the law, as it is his office to advise the body corporate in legal proceedings.

**Recovery.** In a general sense, the obtaining anything by judgment in a court of law.

**Rectus in Curia.** The right to appear in court.

**Rectory.** A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, glebes, tithes, &c.

**Red Book.** An ancient record in the Exchequer, in which are registered those who held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II.

**Reference.** The sending any matter by the court to be examined by a person appointed for that purpose; or the settling of any cause by the arbitration of counsel or others agreed upon by the contending parties.

**Refresher.** The fee given to barristers as a retaining fee, when the cause has been deferred from the sittings at which they were retained to plead it.

**Register or Registrar.** The officer who writes and keeps a registry. Register is also the name of the book wherein are entered most of the forms of writs, original and judicial, used at common law.

**Rejoinder.** The answer or exception of

a defendant in any action to the plaintiff's replication.

**Release.** An instrument, whereby estates or other things are transferred, abridged, or enlarged; and whereby a man quits and renounces that which he before had. The words generally used in releases are, *re-mised, released, and for ever quit claimed*.

**Relocation.** A reletting or renewal of a lease *Remainder.* An estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined.

**Remedy.** The action or means given by law for the recovery of a right; and it is a maxim of law, that "whenever the law giveth anything, it gives a remedy for the same."

**Replevin.** A remedy, grounded and granted on a distress; being a re-deliverance of the thing distrained, to remain with the first possessor, on security (or pledges) given by him to try the right with the distrainer, and to answer him in a course of law.

**Replication.** An exception or answer to the defendant's plea.

**Report.** A public relation of cases judicially adjudged in courts of justice, with the reasons as delivered by the judges.

**Reports.** Decisions on legal issues, with a summary of the proceedings, preserved as authentic records in the archives of several courts, and forming a voluminous set of books for the use of members of the legal profession.

**Reprieve.** A suspension of the execution, when sentence of death has been passed on a criminal; and is ordered by the judge, on grounds favourable to the prisoner, which may arise from various causes.

**Rescue.** A resistance against lawful authority.

**Respondens, or Respondent Ouster.** To answer over, in an action, to the merits of a cause, &c.

**Retaining Fee.** The first fee given to counsel, in order to make sure that he shall not engage on the other side.

**Return of a Writ.** The certificate of the sheriff made to the court of what he has done towards the execution of any writ directed to him.

**Reversal.** The making a judgment void, in consequence of its having been given in error.

**Reversion.** The residue of an estate left in the grantor, returning to him or his heirs and assigns after the grant is over.

**Riot.** A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons, or more, assembling together of their own authority.

**Royal Assent.** The concurrence of the king to any bill that has passed the two houses of Parliament, and which is necessary to render it a statute, or act of Parliament.

**Salique Law.** The law by which, in France, females are excluded from the succession to the throne.

**Scandalum Magnatum.** Words spoken in derogation of a peer, a judge, or other great officer of the realm.

**Schedule.** An inventory of goods, or any scroll or parchment containing particulars left out in the main writing.

**Seire Facias.** A judicial writ, for the purpose, generally, of calling a man to show cause to the court whence it issues, why execution of judgment passed should not be

A TRAITOR IS PUNISHED, THAT, BY THE DEATH OF ONE, ALL, MAY BE LEFT SECURE.

made out. This writ issues where execution has been delayed for a year and a day after judgment given.

*Seat and Lot.* A customary contribution laid upon all subjects according to their ability.

*Scriveners, or Money-Scriveners.* Those who receive money to place out at interest; or who supply it, on security.

*Seal-Days.* Certain days set apart by the Court of Chancery, before or after term, to hear motions, &c.

*Secondaries.* Deputies to any officers; but by the secondaries are generally understood the sheriffs' deputies, who have a court called the Sheriffs' Court, in which the secondaries act as judges.

*Se Defendenda.* A plea for him that is charged with the death of another person, by alleging that he was driven to do what he did in his own defence.

*Seisin.*—Possession. *Seisin in deed* is when an actual possession is taken: *seisin in law* is a right to lands, though one has not actually taken possession of them.

*Sequestration.* The separating or setting aside of a thing in controversy, from the possession of the parties that contend for it. In Scotland, the word *sequestration* is equivalent to our bankruptcy.

*Serjeants-at-Arms.* Their office is to attend the sovereign, and arrest offenders of rank. One attends on each house of Parliament, one on the Lord Chancellor, one on the Lord Treasurer, and, on extraordinary occasions, one attends on the Lord Mayor of London.

*Session.* A sitting of justices in court under their commission.

*Sessions of the Peace.* A court of justices of the peace, that must be held in every county once in every quarter of a year; and which extends to the trying and determining all felonies and trespasses; but capital offences are usually tried at the assizes.

*Set-off.* A mode of defence, whereby the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand, but, on the other, sets up a demand of his own to counterbalance it, either wholly or in part.

*Sheriff, or Shire-Reeve.* The chief officer under the king in every shire or county.

*Sheriff's Court.* A court held at Guildhall, by the sheriff or his deputy, for the assessment and recovery of damages, &c.

*Sign-Manual.* The superscription of the king at the top of grants or letters patent.

*Simony.* The corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice, for money, gift, or reward.

*Si non amnes.* A writ on association of justices, by which, if all in commission cannot meet at the day assigned, it is allowed that two or more of them may finish the business.

*Sittings.* The names given to the courts of *Nisi Prius* in London and Middlesex.

*Solicitor.* An attorney-at-law authorised to practise in the English court of Chancery.—In the U. States of America, an advocate who prosecutes actions for the state.

*Solicitor-general.* A lawyer who is employed as counsel for a queen-consort; in like manner as the attorney-general attends to the legal business of a king, or a queen-regnant, for the good of the state.

*Socage (tenure).* The tenure by which most free lands in England are held, which

consists in the performance of some certain and determinate service.

*Special Juries.* Every man described in the juror's book as an esquire (or of higher degree), or as a banker or merchant, is qualified to serve as a special jurymen. Special Juries had their origin in times when ordinary freeholders were supposed to be incapable of judging on intricate points, which necessarily often came before them in trials at law; but now they are selected for the trial of any cause, civil or criminal, when demanded by either party, upon paying the extra fees and expense. Each special juror receives such a sum as the judge may think reasonable, not exceeding one guinea.

*Specialty.* A bond, bill, writing, or deed, under the hand and seal of the parties.

*Stoppage in Transitu.* The act of stopping goods on the road that have been consigned to a person since become bankrupt or insolvent, which in many cases the law allows, in order to prevent the loss that would otherwise accrue to the consignor.

*Subornation.* The offence of hiring persons to give false evidence.

*Subpoena.* The process issued on filing a bill in equity, commanding the person therein named to appear and answer to the complaint.

*Subpoena ad Testificandum.* A writ or process issued during the progress of a cause, commanding, under a penalty, the attendance of the persons therein named to give evidence on the trial thereof.

*Suffragan.* One who supplies the place of the bishop in his absence.

*Suit.* A prosecuting any one at law; the same as action, real or personal.

*Supersedeas.* A command to stay some ordinary proceedings at law, on good cause shown, which ought otherwise to proceed.

*Supplicavit.* A writ issuing out of Chancery for taking surety of the peace, where one is in danger of a bodily injury from another.

*Surridgeinder.* A second defence of the plaintiff's declaration in a cause, and is an answer to the rejoinder of the defendant.

*Surrender.* A deed testifying that the particular tenant for life or years of lands or tenements yields up his estate to him who has the immediate estate in remainder or reversion, that he may have the present possession thereof; and wherein the estate for life or years may merge or drown by the mutual agreement of the parties.

*Syngraph.* A deed or bond under hand and seal of all the parties. Formerly it was customary for both debtor and creditor in writings obligatory to write their names and the sum borrowed on a piece of paper, in the middle of which the word *syngraphus* was written in large letters—which being cut through, the paper thus divided was given to each party for his better security.

*Tail, or Fee-Tail.* That inheritance whereof a man is seized to him and the heirs of his body, begotten or to be begotten; limited at the will of the donor. *Tail-general* is where lands and tenements are given to one, and the heirs of his body generally. Tenant in *tail-special* is where the gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, as male or female.

*Taking Bills.* See *Bills*.

*Tenant.* One that holds or possesses lands



or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, years, or at will. The word *tenant* is used in law with various additions, descriptive of the different kinds of tenantry.

*Tenement*—in its original, proper, and legal sense, signifies anything which may be *holden*, provided it be of a permanent nature; but, in its narrowest sense, it means merely a house or home-stall.

*Teneudum*. That clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is created and limited.

*Tenure*. The manner whereby lands or tenements are holden. The signification of this word, which is a very extensive one, is usually restrained by coupling other words with it, to denote either the duration of the tenure, or the instrument by which an inheritance is held, &c.

*Terms*. Those spaces of time wherein the courts of justice are open. Of these terms there are four in a year; viz. *Hilary Term*, which begins the 23d of January, and ends the 12th of February (unless on Sundays, and then the day after); *Easter Term*, which begins the Wednesday fortnight after Easter day, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; *Trinity Term*, which begins the Friday after Trinity Sunday, and ends the Wednesday fortnight after; and *Michaelmas Term*, which begins the 6th of November, and ends the 28th of November, unless Sunday.

*Theft-bote*. This term is not often used, the words *compounding of felony* expressing its meaning, which is, that the party not only knows the thief, but takes his goods again, or money by way of composition for them, upon agreement not to prosecute.

*Tipsstaffs*. Officers appointed by the marshal of the King's Bench to attend upon the judges, and whose insignia of office is a staff tipped with silver. All persons committed by the judges at their chambers are taken into custody by them.

*Tithes*. A tenth part of the increase arising yearly from the lands, stock, and personal industry of the inhabitants, and which is payable to the ministers of the established church.

*Tithing-men*. Petty constables.

*Title*. The means whereby the owner of lands, &c. has the just possession of his property.

*Toties quoties*. As often as a thing shall happen.

*Translation*. The removing of a bishop from one diocese to another.

*Treason*. An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth. *High treason* subjects the offender to the severest punishments exacted by the laws of this realm, and is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed: as, to compass or imagine treason, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies, by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm, counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of

the one bench or the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place, and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money;—and, in such treason, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king. *Petty treason* was an offence second only to high treason, punishable with greater severity than murder; but, by the recent alterations in the criminal code, the distinctions between petty treason and murder have been abolished.

*Trespass*. Any wrong or damage which is done by one man to another, whether it relates to his person or property, is so termed; but it usually signifies a wrongful or unauthorized entry on another's premises.

*Trial*. The examination of a cause, civil or criminal, before a judge, who has jurisdiction of it, according to the laws of the land.

*Trover*. An action which lies where one man gets possession of the goods of another, by delivery, *finding*, or otherwise, and refuses to deliver them to the owner, or sells or converts them to his own use, without the consent of the owner; for which the owner, by this action, recovers the value of his goods.

*Trust*. Although the word *trust* simply means the confidence which one man reposes in another, yet, as generally used in law, it signifies a right to receive the profits of land, &c. (and sometimes to dispose of it), for particular purposes, as directed by the lawful owner, or pointed out by settlement, or by that deed of conveyance which created the trust. A *trustee* is the person appointed by the deed to hold possession of, or sell, the property therein described, for the uses stated.

*Umpire*. A third person chosen to decide a matter in dispute, left to arbitration, in case the arbitrators should not agree.

*Use*. The profit or benefit of lands and tenements; or a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands, that he to whose use the trust is made shall take the profits thereof.

*Usury*. The extortion of unlawful gain; the taking more for the use of money than is allowed by law.

*Vacation*. The time that elapses between the end of one term and the beginning of another.

*Vagrants*. The law includes three classes of persons under the denomination of vagrants: viz. *idle and disorderly persons*, *rogues and vagabonds*, and *incurable rogues*; and justices of the peace are empowered to punish such by imprisonment, hard labour, and whipping.

*Venditioni exponas*. A judicial writ, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to sell goods which he has formerly taken possession of, for the satisfying a judgment given in court.

*Venditor and Vendee*. A vendor is the person who sells, and a vendee the person who buys, any thing.

*Venire Facias*. A judicial writ awarded to the sheriff to cause a jury in the neighbourhood to appear, when a cause is brought to issue, to try the same.

*Ventre Inspeciendo*. A writ to examine a widow who declares herself pregnant, and thereby withholds lands from the next heir.

*Venue*. The neighbourhood in which the



## A Compendious Law Dictionary.

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declaration states the cause of action to have arisen. The venue by bill is local or transitory: in local actions, or such as relate to lands and tenements, it must be laid in the county where the cause of action arose; in transitory actions, which relate to goods and chattels, and personal matters, it may be laid in any county. The defendant is, in general, allowed to change the venue in all transitory actions arising in a county different from that where the plaintiff has laid it; and he may even change it from London to Middlesex, or vice versa; but the venue cannot be changed in local actions.

**Verdict.** The answer of a jury given to the court concerning the matter of fact in any cause committed to their trial; wherein every one of the twelve jurors must agree, or it cannot be a verdict.

**Vie Servitus.** The right of road over another's ground.

**Via Regia.** The king's highway, or common public road.

**Vicarius.** The spiritual cure or benefice [of a clergyman].  
**Vice Chancellor.** An officer created for the sake of expediting the business of the Chancery Court, by assisting the Lord Chancellor in his judicial functions; but all causes heard and decided by the Vice Chancellor are subject to the control and revision of the Lord Chancellor.

**Vi et Armis.**—With force and arms. Words used in indictments, &c. to express the charge of a forcible and violent committing of any crime or trespass.

**Ville.** A village. An outpath or hamlet of a parish, consisting of a few houses separated from it.

**Vinculo Matrimonii.** The words used in that thorough kind of divorce which absolutely dissolves marriage; thus, *a vinculo matrimonii* means from the very bond of marriage; but a divorce *a mensa et thoro* separates the parties only from bed and board; for, should either of them marry again, the other being living, such marriage is a mere nullity.

**Viva Voce.** An examination by parol in open court.

**Void and Voidable.** Where a lease is absolutely void, acceptance of rent will not affirm it; where a lease is only voidable, there the acceptance of rent will make it good.

**Vovisom.** The ancient name for a nobleman next in dignity to a baron.

**Wager of Battle.** A trial by combat, anciently allowed of in our laws, where the defendant, in appeal of murder or felony, might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby whether he be guilty or innocent of the crime.

**Wager of Law.** So called, because the defendant puts in sureties, *vadios*, that at such a day he will make his law; that is, take the benefit which the law has allowed him.

**Waifs.** Goods which are stolen, and received (abandoned) by the felon on his being pursued, for fear of being apprehended. If the real owner be not discovered, these are forfeited to the king.

**Waiver.** The passing by of a thing; or the declining or refusal to accept it.

**Wapentake.** The same as hundred; a division of a county, so called because the inhabitants give up their arms in token of subjection to their lord.

**Warrant.** A precept under hand and seal to some officer to take up any offender, to be dealt with according to law.

**Warrant of Attorney.** An authority and power given by any one to an attorney, to appear and plead for him; or to suffer judgment to pass against him, by confessing the action.

**Warranty.** An undertaking that the article sold answers to the description given of it by the seller to the buyer.

**Will.** A will is the legal declaration of a man's intentions of what he wills to be performed after his death. A Will and a Testament, strictly speaking, are not words of the same meaning: a will is properly limited to land, and a testament only to personal estate; and the latter requires executors, which the former does not.

**Writ.** The king's precept in writing under seal, issuing out of some court to the sheriff, or other person, and commanding something to be done concerning a suit or action, or giving commission to have it done.

**Writ of Right.** The great and final remedy for him that is injured by Onster, or privation of his freehold.

## TRANSFER DAYS AT THE BANK.

	Div. due.
Bank Stock—Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday .....	April 5 Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.—Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Frid. ....	Jan. 5 July 5
3 per Cent. 1726—Tues. and Thurs. ....	July 5
3 per Cent. Reduc.—Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Frid. ....	April 5 Oct. 10
New 3½ per Cent. Annuity.—Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Frid. ....	Jan. 5 July 5
New 5 per Cent. Annuity.—Tues. Wed. and Frid. ....	July 5
3½ per Cent. Red.—Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Frid. ....	April 5 Oct. 10
3½ per Cent. 1818.—Tues. Thurs. and Frid. ....	Oct. 10
Con. Long Ann.—Mon. Wed. and Sat. ....	April 5 Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.—Tues. Thurs. and Sat. ....	April 5 Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.—Mon. Wed. and Frid. ....	Jan. 5 July 5
Life Annuities, if purchased between Jan. 5 and April 4, or between July 5 and Oct. 9. ....	July 5 Jan. 5
If purchased between April 5 and July 4, or between Oct. 10 and Jan. 4. ....	April 5 Oct. 10

## At the South-Sea House.

	Div. due.
3½ per Cents.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday .....	Jan. 5 July 5
3 per Cent. Old Annuity.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday .....	April 5 Oct. 10

*Div. due.*

Interest on India Bonds, due....	} Mar. 31
	} Sept. 30

Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and India House 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer.—At the South Sea House, 3s. 6d.

HILARY TERM

EASTER TERM

TRINITY TERM

**MICHAELMAS TERM**

Begins November 2—Ends November 25.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PRINCIPAL TAX ACTS.

CARRIAGES.—*Class I.*—Four wheels, used for pleasure, pay yearly—

Every additional body used on the same carriage, the further sum of 3*l.* 3*s.*

by two or more horses, 4*l.* 10*s.*—And every additional body used on the same carriage, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

For every carriage with 4 wheels, drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or mule, and no more, per annum, 4*l.* 10*s.*

HOLIDAYS AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

*Custom-House, Excise, Stamp and Tax Offices.*—Good Friday, Queen's Birth-day, May 24. Christmas Day, December 25.

At the Stamp and Tax Offices, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday, are kept in addition.

*India House.*—Good Friday and Christmas Day.

*Bank of England.*—Good Friday and Christmas Day.

And, in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday, the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

*South Sea House.* — Same as Bank of England.

*British Museum.*—The Public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between Ten and Four, from the 7th of September to the 1st of May; and between Ten and Seven from the 7th of May to the 1st of September.

*Class V.*—Carriages let to hire for less than one year, 6*l.* each.—Every coach, or other carriage with four wheels or more, kept as a public stage-coach, or as a post-chaise, 5*l.* 5*s.* To be paid by the person keeping the same.

**Class VI.**—Makers of carriages chargeable by this act, the annual duty of 10s. For every four wheeled carriage made for sale, 1l. 5s. Every carriage with two wheels, 12s. 6d. Every maker of taxed carts, not assessed as a coach-maker, 3s. for every taxed cart.

**Class VII.**—Persons selling carriages by auction or commission to pay 10s. annually. Every carriage sold with 4 wheels, 1*l.* 5s.; with 2 wheels, 12s. 6*d.*

**DOGS.**—For every greyhound kept by any person, whether his property or not, 1*l*. For every other kind of sporting dog, where more than one is kept, 1*s*.

And every person who shall Inhabit any dwelling-house assessed to any of the duties on inhabited houses, or on windows or lights, and shall keep one dog, and no more, not being of the above description, ss. for each.

But dogs not six months old, and shepherd's dogs are *exempt*; the proof of which to lie on the owner, on appeal to the commissioners.

Persons compounding for their hounds to be charged 36l.

**GAME.** — Every deputed game-keeper must take a certificate from the clerk of the peace, and pay annually . . . 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

The peace, and pay annually .....3s. 6d.  
 Every other person,.....3l. 1s. 6d.  
 Fee for the certificate, .....1s. 0d.  
 Any person killing game without a certificate forfeits .....20l. 0s. 0d.  
 Persons refusing to show their certificates

# Abstract of Tax Acts.

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cates, or to tell their names and places of abode, to a person having a certificate, forfeits ..... 50*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

A game-keeper hunting out of his manor is deemed to have no certificate.

By 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l.*; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

**HAIR-POWDER.**—Every person who wears it to pay annually 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* This act does not extend to any of the royal family, or any servants serving immediately under them; nor to any clergyman, dissenting minister, or any person in holy orders, not possessing the annual income of 100*l.* (however arising); nor any person serving in the navy under the rank of commander; nor any subaltern or inferior in the army; nor any officer or private in any corps of volunteers.

**HORSES**,—used for riding, or drawing carriages, pay annually for each,—

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.
1.....	1	8	9	11.....	3	3	6
2.....	2	7	3	12.....	3	3	6
3.....	2	12	3	13.....	3	3	9
4.....	2	15	0	14.....	3	3	9
5.....	2	15	9	15.....	3	3	9
6.....	2	18	0	16.....	3	3	9
7.....	2	19	9	17.....	3	4	0
8.....	2	19	9	18.....	3	4	6
9.....	3	0	9	19.....	3	5	0
10.....	3	3	6	20 & upw.	3	6	0

Horses let to hire without Post £ s. d.

Duty, and Race Horses, each.. 1 8 9

Horses rode by Butchers in their trade, each ..... 1 8 9

Where two only are kept, the second at ..... 0 10 6

Horses for riding, and not exceeding the height of 13 hands, each 1 1 0

One horse used by a Bailiff on a farm..... 1 5 0

Other horses, 13 hands high, and mules, each..... 0 10 6

A husbandry horse, occasionally ridden by any one occupying a farm of less annual value than 100*l.* is exempt; as are also horses employed by market-gardeners in their business.

**HORSE-DEALERS.**—Every horse-dealer within London & Westminster, the borough of Southwark, or bills of mortality, 25*l.* annually; and, in any other part of England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed, 12*l.* 10*s.*

## MALE SERVANTS.

For	£	s.	d.
1.....	1	4	0
2.....	1	11	0 each.
3.....	1	18	0
4.....	2	3	6
5.....	2	9	0
6.....	2	11	6
7.....	2	12	6
8.....	2	16	0
9.....	3	1	0
10.....	3	6	6
11, and upwards,	3	16	6

Bachelors to pay annually additional for every man-servant, £1.

Walters in taverns, &c., 1*l.* 10*s.* each.

Male servants, as above described, each being under the age of 21, and the son of the employer, are exempt from duty.

Coachmen, &c., let on job, 1*l.* 5*s.* each.

This duty is extended to coachmen kept for the purpose of driving any public stage coach or carriage, and to persons employed as guards to such stage coach or carriage.

Disabled officers on half-pay may keep one servant, duty free.

The taxes on travellers, clerks, shopmen, &c., are repealed.

Every one to give in a list of their servants within 14 days after notice given them, or forfeit 10*l.* The same to be done with respect to horses and carriages. After the list is given in, they are to pay for their servants, &c., therein specified, to the 5th of April following, whether they have them or not.

**SERVANTS' CHARACTERS.**—By an act passed in the year 1791, persons giving false characters are liable to a penalty of 20*l.*

**RAIL-ROADS.**—The proprietor or proprietors of such rail-way, on which passengers are conveyed for hire in carriages impelled or drawn by the power of steam or otherwise, shall pay after the rate of a ½*d.* per mile for every four passengers.

**STAGE-COACHES.**—Every stage coach or carriage is required to be licensed either at the Stamp Office, or by a distributor of stamps, before it is used.

Every original license is charged with a duty of 5*l.*

Every supplementary license, with a duty of 1*s.*

Every stage carriage is also chargeable with a mileage duty, according to the number of passengers carried, viz.—

	per m.
If licensed to carry not more than 4 passengers, a duty of	1 <i>d.</i>
If above 4 and not more than 6	1½
..... 6	2
..... 9	2½
..... 12	3
..... 15	3½
..... 18	4
And for every three additional passengers an additional duty of .....	½

**WILLS (Probate of) and LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.** Estates, or other property, above 20*l.*, and under 100*l.*, on a 10*s.* stamp.

£100 and under	£200	£2
200	300	5
300	450	8
450	600	11
600	800	15
800	1,000	22
1,000	1,500	39
1,500	2,000	40
2,000	3,000	50
3,000	4,000	60
4,000	5,000	80
5,000	6,000	100
6,000	7,000	120
7,000	8,000	110
8,000	9,000	160
9,000	10,000	180

THE PLAINTIFF MUST PROVE.



# Abstract of Tax Acts.

£10,000 and under	£12,000.....	200
12,000 .....	14,000.....	220
14,000 .....	16,000.....	250
16,000 .....	18,000.....	280
18,000 .....	20,000.....	310
20,000 .....	25,000.....	350
25,000 .....	30,000.....	400
30,000 .....	35,000.....	450
35,000 .....	40,000.....	525
40,000 .....	45,000.....	600
45,000 .....	50,000.....	675
50,000 .....	60,000.....	750
60,000 .....	70,000.....	900
70,000 .....	80,000.....	1,050
80,000 .....	90,000.....	1,200
90,000 .....	100,000.....	1,350
100,000 .....	120,000.....	1,500
120,000 .....	140,000.....	1,800
140,000 .....	160,000.....	2,100
160,000 .....	180,000.....	2,400
180,000 .....	200,000.....	2,700
200,000 .....	250,000.....	3,000
250,000 .....	300,000.....	3,750
300,000 .....	350,000.....	4,500
350,000 .....	400,000.....	5,250
400,000 .....	500,000.....	6,000
500,000 .....	600,000.....	7,500
600,000 .....	700,000.....	9,000
700,000 .....	800,000.....	10,500
800,000 .....	900,000.....	12,000
900,000 .....	1,000,000.....	13,000
1,000,000 and upwards		15,000

To be proved six months after the demise of the testator, under the penalty of 50*l.*; half to the king, and half to the informer.

**WINDOWS.** Duties to be paid from and after April 5, 1808, for every dwelling-house in England, containing the following number of windows:—

No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
8.....	0 16 6	35.....	11 18 3
9.....	1 1 0	36.....	12 6 9
10.....	1 8 0	37.....	12 15 3
11.....	1 16 3	38.....	13 3 6
12.....	2 4 9	39.....	13 12 0
13.....	2 13 3	40 to 44.....	14 8 9
14.....	3 1 9	45.....49.....	15 16 9
15.....	3 10 0	50.....54.....	17 5 0
16.....	3 18 6	55.....59.....	18 13 0
17.....	4 7 0	60.....64.....	19 17 9
18.....	4 15 3	65.....69.....	21 0 3
19.....	5 3 9	70.....74.....	22 2 6
20.....	5 12 3	75.....79.....	23 5 0
21.....	6 0 6	80.....84.....	24 7 6
22.....	6 9 0	85.....89.....	25 10 0
23.....	6 17 6	90.....94.....	26 12 3
24.....	7 5 9	95.....99.....	27 14 9
25.....	7 14 3	100.....109.....	29 8 6
26.....	8 2 9	110.....119.....	31 13 3
27.....	8 11 0	120.....129.....	33 18 3
28.....	8 19 6	130.....139.....	36 3 0
29.....	9 8 0	140.....149.....	38 8 0
30.....	9 16 3	150.....159.....	40 12 9
31.....	10 4 9	160.....169.....	42 17 9
32.....	10 13 3	170.....179.....	45 2 6
33.....	11 1 6	180 and upw.	46 11 3
34.....	11 10 0		

And for every window exceeding 160, 1*s.* 6*d.* in addition to the £46, 11*s.* 3*d.*

Every window that exceeds 11 feet, by 4 feet 6 inches, to be charged as two windows, except those so made before April 5, 1785, and shops, warehouses, &c.

**Rules for choying Windows.**—To include all skylights, windows in staircases, garrets, cellars, passages, and all other parts of dwelling-houses, whether adjoining or not; and to be charged yearly upon the occupier. Chambers in the Inns of Court or Chancery, &c., or any public hospital, shall be charged as an entire house; but every chamber which shall not contain more than seven windows shall be charged at the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* each; and, when the number of windows exceed seven, to be charged as if the same were an entire house. Halls or offices belonging to public bodies, charged with any other taxes or rates, to be charged as dwelling-houses. Windows giving light to more than one room, to be charged as separate windows.

**Particular exemptions.**—Windows in shops or warehouses, being parts of dwelling-houses, in the front or fronts, and on the ground or basement story, not exceeding three, are exempted. Public offices, hospitals, charity schools, and poor-houses; chapels, dairies, and cheese-rooms; workshops and rooms used as such in dwelling-houses.

**WINE.** Persons removing more than three gallons of wine must apply for a permit to the exciseman of their district, stating what and how much they intend to remove, to what place, and by what conveyance.

**HACKNEY COACH FARES** (according to Distance.) One Shilling for the first mile; and Sixpence for every additional half-mile, or less.—(By Time.) For half an hour, One Shilling, and for every additional quarter of an hour, or less, Sixpence. CABRIOLETS entitled to two-thirds of the above fares.

## COMMERCIAL STAMPS.

Receipt or Discharge given for or upon the Payment of Money.

If	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
£ 5 and under	10.....	0	3			
.. 10 .....	20.....	0	6			
.. 20 .....	50.....	0	1			
.. 50 .....	100.....	0	1			
.. 100 .....	200.....	0	2			
.. 200 .....	300.....	0	4			
.. 300 .....	500.....	0	5			
.. 500 .....	1000.....	0	7			
.. 1000 or upwards.....		0	10			
Receipts in full of all demands.....	0	10	0			

**Bills of Exchange, Drafts or Orders on Demand, or otherwise.**

Not exceeding two months after date, or 60 days after sight, for any sum of money.

If £2, and not exceeding £5 5 <i>s.</i> , 1 <i>s.</i>	
Above £3 5 not exceeding £20 ..	0 1 6
.... 20 0 .....	30 .. 0 2 0
.... 30 0 .....	50 .. 0 2 6
.... 50 0 .....	100 .. 0 3 6
.... 100 0 .....	200 .. 0 4 6
.... 200 0 .....	300 .. 0 5 0
.... 300 0 .....	500 .. 0 6 0
.... 500 0 .....	1000 .. 0 8 6
.... 1000 0 .....	2000 .. 0 12 6
.... 2000 0 .....	3000 .. 0 15 0
.... 3000 0 .....	1 5 0

## Abstract of Tax Acts.

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*Bills of Exchange, or Promissory Notes to the Bearer, or otherwise.*

When the time shall exceed two months after date, or 60 days after sight.

If £2, and not exceeding £5 5s., 1s. 6d.

Above £5 5 not exceeding £20 .. 0 2 0	
20 0 .. 30 .. 0 2 6	
30 0 .. 50 .. 0 3 6	
50 0 .. 100 .. 0 4 6	
100 0 .. 200 .. 0 5 0	
200 0 .. 300 .. 0 6 0	
300 0 .. 500 .. 0 8 6	
500 0 .. 1000 .. 0 12 6	
1000 0 .. 2000 .. 0 15 0	
2000 0 .. 3000 .. 1 5 0	
3000 0 .. .. 1 10 0	

A Foreign Bill of Exchange, or Bill of Exchange drawn in, but payable out of, Great Britain, if drawn singly, and not in a set, is subject to the same duty as an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.

*Foreign Bills of Exchange, drawn in sets.*

If the sum shall not exceed £100, 1s. 6d.

Above £100 not exceeding £200 .. 0 3 0	
200 .. 500 .. 0 4 0	
500 .. 1000 .. 0 5 0	
1000 .. 2000 .. 0 7 6	
2000 .. 3000 .. 0 10 6	
3000 and above .. 0 15 0	
Bills of Lading .. 0 3 0	
Affidavits .. 0 2 6	

*Promissory Notes re-issuable.*

If the sum shall not exceed £1 1s., 5d.

Above £1 1 not exceeding £2 2 .. 0 0 10	
2 2 .. 5 5 .. 0 1 3	
5 5 .. 10 0 .. 0 1 9	
10 0 .. 20 0 .. 0 2 0	
20 0 .. 30 0 .. 0 3 0	
30 0 .. 50 0 .. 0 5 0	
50 0 .. 100 0 .. 0 8 6	

*Bonds given as a Security for the Payment of Money.*

If the sum shall not exceed £50, £1.

Above £50 not exceeding £100 .. 1 10 0	
100 .. 200 .. 2 0 0	
200 .. 300 .. 3 0 0	
300 .. 500 .. 4 0 0	
500 .. 1,000 .. 5 0 0	
1,000 .. 2,000 .. 6 0 0	
2,000 .. 3,000 .. 7 0 0	
3,000 .. 4,000 .. 8 0 0	
4,000 .. 5,000 .. 9 0 0	
5,000 .. 10,000 .. 12 0 0	

A TABLE, showing the number of Days from any Day in one Month to the same Day in any other Month, throughout the Year.

To	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
From any day of												
January .....	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	213	273	301	334
February .....	331	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	212	273	303
March .....	306	337	365	51	61	92	122	153	181	214	243	275
April .....	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	181	214	214
May .....	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	181	214
June .....	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July .....	184	215	243	273	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August .....	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September .....	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October .....	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November .....	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December .....	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

In Leap Year, add one day more to the calculation for February.

THE INTENTION DENOMINATES THE ACTION.

Above 10,000 not exceeding 15,000 .. 15 0 0	
15,000 .. 20,000 .. 20 0 0	
20,000 .. 25 0 0	
Bonds of Indemnity .. 1 15 0	

*Conveyances of Lands, Tenements, Rents, Annuities, &c.*

If £20 and under £50 .. 0 10 0	
50 .. 150 .. 1 10 0	
150 .. 300 .. 2 0 0	
300 .. 500 .. 3 0 0	
500 .. 750 .. 6 0 0	
750 .. 1,000 .. 9 0 0	
1,000 .. 2,000 .. 12 0 0	
2,000 .. 3,000 .. 25 0 0	
3,000 .. 4,000 .. 35 0 0	
4,000 .. 5,000 .. 45 0 0	
5,000 .. 6,000 .. 55 0 0	
6,000 .. 7,000 .. 65 0 0	
7,000 .. 8,000 .. 75 0 0	
8,000 .. 9,000 .. 85 0 0	
9,000 .. 10,000 .. 95 0 0	
10,000 .. 12,000 .. 110 0 0	
12,000 .. 15,000 .. 130 0 0	
15,000 .. 20,000 .. 170 0 0	
20,000 .. 30,000 .. 240 0 0	
30,000 .. 40,000 .. 350 0 0	
40,000 .. 50,000 .. 450 0 0	
50,000 .. 60,000 .. 550 0 0	
60,000 .. 80,000 .. 650 0 0	
80,000 .. 100,000 .. 800 0 0	
100,000 and upwards .. 1,000 0 0	

*Mortgages as Security for the Payment of Money Lent, &c.*

If the sum shall not exceed £50, £1.

Above £50 not exceeding £100 .. 1 10 0	
100 .. 200 .. 2 0 0	
200 .. 300 .. 3 0 0	
300 .. 500 .. 4 0 0	
500 .. 1,000 .. 5 0 0	
1,000 .. 2,000 .. 6 0 0	
2,000 .. 3,000 .. 7 0 0	
3,000 .. 4,000 .. 8 0 0	
4,000 .. 5,000 .. 9 0 0	
5,000 .. 10,000 .. 12 0 0	
10,000 .. 15,000 .. 15 0 0	
15,000 .. 20,000 .. 20 0 0	
20,000 .. 25 0 0	

*Policies of Assurance upon Lives.*

If the sum shall not exceed £500, £1.

If £500 and under £1000 .. 2 0 0	
1000 .. 3000 .. 3 0 0	
3000 .. 5000 .. 4 0 0	
5000 and upwards .. 5 0 0	

JUDGES DO NOT DECIDE MATTERS OF FACT.

AD QUESTIONEM FACTI NON RESPONDENT JUDICES.

THE LAW WILL SOONER TOLERATE A PRIVATE INJURY, THAN A PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE.

[illegible]

LEX CITIUS TOLERARE VULT PR

Pr.	7 Days.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 1 0
2	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 2 0
3	0 0 0	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 3 0
4	0 0 0	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 4 0
5	0 0 1	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 1 8	0 2 1	0 2 6	0 5 0
6	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 6 0
7	0 0 1	0 0 7	0 1 2	0 1 9	0 2 4	0 2 11	0 3 6	0 7 0
8	0 0 1	0 0 8	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 8 0
9	0 0 2	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 4 6	0 9 0
10	0 0 2	0 0 10	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 4	0 4 2	0 5 0	0 10 0
20	0 0 4	0 1 8	0 3 4	0 5 0	0 6 8	0 8 4	0 10 0	1 0 0
30	0 0 6	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
40	0 0 9	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 13 4	0 16 8	1 0 0	2 0 0
50	0 0 11	0 4 2	0 8 4	0 12 6	0 16 8	1 0 10	1 5 0	2 10 0
60	0 1 1	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
70	0 1 4	0 5 10	0 11 8	0 17 6	1 3 4	1 9 2	1 15 0	3 10 0
80	0 1 6	0 6 8	0 13 4	1 0 0	1 6 8	1 13 4	2 0 0	4 0 0
90	0 1 8	0 7 6	0 15 0	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 17 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
100	0 1 11	0 8 4	0 16 8	1 5 0	1 13 4	2 1 8	2 10 0	5 0 0
200	0 3 10	0 16 8	1 13 4	2 10 0	3 6 8	4 3 4	5 0 0	10 0 0
300	0 5 9	1 5 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	5 0 0	6 5 0	7 10 0	15 0 0
400	0 7 8	1 13 4	3 6 8	5 0 0	6 13 4	8 6 8	10 0 0	20 0 0
500	0 9 2	2 1 8	4 3 4	6 5 0	8 6 8	10 6 4	12 10 0	25 0 0
1000	0 18 2	4 3 4	8 6 8	12 10 0	16 13 4	20 16 8	25 0 0	50 0 0
2000	1 18 4	8 6 8	16 13 4	25 0 0	33 6 8	41 13 4	50 0 0	100 0 0
3000	2 17 6	12 10 0	25 0 0	37 10 0	50 0 0	62 10 0	75 0 0	150 0 0
4000	3 16 8	16 13 4	33 6 8	50 0 0	66 13 4	83 6 8	100 0 0	200 0 0
5000	4 15 10	20 16 8	41 13 4	62 10 0	83 6 8	104 3 1	125 0 0	250 0 0
6000	5 15 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	0 125 0	0 150 0	300 0 0
7000	6 14 2	29 3 4	58 6 8	87 10 0	116 13 4	145 16 8	175 0 0	350 0 0
8000	7 13 5	33 6 8	66 13 4	100 0 0	133 6 8	166 13 4	200 0 0	400 0 0
9000	8 12 7	37 10 0	75 0 0	112 10 0	150 0 0	0 187 10	0 223 0	450 0 0
10000	9 11 9	41 13 4	83 6 8	125 0 0	166 13 4	208 6 8	250 0 0	500 0 0
20000	19 3 6	83 6 8	166 13 4	250 0 0	333 6 8	416 13 4	500 0 0	1000 0 0



## FORMS OF EPISTOLARY ADDRESS.

## TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

## KING AND QUEEN.

*Superscription.*—To the King's [Queen's]  
Most Excellent Majesty.

*Commencement.*—Sire [Madam]; Most  
Gracious Sovereign; May it please your  
Majesty.

*Conclusion.*—I remain, with the profound-  
est veneration, Sire, [I remain, Madam],  
your Majesty's most faithful Subject, and  
dutiful [most dutiful, most humble, and  
most devoted] Servant.

## PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

The Princes and Princesses of the *Blood Royal*, are the King's Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters, Uncles and Aunts:—Princes of the *Blood*, inerealy, are his Ne-  
phews and Cousins, who are styled *High-  
ness* only; unless, as in the case of the late  
Duke of Gloucester, permitted by his Ma-  
jesty to bear the title of *Royal*.

## DUKE, PRINCESS.

*Sup.*—To His [Her] Royal Highness the  
Duke of Cambridge [Princess Augusta.]

*Comm.*—Sir, [Madam].

*Con.*—I remain, with the greatest respect,  
Sir [I have the honour to be, Madam],  
Your Royal Highness's most dutiful and  
most obedient [most obedient and de-  
voted] Servant.

*Sup.*—To her Royal Highness the Duchess  
of Cambridge (as wife of a Prince of the  
*Blood Royal*).

*Comm.*—Madam.

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, Madam,  
Your Royal Highness's most obedient  
and very humble Servant.

The formal style of Dukes of the *Blood  
Royal* is *Most High, Most Mighty, and  
Illustrious Prince*.

## TO THE NOBILITY &amp; GENTRY.

## DUKE, DUCHESS.

*Sup.*—To His Grace the Duke [Her Grace  
the Duchess] of Buckingham.

*Comm.*—My Lord Duke [Madam].

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, My Lord  
Duke, [Madam], Your Grace's most  
devoted and obedient [most obedient and  
most humble] Servant.

The *eldest* Sons of Dukes are, by the  
courtesy of England, styled *Marquesses*,  
though usually distinguished by their Fa-  
ther's *second* title, whether it be that of  
Marquess or Earl.

The formal style of Duke is *Most High,  
Potent, and Noble Prince*.

## MARQUESS, MARCHIONESS.

*Sup.*—To the Most Honourable the Mar-  
quess [Marchioness] of Lansdowne.

*Comm.*—My Lord Marquess [Madam].

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, My Lord  
Marquess, Your Lordship's [Madam,  
Your Ladyship's] most obedient and  
most humble Servant.

The formal style of Marquess is *Most  
Noble and Potent Prince*.

The *eldest* Sons of Marquesses are styled  
Earls.

When a Title is taken from the name of  
a Place, as Harewood, &c., we say, "The  
Marquess of, The Earl of Harewood;"  
when from a Family name, as Townsend,  
Stanhope, &c., "The Marquess Townsend,  
The Earl Stanhope."

In addressing all below the rank of  
Duchess, who have the title of *Lady*,  
tradesmen should use the words *My Lady*,  
instead of *Madam*; and servants and other  
persons in inferior stations, *May it please  
your Ladyship*.

## EARL, COUNTESS.

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable the Earl  
[Countess] of Derby.

*Comm.*—My Lord [Madam].

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, My Lord,  
Your Lordship's [Madam, Your Lady-  
ship's] most obedient and very humble  
Servant.

The *eldest* Sons of Earls are styled  
*Viscounts*.

All the Sons of Dukes and Marquesses,  
and the *eldest* Sons of Earls, have the title  
of *Lord* and *Right Honourable*; and their  
wives are addressed accordingly.

The Daughters of Dukes, Marquesses,  
and Earls, are styled *Ladies*, and addressed  
*Right Honourable Lady*, with the addition  
of the Christian name; and should they  
marry a person of inferior rank (not being  
a peer of the realm), they still retain their  
title and precedence, changing only their  
surname; if a peer of the realm, their title  
and precedence are merged in his, not-  
withstanding they may have been superior  
before marriage.

The younger Sons also of Dukes and  
Marquesses are styled *Lords*, and addressed  
*Right Honourable Lord*, with the Chris-  
tian name added. Their Wives have the  
title of *Lady*; and, unless superior to the  
husband in rank, take his Christian name  
instead of their own.

## VISCOUNT, VISCOUNTESS.

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable Lord Vis-  
count [Lady Viscountess] Sidmouth.

*Comm.* and *Con.* as Earl's.

## Forms of Epistolary Address.

## BARON, BARONESS.

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable Lord [Lady] Grantham.

*Comm.* and *Con.* as Earl's.

The younger Sons of Earls, and all the Sons of Viscounts and Barons, are styled *Esquire* and *Honourable*; and the Daughters *Honourable*. The Sons' Wives take the title of *Honourable*.

*Sup.*—To the Honourable Henry Grey Bennett, M.P.

*Comm.*—Sir.

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient and very humble Servant.

When the Daughter of a Viscount, or a Baron, marries, she takes the name of her husband, reserving the title of *Honourable*. thus, if she marry a Baronet or a Knight, she must be addressed *The Honourable Lady*; if a Commoner, *The Honourable Mrs.*

## BARONET AND HIS WIFE.

*Sup.*—To Sir John Beckett, Bart. [*Lady Beckett*].

*Comm.*—Sir [*Madam*].

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most humble and obedient [*Madam, Your Ladyship's most obedient and very humble*] Servant.

## KNIGHT AND HIS WIFE.

*Sup.*—To Sir Peter Laurie [*Lady Laurie*].

*Comm.* and *Con.* as last above.

The title of Knight is added only in formal documents; and in addressing familiarly a Baronet or a Knight, we must add the Christian name to *Dear Sir*, thus, "Dear Sir John, Dear Sir James."

The Widow of any person of rank, down to Knight, inclusive, marrying an untitled person, retains the title and name of her former husband: but marrying a person of rank *higher than, or equal to*, that of her former husband, she assumes *his* title and name.

## ESQUIRE.

This title is now given to every man of respectability; but persons entitled to superior consideration, are distinguished by "&c. &c. &c." added to the superscription; and it is deemed more respectful to write the word *Esquire* at full length.

The Wives of Gentlemen, where several of the same family are married, are distinguished by the Christian name of their husbands.

Privy Counsellors have the title of *Right Honourable*, which is prefixed to their name, thus,

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable James Abereromby, M.P.

To the Right Honourable Sir Archibald Maedonald, Bart.

*Comm.*—Sir.

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient very humble Servant.

## THE CLERGY.

## ARCHBISHOP.

*Sup.*—To His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

*Comm.*—My Lord.

*Con.*—I remain, My Lord, Your Grace's most devoted obedient Servant.

\*\*\* The Archbishop of Armagh is addressed "To His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland." The other Irish Archbishops, as the English ones.

## BISHOP.

*Sup.*—To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham.

*Comm.*—My Lord.

*Con.*—I remain, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

## DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

*Sup.*—To the Reverend Charles Cooper, D.D.; or, To the Reverend Dr. Cooper.

*Comm.*—Reverend Sir.

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your's, &c.

\*\*\* All other Doctors are addressed in the same form, omitting *The Reverend*, and inserting their proper initials.

## DEAN.

*Sup.*—To the Very Reverend The Dean of Ripon; or, To the Very Reverend R. D. Waddilove, D.D., Dean of Ripon.

*Comm.*—Mr. Dean, or, Reverend Sir.

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, Mr. Dean, or Reverend Sir, Your, &c.

## ARCHDEACON.

*Sup.*—To the Venerable The Archdeacon Wrangham.

*Comm.*—Reverend Sir.

*Con.*—I remain, Reverend Sir, Your, &c.

## CLERGYMEN.

*Sup.*—To the Reverend Alexander Clarke.

*Comm.*—Reverend Sir.

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your, &c.

\*\*\* When a Bishop, or other Clergyman, possesses the title of *Right Honourable*, or *Honourable*, it is prefixed to his clerical title. Baronets and Knights have their clerical title placed first.

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable and Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of C.

*Sup.*—To the Honourable and Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of D.

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable and Reverend Lord Alston.

*Sup.*—To the Honourable and Reverend Jacob Marsham, D.D.

*Sup.*—To the Reverend Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart.

No clerical dignity confers title or rank on the wife of the dignitary; who, unless she has a title in her own right, or through her husband independently of his clerical rank, is addressed, simply, *Mistress*.

## Forms of Epistolary Address.

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## JUDGES, &amp;c.

## LORD CHANCELLOR.

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

## ROLLS.

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable The Master of the Rolls.

## CHIEF JUSTICE.

*Sup.* To the Right Honourable The Lord Chief Justice [or The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Denman, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, are addressed in the same form; and they all are styled *My Lord*, both on the Bench and off.

## PUISNE JUDGES.

The Puisse Judges, and the Barons of the Exchequer (who on the Bench are styled *My Lord*) are Knights; and, in private intercourse, addressed as such; but the title of Judge being superior to Knight, it is usual to address thus:

*Sup.*—To the Honourable Mr. Justice Gaslee.

*Sup.*—To the Honourable Mr. Baron Alderson.

## KING'S SERGEANT.

*Sup.*—To Mr. Sergeant Spankle; or — Spankle, Esquire, His Majesty's Sergeant at Law.

## SERGEANT.

*Sup.*—To William Freere, Esquire, Sergeant at Law.

## NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admirals have the rank of their flag added to their own name and title, thus:

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Exmouth, Admiral of the Blue.

If unfitted, they are styled simply *Sir*; or if familiarly, *Dear Admiral*.

Commodores are addressed in the same way as Admirals; but *Commodore* is only a local rank, and ceases with the command that conferred it.

Captains are addressed, either, "To Capt. John Thornton, R. N.;" or, if on service, "To John Thornton, Esquire, Commander of H. M. S. *Invincible*."

## LIEUTENANTS.

"To Charles Gould, Esquire, R. N.;" or, if on service, "To Charles Gould, Esquire, Lieutenant of H. M. S. *Dreadnought*."

## MILITARY OFFICERS.

All officers in the Army, above Lieutenants, Cornets, and Ensigns, have their military rank prefixed to their name and title.

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable General Lord Hutchinson.

*Sup.*—To Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart.

*Subalterns* are addressed *Mr.*, or *Esquire*, with the name of the Regiment to which they, if on service, belong.

The familiar address of officers above the rank of captain, is *Dear Colonel*, *Dear Major*, &c.

## MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

## LORD MAYOR.

*Sup.*—To the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor [*The Lady Mayoress*] of London, York, Dublin; The Lord Provost [*The Lady Provost*] of Edinburgh.

*Comm.*—My Lord [*Madam*].

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's [*Madam*, *Your Ladyship's*] most obedient humble Servant.

The Mayors of all Corporations, with the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, are styled *Right Worshipful*; and the Aldermen and Recorder of other Corporations, and Justices of the Peace, *Worshipful*; but these titles are seldom used, except in Court, or on matters relating solely to their office. The heads of Scottish Corporations are called *Provosts*.

## AMBASSADORS, &amp;c.

Ambassadors have *Excellency* prefixed to their other titles, and their accredited rank added.

*Sup.*—To His *Excellency* The Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, from H. I. M. (His Imperial Majesty), the Emperor of Austria.

*Sup.*—To His *Excellency* The Honourable Lord Viscount Strangford, G. C. B., H. B. M. (His Britannic Majesty's) Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

*Comm.*—My Lord.

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant.

The Wives of Ambassadors also have *Excellency* added to their other titles.

Envoys and Chargés d'Affaires are generally styled *Excellency*, but it is only by courtesy; none but Ambassadors have any right to the title.

Consuls have only their accredited rank added to their names, or titles if they have any.



## Forms of Epistolary Address.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS  
AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

## KING IN COUNCIL.

All applications to the King in Council, the Houses of Lords and Commons, &c. are by Petition, as follows, varying only the title:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,

The humble Petition of A. B., &c.  
Humbly sheweth—

That your Petitioner . . . . .

Wherefore your Petitioner humbly prays, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to . . . . .

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

## LORDS AND COMMONS.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal [*To the Honourable the Commons*], of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,

The humble Petition, &c.

## TREASURY AND ADMIRALTY.

*Sup.*—To the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

*Sup.*—To the Lords Commissioners of The Admiralty, or For executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.

*Comm.*—My Lords.

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, My Lords.

These two Boards are usually addressed, by courtesy, *Right Honourable*.

## NAVY OFFICE AND ORDNANCE.

*Sup.*—To the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

*Sup.*—To the Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance.

*Comm.*—Gentlemen.

*Con.*—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, &c.

## VICTUALING AND AUDIT OFFICES.

*Sup.*—To the Commissioners for Victualing His Majesty's Navy.

*Sup.*—To the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

## CUSTOM HOUSE.

*Sup.*—To the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.

## EXCISE OFFICE.

*Sup.*—To the Commissioners of Excise.

## TAX OFFICE.

*Sup.*—To the Commissioners of Taxes.

## STAMP OFFICE.

*Sup.*—To the Commissioners of Stamps.

## BANK.

*Sup.*—To the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Court of Directors, of the Bank of England.

## EAST-INDIA-HOUSE.

*Sup.*—To the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

## SOUTH-SEA-HOUSE.

*Sup.*—To the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee of Directors, of the South Sea Company.

Commissioners of Government Departments, if they have no other title, are generally named after their office; and in conversation, *Mr. Commissioner*, or *Commissioner*.

These Commissioners, and the Directors of the Bank, &c., are also often, especially by inferiors, styled *Honourable*, but they have no right to the distinction.

## TABLES OF PRECEDENCY.

## PRECEDENCY OF MEN.

The King.  
The Prince of Wales.  
The King's Sons.  
The King's Grandsons.  
The King's Brothers.  
The King's Uncles.  
The King's Nephews.  
Husbands of the King's Daughters.  
Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Primate of England.  
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, being a Baron.  
Archbishop of York, Primate of England.  
Lord High Treasurer.  
Lord President of the Privy Council.  
Lord Privy Seal.  
Lord Great Chamberlain.  
Lord High Constable.  
Earl Marshal.  
Lord High Admiral.  
Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household.  
Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.  
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation.  
Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.  
Marquesses, according to their Patents.  
Dukes' eldest Sons.  
Earls, according to their Patents.  
Younger Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.  
Marquesses' eldest Sons.  
Dukes' younger Sons.  
Viscounts, according to their Patents.  
Earls' eldest Sons.  
Marquesses' younger Sons.  
Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester.  
Bishops according to Seniority of Consecration; but if any Bishop be principal Secretary of State, he shall be placed above all other Bishops not having any of the great offices before mentioned.

SED SINE LABE DECUS.—LET YOUR HONOURS BE WITHOUT STAIN.

DEUM COLLE, REGEN SERVA.—WORSHIP GOD, AND SERVE THE KING.

## Tables of Precedency.

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Secretary of State, being a Baron.  
 Commissioners of the Great Seal.  
 Barons, according to their Patents.  
 Speaker of the House of Commons.  
 Treasurer, Comptroller, and Vice Chamberlain of the Household.  
 Secretary of State, under the degree of Baron.  
 Viscounts' eldest Sons.  
 Earls' younger Sons.  
 Barons' eldest Sons.  
 Knights of the Garter.  
 Privy Councillors.  
 Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.  
 Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.  
 Master of the Rolls.  
 Vice Chancellor.  
 Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.  
 Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.  
 Judges and Barons, of the degree of the coif, of the said Courts, according to Seniority.  
 Bannerets, made under the King's own royal Standard, displayed in an army royal, in open war, by the King himself in Person, for the term of their lives only.  
 Viscounts' younger Sons.  
 Barons' younger Sons.  
 Baronets.  
 Bannerets, not made by the King in Person.  
 Knights of the Thistle.  
 Grand Crosses.  
 Knights of the Bath.  
 Knights Commanders of the Bath.  
 Companions of the Bath.  
 Knights Bachelors.  
 Eldest Sons of the youngest Sons of Peers.  
 Baronets' eldest Sons.  
 Eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.  
 Bannerets' eldest Sons.  
 Eldest Sons of Knights of the Thistle and the Bath.  
 Knights' eldest Sons.  
 Sergeants at Law.  
 Doctors of Divinity, of Laws, and Physic, of the British Universities.  
 Baronets' younger Sons.  
 Esquires of the King's Creation, by the Imposition of a Collar of S.S.  
 Esquires of Knights of the Bath.  
 Esquires by Office, as Justices of the Peace.  
 Captains, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, &c.  
 Younger Sons of Knights of the Garter.  
 Younger Sons of Bannerets of both kinds.  
 Younger Sons of Knights of the Bath.  
 Younger Sons of Knights Bachelors.  
 Gentlemen entitled to bear Arms.  
 Gentlemen by Office, Function, or Profession, as Clergymen, Attorneys at Law, &c.  
 Citizens, Burgesses, &c.

## PRECEDENCY OF WOMEN.

The Queen.  
 The Princess of Wales.  
 The Princess Royal.  
 Younger Daughters of the King.  
 Wives of the King's younger Sons.  
 Wives of the King's Grandsons.  
 Wives of the King's Brothers.  
 Wives of the King's Uncles.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.  
 Daughters of Dukes of the Blood Royal.  
 Wives of the Sons of the King's Brothers or Sisters.  
 Duchesses.  
 Marchionesses.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes.  
 Daughters of Dukes.  
 Countesses.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Marquesses.  
 Daughters of Marquesses.  
 Wives of the younger sons of Dukes.  
 Viscountesses.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Earls.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.  
 Daughters of Barons.  
 Males of Honour.  
 Wives of the younger Sons of Viscounts.  
 Wives of the younger Sons of Barons.  
 Dames, Wives of Baronets.  
 Wives of Knights of the Garter.  
 Wives of Bannerets of both kinds.  
 Wives of Knights of the Thistle.  
 Wives of Grand Crosses.  
 Wives of Knights of the Bath.  
 Wives of Knights Commanders of the Bath.  
 Wives of Companions of the Bath.  
 Wives of Knights Bachelors.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Peers' youngest Sons.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Baronets.  
 Daughters of Baronets.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.  
 Daughters of Knights of the Garter.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Bannerets of both kinds.  
 Daughters of Bannerets.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Thistle and the Bath.  
 Daughters of Knights of the Thistle and the Bath.  
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights Bachelors.  
 Daughters of Knights Bachelors.  
 Wives of Sergeants at Law.  
 Wives of Doctors of Divinity, of Laws, and Physic, of the British Universities.  
 Wives of the younger Sons of Baronets.  
 Daughters of Knights.  
 Wives of Esquires of Knights of the Bath.  
 Wives of Esquires of the King's Creation.  
 Wives of Esquires by Office.

HOSTIS HONORI INVIDIA.—ENVY IS AN ENEMY TO HONOUR.

## Tables of Precedency.

Wives of Captains, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, &c.  
 Wives of the younger Sons of Knights of the Garter.  
 Wives of the younger Sons of Bannerets.  
 Wives of the younger Sons of Knights of the Thistle and the Bath.  
 Wives of the younger Sons of Knights Bachelors.  
 Wives of Gentlemen lawfully bearing Coat Armour.

Daughters of Esquires lawfully bearing Coat Armour, who are Gentlewomen by Birth.  
 Daughters of Gentlemen lawfully bearing Coat Armour, who are Gentlewomen by Birth.  
 Wives of Gentlemen by Office, Function, or Profession; as Clergymen, Attorneys at Law, &c. &c.  
 Wives of Citizens.  
 Wives of Burgesses, &c.

## OF THE CORONETS

BY WHICH PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL, AND THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE NOBILITY, ARE DISTINGUISHED.

The *Prince of Wales*, as eldest Son of the King of Great Britain, is distinguished by a plume of three ostrich feathers, enclosed within a coronet of the ancient princes of Wales. Under it, in a scroll, is the motto '*Ich dien*,' which in the German or old Saxon language, signifies, *I serve*. This device was first taken by Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, in 1346; where having vanquished John, king of Bohemia, with his own hand, he took from his head such a plume, and wore it himself.

The coronet of all the *Princes*, immediate sons or brothers of the kings of Great Britain, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, surmounted with four fleurs-de-lis, and as many crosses-patee alternately.

The coronet of the *Princesses* of Great Britain is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and composed of crosses patee, fleurs-de-lis, and strawberry leaves. It is surmounted by a cap of crimson velvet, with a tuft and tassel of gold.

A *Duke's* coronet is a circle of embossed gold, bordered with ermine, and set round with eight large strawberry leaves. It is surmounted by a cap of crimson velvet, with a tuft and tassel of gold.

A *Marquess's* coronet is a circle of embossed gold, bordered with ermine, set round with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls on low pyramidal points, of

equal height, placed alternately, with a cap and tassel as before.

An *Earl's* coronet is a circle of embossed gold, bordered with ermine, with eight high pyramidal points, on the tops of which are as many large pearls, placed alternately, with eight strawberry leaves on lower points; cap and tassel as before.

A *Viscount's* coronet is a circle of plain gold, bordered with ermine, with sixteen large pearls set close together on the rim; cap and tassel.

A *Baron's* coronet is a circle of plain gold, bordered with ermine, and six pearls, set at equal distances (four of which only are seen on engravings), with the crimson velvet cap and gold tassel, as before.

The *eldest Sons of Peers*, above the degree of a baron, bear their father's arms and supporters differenced with a label; and use the coronet appertaining to their father's second title. All the *younger sons* bear their father's arms with proper differences, but without coronets.

The *Archbishops* and *Bishops* of England and Ireland surmount their armorial ensigns with a mitre, which is a round cap of gold pointed and cleft at the top, from which hang two blue pendants fringed with gold; with this difference, that the bishop's mitre is surrounded only with an embossed fillet of gold; whereas the archbishop's issues out of a ducal coronet.

## RELATIVE RANK AND PRECEDENCY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ARMY.	NAVY.	GOVERNORS.
Field-Marshal.	Admiral, or Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Fleet	Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in America.
General of Horse.	Admiral with a flag at the main-top-mast head.	Captain-General of Provinces.
General of Foot.		Lieutenant-General of Provinces.
Lieutenant-General.	Vice-Admiral.	Lieutenant-Governors and Presidents.
Major-General.	Rear-Admiral.	Lieutenant-Governors not commanding.
Brigadier-General.	Commodore, with broad pennant.	Governors of Charter Colonies.
Colonel.	Post Captain, of three years.	Deputy-Governors.
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Post Captain.	
Major.	Captain.	
Captain.	Lieutenant.	



# A SYNOPTICAL VIEW

## OF THE

### PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM:

WITH THE MOTTOES, TRANSLATED.

\* \* \* To each Peer is given his superior title, and the letters *E*, *S*, and *I*, denote whether they belong to the *English*, *Scotch*, or *Irish* peerage. The family names are printed in small capitals, thus—(HAMILTON.) Baronesses use no mottoes; and among the peers there are a few who have none.

ABERCORN, Marquis of. (HAMILTON.) *E*.—"Solam nobilitas virtus:" Virtue is the only nobility.

ABERCROMBY, Baron. (ABERCROMBY.) *E*.—"Vive ut vivas:" Live so as to insure immortal life.

ABERDEEN, Earl of. (HAMILTON-GORDON.) *S*.—"Fortuna sequatur:" Let Fortune follow.

ABERGAVENNY, Earl of. (NEVILLE.) *E*.—"Ne vile velis:" Form no mean wish.

ABINGDON, Earl of. (BERTIE.) *E*.—"Virtus arcte fortior:" Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram.

ABINGER, Baron. (SCARLETT.) *E*.—"Suis stat viribus:" He stands in his own strength.

AILESBUURY, Marquis and Earl of. (BRIDGEMAN-BRUCE.) *E*.—"Fuimus:" We have been.

AILSA, Marquis of. (KENNEDY.) *E*.—"Avisez la fin:" Consider the end.

AIRLIE, Earl of. (OOLIVY.) *S*.—"A fin:" To the end.

ALBEMARLE, Earl of. (KEPPEL.) *E*.—"Ne cede malis:" Succumb not to misfortunes.

ALDEBOROUGH, Earl of. (STRATFORD.) *I*.—"Virtuti nihil obstat et armis:" Nothing can resist virtue and courage.

ALLEN, Viscount. (ALLEN.) *I*.—"Triumpho morte tam vitâ:" I triumph in death as in life.

ALVANLEY, Baron. (ARDEN.) *E*.—"Patientiâ vinces:" By patience thou shalt conquer.

AMHERST, Earl. (AMHERST.) *E*.—"Constantia et virtute:" By constancy and valour.

ANGLESEY, Marquis of. (PAGE.) *E*.—"Per il suo contrario:" By its reverse.

ANNESLEY, Earl. (ANNESLEY.) *I*.—"Virtutis amore:" From the love of virtue.

ANTRIM, Earl of. (M'DONNELL.) *I*.—"Sero, sed serio:" Late, but seriously.

ARBUTHNOT, Viscount. (ARBUTHNOT.) *S*.—"Laus Deo:" Praise be to God.

ARDEN, Baron. (PERCEVAL.) *E*.—"See Earl of Epsom."

ARGYLL, Duke of. (CAMPELL.) *S*.—"Vix ea nostro voco:" I can scarcely call these things our own.

ARRAN, Earl of. (GORE.) *I*.—"In hoc signo vinces:" Under this sign thou shalt conquer.

ARUNDELL, Baron. (ARUNDELL.) *E*.—"Deo data:" Given by God.

ASHBROOK, Viscount. (FLOWER.) *I*.—"Mens conscia recti:" A mind conscious of rectitude.

ASHBURNHAM, Earl of. (ASHBURNHAM.) *E*.—"Le Roi et l'Etat:" The King and the State.

ASHBURTON, Baron. (BARING.) *E*.—"Virtus in arduis:" Fortitude under difficulties.

ASHTOWN, Baron. (TRENCH.) *I*.—"Virtutis fortuna comes:" Fortune is the companion of valour.

ASTON, Baron. (ASTON.) *E*.—"Numini et patrie asto:" I stand to my God and my country.

ATHLONE, Earl of. (GINKELL.) *I*.—"Malo mori quàm fœdari:" I had rather die than be disgraced.

ATHOLL, Duke of. (MURRAY.) *S*.—"Furth fortune, and fill the fetters."

AUCKLAND, Baron. (EDEN.) *E*.—"Si sit prudentia:" If there be prudence.

AUDLEY, Baron. (THICKNESS TOUCHET.) *E*.—"Je le tiens:" I hold it.

AVONMORE, Viscount. (YELVERTON.) *I*.—"Renascetur:" They will rise again.

AYLESFORD, Earl of. (FINCH.) *E*.—"Aperto vivere voto:" To live in open faith.

AYLMER, Baron. (WHITWORTH-AYLMER.) *I*.—"Steady."

BAGOT, Baron. (BAGOT.) *E*.—"Antiquum obtinens:" Possessing antiquity.

BALCARRES, Earl of. (LINDSAY.) *S*.—"Astra castra, Numen lumen:" The stars my camp, the Deity my light.

BANDON, Earl of. (BERNARD.) *I*.—"Virtus probata florebit:" Tried virtue will flourish.

BANGOR, Viscount. (WANN.) *I*.—"Sub cruce salus:" Salvation under the cross.

BANTRY, Earl of. (WHITE.) *I*.—"The noblest motive is the public good."

BARRINGTON, Viscount. (BARRINGTON.) *I*.—"Honestâ quam splendidâ!" How splendid are the acquirements of honour!

BASSET, Baroness. (BASSET.) *E*.

BATEMAN, Baron. (BATEMAN-HAN-

BURY.) *E.* — "Nec prece, nec pretio:" Neither by prayer, nor by price.

BATH, Marquis. (THYNNE.) *E.* — "J'ai bonne cause:" I have good cause.

BATHURST, Earl. (BATHURST.) *E.* — "Tien ta foy:" Keep thy faith.

BAYNING, Barou. (WILLIAM-POWLETT.) *E.* — "Stare super vias antiquas:" To stand in the track of my ancestors.

BEAUCHAMP, Earl. (PINDAR.) *E.* — "Ex fide fortis:" Strong through faith.

BEAUFORT, Duke of. (SOMERSET.) *E.* — "Mutare vel timere sperno:" I scorn to change or to fear.

BEAUVALE, Barou. (LAMB.) *E.* — "Virtute et fide:" By virtue and faith.

BEAUMONT, Barou. (STAPLETON.) *E.* — "Che sara sara:" What will be, will be.

BEDFORD, Duke of. (RUSSELL.) *E.* — "Ride through."

BELHAVEN, Baron. (HAMILTON.) *S.* — "Ride through."

BELMORE, Earl of. (LOWRY-CORRY.) *I.* — "Virtus semper viridis:" Virtue flourishes for ever.

BERESFORD, Viscount. (BERESFORD.) *E.* — "Nil nisi cruce:" No dependence but in the cross.

BERKELEY, Earl of. (BERKELEY.) *E.* — "Dieu avec nous:" God with us.

BERNERS, Baron. (WILSON.) *E.* — "Qui uti scit, ei bona:" To him who knows how to use them, all things are good.

BESBOROUGH, Earl of. (PONSONBY.) *I.* — "Pro rege, lege, grege:" For the king, the law, and the people.

BEVERLEY, Earl of. (PERCY.) *E.* — "Esperance eu Dieu:" Trust in God.

BEXLEY, Baron. (VANSITTART.) *E.* — "Grata quies:" Rest is grateful.

BLANTYRE, Baron. (STOART.) *S.* — "Sola juvat virtus:" Virtue alone delights me."

BLAYNEY, Baron. (BLAYNEY.) *I.* — "Integra mens augustissima possessio:" An upright mind is the most noble possession.

BLOOMFIELD, Baron. (BLOOMFIELD.) *I.* — "Fortes fortuna juvat:" Fortune assists the brave.

BOLINGBROKE, Viscount. (ST. JOHN.) *E.* — "Nec querere nec speruere honorem:" Neither to seek nor despise honours."

BOLTON, Baron. (ORDE-POWLETT.) *E.* — "Aymeze loyallté:" Love loyalty.

BOSTON, Baron. (IRBY.) *E.* — "Honor fidelitatis premium:" Honour is the reward of fidelity.

BOYNÉ, Viscount. (HAMILTON.) *I.* — "Nec timeo nec sperno:" I neither fear nor despise.

BRADFORD, Earl. (BRIDORMAN.) *E.* — "Nec temere nec timide:" Neither rashly nor fearfully.

BRAYBROOKE, Baron. (NEVILLE.) *E.* — "Ne vile velis:" Form no mean wish.

BRAYE, Baroness. (OTWAY-CAYE.) *I.* — "Follow me."

BREADALBANE, Marquis of. (CAMPELL.) *E.* — "Follow me."

BRIDPORT, Baron. (HOOD.) *I.* — "Steady."

BRISTOL, Marquis of. (HERVEY.) *E.* — "Je n'oublierai jamais:" I shall never forget.

BROUGHAM AND VAUX, Baron. (BROUGHAM.) *E.* — "Pro rege, lege, grege:" For the king, the law, and the people.

BROWNLOW, Earl. (CUST.) *E.* — "Opera illius mea sunt:" His works are mine.

BRUCE, Baron. (BRUDENELL-BRUCE.) *E.* — "Fumus:" We have been.

BUCCLEUGH, Duke of. (MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT.) *S.* — "Amo:" I love.

BUCHAN, Earl. (ERSKINE.) *S.* — "Judge nought."

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, Duke of. (TEMPLE-NUGENT-BAYDGETS-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE.) *E.* — "Templa quam dilectal:" How beloved are thy temples!

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Earl of. (HOBART-HAMPDEN.) *E.* — "Vestigia nulla retrorsum:" There is no receding.

BURLINGTON, Earl of. (CAVENDISH.) *E.* — "Cavendo tutus:" Secure by caution.

BUTE, Marquis of. (CRICHTON-STUART.) *E.* — "Avito viret honore:" He flourishes through the honour of his ancestor.

BYRON, Baron. (BYRON.) *E.* — "Crede Byron:" Believe Byron.

CADOGAN, Earl. (CADOGAN.) *E.* — "Qui invidet minor est:" He who envies is the inferior.

CAITHNESS, Earl of. (SINCLAIR.) *S.* — "Commit thy work to God."

CALEDON, Earl of. (ALEXANDER.) *I.* — "Per mare per terras:" By sea and land.

CALTHORPE, Baron. (GOUGH-CALTHORPE.) *E.* — "Gradu diverso, via una:" The same way by different steps.

CAMDEN, Marquis. (PRATT.) *E.* — "Judicium parium, aut lex terre:" The judgment of our peers, or the law of the land.

CAMOYS, Baron. (STONOR.) *E.* — "Audacter et aperte:" Boldly and plainly.

CAMPERDOWN, Earl of. (DUNCAN-HALDANE.) *E.* — "Secundis dubisque rectus:" Firm in every fortune.

CANNING, Viscount. (CANNING.) *I.* — "Ne cede malis, sed contra:" Yield not to misfortunes, but oppose them.

CANTERBURY, Viscount. (MANNERS-SETTON.) *E.* — "Pour y parvenir:" In order to accomplish.

CARBERRY, Baron. (EVANS-FREKE.) *I.* — "Libertas:" Liberty.

CARDIGAN, Earl of. (BRUDENELL.) *E.* — "En grace affie:" On grace depend.

CAREW, Baron. (CAREW.) *E.* — "Nil admirari:" To wonder at nothing.

CARLISLE, Earl of. (HOWARD.) *E.* — "Volo non valeo:" I am willing, but not able.

CARNARVON, Earl of. (HERRBERT.) *E.* — "Un je servirai:" One will I serve.

CARNWATH, Earl of. (DALZELL.) *S.* — "I dare."

CARRICK, Earl of. (BUTLER.) *I.* — "Soyez ferme:" Be steadfast.

CARRINGTON, Baron. (SMITH.) *E.* — "Tenax et fidelis:" Persevering and faithful.

CARTERET, Baron. (THYNNE.) *E.* — "Loyal devoir:" Loyal duty.

CARYSFORT, Earl of. (PROBY.) *I.* — "Manus hæc inimica tyrannis:" This hand is hostile to tyrants.

CASTLEMAINE, Viscount. (HANDCOCK.) *I.* — "Vigilante et orate:" Watch and pray.

CASTLE-STEWART, Earl of. (STEWART.) *I.* — "Forward."

CATHCART, Earl. (CATHCART.) *E.* — "I hope to speed."

CAVAN, Earl. (LAMBART.) *I.* — "Ut quocunq; paratus:" Prepared on every side.

CAWDOR, Earl. (CAMPBELL.) *E.* — "Be mindful."

CHARLEMONT, Earl of. (CAULFIELD.) *I.* — "Deo duce ferro comitante:" God my leader, and my sword my companion.

CHARLEVILLE, Earl of. (BURY.) *I.* — "Virtus sub cruce crescit:" Virtue increases under the cross.

CHESTERFIELD, Earl of. (STANHOPE.) *E.* — "A Deo et rege:" From God and the king.

CHETWYND, Viscount. (CHETWYND.) *I.* — "Probitas verus honos:" Probity is true honour.

CINCHESTER, Earl of. (PELHAM.) *E.* — "Vincit amor patriæ:" The love of my country prevails.

CHOLMONDELEY, Marquis. (CHOLMONDELEY.) *E.* — "Cassis tutissima virtus:" Virtue is the safest helmet.

CHURCHILL, Baron. (SPENCER.) *E.* — "Dieu defend le droit:" God defends the right.

CLANCARTY, Earl of. (LE POER-TRENCH.) *I.* — "Concilio et prudentia:" By counsel and prudence.

CLANMORRIS, Baron. (BINGHAM.) *I.* — "Spes mea Christus:" Christ is my hope.

CLANRICARDE, Marquis of. (DE BURGH.) *I.* — "Ung roy, ung foy, ung loy:" One king, one faith, one law.

CLANWILLIAM, Earl. (MEADE.) *I.* — "Toujours pret:" Always ready.

CLARE, Earl of. (FITZGIBBON.) *I.* — "Nil admirari:" To be astonished at nothing.

CLARENDON, Earl of. (VILLIERS.) *E.* — "Fidei coticula crux:" The cross is the test of faith.

CLARINA, Baron. (MASSBY.) *I.* — "Pro libertate patriæ:" For the liberty of my country.

CLEVELAND, Duke of. (VANE.) *E.* — "Nec timere, nec timide:" Neither rashly nor fearfully.

CLIFDEN, Viscount. (AORR-ELLIS.) *I.* — "Non hæc sine Numine:" These things are not without a Divinity.

CLIFFORD, Baron. (CLIFFORD.) *E.* — "Semper paratus:" Always ready.

CLINTON, Baron. (TREPOUS.) *E.* — "Tout vient de Dieu:" All things come from God.

CLONBROCK, Baron. (DILLON.) *I.* — "Auxilium ab alto:" Help from above.

CLONCURRY, Baron of. (LAWLESS.) *I.* — "Virtute et Numine:" By virtue and the protection of Heaven.

CLONMELLI, Earl of. (SCOTT.) *I.* — "Fear to transgress."

COLBORNE, Baron. (RIDLEY-COLBORNE.) *E.* — "Prudens qui patiens:" He is prudent who is patient.

COLCHESTER, Baron. (ABBOT.) *E.* — "Deo, patriæ, amicis:" To God, my country, and my friends.

COLVILLE, Baron. (COLVILLE.) *S.* — "Oublier ne puis:" I can never forget.

COMBERMERE, Viscount. (STAPLETON-COTTON.) *E.* — "In utraque fortuna paratus:" In every situation prepared.

CONGLETON, Baron. (PARNELL.) *E.* — "Te digna sequere:" Follow worthy things.

CONYNNGHAM, Marquis. (CONYNNGHAM.) *I.* — "Over fork over."

CORK AND ORRERY, Earl of. (BOYLE.) *I.* — "Vivit post funera virtus:" Virtue survives the grave.

CORNWALLIS, Earl. (MANN.) *E.* — "Virtus vincit invidiam:" Virtue overcometh envy.

COTTENHAM, Baron. (PEPYS.) *E.* — "Patriæ infelici fidelis:" Faithful to an unhappy country.

COVENTRY, Earl of. (COVENTRY.) *E.* — "Candide et constanter:" Candidly and constantly.

COWLEY, Baron. (WELLESLEY.) *E.* — "Porro unum est necessarium:" Moreover one thing is needful.

COWPER, Earl of. (COWPER.) *E.* — "Tuum est:" It is your own.

CRANSTOUN, Baron. (CRANSTOUN.) *S.* — "Thou shalt want ere I want."

CRAVEN, Earl. (CRAVEN.) *E.* — "Virtus in actione consistit:" Virtue consists in action.

CREMORNE, Baron. (DAWSON.) *I.* — "Toujours propice:" Ever propitious.

CREWE, Baron. (CREWE.) *E.* — "Sequor nec inferior:" I follow, but am not inferior.

CROFTON, Baron. (CROFTON.) *I.* — "Dat Deus incrementum:" God gives the increase.

DACRE, Baron. (BRAND.) *E.* — "Pour bien désirer:" To desire good.

DALHOUSIE, Earl of. (RAMSAY.) *S.* — "Ora et labora:" Pray and labour.

DARNLEY, Earl of. (BLIGH.) *I.* — "Finem respice:" Look to the end.

DARTMOUTH, Earl of. (LEGG.) *E.* — "Gaudet tentamine virtus:" Virtue rejoices in trial.

DE BLAQUIERE, Baron. (DE BLAQUIERE.) *I.* — "Tiens à la vérité:" Maintain the truth.

DECIES, Baron. (HORSLEY-BERKEFORD.) *I.* — "Nil nisi cruce:" No dependence but in the cross.

DE CLIFFORD, Baroness.

DE FREYNE, Baron. (FREYNCH.) *I.* — "Malo mori quam fœdari:" I had rather die than be disgraced.

DE GREY, Earl. (DE GREY.) *E.* — "Qualis ab incepto:" The same as from the beginning.

DELAMERE, Baron. (CHOLMONDELEY.) *E.* — "Cassis tutissima virtus:" Virtue is the safest helmet.

DELAWARR, Earl. (SACKVILLE-WEST.) *E.* — "Jour de ma vie:" The day of my life.

DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY, Baron. (SIDNEY.) *E.* — "Quo fata vocant:" Whither the fates call me.

DE MAULEY, Baron. (PONSONBY.) *E.*



- “Pro rege, lege, grege:” For the king, the law, and the people.
- DENBIGH, Earl. (FELDING.) *E.* — “Crescit sub pondere virtus:” Virtue increases under oppression.
- DENMAN, Baron. (DENMAN.) *E.* — “Prudentia et constantia:” By prudence and constancy.
- DERBY, Earl of. (SMITH-STANLEY.) *E.* — “Sans changer:” Without changing.
- DE ROS, Baron. (FITZGERALD-DE-ROS.) *E.* — “Crom a boo.”
- DESART, Earl of. (CUFFE.) *I.* — “Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ:” Virtue ignorant of mean denial.
- DE SAUMAREZ, Baron. (SAUMAREZ.) *E.* — “In Deo spero:” In God I hope.
- DE TABLEY, Baron. (WARREN.) *E.* — “Tenebo:” I will maintain.
- DE VESCI, Viscount. (VSEY.) *I.* — “Sub hoc signo vinces:” Under this sign thou shalt conquer.
- DEVON, Earl of. (COURTENAY.) *E.* — “Quod verum tutum:” What is true is safe.
- DEVONSHIRE, Duke of. (CAVENDISH.) *E.* — “Cavendo tutus:” Secure by caution.
- DIGBY, Earl. (DIGBY.) *E.* — “Deo non fortunâ:” From God, not fortune.
- DILLON, Viscount. (DILLON-LEE.) *I.* — “Dum spiro, spero:” While I breathe I hope.
- DINORBEN, Baron. (HUGHES.) *E.* — “Rhad duw a rhyddid.”
- DONEGAL, Marquis of. (CHICHESTER.) *I.* — “Invitum sequitur honor:” Honour follows against his will.
- DONERAILE, Viscount. (ST. LEGER.) *I.* — “Haut et bon:” Great and good.
- DONOUGHMORE, Earl of. (HELY-HUTCHINSON.) *I.* — “Fortiter gerit crucem:” He bravely supports the cross.
- DORCHESTER, Baron. (CARLETON.) *E.* — “Quondum his vicinus armis:” We once conquered with these arms.
- DORMER, Baron. (DORMER.) *E.* — “Cio che Dio vuole, io voglio:” What God wills, I will.
- DOUGLAS, Baron. (DOUGLAS.) *E.* — “Jamais arriere:” Never behind.
- DOWNE, Viscount. (DAWNAY.) *I.* — “Timet pudorem:” He fears shame.
- DOWNES, Baron. (BURGH.) *I.* — “A cruce salus:” Salvation from the cross.
- DOWNSHIRE, Marquis of. (HILL.) *I.* — “Per Deum et ferrum obtinui:” By God and my sword I have obtained.
- DROGHEDA, Marquis of. (MOORE.) *I.* — “Fortis cadere, cedere non potest:” The brave man may fall, but cannot yield.
- DUCIE, Baron. (REYNOLDS-MORETON.) *E.* — “Perserverando:” By perseverance.
- DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE, Baron. (BLACKWOOD.) *I.* — “Per vias rectas:” Through undeviating paths.
- DUFFUS, Baron. (DUNDAU.) *S.* — “Sub spe:” Under hope.
- DUNALLEY, Baron. (PRITTE.) *I.* — “In omnia paratus:” Prepared for all things.
- DUNBOYNE, Baron. (BUTLER.) *I.* — “Timor Domini, fons vitæ:” The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life.
- DUNDAS, Baron. (DUNDAS.) *E.* — “Es-sayez:” Try.
- DUNDONALD, Earl of. (COCHRANE.) *S.* — “Virtute et labore:” By virtue and labour.
- DUNFERMLINE, Baron. (ABERCROMBY.) *S.*
- DUNGANNON, Viscount. (HILL-TREVOR.) *I.* — “Quid verum atque decens:” What is just and honourable.
- DUNMORE, Earl of. (MURRAY.) *S.* — “Furth fortune, and fill the fetters.”
- DUNRAVEN, Earl of. (WYNDHAM-QUIN.) *I.* — “Quod sursum volo videre:” I am resolved to look at what is above.
- DUNSANY, Baron. (PLUNKETT.) *I.* — “Festina lentè:” Quick, without impetuosity.
- DURHAM, Baron. (LAMBTON.) *E.* — “Le jour viendra:” The day will come.
- DYNEVOR, Baron. (RICE.) *E.* — “Secret et hardi:” Secret and bold.
- DYSART, Earl of. (TALMASH.) *S.*
- EFFINGHAM, Earl of. (HOWARD.) *E.* — “Virtus mille senta:” Valour is equal to a thousand shields.
- EGLINTON, Earl of. (MONTGOMERIE.) *S.* — “Gardez bien:” Take good care.
- EGMONT, Earl of. (PERCEVAL.) *I.* — “Sub cruce candida:” Under the fair cross.
- EGREMONT, Earl of. (WYNDHAM.) *E.* — “Au bon droit:” To the best right.
- ELDON, Earl of. (SCOTT.) *E.* — “Sed sine labe decus:” Let your honours be without stain.
- ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Earl of. (BRUCE.) *S.* — “Fuimus:” We have been.
- ELIBANK, Baron. (MURRAY.) *S.* — “Virtute fideque:” By virtue and faith.
- ELLENBOROUGH, Baron. (LAW.) *E.* — “Compositum jus fasque animi:” Law and equity.
- ELPHINSTONE, Baron. (ELPHINSTONE.) *S.* — “Cause causit.”
- ELY, Marquis of. (LOFTUS.) *I.* — “Prend moi tel que je suis:” Take me such as I am. And round the crest, “Loyal a mort:” Loyal till death.
- ENNISHOWEN AND CARRICKFERGUS, Baron. (commonly called Earl of BELFAST.) (CHICHESTER.) *I.* — “Fama vestigia retinens:” Retaining the signs of fame.
- ENNISKILLEN, Earl of. (COLL.) *I.* — “Deum cole, regem serva:” Worship God, and serve the king.
- ERNE, Earl of. (CREIGHTON.) *I.* — “God send grace.”
- ERROL, Earl of. (HAY.) *S.* — “Serva jugum:” Preserve the yoke.
- ERSKINE, Baron. (ERSKINE.) *E.* — “Trial by jury.”
- ESSEX, Earl of. (CAPEL.) *E.* — “Fide et fortitudine:” By faith and fortitude.
- EXETER, Marquis of. (CREN.) *E.* — “Cor unum, via una:” One heart, one way.
- EXMOUTH, Viscount. (PILLOW.) *E.* — “Deo adjuvante:” God being my helper.
- FAIRFAX, Baron. (FAIRFAX.) *S.* — “Fare, fac:” Speak, do.
- FALKLAND, Viscount. (CAREY.) *S.* — “In utroque fidelis:” Faithful in both.
- FALMOUTH, Earl of. (BOSCAWEN.) *E.* — “Patience passe science:” Patience surpasses knowledge.

FARNBOROUGH, Baron. (LONG.) *E.* — "Ingenuus suscipit artes:" He fosters the polite arts.

FARNHAM, Baron. (MAXWELL.) *E.* — "Je suis pret:" I am ready.

FERRARD, Viscount. (SKEFFINGTON-FOSTER.) *I.* — "Divini gloria ruris:" The glory of the heavenly mansions.

FERRERS, Earl. (SHIRLEY.) *E.* — "Honor virtutis premium:" Honour is the reward of virtue.

FEVERSHAM, Baron. (DUNCOMBE.) *E.* — "Deo, regi, patriæ:" To God, my king, and my country.

FIFE, Earl of. (DOFF.) *I.* — "Virtute et operâ:" By virtue and industry.

FINGALL, Earl of. (PLUNKETT.) *I.* — "Festina lente:" Quick without impetuosity.

FITZGERALD AND VESEY, Baron. (VESY-FITZGERALD.) *I.* — "Shannet a boo."

FITZHARDINGE, Earl of. (BERKELEY.) *E.*

FITZWILLIAM, Earl. (WENTWORTH-FITZWILLIAM.) *I.* — "Appetitus rationi parcat:" Let your desires obey your reason.

FOLEY, Baron. (FOLEY.) *E.* — "Ut proxim:" That I may do good.

FORBES, Baron. (FORBES.) *S.* — "Grace me guide."

FORESTER, Baron. (FORESTER.) *E.* — "Semper eadem:" Always the same.

FORTESCUE, Earl. (FORTESCUE.) *E.* — "Forte scutum salus ducum:" A strong shield proves the safety of commanders.

FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY, Viscount. (DE MONTMORENCY.) *I.* — "Dieu aide:" God assists.

FFRENCH, Baron. (FFRENCH.) *I.* — "Malo mori quam fedari:" I had rather die than be disgraced.

GAGE, Viscount. (GAOR.) *I.* — "Courage sans peur:" Courage without fear.

GAINSBOROUGH, Earl of. (NORL.) *E.* — "Tout bien, ou rien:" All well, or nothing.

GALLOWAY, Earl of. (STEWART.) *S.* — "Virscit vulnere virtus:" Virtue strengthens from a wound.

GALWAY, Viscount. (MONCKTON-ARUNDELL.) *I.* — "Famam extendere facis:" To extend fame by deeds.

GARDNER, Baron. (GARDNER.) *I.* — "Valet anchora virtus:" Virtue is a sheet-anchor.

GARVAIL, Baron. (CANNINO.) *I.* — "Ne cede mails, sed contra:" Do not succumb to misfortune, but oppose it."

GIFFORD, Baron. (GIFFORD.) *E.* — "Non sine Numine:" Not without Providence.

GLASGOW, Earl of. (CARR-BOYLE.) *S.* — "Dominus providebit:" The Lord will provide.

GLENELG, Baron. (GRANT.) *E.* — "Stand sure."

GLENGALL, Earl of. (BUTLER.) *I.* — "God be my guide."

GLENLYON, Baron. (MURRAY.) *E.* — "Furth fortune, and fill the fetters."

GODOLPHIN, Baron. (OSHORNE.) *E.* — "Pax in bello:" Peace in war.

GORDON, Duke of. (GORDON.) *S.* —

"Animo non astutiâ:" By courage, not by craft.

GORMANSTON, Viscount. (PRESTON.) *I.* — "Sans tache:" Without stain.

GORT, Viscount. (VEREKER.) *I.* — "Vincit veritas:" Truth conquers.

GOSFORD, Earl of. (ACHESON.) *I.* — "Vigilantibus:" To the watchful.

GRAFTON, Duke of. (FITZROY.) *E.* — "Et decus et pretium recti:" The ornament and reward of virtue.

GRANARD, Earl of. (FORBES.) *I.* — "Fax mentis incendium gloriæ:" The torch of the mind is the incitement to glory.

GRANTLEY, Baron. (NORTON.) *E.* — "Avi numerantur avorum:" I follow a long train of ancestors.

GRANVILLE, Viscount. (SUTHERLAND-LEVEYSON-GOWRI.) *E.* — "Frangas non flectes:" You may break, but shall not bend me.

GRAVES, Baron. (GRAVES.) *I.* — "Aquila non caput muscas:" An eagle does not catch flies.

GRAY, Baron. (GRAY.) *E.* — "Anchor, fast anchor."

GREY, Earl. (GREY.) *E.* — "De bon vouloir servir le Roi:" To serve the King with good will.

GREY OF GROBY, Baron. (GREY.) *E.* — "Memoria pii æterna:" The pious are held in everlasting remembrance.

GREY DE RUTHYN, Baroness. (RAWDON-HASTINGS.) *E.*

GUILFORD, Earl of. (NORTH.) *E.* — "Animo et fide:" By courage and honesty: "La vertu est la seule noblesse:" Virtue is the only nobility.

GUILLAMORE, Viscount. (O'GRADY.) *I.* — "Vulneratus non victus:" Wounded but unconquered.

HADDINGTON, Earl of. (HAMILTON.) *S.* — "Presto et persto:" I perform and persevere.

HAMILTON, Duke of. (HAMILTON-DOUGLAS.) *S.* — "Through."

HARBERTON, Viscount. (POMEROY.) *I.* — "Virtutis fortuna comites:" Fortune is the companion of valour.

HARBOROUGH, Earl of. (SHERARD.) *I.* — "Hostis honori invidia:" Envy is honour's enemy.

HARDWICKE, Earl of. (YORKE.) *E.* — "Nec cupias nec metuas:" Neither desire nor fear.

HAREWOOD, Earl of. (LASCEPES.) *E.* — "In solo Deo salus:" Salvation in God alone.

HARRINGTON, Earl of. (STANHOPE.) *E.* — "A Deo et rege:" From God and the king.

HARRIS, Baron. (HARRIS.) *E.* — "My prince and my country."

HARROWBY, Earl of. (RYDER.) *E.* — "Servata fides cuncti:" The promise made to my ancestors has been kept.

HARTLAND, Baron. (MAHON.) *I.* — "Periculum fortitudinis evasit:" By fortitude I have evaded danger.

HASTINGS, Marquis of. (RAWDON-HASTINGS.) *E.* — "Et nos quoque tela sparsimus:" And we too have scattered arrows.

HASTINGS, Baron. (ASTLEY.) *E.* — "Justitie tenax:" Tenacious of justice.

HATHERTON, Baron. (LITTLETON.)

- E.—“Ung Dieu et ung roy:” One God and one king.
- HAWARDEN, Viscount. (MAUDE.) *I.* —“Virtute securus:” Safe by virtue.
- HAWKE, Baron. (HARVEY-HAWKE.) *E.* —“Strike.”
- HEADFORT, Marquis of. (TAYLOUR.) *I.* —“Consequitur quodcumque petit:” He attains whatever he attempts.
- HEADLEY, Baron. (ALLANSON-WINN.) *I.* —“Virtute et labore:” By virtue and labour.
- HENLEY, Baron. (HENLEY.) *I.* —“Si sit prudentia:” If there be prudence.
- HENNIKER, Baron. (HENNIKER-MAJOR.) *I.* —“Deus major columna:” God is the best support.
- HEREFORD, Viscount. (DEVEREUX.) *E.* —“Virtutis comes invidia:” Envy the attendant of virtue.
- HERTFORD, Marquis of. (SKYMOUR-CONWAY.) *E.* —“Fide et amore:” By faith and love.
- HEYTESBURY, Baron. (A’COURT.) *E.* —“Gradescent aucta labor:” They increase by labour.
- HILL, Baron. (HILL.) *E.* —“Avancez!” Forward!
- HOLLAND, Baron. (FOX.) *E.* —“Et vitam impendere vero:” Keep the truth, even at the hazard of life.
- HOME, Earl. (RAMSEY-HOME.) *S.* —“True to the end.”
- HOOD, Viscount. (HOOD.) *E.* —“Ventis secundis:” With prosperous winds.
- HOPETOUN, Earl of. (HOPE.) *E.* —“At spes non fracta:” But my hope is not broken.
- HOTHAM, Baron. (HOTHAM.) *I.* —“Lead on.”
- HOWARD DE WALDEN, Baron. (ELMS.) *E.* —“Non quo, sed quomodo:” Not by whom, but in what manner.
- HOWDEN, Baron. (CARADOC.) *I.* —“Traditus non victus:” Betrayed, not conquered.
- HOWE, Earl. (CURZON-HOWE.) *E.* —“Let Curzon hold what Curzon held.”
- HOWTH, Earl. (ST. LAWRENCE.) *I.* —“Qui panse:” Which heals.
- HUNTINGFIELD, Baron. (VAN-NECK.) *I.* —“Droit et loyal:” Just and loyal.
- HUNTLY, Marquis of. (GORDON.) *E.* —“Stant cætera tigu:” The rest stand on a beam.
- ILCHESTER, Earl of. (FOX-STRAWAYS.) *E.* —“Faire sans dire:” To act without words.
- INVERNESS, Duchess of. (UNDERWOOD.)
- JERSEY, Earl of. (CHILD-VILLIERS.) *E.* —“Fidei coticula Crux:” The Cross is the test of faith.
- KEANE, Baron. (KRANE.) *E.* —“Deus mihi providebit:” God will provide for me.
- KEITH, Baroness. (MERCER-ELPHINSTONE.) *J.*
- KENMARE, Earl of. (BROWNE.) *I.* —“Loyal en tout:” Loyal in all things.
- KENMURE, Viscount. (GORDON.) *S.* —“Dread God.”
- KENSINGTON, Baron. (EDWARDS.) *I.* —“Gardez ta foi:” Keep the faith.
- KENYON, Baron. (KENYON.) *E.* —“Magnanimiter crucem sustine:” Support afflictions with magnanimity.
- KILKENNY, Earl of. (BUTLER.) *I.* —“Depressus, extoller:” I was humbled, I am exalted.
- KILMAINE, Baron. (BROWNE.) *I.* —“Solvez raison:” Follow reason.
- KILMOREY, Earl of. (NEEDHAM.) *I.* —“Nunc aut nunquam:” Now or never.
- KING, Baron. (KING.) *E.* —“Labor ipse voluptas:” Labour is itself a pleasure.
- KINGSALE, Baron. (DE COURCY.) *I.* —“Vincit omnia veritas:” Truth conquers all things.
- KINGSTON, Earl of. (KING.) *I.* —“Spes tutissima cælis:” Heaven is the safest hope.
- KINNAIRD, Baron. (KINNAIRD.) *S.* —“Patitur qui vincit:” He who conquers suffers.
- KINNOUL, Earl of. (HAY-DRUMMOND.) *S.* —“Renovate animos:” Renew your courage.
- KINTORE, Earl of. (KEITH-FALCONER.) *S.* —“Quæ amissa salva:” What was lost is safe.
- LAKE, Viscount. (LAKE.) *E.*
- LANDAFF, Earl of. (MATHW.) *I.* —“Y fyndw y fydd:” What God willeth, will be.
- LANESBOROUGH, Earl of. (BUTLER.) *I.* —“Liberté toute entière:” Liberty thoroughly inviolate.
- LANGDALE, Baron. (BICKERSTETH.) *E.* —“Suum cuique:” To every man his own.
- LANGFORD, Baron. (ROWLEY.) *I.* —“Bear and forbear.”
- LANSDOWNE, Marquis of. (PETTY-FITZMAURICE.) *E.* —“Virtute, non verbis:” By courage, not words.
- LAUDERDALE, Earl of. (MAITLAND.) *S.* —“Concilio et animis:” By wisdom and courage.
- LE DESPENCER, Baroness. (STAPLETON.) *E.*
- LEEDS, Duke of. (OSBORNE.) *E.* —“Pax in bello:” Peace in war.
- LEICESTER, Earl of. (COKE.) *E.* —“Prudens qui patiens:” He is prudent who is patient.
- LEIGH, Baron. (LEIGH.) *E.* —“Tout vient de Dieu:” All comes from God.
- LEINSTER, Duke of. (FITZGERALD.) *I.* —“Crom a boo:” Crom for ever.
- LEITRIM, Earl of. (CLEMENTS.) *I.* —“Patriis virtutibus:” By patriotic virtues.
- LEVEN AND MELVILLE, Earl of. (LESLIE-MELVILLE.) *S.* —“Pro rege et patrie:” For king and country.
- LICHFIELD, Earl of. (ANSON.) *E.* —“Nil desperandum:” Never despair.
- LIFFORD, Viscount. (HEWITT.) *I.* —“Be just, and fear not.”
- LILFORD, Baron. (POWES.) *E.* —“Parta tueri:” To defend what you have won.
- LIMERICK, Earl of. (FRY.) *I.* —“Virtute non astutia:” By virtue, not by craft.
- LINDSEY, Earl of. (BERTIE.) *E.* —“Loyalte me oblige:” Loyalty binds me.
- LISBURNE, Earl of. (VAUGHAN.) *I.* —“Non revertar inultus:” I will not return unrevenged.



LISLE, Baron. (LYSAIGHT.) *I.* — "Bella! horrida bella!" Wars! horrid wars!

LISMORE, Viscount. (O'CALLAGHAN.) *I.* — "Fidus et audax:" Faithful and courageous.

LISTOWEL, Earl of. (HARR.) *I.* — "Odi profanum:" I hate whatever is profane.

LIVERPOOL, Earl of. (JENKINSON.) *E.* — "Palma non sine pulvere:" I have gained the palm, but not without labour.

LONDONDERRY, Marquis of. (VANE.) *I.* — "Metuenda corolla draconis:" The dragon's crest is to be feared.

LONGFORD, Earl of. (PAKENHAM.) *E.* — "Gloria virtutis umbra:" Glory is the shadow of virtue.

LONSDALE, Earl of. (LOWTHER.) *E.* — "Magistratus indicat virum:" The magistrate shows the man.

LORTON, Viscount. (KING.) *I.* — "Spes tutissima cœlis:" Heaven is the safest hope.

LOTHIAN, Marquis of. (KERR.) *S.* — "Sero sed serio:" Late, but in earnest.

LOUTH, Baron. (PLUNKETT.) *I.* — "Festina lente:" Quick, without impetuosity.

LOVAT, Baron. (FRASER.) *S.* — "Je suis prest:" I am ready.

LOVELACE, Earl. (KING.) *E.* — "Labor ipse voluptas:" Labour itself is a pleasure.

LUCAN, Earl of. (BINGHAM.) *I.* — "Spes mea Christus:" Christ is my hope.

LURGAN, Baron. (BROWNE.) *I.* — "Esse quam videri:" To be, rather than seem to be.

LYNDIURST, Baron. (COPELEY.) *E.* — "Ultra pergere:" To push onward.

LYNEDECH, Baron. (GRAHAM.) *E.* — "Candidè securè:" Honesty is the best policy. [Extinct in 1844.]

LYTTLETON, Baron. (LYTTLETON.) *E.* — "Ung Dieu, ung roi:" One God, one king.

MACCLESFIELD, Earl of. (PARKER.) *E.* — "Sapere aude:" Dare to be wise.

MACDONALD, Baron. (BOSSVILLE-MACDONALD.) *I.* — "Virtus propter se:" Virtue for itself alone.

MALMESBURY, Earl of. (HARRIS.) *E.* — "Ubique patriam reminisci:" Everywhere to remember my country.

MANCHESTER, Duke of. (MONTAGU.) *E.* — "Disponendo me, noimutando me:" By disposing of me, not by changing me.

MANNERS, Baron. (MANNERS-SUTTON.) *E.* — "Pour y parvenir:" To attain it.

MANSFIELD, Earl of. (MURRAY.) *E.* — "Uni equus virtute:" Friendly to virtue alone.

MANVERS, Earl. (PIERREPOINT.) *E.* — "Ple reponere te:" In piety confide.

MARLBOROUGH, Duke of. (SPENCER-CHURCHILL.) *E.* — "Fiel perodes elchido:" Faithful, though unfortunate.

MAULE, Earl of. (ERSKINE.) *S.* — "Je pense plus:" I think the more.

MASSERENE, Viscount. (SKEFFINGTON-FOSTER.) *I.* — "Per angusta ad augusta:" Through difficulties to honours.

MASSY, Baron. (MASSY.) *I.* — "Pro libertatè patriæ:" For the liberty of my country.

MAYNARD, Viscount. (MAYNARD.) *E.* — "Manus justa nardus:" The just hand is as precious ointment.

MAYO, Earl of. (BOURKE.) *I.* — "A cruce salus:" Salvation from the cross.

MEATH, Earl of. (BRADAZON.) *E.* — "Voto vita mea:" My life is devoted.

MELBOURNE, Viscount. (LAMB.) *I.* — "Virtute et fide:" By virtue and faith.

MELVILLE, Viscount. (SAUNDERS-DUNDAS.) *E.* — "Quod potui perfeci:" That which I could do I have done.

METHUEN, Baron. (METHUEN.) *E.* — "Virtus invidia scopus:" Virtue is the mark of envy.

MEXBOROUGH, Earl of. (SAVILE.) *I.* — "Be fast."

MIDDLETON, Baron of. (WILLOUGHBY.) *E.* — "Vérité sans peur:" Truth without fear.

MIDDLETON, Viscount. (BRODRICK.) *I.* — "A cuspidè corona:" From a lance to a crown.

MILTOWN, Earl of. (LEESON.) *I.* — "Clarior a tenebris:" Brighter from obscurity.

MINTO, Earl of. (ELLIOT-MURRAY-KYNNMOND.) *E.* — "Suaviter et fortiter:" Mildly and firmly.

MOLESWORTH, Viscount. (MOLESWORTH.) *I.* — "Vincit amor patriæ:" The love of my country prevails.

MONSON, Baron. (MONSON.) *E.* — "Prest pour mon pays:" Ready for my country.

MONTAGU, Baron. (MONTAGU-SCOTT.) *E.* — "Spectemur agendo:" Let us be judged by our actions.

MONTAGU, Baron. (SPRING-RICE.) *E.* — "Non inferiora secutus:" Despising mean pursuits.

MONTROSE, Duke of. (GRAHAM.) *S.* — "Ne oubliez:" Forget not.

MORAY, Earl of. (STUART.) *S.* — "Salus per Christum Redemptorem:" Salvation through Christ the Redeemer.

MORLEY, Earl of. (PARKER.) *E.* — "Fideli certa merces:" Reward is sure to the faithful.

MORNINGTON, Earl of. (WILLESLEY-POLE.) *E.* — "Pollet virtus:" Virtue prevails.

MORTON, Earl of. (Douglas.) *S.* — "Lock sicker:" Be secure.

MOSTYN, Baron. (LOYD.) *E.* — "Heb addw, Heb ddym Dduwdygan:" If we have God, we have enough.

MOUNTCASHEL, Earl of. (MOORE.) *I.* — "Vis unita fortior:" Force united becomes more powerful.

MOUNT-EDGECUMBE, Earl of. (EDGE-CUMBE.) *E.* — "Au plaisir fort do Dieu:" At the disposal of God.

MOUNTMORES, Viscount. (DO MONTMORENCY.) *I.* — "Dieu aide:" God assists.

MOUNTNORRIS, Earl of. (ANNESLEY.) *I.* — "Virtutis amore:" From the love of virtue.

MOUNT SANDFORD, Baron. (SANDFORD.) *I.* — "Cor unum, via una:" One heart, one way.

MUNCASTER, Baron. (PENNINGTON.) *I.* — "Vincit amor patriæ:" The love of my country prevails.

MUNSTER, Earl of. (FITZCLARENCE.)

MUSKERRY, Baron. (DEANE.) *I.* — "Forti et fideli, nihil difficile:" To the brave and faithful nothing is difficult.

NAPIER, Baron. (NAPIER.) *E.* — "Ready, aye ready."

NELSON, Earl. (NELSON.) *E.* — "Palman qui meruit ferat:" Let him wear the palm who has deserved it.

NETTERVILLE, Viscount. (NETTERVILLE.) *I.* — "Cruci dum spiro spero:" While I breathe, my hope is in the cross.

NEWBOROUGH, Baron. (WYNN.) *I.* — "Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re:" Gentle in manner, vigorous in deed.

NEWBURGH, Earl of. (EYRE.) *S.* — "Si je puis:" If I can.

NEWCASTLE, Duke of. (PELHAM-CLINTON.) *E.* — "Loyalte n'a honte:" Loyalty knows no shame.

NORBURY, Earl of. (TOLER.) *I.* — "Right can never die."

NORFOLK, Duke of. (HOWARD.) *E.* — "Sola virtus invicta:" Virtue alone is invincible.

NORMANBY, Marquis. (PHIPPS.) *E.* — "Virtute quies:" Rest in virtue.

NORMANTON, Earl of. (AOAR.) *I.* — "Via trita, via tuta:" The beaten path is the safe one.

NORTH, Baroness. (NORTH.)

NORTHAMPTON, Marquis of. (COMPTON.) *E.* — "Je ne cherche qu'un:" I seek but one.

NORTHESK, Earl of. (CARNEGIE.) *S.* — "Tâche sans tâche:" A work without a stain.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Duke of. (PERCY.) *E.* — "Espérance en Dieu:" Hope in God.

NORTHWICK, Baron. (RUSHOUT.) *E.* — "Par ternis suppar:" The two are almost equal to the three.

NUGENT, Baron. (NUGENT-TEMPLE-GRENVILLE.) *E.* — "Bonne espérance, et droit en avant:" A good hope, and straight forward.

O'NEILL, Viscount. (O'NRILL.) *I.* — "Lamh dearg Eirín:" The red hand of Ireland.

ONGLEY, Baron. (HENRY-ONGLEY.) *I.* — "Mihi cura futuri:" My care is for the future.

ONSLOW, Earl of. (ONSLow.) *E.* — "Festina lente:" Quick without impetuosity.

ORANMORE AND BROWNE, Baron. (BROWNE.) *I.* — "Fortiter et fideliter:" Boldly and faithfully.

ORFORD, Earl of. (WALFOL.) *E.* — "Fari quæ sentias:" Speak what you think.

ORKNEY, Earl of. (FITZMAURICE.) *S.*

ORMONDE, Marquis of. (BOTLER.) *E.* — "Comme je trouve:" As I find.

OXFORD AND MORTIMER, Earl of. (HARLEY.) *E.* — "Virtute et fide:" By virtue and faith.

PAGET, Baron. (PAGET.) *E.* — "Per il suo contrario:" By its reverse or opposite.

PALMERSTON, Viscount. (TEMPLE.) *I.* — "Flecti non frangi:" To be bent, not broken.

PANMURE, Baron. (MAULE.) *E.* — "Clementia et animis:" By clemency and fortitude.

PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY, Earl of. (HERBERT.) *E.* — "Un je servirai:" One will I serve.

PETRE, Baron. (PETRE.) *E.* — "Sans Dieu rien:" Nothing without God.

PLUNKET, Baron. (PLUNKET.) *E.* — "Festina lente:" Quick without impetuosity.

PLYMOUTH, Earl of. (WINDSOR.) *E.* — "Je me fie en Dieu:" I put my trust in God.

POLTIMORE, Baron. (BAMFFYLD.) *E.* — "Delectare in Domino:" Delight in the Lord.

POLWARTH, Baron. (SCOTT.) *E.* — "Reparabit cornua Phæbe:" The moon will replenish her horns.

POMFRET, Earl of. (FERMOR.) *E.* — "Hæc et semper:" Now and always.

PONSONBY, Baron. (PONSONBY.) *E.* — "Pro rege, lege, grege:" For the king, the law, and the people.

PORTARLINGTON, Earl of. (DAWSON.) *I.* — "Vita via virtus:" Virtue is the way of life.

PORTLAND, Duke of. (CAVENDISH-BENTINCK-SCOTT.) *E.* — "Craignez honte:" Fear disgrace.

PORTMAN, Baron. (PORTMAN.) *E.* — "A clean heart and a cheerful spirit."

PORTSMOUTH, Earl of. (WALLOP.) *E.* — "En suivant la vérité:" By following truth.

POULETT, Earl. (POULETT.) *E.* — "Gardez la foi:" Keep the faith.

POWERSCOURT, Viscount. (WINDFIELD.) *I.* — "Fidélité est de Dieu:" Truth is of God.

POWIS, Earl of. (HERBERT.) *E.* — "Audacter et sincere:" Boldly and sincerely.

PRUDHOE, Baron. (PERCY.) *E.* — "Espérance en Dieu:" Hope in God.

QUEENSBERRY, Marquis and Earl of. (DOUGLAS.) *S.* — "Forward."

RADNOR, Earl of. (PLEYDELL-BOUYERIE.) *E.* — "Patriam, carior libertas:" My country is dear, my liberty dearer.

RADSTOCK, Baron. (WALDEGRAVE.) *I.* — "St. Vincent."

RANCLIFFE, Baron. (PARKES.) *E.* — "Honestè audax:" Honourably bold.

RANELAGH, Viscount. (JONES.) *I.* — "Cælitus mihi vires:" My strength is from heaven.

RANFURLY, Earl of. (KNOX.) *I.* — "Movco et propitior:" I strike, and am prepared.

RATHDOWN, Earl of. (MONCK.) *I.* — "Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter:" Boldly, faithfully, successfully.

RAVENSWORTH, Baron. (LIDDELL.) *E.* — "Unus et idem:" One and the same.

RAYLEIGH, Baron. (STRUTT.) *E.* — "Tenax propositi:" Tenacious of purpose.

REAY, Baron. (MACKAY.) *S.* — "Manu forti:" With a strong hand.

REDESDALE, Baron. (FREEMAN-MITFORD.) *E.* — "Equabiliter et diligenter:" Steadily and diligently.

RENDLESHAM, Baron. (THELUSSON.) *I.* — "Labore et honore:" By industry and honour.



RIBBLESDALE, Baron. (LISTER.) *E.* — "Retinens vestigia famæ:" Retraeing the achievements of an honourable ancestry.

RICHMOND, Duke of. (GORDON-LENNOX.) *E.* — "En la rose je fleuri:" I flourish in the rose.

RIPON, Earl of. (ROBINSON.) *E.* — "Foy est tout:" Faith is every thing.

RIVERS, Baron. (PITT-RIVERS.) *E.* — "Equam servare mentem:" To preserve an equal mind.

RIVERSDALE, Baron. (TONSON.) *I.* — "Manus hæc inimica tyrannis:" This hand is hostile to tyrants.

RODEN, Earl of. (JOCELYN.) *I.* — "Faire mon devoir:" To do my duty.

RODNEY, Baron. (RODNEY.) *E.* — "Non generant aquilæ columbas:" Eagles do not bring forth doves.

ROKEBY, Baron. (MONTAGU.) *E.* — "Solo in Deo salus:" Safety in God alone.

ROLLO, Baron. (ROLLO.) *S.* — "La fortune passe partout:" The vicissitudes of fortune are common to all.

ROMNEY, Earl of. (MARSHAM.) *E.* — "Non sibi sed patriæ:" Not for himself, but for his country.

ROSCOMMON, Earl of. (DILLON.) *I.* — "Auxilium ab alto:" Help from above.

ROSEBERRY, Earl of. (PRIMROSE.) *S.* — "Fide et fiducia:" By faith and courage.

ROSSE, Earl of. (PARSONS.) *I.* — "Pro Deo et rege:" For God and the king.

ROSSLYN, Earl of. (ST. CLAIR-ERSKINE.) *E.* — "Fight."

ROSSMORE, Baron. (WESTENRA.) *I.* — "Post prælia præmia:" After battles, rewards.

ROTHERS, Earl of. (LESLIE.) *S.* — "Grip fast."

ROXBURGHE, Duke of. (INNES-KERR.) *S.* — "Pro Christo et patriâ, dulce periculum:" For Christ and my country, danger is sweet.

RUTHVEN, Baron. (RUTHVEN.) *S.* — "Deed shaw."

RUTLAND, Duke of. (MANNERS.) *E.* — "Pour y parvenir:" In order to accomplish.

ST. ALBAN'S, Duke of. (BEAUCLERK.) *E.* — "Auspicium meliores aui:" A pledge of better times.

ST. GERMAN'S, Earl of. (ELIOT.) *E.* — "Occurrunt nubes:" Clouds will intervene.

ST. JOHN, Baron. (ST. JOHN.) *E.* — "Data fata secutus:" Following his declared fate.

ST. VINCENT, Viscount. (JERVIS.) *E.* — "Thus."

SALISBURY, Marquis of. (GASCOIGNE-CREIL.) *E.* — "Sero sed serio:" Late, but seriously.

SALTOUN, Baron. (FRASER.) *I.* — "In God is all."

SANDYS, Baron. (HILL.) *E.* — "Per Deum et ferrum continui:" By God and my sword I have obtained.

SANDWICH, Earl of. (MONTAGU.) *E.* — "Post tot naufragium portum:" After so many shipwrecks we find a harbour.

SAY AND SELE, Baron. (EARDLEY-TWISLETON-FIENNES.) *E.* — "Fortem posee animum:" Wish for a strong mind.

SCARBOROUGH, Earl of. (LUMLEY-SAVILLE.) *E.* — "Murus æneus conscientia sana:" A sound conscience is a wall of brass.

SCARSDALE, Baron. (CURZON.) *E.* — "Reete et suaviter:" Justly and mildly.

SEAFIELD, Earl of. (GRANT.) *S.* — "Stand fast."

SEAFORD, Baron. (ELLIS.) *E.* — "Non quo, sed quomodo:" Not by whom, but in what manner.

SEATON, Baron. (COLBORNE.) *E.* — "Sperat infestis:" He hopes in adverse fortune.

SEFTON, Earl of. (MOLYNEUX.) *I.* — "Vivere sat vincere:" To conquer is to live enough.

SELKIRK, Earl of. (DOUGLAS.) *S.* — "Jamais arriere:" Never behind.

SEMPILL, Baroness. (SEMPILL.) *S.*

SHAFTESBURY, Earl of. (ASHLEY-COOPER.) *E.* — "Love. Serve."

SHANNON, Earl of. (BOYLE.) *I.* — "Spectemur agendo:" Let us be judged by our actions.

SHEFFIELD, Earl of. (HOLROYD.) *I.* — "Quem te Deus esse jussit:" What God commands you to be.

SHERBORNE, Baron. (DUTTON.) *E.* — "Servabo fidem:" I will keep faith.

SHREWSBURY, Earl of. (TALBOT.) *I.* — "Prest d'accomplir:" Ready to perform.

SIDMOUTH, Viscount. (ADDINGTON.) *E.* — "Libertas sub rege pio:" Liberty under a pious king.

SINCLAIR, Baron. (ST. CLAIR.) *S.* — "Fight."

SKELMERSDALE, Baron. (BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM.) *E.* — "In portu quies:" In the haven there is repose.

SLIGO, Marquis of. (BROWNE.) *E.* — "Suivez raison:" Follow reason.

SOMERS, Earl. (SOMERS-COCKS.) *E.* — "Prodesse quam conspici:" To be useful rather than conspicuous.

SOMERSET, Duke of. (SRYMOUR.) *E.* — "Foy pour devoir:" Faith for duty.

SOMERVILLE, Baron. (SOMERVILLE.) *S.* — "Fear God in life."

SONDES, Baron. (MILLES.) *E.* — "Esto quod esse videris:" Be what you seem to be.

SOUTHAMPTON, Baron of. (FITZROY.) *E.* — "Et decus, et præmium recti:" The ornament and reward of virtue.

SOUTHWELL, Viscount. (SOUTHWELL.) *I.* — "Nec male notus eques:" Not an unknown knight.

SPENCER, Earl. (SPENCER.) *E.* — "Dien defend le droit:" God defends the right.

STAFFORD, Baron. (STAFFORD-JERKINGHAM.) *E.* — "Virtus basis vitæ:" Virtue is the basis of life.

STAIR, Earl of. (DALRYMPLE.) *S.* — "Firm."

STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON, Earl of. (GRIFF.) *E.* — "A ma puissance:" According to my power.

STANTHOPE, Earl. (STANTHOPE.) *E.* — "A Deo et rege:" From God and the king.

STANLEY, Baron. (STANLEY.) *E.* — "Sans changer:" Without changing.

STOURTON, Baron. (STOURTON.) *E.* — "Loyal je serai durant ma vie:" I will be loyal during my life.



STRADBROKE, Earl of. (ROUS.) *E.* — "Je vive en espoir:" I live in hope.  
STRAFFORD, Baron. (BYNO.) *E.* — "Tuebor:" I will defend.

STRANGFORD, Viscount. (SMYTHE.) *I.* — "Virtus incendit vires:" Virtue inspires strength.

STRATHALLAN, Viscount. (DRUMMOND.) *S.* — "Lord have mercy."

STRATHEDEN, Baroness. (CAMPBELL.) *S.*

STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN, Earl of. (LYON-BOWES.) *S.* — "In te, Domine, speravi:" In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.

STUART DE ROTHESAY, Baron. (STUART.) *E.* — "Avito viret honore:" He flourishes through the honour of his ancestors.

STUART DE DECIES, Baron. (VILLIERS-STUART.) *I.* — "Avito viret honore." He flourishes through the honour of his ancestors.

SUDELEY, Baron. (HAMBURY-TRACY.) *E.* — "Memoria pii eterna:" The pious are held in everlasting remembrance.

SUFFIELD, Baron. (HARBORD.) *E.* — "Æquanimiter:" Even-mindedly.

SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, Earl of. (HOWARD.) *E.* — "Nous maintiendrons:" We will maintain.

SUTHERLAND, Duke of. (LEYBSON-GOWER.) *E.* — "Frangas non fleetes:" You may break but shall not bend me.

SYDNEY, Viscount. (TOWNSHEND.) *E.* — "Droit et avant:" Right and forward.

TAAFE, Viscount. (TAAFE.) *I.* — "In hoc signo spes mea:" In this sign is my hope.

TALBOT, Earl. (CHETWYND-TALBOT.) *E.* — "Humani nihil alienum:" Nothing is indifferent to me which relates to man.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, Baron. (TALBOT.) *I.* — "Forte et fidele:" Strong and faithful.

TANKERVILLE, Earl of. (BENNET.) *E.* — "De bon vouloir servir le roi:" To serve the king with good will.

TEIGNMOUTH, Baron. (SHORE.) *I.* — "Perinus lætiss:" We die in a good cause.

TEMPLEMORE, Baron. (CHICHESTER.) *E.* — "Invitum sequitur honor:" Honour follows against his will.

TEMPLETOWN, Viscount. (UPTON.) *I.* — "Virtutis avorum præmium:" The reward of the virtue of my ancestors.

TENTERDEN, Baron. (ABBOTT.) *E.* — "Labore:" By labour.

TEYNHAM, Baron. (ROPER-CURSON.) *E.* — "Spes mea in Deo:" My hope is in God.

THANET, Earl of. (TUFTON.) *E.* — "Ales volat propriis:" The bird flies to its kind.

THOMOND, Marquis of. (O'BRYEN.) *I.* — "Vigour de dessus:" Strength is from above.

THURLOW, Baron. (HOVEL-THURLOW.) *E.* — "Quo fata vocant:" Whither fate may call me.

TORPICHEN, Baron. (SAMBILANDE.) *S.* — "Spero meliora:" I hope for better things.

TORRINGTON, Viscount. (BYNO.) *E.* — "Tuebor:" I will defend.

TOWNSHEND, Marquis. (GEORGE-FERRERS.) *E.* — "Hæc generi incrementa fides:" Faith obtained these honours for our race.

TRAQUAIR, Earl of. (STUART.) *S.* — "Judge nought."

TRIMLESTOWN, Baron. (BARNEWALL.) *I.* — "Malo mori quam fœdari:" I had rather die than be disgraced.

TWEEDDALE, Marquis of. (HAY.) *S.* — "Spare nought."

TYRCONNEL, Earl of. (CARPENTER.) *I.* — "Per acuta belli:" By stratagems of war.

VAUX, Baron. (MOSTYN.) *E.* — "Morte leonis vita:" Life by the death of the lion.

VENTRY, Baron. (DE MOLEYS.) *I.* — "Vivere sat vincere:" To conquer is to live enough.

VERNON, Baron. (WARREN.) *E.* — "Ver non semper viret:" The spring does not always flourish; or, Vernon always flourishes.

VERULAM, Earl. (GRIMSTON.) *E.* — "Mediocria firma:" Firm in the middle state.

VIVIAN, Baron. (VIVIAN.) "Vive revicturus:" Live, that you may live hereafter.

WALDEGRAVE, Earl. (WALDEGRAVE.) *E.* — "Passes avant:" Pass onward.

WALLSCOURT, Baron. (BLAKE.) *I.* — "Virtus sola nobilitat:" Virtue alone ennobles.

WALSINGHAM, Baron. (DE GREY.) *E.* — "Excitari non hebesceere:" To be spirited, not inactive.

WARD, Baron. (WARD.) *E.* — "Comme je fus:" As I was.

WARWICK, Earl of. (GREVILLE.) *E.* — "Vix ea nostra voco:" I can scarcely call these our own.

WATERFORD, Marquis. (DE-LA-POUR-BERESFORD.) *I.* — "Nil nisi eruce:" No dependence but in the cross.

WATERPARK, Baron. (CAVENDISH.) *E.* — "Caveudo tutus:" Secure by caution.

WELLINGTON, Duke of. (WELLESLEY.) *E.* — "Virtutis fortuna comæ:" Fortune the companion of valour.

WEMYSS AND MARCII, Earl of. (WEMYSS-CHARTERIS-DOUGLAS.) *S.* — "Je pense:" I think.

WENLOCK, Baron. (LAWLEY-THOMPSON.) *E.* — "Je veux de bonne guerre:" I wish for fair play.

WENMAN, Baroness. (WYKHAM.) *E.*

WESTERN, Baron. (WESTERN.) *E.* — "Nec temere nec timide:" Neither rashly nor diffidently.

WESTMEATH, Marquis of. (NUGENT.) *I.* — "Deerevi:" I have resolved.

WESTMINSTER, Marquis of. (GROSVENOR.) *E.* — "Nobilitatis virtus, non stemma, character:" Virtue, not ancestry, should characterize nobility.

WESTMORELAND, Earl of. (FANE.) *E.* — "Ne vile fano:" Disgrace not the altar.

WILKINCLIFFE, Baron. (STUART-WORTLEY-MACKENZIE.) *E.* — "Avito viret honore:" He flourishes through the honour of his ancestors.

- WICKLOW, Earl of. (HOWARD.) *I.*—  
 "Inservi Deo et latrare:" Serve God and rejoice.
- WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, Baron. (VERNEY.)—  
 "Vertue vauueeth:" Virtue prevails.
- WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY, Baron. (DRUMMOND-BURRELL.) *E.*—  
 "Animus nou deficit æquus:" Equanimity is not wanting.
- WILTON, Earl of. (EGERTON.) *E.*—  
 "Virtuti, non armis, fido:" I trust to virtue, not to arms.
- WINCHESTER, Marquis of. (PAULLETT.) "Aimez loyauté:" Love loyalty.
- WINCHELSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, Earl of. (FINCH-HATTON.) *E.*—  
 "Nil conscire sibi:" Conscious of no guilt.
- WINTERTON, Earl of. (TURNOUR.) *I.*—  
 "Esse quam videri:" To be, rather than seem to be.
- WODEHOUSE, Baron. (WODENHOUSE.) "Agincourt."
- WROTTESLEY, Baron. (WROTTESELEY.) *E.*
- WYNFORD, Baron. (BEST.) *E.*—  
 "Libertas in legibus:" Liberty in the laws.
- YARBOROUGH, Baron. (ANDERSON-PELHAM.) *E.*—  
 "Vincit amor patriæ:" The love of my country prevails.
- ZETLAND, Earl of. (DUNDAS.) *S.*—  
 "Essayez:" Try.
- ZOUCHE, Baroness. (CURZON.) *E.*

### PRIVILEGES, &c. OF THE PEERS.

The degrees of nobility in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are five, viz. *Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons*: to which may properly be added a sixth, viz. the *Archbishops and Bishops*, who, as spiritual lords, are entitled to a seat in the House of Peers, and possess for their lives all the faculties and privileges of the peerage. The principal of these privileges are as follow:—

1. That they are free from all *arrest for debts*, as being the king's hereditary counsellors. Therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no *attachment* lies against his person. For the same reason they are exempt from attending courts *lect*, or *sheriff's turns*; or, in cases of riot, attending the *posse comitatus*.

2. In criminal causes they are only tried by their peers, who give their verdict, not upon oath as other juries, but upon their *honour*: and then a court is fitted up for the purpose in the middle of Westminster Hall, at the king's charge.

3. To secure the *honour* of, and prevent the spreading of any *scandal* upon peers, or any great officers of the realm, by reports, there is an express law, called *scandalum magnatum*, by which any man convicted of making a scandalous report against a peer of the realm (though true), is condemned to an *arbitrary fine*, and to remain in custody till the same be paid.

4. Upon any great trial in a court of justice, a peer may come into the court, and sit there uncovered. But no peer can be covered in the royal presence without permission for that purpose, except Lord Kingsale, who enjoys that privilege by hereditary right, originally granted to his ancestor, Baron de Courcy, by King John.

### MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF PEERS.

1. The Daughters of Dukes, Marquises; or Earls, who, having married Commoners, are distinguished by the title of *Right Honourable Lady* prefixed to their own Christian names. 2. The Daughters of Viscounts, or Barons, who, having married Knights, or Baronets, are distinguished by the title of *Honourable Lady* prefixed to their own Christian names. 3. The Daughters of Viscounts, or Barons, married to Commoners, are distinguished by the title of *Honourable Mrs.* prefixed to their names.

# TABLES OF NUMBER, MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Traders keep their Accounts in Pounds £., Shillings s., and Pence d.

## NUMERATION.

Units	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tens	-	-	-	-	-	12
Hundreds	-	-	-	-	-	123
Thousands	-	-	-	-	-	1,234
Tens of Thousands	-	-	-	-	-	12,345
Hundreds of Thousands	-	-	-	-	-	123,456
Millions	-	-	-	-	-	1,234,567
Tens of Millions	-	-	-	-	-	12,345,678
Hundreds of Millions	-	-	-	-	-	123,456,789
Thousands of Millions	-	-	-	-	-	1,234,567,890

It will be seen by the above that the seventh figure constitutes millions: six more would be billions, six more trillions, and so on for every six figures, to quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions, nonillions, decillions, &c.

## CURRENT MONEY.

### GOLD.

	Value.	Weight.
	£. s. d.	oz. dwt. gr.
5 Sov. Piece	5 0 0	- 1 5 16-378
Double Sov.	2 0 0	- 0 10 6-540
Sovereign	1 0 0	- 0 5 3-274
Half-Sov.	0 10 0	- 0 2 13-637

### SILVER.

Crown	-	0	5	0	-	0	18	4-36
Half Crown	-	0	2	6	-	0	9	2-18
Shilling	-	0	1	0	-	0	3	15-27
Sixpence	-	0	0	6	-	0	1	19-63

### COPPER.

Penny	-	0	0	1	-	-	102.0dr.
Halfpenny	-	0	0	0	-	0	8
Farthings	-	0	0	0	-	0	4

## FARTHING.

	f.	£. s. d.
2	are	0 1/2
3	are	0 3/4
4	are	1
5	are	1 1/4
6	are	1 1/2
7	are	1 3/4
8	are	2
9	are	2 1/4
10	are	2 1/2
11	are	2 3/4
12	are	3
13	are	3 1/4
14	are	3 1/2
15	are	3 3/4
16	are	4
17	are	4 1/4
18	are	4 1/2
19	are	4 3/4
20	are	5
21	are	5 1/4
22	are	5 1/2
23	are	5 3/4
24	are	6
28	are	7
32	are	8
36	are	9
40	are	10
44	are	11
48	are	1 0
96	are	2 0
120	are	2 6
240	are	5 0
480	are	10 0
960	are	1 0 0
1920	are	2 0 0

## Money.

### PENCE.

	d.	s. d.
12	are	1 0
20	are	1 8
24	are	2 0
30	are	2 6
36	are	3 0
40	are	3 4
48	are	4 0
50	are	4 2
60	are	5 0
70	are	5 10
72	are	6 0
80	are	6 8
84	are	7 0
90	are	7 6
96	are	8 0
100	are	8 4
108	are	9 0
110	are	9 2
120	are	10 0
130	are	10 10
132	are	11 0
140	are	11 8
144	are	12 0
150	are	12 6
156	are	13 0
160	are	13 4
170	are	14 2
180	are	15 0
190	are	15 10
200	are	16 8
240	are	1 0 0
480	are	2 0 0
1200	are	5 0 0
2400	are	10 0 0
4800	are	20 0 0

## SHILLINGS.

	s.	£. s.
20	are	1 0
30	are	1 10
40	are	2 0
50	are	2 10
60	are	3 0
70	are	3 10
80	are	4 0
90	are	4 10
100	are	5 0
110	are	5 10
120	are	6 0
130	are	6 10
140	are	7 0
150	are	7 10
160	are	8 0
170	are	8 10
180	are	9 0
190	are	9 10
200	are	10 0
230	are	10 10
300	are	15 0
350	are	17 10
400	are	20 0
450	are	22 10
500	are	25 0
650	are	32 10
750	are	37 10
850	are	42 10
950	are	47 10
1000	are	50 0
1500	are	75 0
2000	are	100 0
2500	are	125 0
3000	are	150 0
4000	are	200 0

## MULTIPLICATION.

By reversing this Table it will become Division.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

MILES.  
A mile in different countries varies considerably.

	yard/s.
English mile contains	1760
Russian mile	1100
Irish and Scotch mile	2200
Italian mile	1467
Polish mile	4400
Spanish mile	5028
German mile	5865
Swedish and Danish mile	7233
Hungarian mile	8500
In France they measure by the mean league of 3666 yards.	

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	lbs.		lbs.
Firkin of Butter is	- 56	Stone of Iron or Shot	- 14
Firkin of Soap	- 64	Glass	- 5
Barrel of Pot Ashes	- 200	Meal (London)	- 8
Barrel of Anchovies	- 30	Meal (Country)	- 14
Barrel of Soap	- 236	Cheese	- 16
Barrel of Butter	- 221	Hemp	- 32
Fother of Lead, 19 cwt.	-	Fish	- 8
2 qrs. or	- 2184	Seam of Glass 24 Stone	- 120
Barrel of Candles	- 120	Bushel of Coal	- 64
Gallon of Train Oil	- 7 1/2	Cwt. Weight of Potatoes	- 120
Fagot of Steel	- 120	Roll of Parchment, 60 skins.	-
Bale of Bacon five Fitches.	-	Piece of Calico is	- 28 yards
Piece of Irish Linen	- 25 yards	Piece of Msslin	- 10 yards
Piece of Msslin	- 10 yards	Thousand of Quills is	- 1200
Hundred of Walnuts,	- 120	Ton of Potatoes,	- 40 bushels.
Load of Hricks	- 500	Load of Tiles	- 1000
Last of Gunpowder,	- 42 barrels.	French Franc is	- 10d.
Spanish Dollar is	- 4s. 6d.		



## Arithmetical Tables, &amp;c.

**Practice.**  
OF A PENNY.  
farth. d.  
2 equal 1 half  
1 = 1-4th

OF A SHILLING  
s. s.  
6 equal 1-half  
4 = 1-3rd  
3 = 1-4th  
2 = 1-6th  
1½ = 1-8th  
1 = 1-12th  
0½ = 1-16th

OF A POUND.  
s. d. £.  
10 equal 1-half  
6 8 = 1-3rd  
5 0 = 1-4th  
4 0 = 1-5th  
3 4 = 1-6th  
2 6 = 1-8th  
2 0 = 1-10th  
1 8 = 1-12th  
1 4 = 1-15th  
1 3 = 1-16th  
1 0 = 1-20th  
0 6 = 1-30th  
0 6 = 1-40th  
0 4 = 1-60th  
0 3 = 1-80th  
0 2 = 1-120th  
0 1 = 1-240th

OF A QUARTER  
11bs. equal 1-half  
7 = 1-4th  
4 = 1-7th  
3½ = 1-8th  
2 = 1-14th  
1 = 1-28th

OF A HUNDRED  
50 equal 1-half  
25 = 1-4th  
10 = 1-10th  
5 = 1-20th

OF A HUNDRED  
WEIGHT.  
qr. lbs. Cwt.  
2 0 equal 1-half  
1 0 = 1-4th  
0 16 = 1-7th  
0 11 = 1-8th  
0 8 = 1-14th  
0 7 = 1-16th  
0 4 = 1-28th

OF A TON.  
Cwt. Ton.  
10 equal 1-half  
5 = 1-4th  
4 = 1-5th  
2½ = 1-6th  
2 = 1-10th  
1½ = 1-16th  
1 = 1-20th

## AVOIRDUPOIS.

16 drams - 1 ounce  
16 ounces - 1 pound  
14 pounds - 1 stone  
28 pounds - 1 quarter  
4 quarters 1 hundred  
20 hundred 1 ton

## TROY WEIGHT.

4 grains - 1 carat  
24 grains - 1 pennywt.  
20 pennywt. 1 ounce  
12 ounces - 1 pound  
25 pounds - 1 quarter  
100 pounds 1 cwt.  
20 cwt. - 1 ton

## APOTHECARIES.

20 grains - 1 scruple  
3 scruples 1 dram  
8 drams - 1 ounce  
12 ounces - 1 pound

## WOOL WEIGHT.

7 pounds - 1 clove  
2 cloves - 1 stone  
2 stones - 1 tod  
6½ tods - 1 wey  
2 weys - 1 sack  
12 sacks - 1 last  
12 score - 1 pack

## ALE AND BEER.

2 pints - 1 quart  
4 quarts - 1 gallon  
9 gallons - 1 firkin  
2 firkins - 1 kilderkin  
2 kilderkins 1 barrel  
1½ barrel - 1 hogshead  
2 barrels - 1 puncheon  
3 barrels - 1 butt

## WINE MEASURE.

4 gills - 1 pint  
2 pints - 1 quart  
4 quarts 1 gallon  
10 gallons 1 hanker  
18 gallons - 1 rundlet  
31½ gallons half hogsh.  
42 gallons 1 tierce  
63 gallons 1 hogshead  
84 gallons - 1 puncheon  
2 hogsheds 1 pipe  
2 pipes - 1 tun

## DRY MEASURE.

2 pints - 1 quart  
2 quarts - 1 pottle  
2 pottles 1 gallon  
2 gallons 1 peck  
4 pecks - 1 bushel  
2 bushels - 1 strike  
4 bushels 1 sack  
8 bushels 1 quarter  
4 quarters 1 chaldron  
5 quarters 1 wey  
10 quarters 1 last

## BREAD AND FLOUR

peck loaf - 17 6 1  
half peck - 8 11 0½  
quartern - 4 5 8½  
peck of flour 14 0 0  
bushel - 56 0 0  
sack - 280 0 9

By a recent act of Parliament, Bread is sold by the pound within 10 miles of London, such as 4lb. loaves, and 2lb. loaves.

## CHEESE &amp; BUTTER.

8lb. - 1 clove  
256lb. - 1 Suffolk wey  
336lb. - 1 Essex wey

## LONG MEASURE.

3 barleycorns 1 inch  
3 inches - 1 hand  
10 inches - 1 span  
12 inches - 1 foot  
3 feet - 1 yard  
5 feet - 1 pace  
6 feet - 1 fathom  
5½ yds - 1 pole  
4 poles - 1 chain  
40 poles - 1 furlong  
8 furlongs 1 mile  
3 miles - 1 league  
69½ miles - 1 degree  
360 degrees the circumference of the globe.

## CLOTH MEASURE.

2½ inches 1 nail  
4 nails - 1 quarter  
3 quarters 1 Fienishell  
4 quarters 1 yard  
5 quarters 1 English ell  
6 quarters 1 French ell

LAND, OR  
SQUARE MEASURE

144 inches 1 square foot  
9 feet - 1 square yd.  
100 feet - 1 sq. foorling  
272½ feet - 1 rood brickwk.  
16 poles - 1 chalu  
40 poles 1 rood  
4 roods 1 acre  
640 acres 1 sq. mile  
30 acres 1 yd. of land  
100 acres 1 hide of land  
40 hides 1 barony

## SOLID MEASURE.

1728 inches 1 solid foot  
27 feet - 1 yard  
40 feet in hewn }  
50 feet hewn } 1 ton  
timber - }  
108 feet - 1 stack wood  
125 feet - 1 cord wood

## HAY AND STRAW.

36lbs. - 1 truss of straw  
36lbs. - 1 truss of old hay  
60lbs. - 1 truss of new hay  
36 trusses - 1 load

## COAL MEASURE.

4 pecks - 1 bushel  
3 bushels 1 sack  
9 bushels 1 vat  
12 sacks 1 chaldron  
5½ chaldrs. 1 room  
2½ chaldrs. 1 score

A recent act of Parliament requires coals to be sold by weight instead of measure.

## PAPER.

21 sheets - 1 quire  
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2 reams - 1 hundle

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## ASTRONOMY.

60 sec. - 1 minute  
60 min. - 1 degree  
30 degrees 1 sign  
90 degrees 1 quadrant  
4 quadrants 1 great circle

## TIME.

60 sec. - 1 minute  
60 min. - 1 hour  
24 hours - 1 day  
7 days - 1 week  
4 weeks - 1 month  
12 months 1 calendar year, or 365 days 6 hours  
28 days 1 lunar month  
13 months 1 lunar year

## QUARTER DAYS.

Lady-day - 25th March  
Midsumr-day 24th June  
Michaels-day 29th Sept.  
Xmas-day - 25th Dec.

## NUMBER OF DAYS

IN EACH MONTH.  
January - 31  
February - 28  
March - 31  
April - 30  
May - 31  
June - 30  
July - 31  
August - 31  
September - 30  
October - 31  
November - 30  
December - 31

30 days hath September,  
April, June, & November;  
February has 28 alone,  
And all the rest have 31.  
But Leap-year, coming  
once in four,  
Gives Feb. 1 day more.

Bricklayers measure by the rod of sixteen feet and a half, of which the square is 272½ feet.

Glaziers, Masons, by the square foot.  
Paviors, Paluters, Plasterers, by the square yard.  
Tiling, Slating, Flooring, is charged by the 100 feet square.

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